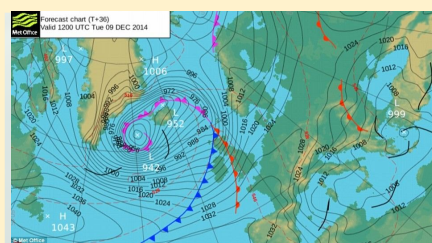
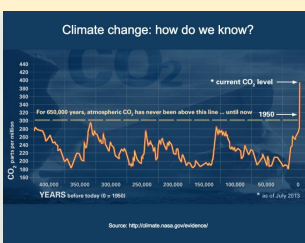
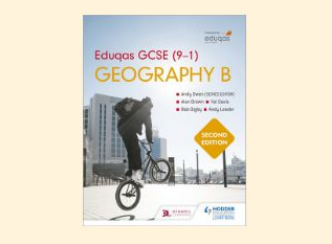


Key Stage 2		7			8			9	Key Stage 4 ➔
	Autumn	Spring	Summer	Autumn	Spring	Summer	Autumn	Spring	Summer
UK and Europe Local area study National Curriculum	Restless Earth	Place and Globalisation OS map skills	Weather	Rivers and Flooding	China	Coastal Systems	The Global Challenges of Population, Health and Hunger	1. Climate Change 2. Glaciation and Tourism	Glaciation and Tourism Development and Climate Change in the Maldives
Core Knowledge	Structure of the Earth Plate Tectonic theory and evidence. Different plate margins and hazards associated. Volcanoes - structure and types. Volcanic hazards and impacts in short & long term and economic, social and environmental impacts. What is an earthquake? What causes an earthquake? How measure earthquakes? Why do people live in earthquake zones? Seismic hazards and impacts in short and long term. Economic , social impacts. Tsunamis and the causes. Impacts of tsunamis on Japan. How reduce impacts of seismic and volcanic events.	What is place? Important places at a personal scale, national, global level. What is physical and human geography. Globalisation International Migration Positive and negative effects of both via example of football. What is fair trade? Exports and Imports. Evaluation of the success of fair trade. 4 figure & 6 figure grid references Compass directions Scale and map symbols Contour lines and cross sections	Difference between Weather and Climate. Elements that make up the weather. How do we measure the weather? Factors that control temperature and rainfall. Maritime Climate of the UK and plotting & interpretation of climate graphs. Weather with High and Low air pressure systems. Synoptic charts.	Global water cycle. Water can be a flow, store, input or output. Hydrological cycle within a drainage basin. Processes of erosion, transportation and deposition. Rivers have a upper, middle and lower course. Landform of erosion and deposition. Natural and Human causes of flooding. Impacts of flooding can be economic, social and environmental. Hard and Soft engineering to reduce flooding. Difference in impacts and responses to flooding in a HIC and LIC	Locational knowledge on China. Population density and distribution. Population pyramid and structure. China 1 child policy and social effects eg gender imbalance, ageing and Little Emperors. How is China connected to the rest of the world? The environmental effects eg air & water quality of rapid economic growth on China. The 3 Gorges Dam project and the impacts of this mega project.	Physical processes acting at the coast of wave energy, erosion, transportation and deposition. Landforms created by differential erosion, transportation and deposition. Hard and soft engineering of the coast to protect people. Why are some places defended and others not? Fieldwork skills, data analysis, graphical presentation and drawing conclusions.	The different issues that both countries face eg UK ageing population and eg India's youthful population as well as missing girls and gender imbalance. They study Mumbai and the slum of Dharavi and examine the conditions that people live in and why it is like this. Infectious disease can emerge. How infectious disease is transmitted. The global distribution of SARS cases and the distribution of HIV or malaria. The natural and human causes for desertification such as drought, climate change, population growth and deforestation. Students study why desertification causes hunger and some groups more vulnerable.	How climate has changed in the past. Causes of past climate change. Human sources of greenhouse gases. Global distribution of emissions. Impacts on the UK and globally. Solutions to mitigate and adapt to climate change. Glacier as a system. Processes of erosion. Glacial landforms by erosion and deposition.	Economic, social & environmental impacts of tourism in mountain environments in a HIC & LIC. Different development indicators. Differences in development globally. The threat to the Maldives from climate change. Importance of tourism for economic development in the Maldives.
	Concepts	Plate tectonic theory Effects can be in: short, medium and long term & be economic, social, environmental Disaster response: prepare, reduce risk	Place, space, sense of place. Globalisation. Migration. Trade.	Weather, Climate, Air masses, Air pressure.	Systems - inputs,outputs, stores and flows. Fluvial processes of erosion, transportation and deposition. Hazards. Resilience, adaptation and reduce risk of flooding.	Choropleth maps. Demographic change. Population structure and pyramids. Globalisation, economic growth can have positive and negative effects. Sustainable development.	Some rocks create certain landforms due to differential erosion. Transportation & deposition of sediment. Coastal management	Population structure, natural increase, gender imbalance, migration and push & pull factors, squatter settlements. Infectious and Degenerative diseases. Health Transition model. Factors affecting transmission. Desertification, land degradation, climate change, resource depletion.	Natural climate change. Human induced climate change Carbon footprints. Mitigation and adaptation. Glacial advance and retreat Landforms of erosion and deposition.
Exemplars									
	➤	➤	➤	PROGRESSION			➤	➤	➤
Opportunities & Adaptations	All 3 pathways	STEM only OS map skills	Broad and Grammar only.	All 3 pathways	All 3 pathways, STEM selected topics only.	Broad and Grammar pathways. STEM complete in Year 9. Fieldwork: Felixstowe	Broad and Grammar pathways. STEM population only.	Broad and Grammar pathways. STEM only climate change.	Broad and Grammar pathways.
Vocabulary	Granite, magma, lava, basalt, mantle, plate tectonics, subduction, convection, hazard, constructive, destructive, magnitude, pyroclastic flow.	Multicultural, migration, Immigration,globalisation, Interdependent, inter-connected, trade, fair trade.	Weather, climate, maritime, continental, meteorology, frontal, convectional, relief, anticyclone, depression, latitude, prevailing wind, altitude.	Evaporation, Condensation,Flow/Store, Transfer, precipitation Transpiration, Interception Infiltration, (Im)permeable, throughflow, Groundwater(flow), Source/Mouth, Watershed Drainage Basin	Development, Distribution Topography Density Sparsely/Densely Flood plain (Flash) flood Hazard Inequality Pollution, Region Relief Renewable Urbanisation	Fetch, Swash/Backwash, Constructive and destructive waves, Tide, Erosion, Hydraulic action, Solution, Abrasion, Attrition, Longshore drift, Groynes.	Inequality, population structure, natural increase, infant mortality, gender imbalance, youthful population, ageing population, migration, squatter settlements. Communicable, degenerative, non-communicable, contagious, infectious. Drought, deforestation, interception, surface runoff, transpiration, nomadic, desertification.	Sustainable, inequality, methane, CFCs, Nitrous Oxides, thermal expansion, displacement, ablation. Arete, Pyramidal peak, corrie, moraine, erratic, hanging valley, freeze thaw action, abrasion, plucking.	Sustainable, equatorial, tropical, erosion, positive multiplier, globalisation.
Assessment	Baseline assessment "Should I stay or should I go?" (Montserrat) – this should form a written problem solve assessment preceded by a class debate	Can trade really be fair if all we want to do is pay really low prices? Sudbury OS map assessment	End of year exam	To what extent can flooding be prevented in Tewkesbury? To what extent can flooding be prevented in Bangladesh?	Evaluation of the Three Gorges Dam (STEM, Broad and Grammar) Are chopsticks for the chop?(Grammar and Broad only) Why might chopsticks be unsustainable and what are the alternatives?	Felixstowe field work report End of year exam	Why does India have 600,000 less girls each year? and how can this be solved? For a disease you have studied, explain the economic and social impacts it has on a country and justify 3 solutions to reduce the disease.	To explain and justify the 3 most important effects of global warming. 2 problem solving exercises on managing the problems from tourism in Nepal and Chamonix.	Report to the Maldives government on whether tourism is sustainable or not. End of year exam

↩ Key Stage 3	Year 10			Year 11			Key Stage 5 →
	Autumn	Spring	Summer	Autumn	Spring	Summer	
	Theme 2: Changing Environments.	Theme 3: Environmental Challenges.	Theme 2: Changing Environments.	Theme 1: Changing Places.	Theme 1: Changing Places. Theme 3: Environmental Challenges (water supply and demand)	Revision.	
Core Knowledge	Hydrological cycle globally and within a drainage basin. Hydrographs. Human and natural causes of flooding. Hard and soft engineering approaches to flooding. River landforms in upper, middle and lower course. River processes. UK weather and climate. Factors affecting temperature and types of rainfall. Air masses and synoptic weather charts. High and low pressure systems - heatwaves and storms. Hurricanes and impacts and disaster mitigation in a HIC and LIC.	How the Tropical rainforest ecosystem functions. Causes of deforestation. Impacts of deforestation on Indigenous people, biodiversity and the environment. Rainforest management. How the Savanna ecosystem functions. Threats to biodiversity Causes of poaching & conservation of elephants and rhinos. Natural & human causes of desertification in the Sahel. Impacts on people and the environment. Sustainable methods of soil and water conservation.	Coastal processes of erosion, transportation and deposition. Coastal landforms of erosion and deposition along a stretch of UK coastline. Coastal management including hard and soft engineering along a stretch of UK coastline and the management of sea level rise. Small scale coastal ecosystem - management of sand dune system and impacts of people from conflicting uses. Past climate change in Quaternary period. Milankovitch cycles and natural causes. Enhanced greenhouse effect and human causes. Impacts of climate change on ecosystems, people's lives & migration, water and food supply. Solutions to climate change at local, national and global level.	Retail change and the death of the high street & fightback? Urban zones Global patterns of urbanisation. Globalisation & what are global cities? Global city in an HIC and NIC - location, why grown, economic change, housing issues, inequality, transport issues and solutions including top down and bottom up approaches. Urban and rural change in the UK - UK population change, regional inequalities, counter-urbanisation, gentrification, rural de-population & 2nd homes, immigration, re-urbanisation. Housing growth in UK and greenfield versus brownfield development. How can we create sustainable communities? How do leisure activities damage rural environments? Impacts of a major sporting event.	What is development and how do we measure it? Economic and social indicators. What are multi-national companies? Why do they develop? Case study - Nike Positive & negative Impacts of globalisation on a NIC - Bangalore, India. Global trade and inequality - trade blocs, free trade, protectionism and fair trade. Emergency and development aid - case studies to evaluate effectiveness of aid including water, health and development. Water security, water footprints. Water supply and demand including water transfer scheme, large dams & a trans-boundary water issue. The effects of over-abstraction. Sustainable approaches to water.		
Concepts	Hydrological Cycle River landforms and processes Flood management: prevention, resilience. Patterns of weather and climate Extreme weather.	Global Circulation Model. How Ecosystems function. Biodiversity and threats to ecosystems. Management of ecosystems. Desertification.	Coastal processes. Coastal landforms. Coastal management. Climate Change. Milankovitch cycles. Carbon footprints, Sustainability.	Urbanisation, global cities, gentrification, counter-urbanisation, re-urbanisation, inequality, internal migration, international migration.	Water footprints, water security, trans-boundary water issue, aid, free trade, protectionism, fair trade, globalisation, multi-national companies, employment structure.		
Exemplars							
	➤	➤	➤	➤	➤	➤	
Opportunities & Adaptations		Independent research using BBC Boxsets.	Fieldwork in a physical geography setting.	Fieldwork in a human geography setting. Revision sessions	Revision sessions	Revision sessions	
Vocabulary	Watershed, Drainage Basin, Tributary, Confluence, Flood plain, Erosion, Transport, Deposition, Abrasion, Attrition, Hydraulic Action, Solution, (Bed)load, Suspension, Saltation, Traction, Discharge, Porous, Lag time. Anticyclone, Depression, Hurricane, Convection.	Conservation, Deforestation, Indigenous people, Epiphytes, Biomass, Weathering, Emergents, Monoculture, Biome, Ecosystem, Food chain, Food web, Biodiversity, Islandisation, Drought, Uncertainty, Salinisation.	Psammosere, Marram grass, Embryo & Mobile Dunes, Zonation, Wave cut platform, Rotational Slumping, Deposition, Gabion boxes, Groynes, Revetments, Longshore drift. Quaternary period, Milankovitch cycles.	Central Business District, Emigration, Fertility rate, Immigration, Mega city, Migration, Commuting, Comparison goods, Convenience goods, Counter-urbanisation, Depopulation, Deprivation.	Exports, Imports, Trade deficit, Fair trade, Free trade, Globalisation, Emergency & development aid, Multilateral & Bilateral aid, Gross National Income, Human Development Index, Water Footprint, Scarcity, Trans-boundary issue.		
Assessment	Past GCSE questions	Past GCSE questions Mock paper 2 - problem solve.	Past GCSE questions	Past GCSE questions Mock paper 2 - problem solve.	Past GCSE questions Mock paper 1 & 3	Exam paper 1 (all topics). Exam paper 2 (Problem solve). Exam paper 3 (skills and fieldwork).	

A- Level Geography links well to most subjects from Social Sciences such as Sociology, History, Government & Politics, Law to Maths and the Sciences of Biology, Chemistry and Physics as well as Health & Social Care.

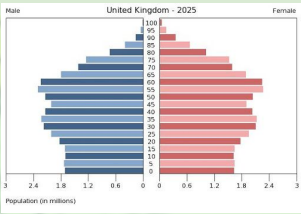
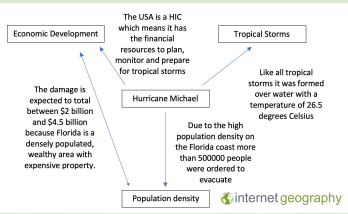
Geography is unique in that it deals with the interaction between people and their environment.

A-Level Geography involves the study of both physical and human geography.

Units include:
 Natural Hazards
 Coastal Systems
 Water & Carbon
 Population, Health & Environment
 Global Systems & Global Governance
 Changing Places.

Geography develops synopticity - seeing the big picture - how topics and ideas link together.

Residential Fieldwork and Non-Examined Assessment in Geography means you develop practical skills, teamwork, problem solving, patience, organisation, communication and administrative skills.

~ Key Stage 4		Year 12			Year 13	University ^ Employment →
	Autumn	Spring	Summer	Autumn	Spring	Summer
GCSE grade 5+	Global Governance Water and Carbon	Global systems Changing Places Water and Carbon Coastal systems	Changing Places Coastal systems NEA skills	Population, Health and Environment. Hazards	Population, Health and Environment Hazards	Revision and synoptic links.
Core Knowledge	Physical geography of Antarctica and the threats posed to Antarctica. Evaluation of Antarctic Treaty and other global institutions eg WTO, IMF, WHO. Systems framework in Physical Geography. Water cycle - distribution, stores and flows. Change in size over time and natural and human causes of change. Case study of a river catchment. Carbon cycle - origins, importance of carbon, transfers and stores, changes in the carbon cycle and the impacts.	Flows of goods, capital, people, ideas. Impacts of unequal flows of people. Unequal Power relations eg South China Sea. How China’s economy affects us all? International trade and access to markets. Trade in a commodity: Banana trade. Why transnational corporations develop? Carbon cycle - Case study on tropical rainforests. Coastal systems - sources of energy and sediment. Sediment cells and marine erosion and transportation. Development of landforms.	Endogenous and exogenous factors that shape place eg Portsmouth. Contested views of a place eg Belfast. Lulworth: Rural Far place Leicester: Urban Far place. Sudbury: Local place Re-branding: The Lake District & Liverpool. How art, literature, poetry, music, photography can be used to represent places. Evaluation of usefulness of Quantitative and Qualitative sources. Coastal systems - The causes of sea level change and related landforms. Shoreline Management Plans and case studies of coastal management. Links between coasts and carbon units. NEA fieldwork skills human & physical - primary, secondary sources.	Factors affecting birth and death rates. Demographic Dividend and Thailand. Population policy – India and China. UK population structure and ageing society issues compared to Japan International migration and trends to the UK since 1970. Economic and social impacts of migration on the UK. Segregation and cohesion. Immigration policy to UK. Global Population predictions. Where will there be future growth? Hazards - risk, vulnerability, 3 responses. Wildfires - causes and conditions, impacts and risk management with a detailed case study. Storm hazards - causes of tropical storms, impacts, risk management and 2 contrasting recent case studies. Tectonic Hazards - plate tectonic theory, different plate margins & processes and landforms associated.	Malaria & Dengue Fever- biologically transmitted disease. Future risks to increase malaria. Coronary Heart Disease - causes & risks, distribution, links to other health conditions, management of disease. Health Inequalities in UK. Global Environmental Change and health – ozone depletion, thermal stress, permafrost thaw and viruses, superbugs. Obesity- distribution globally, causes, impacts on health.Global distribution of malnutrition.Why food insecurity & famine? Strategies followed and evaluate success.Soil problems & management Hazards - Tectonics - Seismic and Volcanic. Distribution of seismic and volcanic events, the resulting hazards, short & long term impacts, risk management and mitigation. Case studies.	
Concepts	Global commons, sustainability, climate change, international co-operation.	Globalisation, time-space compression, neo-liberalism, free trade, protectionism,inequality, multi-national corporations.	Place, sense of place, placeless, exogenous factors, endogenous factors shape places. Quantitative & Qualitative sources.	Population change, Demographic Transition Model, Demographic dividend, dependency ratios. Morbidity, mortality, life expectancy, Epidemiological Transition model. Health inequalities. Environmental variables & health.	Neo-Malthusian, Boserup, Marxist and Possibilist views of population growth, Population Resource Pollution Model, Circular economy, bio-capacity, ecological footprint, food security.	
Exemplars						
	➡	➡	➡	➡	➡	➡
Opportunities & Adaptations	Independent research from summer task “Transition from GCSE” Geography Review subscription.	Residential fieldwork in Dorset on Coasts and Changing Places. Produce mini-NEA	Local fieldwork in Sudbury. Own NEA research and fieldwork	Podcasts - Curious Geographer, the Royal Geographical Society, BBC Costing the Earth.	Podcasts - Curious Geographer, the Royal Geographical Society, BBC Costing the Earth.	Podcasts - Curious Geographer, the Royal Geographical Society, BBC Costing the Earth.
Vocabulary	Antarctic Convergence, Circumpolar current, katabatic winds, albedo effect, ice sheet, ice shelf, sea ice, biological pump, physical absorption, CFC’s. Cryospheric water. Carbon Sequestration.	Globalisation, neo-liberalism, free trade, protectionism, exports, imports, trade surplus, trade deficit, balance of trade, capitalism, socialism, Customs Union, Single Market, de-globalisation. Ocean acidification, Anthropogenic.	Infrastructure, demographic, placelessness, experienced & media place, exogenous & endogenous, de-industrialisation, stakeholders, re-branding, re-imaging. Bedding planes, Seral Succession, Aeolian processes, Sundarbans.	Arsenic, malaria, dengue, resistance, resurgence, obesity, refugee, economic migrant, asylum seeker, multicultural, Coriolis effect, latent heat, fatalism, amplification, resilience.	Subduction, Basalt, Igneous, Sedimentary & Metamorphic rocks, Seismicity, Magma Plumes, Viscosity, Pyroclastic Flow, Nuees Ardentes, Lahar, Tephra, Vulnerability, Laterite, Hardpan, Hydroponics, Aeroponics, Salinisation.	
Assessment	Past A level exam questions at 4,6 and 20 mark tariffs. AO1, AO2 and AO3.	Past A level exam questions at 4,6 and 20 mark tariffs. AO1, AO2 and AO3.	Mini NEA.Past exam questions at 4,6 and 20 mark tariffs. AO1, AO2 and AO3.	NEA. Past exam questions at 4,6,9 and 20 mark tariffs. AO1, AO2 and AO3.	Past A level exam questions at 4,6,9 and 20 mark tariffs. AO1, AO2 and AO3.	Past A level exam questions at 4,6 and 20 mark tariffs. AO1, AO2 and AO3.

Geography is a popular degree subject which can be studied as an Arts, Social Science or Science. There are also subjects such as Environmental Science, Earth Sciences, Town Planning and Land Management which it relates to strongly.

Geography gives you very strong research and analytical skills as well as if you want to make a difference it opens up careers in areas dealing with many of the pressing issues of modern time whether climate change, natural disasters, urban expansion or overpopulation.

- Geography opens up careers in:
- Environmental Consultancy
 - Town Planning
 - Transport Planning
 - Emergency Planning
 - Geographical Information Systems
 - Cartography
 - Conservation
 - Teacher/Lecturer
 - Travel & Tourism
 - Marketing
 - Insurance
 - Landscape Architecture
 - Politics
 - Non-Profit Organisations

Fieldwork in Geography means you develop practical skills, teamwork, problem solving, patience, organisation, communication and administrative skills.

A-Level geography has helped students apply for courses in medicine, architecture, environmental law, travel and tourism, countryside management and animal care.

