

Geography Curriculum Sequence – Key Stage 3

	KS2 National Curriculum prior learning	By the end of the term, students can:	Year 7 Term 1	Year 7 Term 2	Year 7 Term 3	Year 8 Term 1	Year 8 Term 2	Year 8 Term 3	Year 9 Term 1	Year 9 Term 2	Year 9 Term 3
What we want our students to know and remember		Define the key tier 3 vocabulary:	Geographical Skills Geography is the Key to the world. This topic is to introduce and teach the skills required to access all aspects of geographical enquiry.	Weather and Climate Students are investigating the impact of Weather and Climate; this is looked at on different scales from micro to global	Rivers Rivers are dynamic features; the processes in rivers shape the landforms we see today. However, rivers must be managed carefully to reduce the risk of flooding on people.	Natural Hazards Natural events are a key part of the earth's processes. Humans need to understand their causes and effects to allow hazards to be managed effectively.	Ecosystems The world's Biomes are diverse and essential. Students develop an awareness of the individual biomes and their importance in an interconnected Earth.	Coasts Coasts are dynamic landscapes which have a range of distinctive landforms, created due to rock type and physical processes. These areas need careful management, considering both physical and human factors.	Development There are global variations in economic development and quality of life, leading to various strategies to reduce the development gap.	Global Issues	Cold Environments Cold Environments (polar and tundra) have a range of distinctive characteristics Development of cold environments creates opportunities and challenges Cold Environments are at risk of economic development
			Country, Continent, Symbol Scale, Grid reference, Compass, Latitude, Longitude, Contours, Cross Section, Atlas, sketch, map, relief	Atmosphere, weather, climate, precipitation, air mass, prevailing, current, temperature, hydrological cycle, transpiration, condensation, microclimate, smog, isotherm, isoline	Long Profile, Cross Profile, Drainage Basin, Source, Mouth, Waterfall, Gorge, Hydraulic Action, Attrition, Abrasion, Solution, Traction, Saltation, Suspension, Solution, Meanders, Ox-Bow Lake, Flooding, Hard Engineering, Soft Engineering	Tectonic, Continental, Oceanic, Subduction, Hazard, Risk, Constructive, Destructive, Conservative, Tsunami, Primary, Secondary, Effect, Immediate, Long-term, Response	Abiotic, Biotic, Biome, Producer, Consumer, Nutrient Cycle, Food Chain, Food Web, Desertification, Deforestation, Adaptation, Decomposer	Abrasion, Attrition, Solution, Hydraulic Action, Swash, Backwash, Erosion, Transportation, Deposition, Process, Landform, Destructive Wave, Constructive Wave, Fetch, Longshore Drift	Development, Development Gap, LIC, HIC, NEE, Development Indicators, Economic, Social, Environmental, Aid, Globalisation, Transnational Corporations, Tourism	Microplastics, extraction, Gyre, climate change, global warming, greenhouse effect, greenhouse gases, delta, Conflict, tourism sustainable, wilderness, biodiverse, displaced, crime, illegal, slavery, resources, scare, Syria, Epidemic, pandemic, Nuclear	Accessibility, Extreme Temperatures, Geothermal Energy, Permafrost, Polar, Tundra, Wilderness Areas, Fragile, Arctic Ocean, Adventure Tourism
			Our Place in the World Students Students explore both the UK as a whole, and the distribution of the population, and	Urbanisation The proportion of people living in Urban areas has increased exponentially. This has lead to major challenges, but	Regional Investigation: Africa Africa is a growing world Superpower. The 54 countries that make up Africa are diverse. This	Changing Places The world's population has exponentially grown to over 8 billion people. This puts major strain on people and resources,	Globalisation: The Almighty Dollar The world's economy is an interconnected system that has major effects on people.	Regional Investigation: Middle East The Middle East is growing in it's importance. Misconceptions of the area are rife, and should be	Extreme UK Weather and Climate Change The UK is affected by a number of weather hazards, and Extreme Weather events	Tropical Rainforests Tropical rainforest ecosystems have a range of distinctive characteristics, Deforestation has economic and	Resource Management Food, Water and Energy are fundamental to human development, this

			apply this to our own local area	also a variety of opportunities.	topic explores issues within a handful if specific countries.	particularly in cities.	Globalisation has exacerbated the importance to understand the reliance had on the American Dollar.	dispelled to enable students to have a detailed understanding of the future of the region.	have impacts on Human Activity Climate change is the result of natural and human factors, managing climate change involves both mitigation and Adaptation	environmental impacts.	is significant in the UK The demand for water resources is rising but supply can be insecure, which leads to conflict Different strategies can be used to increase water supply
			Continent, Country, National, Regional, Local, Migration, Population, Development, Regeneration	High Income Country (HIC), Low Income Country (LIC), Newly Emerging Economy (NEE), Urban, Rural, Urban Sprawl, Push, Pull, Environmental, Social, Economic, Sustainability	Diverse, Physical, Mountain, River, Desert, Savannah, Grassland, Desertification, Sahel, Poverty, Affluence, Malnutrition, Under-Nutrition, Deprivation, Misconception, Development	Exponential, Megacities, Distribution, Development Gap, Population, Migration, Economic Migrant, Refugee, High Income Country, Low Income Country, Newly Emerging Economy, Urban, Rural, Demographic Transition Model, Sustainable, Population Pyramid	Dollar, Economy, Trade, Tax, Infrastructure, Interconnected, Aid, Manufacturing, Investment, Globalisation, Poverty	Region, Diverse, Sustainability, Migration, Injustice, Conflict, Mountains, Deserts, Arid, Traditions, Culture, Economic, Oil (Liquid Gold, Inequalities, Climate, Natural Hazards, Migration	Adaptation, Atmosphere, Climate Change, Global Warming, Greenhouse Effect, Milankovitch Cycles, Mitigation, Carbon Sink, Depressions, Weather, Climate	Biodiversity, Carbon Sink, Climate Change, Conservation, Deforestation, International Agreements, Selective Logging, Soil Erosion, Sustainability, Palm Oil	Surplus, Deficit, Stress, Resource, Global Importance, Regional, Mixed Energy, Energy, Extraction, Agribusiness, Carbon footprint, Energy Conservation, Sustainability, Resource security, Exploitation, Fracking, Fossil Fuels, Renewable, Non-Renewable, Geothermal Energy, Hydroelectric
		Recall the knowledge:	Geographical Skills Geography is the Key to the world. This topic is to introduce and teach the skills required to access all aspects of geographical enquiry.	Weather and Climate Students are investigating the impact of Weather and Climate; this is looked at on different scales from micro to global	Rivers Rivers are dynamic features; the processes in rivers shape the landforms we see today. However, rivers must be managed carefully to reduce the risk of flooding on people.	Natural Hazards Natural events are a key part of the earth's processes. Humans need to understand their causes and effects to allow hazards to be managed effectively.	Ecosystems The world's Biomes are diverse and essential. Students develop an awareness of the individual biomes and their importance in an interconnected Earth.	Coasts Coasts are dynamic landscapes which have a range of distinctive landforms, created due to rock type and physical processes. These areas need careful management, considering both physical and human factors.	Development There are global variations in economic development and quality of life, leading to various strategies to reduce the development gap.	Global Issues	Cold Environments Cold Environments (polar and tundra) have a range of distinctive characteristics Development of cold environments creates opportunities and challenges Cold Environments are at risk of economic development
			There are 3 types of Geography: Physical, Human & Environmental	Weather is the short-term atmosphere, Climate is the long-term average	A river flows goes from the source to the mouth	Natural Events, like earthquakes, become natural hazards when	Tropical Rainforests are located along the equator and between the	Coastlines are where the land meets the sea/ocean	Development refers to the long-term improvement of a countries people, economy	Tourism, growth, impacts and sustainability	Polar and tundra environments are found in cold environments. Polar areas are

			<p>Scale is used to show real life distances on maps accurately</p> <p>Along the corridor, Up the stairs is the rule with using grid references</p> <p>Contour lines join up areas of the same height. They are used to show the height and shape of the land</p> <p>Accurate axis are essential when creating graphs</p>	<p>Microclimates can change due to 5 different factors</p> <p>Geographical investigations have a specific process to follow</p> <p>The climate of the world is dependent on Latitude, as well as other factors</p> <p>Droughts are major climatic events that have massive consequences</p>	<p>Erosional and Depositional Processes shape the landscape</p> <p>Transportation processes move material that has been worn from erosion.</p> <p>Flooding occurs due to both Human and Physical Causes</p> <p>Rivers need careful management through both Hard and Soft engineering</p>	<p>they pose a risk to people</p> <p>The Earth is broken up into pieces called plates that move due to convection currents in the mantle caused by radioactive decay in the earth's core</p> <p>Earthquakes and Volcanoes are examples of Tectonic Hazards</p> <p>Tropical Storms are caused by: 26oC ocean temperatures, a cluster of thunder clouds, the Earth's rotation and light wind shear</p> <p>Hazards cause Primary and Secondary effects and are responded to both immediately and long term.</p>	<p>tropics of Cancer and Capricorn.</p> <p>Deserts can be Hot and Cold, Desertification is the growth of deserts.</p> <p>Tropical rainforests are the most biodiverse areas on the planet, with lots of different species of flora and fauna due to the hot and humid conditions which support growth</p> <p>Rainforests have a structure and animals have adapted to life in the forest in many different ways</p> <p>Rainforests are under threat of deforestation due to; mining, population growth, agriculture, energy production, logging and road building being just a few reasons</p>	<p>The coast is determined by both physical (erosion/transport aation/deposition/w eathering) and Human (Coastal Management) factors</p> <p>Waves are caused by the wind, the distance a wave travels is called the fetch, the greater the fetch the stronger the wave</p> <p>There are different landforms at the coast, caused by erosion and deposition. Longshore drift also affects coastlines, moving material depending on the direction of the prevailing wind</p> <p>Humans have a big impact on coastlines, strategies to manage coasts include Hard (Man-Made) and Soft (Natural) engineering- Coastlines are interconnected.</p>	<p>and environment (social, economic and environmental)</p> <p>There is a gap between the most and least developed nations, these can be split into 3 categories: HIC/NEE/LICs</p> <p>Due to levels of development, there are lots of Global issues such as: Water, Energy, Migration, Conflict and Pollution</p> <p>Aid is used to help to manage and solve some of these issues</p> <p>Climate Change is one of the biggest Global Issues that needs to be addressed</p>	<p>What are wilderness areas and threats</p> <p>The Pantanal and Antarctica wilderness areas</p> <p>The geography of conflict (Syria, resources and colonialism)</p> <p>The geography of disease (Covid and Malaria)</p> <p>A Nuclear disaster and its impacts</p>	<p>usually below freezing and have low precipitation.</p> <p>Tundra soil is acidic, thin and not very fertile. Beneath the soil is a layer of permanently frozen ground (permafrost) which traps greenhouse gases</p> <p>Polar and tundra areas have low biodiversity with very few plants or animals due to the extreme conditions</p> <p>The plants and animals have adapted to a cold dry climate. For example, plants are low growing to be protected from the wind and have short growing seasons. Animals are well insulated and have thick fur to cope with the extremely cold temperatures.</p> <p>Extreme temperatures and inaccessibility make it difficult to develop areas like Svalbard, Norway.</p> <p>Places like Svalbard create development opportunities as they are rich in mineral resources, fish and energy. They are also attractive to tourists who want a sense of adventure. All of these bring money</p>
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										and jobs to the region. Cold environments need protecting as they take a long time to recover, are habitats to animals/plants and have scientific value for research.	
			Our Place in the World Students Students explore both the UK as a whole, and the distribution of the population, and apply this to our own local area	Urbanisation The proportion of people living in Urban areas has increased exponentially. This has lead to major challenges, but also a variety of opportunities.	Regional Investigation: Africa Africa is a growing world Superpower. The 54 countries that make up Africa are diverse. This topic explores issues within a handful if specific countries.	Changing Places The world’s population has exponentially grown to over 8 billion people. This puts major strain on people and resources, particularly in cities.	Globalisation: The Almighty Dollar The world’s economy is an interconnected system that has major effects on people. Globalisation has exacerbated the importance to understand the reliance had on the American Dollar.	Regional Investigation: Middle East The Middle East is growing in it’s importance. Misconceptions of the area are rife, and should be dispelled to enable students to have a detailed understanding of the future of the region.	Extreme UK Weather and Climate Change The UK is affected by a number of weather hazards, and Extreme Weather events have impacts on Human Activity Climate change is the result of natural and human factors, managing climate change involves both mitigation and Adaptation	Tropical Rainforests Tropical rainforest ecosystems have a range of distinctive characteristics, Deforestation has economic and environmental impacts.	Resource Management Food, Water and Energy are fundamental to human development, this is significant in the UK The demand for water resources is rising but supply can be insecure, which leads to conflict Different strategies can be used to increase water supply
			The UK is located on the continent of Europe The UK is made up of 4 countries: England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland Migration has been influential in creating a diverse society Stoke-on-Trent is a city of 6 towns in the Midlands Stoke-on-Trent has seen many regeneration projects	Urbanisation occurs when people move from Rural areas to Urban Areas More than half of the population of the world lives in Urban Areas Dharavi is the largest Slum in Mumbai, India Sustainable management considers the social, economic and environmental aspects of people’s lives Sustainability is a key factor in	Africa is a continent NOT a country Africa is not just an area of poverty, it has many affluent areas Tourism, in areas of Africa, is helping them to develop Desertification is a process where mis-used or overly used areas turn into desert The Sahel’s ‘Great Green Wall’ is helping to manage this issue	Population is growing at an exponential rate. Population distribution is Uneven, and is growing quickest in the LIC countries Migration, both economic and forced, is a big driver of population change The number of Megacities will continue to increase Cities are moving to try to be more sustainable	Globalisation has led to a globally dependent Economy China is known as the ‘Factory of the World’ Soft power is used to influence countries Nigeria is a developing world superpower, and is the leading power in Africa Global investment is used to improve India’s infrastructure	The Middle East is a region that is globally important The middle east is a diverse region Oil is an extremely important resource for the Middle East Dubai is a growing city due to migration, and is building its sustainability through tourism Conflict is a major issue in the Middle Eastern Region	Weather in the UK is becoming more extreme with temperatures and rainfall increasing. Variations in the earth’s orbit around the sun affect how much solar radiation the earth receives. More radiation means higher temperatures. The shape of the orbit, the earths tilt on its axis and the wobble of the earth on its axis all affect the amount of radiation.	Tropical rainforests are hot and wet all year around. They are found around the equator, between the tropics. Soil in rainforests is not very fertile, this is because competition is high, and the nutrients get used up quickly Rainforests have very high biodiversity The rainforest has four distinct layers - the emergent trees, the main canopy, the under	A Resource is a stock or supply of something that has a value or a purpose. Food/Water and Energy The Provision of Food in the UK- What are the Challenges of supply and demand? How is this managed? Agribusiness. The Provision of Water in the UK- What are the Challenges of supply and demand? How is this managed? Water Transfer.

				future city planning					<p>Mitigation strategies such as capturing carbon, replanting trees, using alternative energy and establishing international agreements can be used to reduces the severity, seriousness, or painfulness of climate change.</p> <p>The UK experiences lots of different weather hazards such as strong winds, storms, flooding, droughts.</p> <p>Weather in the UK is becoming more extreme with temperatures and rainfall increasing.</p>	<p>canopy and the shrub layer.</p> <p>Plants in the rainforest are adapted to high rainfall, high temperatures and competition for light. For example, plants have thick, waxy drip tip leaves so that water runs off and does not damage the leaf</p> <p>Animals are adapted to finding food and escaping predators. For example, the leaf-tailed gecko is camouflaged so it can blend into its surrounding and hide from predators</p> <p>The global rate of deforestation is changing. It is very high but varies from country to country. Some countries are trying to reduce the rate of deforestation.</p>	<p>The Provision of Energy in the UK- What are the Challenges of supply and demand? How is this managed? Fracking and Renewables.</p>
What we want our students to do		Demonstrate excellence in these skills :	Geographical Skills Geography is the Key to the world. This topic is to introduce and teach the skills required to access all aspects of geographical enquiry.	Weather and Climate Students are investigating the impact of Weather and Climate; this is looked at on different scales from micro to global	Rivers Rivers are dynamic features; the processes in rivers shape the landforms we see today. However, rivers must be managed carefully to reduce the risk of flooding on people.	Natural Hazards Natural events are a key part of the earth's processes. Humans need to understand their causes and effects to allow hazards to be managed effectively.	Ecosystems The world's Biomes are diverse and essential. Students develop an awareness of the individual biomes and their importance in an interconnected Earth.	Coasts Coasts are dynamic landscapes which have a range of distinctive landforms, created due to rock type and physical processes. These areas need careful management, considering both physical and human factors.	Development There are global variations in economic development and quality of life, leading to various strategies to reduce the development gap.	Global Issues	Cold Environments Cold Environments (polar and tundra) have a range of distinctive characteristics Development of cold environments creates opportunities and challenges Cold Environments are at risk of economic development

			Use of Compass directions 4 & 6 figure grid references Scale Contour lines Graphical skills Statistical skills	Statistical skills Photograph analysis Fieldwork collection Graphical Skills	OS map skills Statistical skills Photo analysis	Atlas Skills Map skills Statistical Skills Photograph analysis Graphical Skills	Atlas Skills Map skills Statistical Skills Photograph analysis Graphical Skills	Statistical skills Photo analysis OS Map skills Graphical Skills Fieldwork Collection	Atlas Skills Map skills Statistical Skills Photograph analysis Graphical Skills	Atlas Skills Map skills Statistical Skills Photograph analysis	Atlas Skills Map skills Statistical Skills Photograph analysis
			Our Place in the World Students Students explore both the UK as a whole, and the distribution of the population, and apply this to our own local area	Urbanisation The proportion of people living in Urban areas has increased exponentially. This has lead to major challenges, but also a variety of opportunities.	Regional Investigation: Africa Africa is a growing world Superpower. The 54 countries that make up Africa are diverse. This topic explores issues within a handful if specific countries.	Changing Places The world’s population has exponentially grown to over 8 billion people. This puts major strain on people and resources, particularly in cities.	Globalisation: The Almighty Dollar The world’s economy is an interconnected system that has major effects on people. Globalisation has exacerbated the importance to understand the reliance had on the American Dollar.	Regional Investigation: Middle East The Middle East is growing in it’s importance. Misconceptions of the area are rife, and should be dispelled to enable students to have a detailed understanding of the future of the region.	Extreme UK Weather and Climate Change The UK is affected by a number of weather hazards, and Extreme Weather events have impacts on Human Activity Climate change is the result of natural and human factors, managing climate change involves both mitigation and Adaptation	Tropical Rainforests Tropical rainforest ecosystems have a range of distinctive characteristics, Deforestation has economic and environmental impacts.	Resource Management Food, Water and Energy are fundamental to human development, this is significant in the UK The demand for water resources is rising but supply can be insecure, which leads to conflict Different strategies can be used to increase water supply
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Key assessment questions:			Geographical Skills Geography is the Key to the world. This topic is to introduce and teach the skills required to access	Weather and Climate Students are investigating the impact of Weather and Climate; this is looked at on different scales	Rivers Rivers are dynamic features; the processes in rivers shape the landforms we see today. However, rivers must be	Natural Hazards Natural events are a key part of the earth’s processes. Humans need to understand their causes and effects to allow hazards	Ecosystems The world’s Biomes are diverse and essential. Students develop an awareness of the individual	Coasts Coasts are dynamic landscapes which have a range of distinctive landforms, created due to rock type	Development There are global variations in economic development and quality of life, leading to various strategies to	Global Issues	Cold Environments Cold Environments (polar and tundra) have a range of distinctive characteristics

			all aspects of geographical enquiry.	from micro to global	managed carefully to reduce the risk of flooding on people.	to be managed effectively.	biomes and their importance in an interconnected Earth.	and physical processes. These areas need careful management, considering both physical and human factors.	reduce the development gap.		Development of cold environments creates opportunities and challenges Cold Environments are at risk of economic development
			Use 4 and 6 figure grid references to complete the map Explain the importance of Scale Describe how contour lines are used to show relief on a map	Describe the difference between weather and climate Explain how instruments can be used to measure weather Investigate the microclimates around the school site Complete climate graphs Compare and contrast different climate zones Discuss the impacts of an Extreme weather event you have studied	Describe a river's journey Explain river processes Explain the formation of... Apply knowledge to discuss the differences of rivers in different courses Describe hard and soft engineering strategies Evaluate the effectiveness of river management strategies						
			Our Place in the World Students Students explore both the UK as a whole, and the distribution of the population, and apply this to our own local area	Urbanisation The proportion of people living in Urban areas has increased exponentially. This has lead to major challenges, but also a variety of opportunities.	Regional Investigation: Africa Africa is a growing world Superpower. The 54 countries that make up Africa are diverse. This topic explores issues within a handful if specific countries.	Changing Places The world's population has exponentially grown to over 8 billion people. This puts major strain on people and resources, particularly in cities.	Globalisation: The Almighty Dollar The world's economy is an interconnected system that has major effects on people. Globalisation has exacerbated the importance to understand the reliance had on the American Dollar.	Regional Investigation: Middle East The Middle East is growing in it's importance. Misconceptions of the area are rife, and should be dispelled to enable students to have a detailed understanding of the future of the region.	Extreme UK Weather and Climate Change The UK is affected by a number of weather hazards, and Extreme Weather events have impacts on Human Activity Climate change is the result of natural and human factors, managing climate change involves both mitigation and Adaptation	Tropical Rainforests Tropical rainforest ecosystems have a range of distinctive characteristics, Deforestation has economic and environmental impacts.	Resource Management Food, Water and Energy are fundamental to human development, this is significant in the UK The demand for water resources is rising but supply can be insecure, which leads to conflict Different strategies can be

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			<p>Describe the difference between Great Britain, The UK and The British Isles</p> <p>Explain the priorities of the EU</p> <p>Suggest the impacts of Migration to the UK</p> <p>Apply knowledge to suggest ways to regenerate our local area</p>	<p>Describe the distribution of megacities</p> <p>Explain the push and pull factors in the growth of cities</p> <p>Discuss the environmental challenges in cities</p> <p>Suggest ways that cities can become more sustainable</p>	<p>Discuss the statement 'Africa is a continent of contrasts'</p> <p>Evaluate the impact of tourism in Kenya</p> <p>Explain why the Sahara Desert is an Extreme Environment</p> <p>Outline the responses to desertification</p>						
Disciplinary Rigour		<p>What makes your subject different to other subjects?</p> <p>What are the expectations for students in your subject area in the KS3 National Curriculum?</p>	<p>Geographical Skills</p> <p>Geography is the Key to the world. This topic is to introduce and teach the skills required to access all aspects of geographical enquiry.</p>	<p>Weather and Climate</p> <p>Students are investigating the impact of Weather and Climate; this is looked at on different scales from micro to global</p>	<p>Rivers</p> <p>Rivers are dynamic features; the processes in rivers shape the landforms we see today. However, rivers must be managed carefully to reduce the risk of flooding on people.</p>	<p>Natural Hazards</p> <p>Natural events are a key part of the earth’s processes. Humans need to understand their causes and effects to allow hazards to be managed effectively.</p>	<p>Ecosystems</p> <p>The world’s Biomes are diverse and essential. Students develop an awareness of the individual biomes and their importance in an interconnected Earth.</p>	<p>Coasts</p> <p>Coasts are dynamic landscapes which have a range of distinctive landforms, created due to rock type and physical processes. These areas need careful management, considering both physical and human factors.</p>	<p>Development</p> <p>There are global variations in economic development and quality of life, leading to various strategies to reduce the development gap.</p>	<p>Global Issues</p>	<p>Cold Environments</p> <p>Cold Environments (polar and tundra) have a range of distinctive characteristics</p> <p>Development of cold environments creates opportunities and challenges</p> <p>Cold Environments are at risk of economic development</p>
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			Our Place in the World Students	Urbanisation The proportion of people living in Urban areas has increased	Regional Investigation: Africa	Changing Places The world’s population has exponentially grown to over 8	Globalisation: The Almighty Dollar The world’s economy is an	Regional Investigation: Middle East The Middle East is growing in it’s	Extreme UK Weather and Climate Change	Tropical Rainforests Tropical rainforest ecosystems have a range of	Resource Management Food, Water and Energy are

			Students explore both the UK as a whole, and the distribution of the population, and apply this to our own local area	exponentially. This has lead to major challenges, but also a variety of opportunities.	Africa is a growing world Superpower. The 54 countries that make up Africa are diverse. This topic explores issues within a handful if specific countries.	billion people. This puts major strain on people and resources, particularly in cities.	interconnected system that has major effects on people. Globalisation has exacerbated the importance to understand the reliance had on the American Dollar.	importance. Misconceptions of the area are rife, and should be dispelled to enable students to have a detailed understanding of the future of the region.	The UK is affected by a number of weather hazards, and Extreme Weather events have impacts on Human Activity Climate change is the result of natural and human factors, managing climate change involves both mitigation and Adaptation	distinctive characteristics, Deforestation has economic and environmental impacts.	fundamental to human development, this is significant in the UK The demand for water resources is rising but supply can be insecure, which leads to conflict Different strategies can be used to increase water supply
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