

Geography

Key Stage 2 Curriculum includes

At KS2, pupils should extend their knowledge and understanding beyond the local area to include the United Kingdom and Europe, North and South America. This will include the location and characteristics of a range of the world's most significant human and physical features. They should develop their use of geographical knowledge, understanding and skills to enhance their locational and place knowledge. Pupils should be taught to: **Locational knowledge** ♣ locate the world's countries, using maps to focus on Europe (including the location of Russia) and North and South America, concentrating on their environmental regions, key physical and human characteristics, countries, and major cities ♣ name and locate counties and cities of the United Kingdom, geographical regions and their identifying human and physical characteristics, key topographical features (including hills, mountains, coasts and rivers), and land-use patterns; and understand how some of these aspects have changed over time ♣ identify the position and significance of latitude, longitude, Equator, Northern Hemisphere, Southern Hemisphere, the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn, Arctic and Antarctic Circle, the Prime/Greenwich Meridian and time zones (including day and night) **Place knowledge** ♣ understand geographical similarities and differences through the study of human and physical geography of a region of the United Kingdom, a region in a European country, and a region within North or South America **Human and physical geography** ♣ describe and understand key aspects of: ♣ physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes, and the water cycle ♣ human geography, including: types of settlement and land use, economic activity including trade links, and the distribution of natural resources including energy, food, minerals and water.



Geographical skills and fieldwork ♣ use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied ♣ use the eight points of a compass, four and six-figure grid references, symbols and key (including the use of Ordnance Survey maps) to build their knowledge of the United Kingdom and the wider world ♣ use fieldwork to observe, measure, record and present the human and physical features in the local area using a range of methods, including sketch maps, plans and graphs, and digital technologies.

	Year 7	Year 8	Year 9	Year 10	Year 11	Year 12	Year 13
Autumn 1	<p><u>Weather and Climate</u></p> <p>-Climate of the British Isles</p>	<p><u>Globalisation and Development</u></p> <p>-What is globalisation?</p> <p>-How globalised are you?</p> <p>-Causes of globalisation</p>	<p><u>Living World</u></p> <p>-Ecosystems exist at a range of scales and involve the interaction between biotic and abiotic components.</p>	<p><u>River Landscapes in the UK (Including Fieldwork)</u></p> <p>-The UK has a range of diverse landscapes.</p> <p>-The shape of river valleys changes as</p>	<p><u>Human Fieldwork</u></p> <p>Aim - Comparing the success of two regeneration projects in Leeds - Trinity and Clarence Dock</p>	<p><i>The following topics are taught across the year by 2 specialists</i></p> <p><u>Population and the Environment</u></p> <p>-Population Distribution/Density</p>	<p><i>The following topics are taught across the year by 2 specialists</i></p> <p><u>Global Systems and Global Governance</u></p>

	<p>-Factors influencing climate</p> <p>-Extreme weather (Global/National)</p> <p>-Causes of Climate Change</p> <p>-Effects of Climate change</p> <p>-Managing Climate change</p>	<p>-Advantages of globalisation (<i>Social, economic, environmental and political</i>)</p> <p>-Disadvantages of globalisation (<i>Social, economic, environmental and political</i>)</p> <p>-TNC Case Study</p> <p>-How has globalisation influenced our local area?</p> <p>-What is development?</p> <p>-How do levels of development differ globally? (<i>Link to primary, secondary, tertiary and quaternary industries</i>)</p> <p>-How can development be measured?</p> <p>-Factors influencing development - Physical and human</p>	<p>-Tropical rainforest ecosystems have a range of distinctive characteristics.</p> <p>-Deforestation has economic and environmental impacts.</p> <p>-Tropical rainforests need to be managed to be sustainable.</p> <p>-Hot desert ecosystems have a range of distinctive characteristics</p> <p>-Development of hot desert environments creates opportunities and challenges.</p> <p>-Areas on the fringe of hot deserts are at risk of desertification.</p>	<p>rivers flow downstream.</p> <p>-Distinctive fluvial landforms result from different physical processes.</p> <p>-Different management strategies can be used to protect river landscapes from the effects of flooding.</p>		<p>-Environment and Population</p> <p>-Environment, Health and Wellbeing</p> <p>-Population Change</p> <p>-Population Ecology</p> <p>-Global Population Futures</p> <p>-Case Study of a society experiencing population change</p> <p>-Local Study of an area to illustrate the relationship between socio-economic character and health</p> <p><u>Coastal Landscapes</u></p>	<p>-Globalisation</p> <p>-Global Systems</p> <p>-International Trade and Access to Markets</p> <p>-Global Governance</p> <p>-The Global Commons</p> <p>-Antarctica as a Global Common</p> <p>-Globalisation Critique</p> <p><u>Hazards</u></p> <p>-The concept of a hazard in a</p>
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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -How can the development gap be reduced? - -How does globalisation influence levels of development? (<i>Link globalisation and development together</i>) 				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Coasts as Natural Systems -Systems and Processes -Coastal Landscape Development 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> geographical context -Plate Tectonics -Volcanic Hazards -Seismic Hazards
Autumn 2	<p><u>Urban Environments</u> <i>(Including Fieldwork)</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -How and why are urban populations changing? -Investigating urban change in York -Investigating urban change in Dharavi 	<p><u>Hazardous Planet</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Structure of the earth -Theory of continental drift (Evidence) -Global tectonic plates -Why do plates move? Convection currents -Plate boundaries - Destructive/Constructive and Conservative (<i>Describe movement, explain processes and hazards which occur there</i>) -Volcanoes Study -Earthquakes Study -Tsunamis 			<p><u>The Changing Economic World</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -There are global variations in economic development and quality of life. -Various strategies exist for reducing the global development gap. -Some LICs and NEEs are experiencing rapid economic development which leads to significant social, environmental and 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Coastal Management -Local Coastal Case Study -Coastal Landscape beyond the UK 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Storm Hazards -Fires in Nature -Case Study of a Multi Hazardous Area -Local Scale Hazardous Setting Case Study <p><u>NEA</u> <i>(Coursework)</i></p>
						<p><u>Water and Carbon</u></p>	

	-Sustainable Urban living	-Why do people live in risk areas?			cultural change. - Focus on Nigeria	Water and Carbon as Natural Systems	
Spring I	<p><u>Extreme Environments</u></p> <p>-What is an Ecosystem and where are they located?</p> <p>-Characteristics of a polar / tundra ecosystem</p> <p>-Adaptations in Polar Climates -Opportunities and challenges in a polar / tundra ecosystem</p> <p>-Managing cold environments</p> <p>-Characteristics of hot deserts</p> <p>-Adaptations in hot deserts</p>	<p><u>Population and Migration</u></p> <p>-How is the global population changing over space and time?</p> <p>-Why is the global population changing? (Social, Environmental, Economic and Political)</p> <p>-Models of population change - Demographic transition model</p> <p>-Population structures - Population pyramids - Compare HIC, NEE and LIC pyramids</p> <p>-Impacts of changing populations - Comparing ageing and youthful populations</p> <p>-Types of migration (Voluntary, forced,</p>	<p><u>The Challenge of Resource Management</u></p> <p>-Food, water and energy are fundamental to human development.</p> <p>-The changing demand and provision of resources in the UK create opportunities and challenges. An overview of resources in relation to the UK. <i>(Focus on Food, Water and Energy for this section)</i></p> <p><u>Detailed Study of Energy</u></p>	<p><u>Urban Issues and Challenges</u></p> <p>-A growing percentage of the world's population lives in urban areas.</p> <p>-Urban growth creates opportunities and challenges for cities in LICs and NEEs.</p> <p>-Urban change in cities in the UK leads to a variety of social, economic and environmental opportunities and challenges.</p> <p>-Urban sustainability requires management of resources and transport.</p>	<p>-Major changes in the economy of the UK have affected, and will continue to affect, employment patterns and regional growth.</p>	<p>The Water Cycle</p> <p>The Carbon Cycle</p> <p>Water, Carbon, Climate and Life on Earth</p> <p>Tropical Rainforest Case Study</p> <p>Local River Basin Case Study</p>	

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Challenges and opportunities in hot deserts -The future of Ecosystems 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> international, national, step by step migration) -Causes of migration - Push and pull factors -Case Study - European migration crisis -How has forced migration influenced the population structure of Europe? -Positive impacts that migration has brought to the UK 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -The changing energy mix – reliance on fossil fuels, growing significance of renewables -Economic and environmental issues associated with exploitation of energy sources. -Demand for energy resources is rising globally but supply can be insecure, which may lead to conflict. 			<p><u>Changing Places</u></p> <p>The Nature and Importance of Places</p> <p>Relationships, Connections, Meaning and Representation of Place</p> <p>Local Place Study</p> <p>Contrasting Place Study</p>	
Spring 2	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Coasts</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Types of waves -Erosional processes -Transportation processes including longshore drift 	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Rivers</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Features of a drainage basin -Drainage basin / hydrological Cycle -River processes -Upper Course landforms 			<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Issue Evaluation</u></p> <p><i>(Released from exam board each year and topic varies)</i></p>		

	<p>-Why does deposition occur at the coast?</p> <p>-Erosional landforms - Headlands, bays, caves, arches, stacks and stumps</p> <p>-Depositional landforms - Spits and bars</p> <p>-Case study of a coastal location, including OS map work</p> <p>-The coast as a multi use area - Focus on land use in coastal zones</p>	<p>-Middle course landforms</p> <p>-Lower course landforms</p> <p>-Flooding case studies (High Income Country & a Low Income country – compare</p> <p>-Managing flooding</p>					
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Coastal management - hard and soft engineering strategies <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Conflict at the coast (conflict matrix and a DME) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Climate change and its impact on future coastlines 						
Summer 1	<p>Issue Evaluation</p> <p><i>(Based on a Topical Theme)</i></p>		<p><u>The Challenge of Natural Hazards</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Earthquakes and volcanic eruptions are the result of physical processes -The effects of, and responses to, a tectonic hazard vary between areas of contrasting levels of wealth. 	<p><u>Coastal Landscapes in the UK</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -The coast is shaped by a number of physical processes. -Distinctive coastal landforms are the result of rock type, structure and physical processes. -Different management strategies can be 	<p><u>Revision</u></p>		
Summer 2		<p><u>Glacial Landscapes (Including Fieldwork)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Distribution of the worlds ice -Processes of erosion -Landforms of Erosion 					

		<p>-Landforms of Deposition</p> <p>-Interrelationships between glacial landscapes and human activity</p> <p>-Management of human activity in glacial landscapes</p>	<p>-Management can reduce the effects of a tectonic hazard.</p> <p>-Global atmospheric circulation helps to determine patterns of weather and climate.</p> <p>-Tropical storms (hurricanes, cyclones, typhoons) develop as a result of particular physical conditions.</p> <p>-Tropical storms have significant effects on people and the environment.</p> <p>-The UK is affected by a number of weather hazards.</p> <p>-Extreme weather events in the UK have impacts on human activity.</p>	<p>used to protect coastlines from the effects of physical processes.</p>			
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			<p>-Climate change is the result of natural and human factors, and has a range of effects.</p> <p>-Managing climate change involves both mitigation (reducing causes) and adaptation (responding to change).</p>				
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