Geography Department Curriculum Map

YEAR	AUTUMN 1	AUTUMN 2	SPRING 1	SPRING 2	SUMMER 1	SUMMER 2
7	Why do we have Earthquakes and Volcanoes? Layers of the Earth Location of tectonic activity Plate boundaries and tectonics theory	Continue with plate boundaries Earthquake case study — Paktika, Afghanistan. Where do we live? Where in the world is Hemel Hempstead? Local, regional, national and global scale and use of digimaps	Settlement How do we locate features on OS maps? 4 and 6 figure grid references Height, direction and slopes on maps Settlement patterns	How are populations changing? Comparing the size of the world's oceans and continents Data presentation techniques. Structure of a population	Why do people migrate? Push and pull factors What are the challenges and opportunities facing Africa? Physical landscape of Africa Africa's past shaping its present	Development of African countries Challenges and opportunities of population change
8	Climate Change Causes of climate change. The Greenhouse effect. Consequences of climate change. Climate Justice. Action to face climate change.	What happens where the land meets the sea? Reasons the coast is important. Physical process along the coast.	What happens where the land meets the sea? How geology shapes the coastline. Different types of waves Sea defences.	What are the World's Main Ecosystems and How Do They Differ? Global ecosystems Deserts Climate graphs	What are the World's Main Ecosystems and How Do They Differ? How and why plants and animals adapt to the hot desert What is an economy? Understand what the economy is and how it has changed over tine Primary, secondary, tertiary sectors	How has manufacturing changed in the UK? How the different primary, secondary and tertiary sectors work together. How places are interconnected around the world. Trade- imports and exports and we are connected to the rest of the world.
9	Russia (Group 1) Location, physical landscape, climate, biomes, population, economic activity.	Russia (Group 2) Location, physical landscape, climate, biomes, population, economic activity.	Russia (Group 3) Location, physical landscape, climate, biomes, population, economic activity.	Middle East (Group 1) Location, physical landscape, Turkey-Syria earthquake, climate, population, oil, Dubai and Yemen development case studies.	Middle East (Group 2) Location, physical landscape, Turkey-Syria earthquake, climate, population, oil, Dubai and Yemen development case studies.	Middle East (Group 3) Location, physical landscape, Turkey-Syria earthquake, climate, population, oil, Dubai and Yemen development case studies.
10	Weather Hazards and Climate Change - global atmospheric circulation, past and current climate change, UK's distinct climate, causes and impacts of tropical cyclones (Hurricane Sandy – USA and	Resource Management - distribution and consumption of natural resources at a range if scales, renewable & non-renewable energy — development & demand. Energy mix, attitudes to development and	Resource Management – continued Ecosystems - – location of biomes globally, vital use of biosphere, UK distinctive ecosystems, Tropical rainforests – features, goods and services, threats (Costa	Ecosystems – continued Global Development – defining and measuring development. Uneven global development & strategies to address uneven development. India case study – impact of its location and social, economic &	Global Development - continued	Urban fieldwork - formulating enquiry question, primary and secondary data collection, data presentation, analysis, conclusions and evaluation. Based on St Albans fieldtrip – changes in environmental

	Cuba), causes and impacts	consumption of energy,	Rica). Deciduous forests –	demographic factors. Impact of		quality and land-use with
	of drought (Namibia and	sustainable energy.	features, goods and services,	technology and geopolitics.		distance from CBD
	USA).	sustainable ellergy.	threats (Wendover Woods).	technology and geopolitics.		distance from CBD
10 Option	<u>Physical</u>	<u>Physical</u>	<u>Physical</u>	<u>Physical</u>	<u>Physical</u>	Exams
(2 x	Changing Landscape of the	River Landscapes and	Weather Hazards and	Ecosystems – location of	Coastal Landscapes –	
teachers)	UK – variations in geology.	Processes – continued.	Climate Change – continued.	biomes globally, vital use of	continued.	
	River Landscapes and	River Fieldwork	Ecosystems –	biosphere, UK distinctive	<u>Human</u>	
	Processes - physical	Weather Hazards and	Human	ecosystems, Tropical	Resource Management –	
	processes, landforms,	Climate Change - global	Urban Fieldwork –	rainforests – features, goods	continued.	
	human activities and their	atmospheric circulation, past	continued.	and services, threats (Costa		
	impact.	and current climate change,	Global Development -	Rica). Deciduous forests –		
	River Fieldwork -	UK's distinct climate, causes	defining and measuring	features, goods and services,		
	formulating enquiry	and impacts of tropical	development. Uneven global	threats (Wendover Woods).		
	question, primary and	cyclones (Hurricane Sandy –	development & strategies to	Coastal Landscapes - physical		
	secondary data collection,	USA and Cuba), causes and	address uneven	processes, landforms, human		
	data presentation, analysis,	impacts of drought (Namibia	development. India case	activities and their impact.		
	conclusions and evaluation.	and USA).	study – impact of its location	<u>Human</u>		
	Based on River Chess	Human	and social, economic &	Global Development –		
	fieldtrip – change in	Changing Cities – continued.	demographic factors. Impact	continued		
	discharge downstream.	Urban Fieldwork –	of technology and	Resource Management –		
	Human	formulating enquiry question,	geopolitics.	distribution and consumption		
	Changing Cities –	primary and secondary data		of natural resources at a range		
	contrasting global patterns	collection, data presentation,		if scales, renewable & non-		
	of urbanisation, & varying	analysis, conclusions and		renewable energy –		
	degrees of urbanisation in	evaluation. Based on St		development & demand.		
	the UK. Contrasting city	Albans fieldtrip – changes in		Energy mix, attitudes to		
	case studies – Birmingham	environmental quality and		development and consumption		
	and Mexico City. Focus on	land-use with distance from		of energy, sustainable energy.		
	location factors, reasons	CBD.				
	and impacts of					
	urbanisation. Migration and					
	deindustrialisation. Success					
	of management strategies.					
11	Coastal Landscapes -	Coastal Landscapes -	Urban Fieldwork - continued	Ecosystems – location of	Ecosystems – continued.	Exams
	physical processes,	continued		biomes globally, vital use of		
	landforms, human activities	Urban Fieldwork -		biosphere, UK distinctive		
	and their impact.	formulating enquiry question,		ecosystems, Tropical		
		primary and secondary data		rainforests – features, goods		
		collection, data presentation,		and services, threats (Costa		
		analysis, conclusions and		Rica). Deciduous forests –		
		evaluation. Based on River		features, goods and services,		
		Chess fieldtrip.		threats (Wendover Woods).		

12	<u>Physical</u>	<u>Physical</u>	<u>Physical</u>	Physical	Physical	Physical
	Coastal Landscapes and	Coastal Landscapes and	Coastal Landscapes and	Tectonic Processes and Hazards	Tectonic Processes and Hazards	Tectonic Processes and
	Change	Change	Change	Human	Human	Hazards
	Human	Human		Migration, Identity and	Migration, Identity and	Human
	Diverse Places	Diverse Places	Tectonic Processes and	Sovereignty	Sovereignty	Migration, Identity and
			Hazards			Sovereignty
			Human		Fieldwork - Southwold	
			Diverse Places			
			Migration, Identity and			
			Sovereignty			
13	Physical	Physical	Physical	Physical	Physical	Exams
	Tectonic Processes and	Water Cycle and Water	Carbon Cycle and Energy	Carbon Cycle and Energy	Carbon Cycle and Energy	
	Hazards	Insecurity	Security	Security	Security	
	Water Cycle and Water	Human	Human	Human	Human	
	Insecurity	Globalisation	Superpowers	Superpowers	Superpowers	
	Human					
	Migration, Identity and			Fieldwork - Iceland		
	Sovereignty					
	Globalisation					