

Year 7						
	HT1 Topic/Unit: The UK and geographical skills	HT2 Topic/Unit: Development	HT3 Topic/Unit: Weather and Climate	HT4 Topic/Unit: Tectonics	HT5 Topic/Unit: Ecosystems	HT6 Topic/Unit: Revision and Urbanisation
Key Content:	<p>The British Isles</p> <p>Compass directions and UK cities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 4, 8, and 16 point compass Describing the location of major UK cities <p>4 and 6-figure grid references</p> <p>Map symbols</p> <p>The continents of the world</p> <p>Relief, scale and distance on a map</p> <p>Exploring Compass (see extra-curricular activities box)</p> <p>Exploring Southwark Park (see extra-curricular activities box)</p>	<p>What is development?</p> <p>Measuring development</p> <p>Population pyramid</p> <p>Causes uneven development</p> <p>Consequences of uneven development</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Migration Health <p>Reducing uneven development</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tourism (Example – Jamaica) Fairtrade <p>Focus on India and development:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Introduction to India Why is India changing Quality of life in India 	<p>What is weather and how do we measure/interpret weather?</p> <p>Types of rain and how they form</p> <p>Low/high pressure systems - formation and impact on the weather</p> <p>Extreme weather event example – Boscastle</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Where is Location, causes, impacts, and responses. <p>UK's climate</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> What is the climate like in the UK? Drawing climate graphs <p>Factors affecting climate</p> <p>Global climate zones</p>	<p>Layers of the earth and tectonic plates</p> <p>Plate boundaries</p> <p>What are earthquakes and how are they caused?</p> <p>Earthquake example – Haiti (2010)</p> <p>Landforms at plate boundaries.</p> <p>Volcanic eruption example – Montserrat (1997)</p> <p>Super volcanoes</p> <p>What are tsunamis and how are they caused?</p> <p>Tsunami example – Boxing Day (2004)</p>	<p>What is an ecosystem and what are the components of an ecosystem?</p> <p>Small scale and large-scale ecosystems.</p> <p>How are animals adapted to living in ecosystems?</p> <p>Rainforests – how they are used and how they can be managed sustainably</p> <p>Savannah – how they are used and how they can be managed sustainably</p> <p>Desert – how they are used and how they can be managed sustainably</p> <p>Taiga – how they are used.</p>	<p>Revision in preparation for end of year assessment</p> <p>Revision – The UK and geographical skills</p> <p>Revision – Development</p> <p>Revision – Weather and climate</p> <p>Revision – Tectonics</p> <p>Revision – Ecosystems</p> <p>End of year assessment</p> <p>What is urbanisation?</p> <p>What are megacities and where do we find them?</p> <p>Example megacity – Rio</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Opportunities and challenges Favelas



Year 8						
	HT1 Topic/Unit: Climate Change	HT2 Topic/Unit: Rivers	HT3 Topic/Unit: Africa	HT4 Topic/Unit: Coasts	HT5 Topic/Unit: Asia	HT6 Topic/Unit: Revision and Glaciations
Key Content:	<p>What is climate change?</p> <p>How can we tell that the climate is changing?</p> <p>What are the natural and human causes of climate change?</p> <p>What are the consequences of climate change</p> <p>How can we mitigate against the impacts of climate change?</p> <p>How can we adapt to climate change?</p>	<p>Water cycle</p> <p>Changes in the river profile</p> <p>Upper, middle and lower course features</p> <p>What is flooding and what are the physical and humans factors affecting flooding?</p> <p>Example of flooding in an LIC – Bangladesh</p> <p>Example of flooding in a HIC – Somerset Levels flood</p> <p>Management of flooding</p> <p>Three gorges dam</p> <p>Map skills and rivers</p> <p>Rivers of the world.</p>	<p>What and where is Africa?</p> <p>What are the stereotypes associated with Africa?</p> <p>Biomes of Africa</p> <p>How did colonialism shape Africa?</p> <p>Population in Africa</p> <p>Case study – Nigeria</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Socio-political context • Economic growth and TNCs • Impacts of economic growth <p>Sahara desert – location, formation and use</p> <p>Future of Africa.</p>	<p>Revision of previous topics (Climate Change, Rivers, Africa) and assessment</p> <p>What is the coast?</p> <p>What is weathering?</p> <p>Coastal erosion and erosion landforms</p> <p>Deposition landforms</p> <p>Hard and soft engineering strategies</p> <p>Example coastline - Holderness</p>	<p>Physical features of Asia</p> <p>A human history of Asia</p> <p>What is Asia like</p> <p>Asia's population</p> <p>China Introduction</p> <p>The rise of China</p> <p>Chinas southwest Region</p> <p>Life in Chongqing</p> <p>Tibet</p> <p>The future of Asia.</p>	<p>Revision in preparation for end of year assessment</p> <p>Revision – Climate Change</p> <p>Revision – Rivers</p> <p>Revision – Africa</p> <p>Revision – Coasts</p> <p>Revision – Asia</p> <p>End of year assessment</p> <p>What is a glacier?</p> <p>How do glaciers occur?</p> <p>Glacial processes</p> <p>Glacial erosion landforms</p> <p>How do humans use glaciers?</p>



Year 9						
	HT1 Topic/Unit: Antarctica	HT2 Topic/Unit: Middle East	HT3 Topic/Unit: Resources and conflict	HT4 Topic/Unit: Russia	HT5 Topic/Unit: Tourism	HT6 Topic/Unit: Revision and Tourism field work
Key Content:	<p>Introduction to Antarctica and climate</p> <p>Animal adaptations</p> <p>Race to the South Pole</p> <p>Who owns Antarctica?</p> <p>Living in Antarctica</p> <p>Tourism in Antarctica</p> <p>Threats to Antarctica</p> <p>Management of challenges</p> <p>Future of Antarctica</p> <p>Geography and Black History Month</p>	<p>What and where is the Middle East?</p> <p>Climate of the Middle East</p> <p>History of the Middle East</p> <p>Oil in the Middle East</p> <p>Population distribution of the Middle East</p> <p>Conflict in the Middle East – The Iraq War</p> <p>Example – Dubai and diversification of the economy</p> <p>Middle East country class presentations</p> <p>Future of the Middle East</p>	<p>Introduction to resources</p> <p>Factors affecting food supply</p> <p>Impacts of food insecurity</p> <p>Food crisis – Venezuela</p> <p>Global distribution of water and factors affecting water availability</p> <p>Water wars</p> <p>Global patterns of energy supply and consumption and factors affecting energy availability</p> <p>Strategies to increase energy supply</p>	<p>Introduction to Russia</p> <p>Physical and human features of Russia</p> <p>Climate of Russia</p> <p>Plant and animal adaptations in the Biomes of Russia</p> <p>Siberia. – Going to the worlds coldest school.</p> <p>Mineral extraction in the Tundra</p> <p>Russia's changing borders</p>	<p>Different types of tourism and importance</p> <p>Tourism in the UK – trends</p> <p>The Butler model</p> <p>Blackpool as an example of the Butler model</p> <p>Mass tourism in Kenya</p> <p>Ecotourism</p> <p>National parks</p> <p>National parks student presentation.</p> <p>Extreme tourism</p> <p>Extreme tourism example.</p>	<p>Revision in preparation for end of year assessment</p> <p>Revision – Antarctica</p> <p>Revision – Middle East</p> <p>Revision – Resources and conflict</p> <p>Revision – Russia</p> <p>Revision – Tourism</p> <p>End of year assessment</p> <p>Field work trip – Impacts of tourism at Tower Bridge</p> <p>Fieldwork follow up –</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enquiry questions • Methods • Data presentation • Analyzing data • Conclusion from data • Evaluation of data.



Year 10

	HT1 – Tectonics and Climate change	HT2 – Resource management and food management	HT3 – Mock revision, Ecosystems and Hot Deserts	HT4 – The changing economic world – Development and Nigeria	HT4 – The changing economic world – Nigeria and UK economy and Extreme weather	HT6 – End of year revision and Human field work – Stratford.
Key Content:	<p>Tectonics:</p> <p>Natural hazards pose major risks to people and property</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Definition of a natural hazard. • Types of natural hazard. • Factors affecting hazard risk. <p>Earthquakes and volcanic eruptions are the result of physical processes.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Plate tectonics theory. • Global distribution of earthquakes and volcanic eruptions and their relationship to plate margins. • Physical processes taking place at different types of plate margin (constructive, destructive and conservative) that lead to earthquakes and volcanic activity. <p>The effects of, and responses to, a tectonic hazard vary between areas of contrasting levels of wealth</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Primary and secondary effects of a tectonic hazard. • Immediate and long-term responses to a tectonic hazard. • Use named examples (Child and Nepal) to show how the effects and responses to a tectonic hazard vary between two areas of contrasting levels of wealth. <p>Management can reduce the effects of a tectonic hazard</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reasons why people continue to live in areas at risk from a tectonic hazard. • How monitoring, prediction, protection and planning can reduce the risks from a tectonic hazard <p>Climate change:</p> <p>Evidence for climate change from the beginning of the Quaternary period to the present day.</p> <p>Possible causes of climate change:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • natural factors – orbital changes, volcanic activity and solar output 	<p>Resource management</p> <p>Food, water and energy are fundamental to human development</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The significance of food, water and energy to economic and social well-being. • An overview of global inequalities in the supply and consumption of resources. <p>The changing demand and provision of resources in the UK create opportunities and challenges.</p> <p>An overview of resources in relation to the UK.</p> <p>Food:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the growing demand for high-value food exports from low income countries and all-year demand for seasonal food and organic produce • larger carbon footprints due to the increasing number of 'food miles' travelled, and moves towards local sourcing of food • the trend towards agribusiness. <p>Water:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the changing demand for water • water quality and pollution management • matching supply and demand – areas of deficit and surplus • the need for transfer to maintain supplies. <p>Energy:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the changing energy mix – reliance on fossil fuels, growing significance of renewables • reduced domestic supplies of coal, gas and oil • economic and environmental issues associated with exploitation of energy sources. 	<p>Mock Revision</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tectonics revision • Climate change revision • Resource management revision • Food management revision <p>Ecosystems</p> <p>Ecosystems exist at a range of scales and involve the interaction between biotic and abiotic components</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An example of a small scale UK ecosystem (Epping forest) to illustrate the concept of interrelationships within a natural system, an understanding of producers, consumers, decomposers, food chain, food web and nutrient cycling. • The balance between components. The impact on the ecosystem of changing one component. • An overview of the distribution and characteristics of large scale natural global ecosystems. <p>Hot Deserts</p> <p>Hot desert ecosystems have a range of distinctive characteristics.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The physical characteristics of a hot desert. • The interdependence of climate, water, soils, plants, animals and people. • How plants and animals adapt to the physical conditions. • Issues related to biodiversity. <p>Development of hot desert environments creates opportunities and challenges.</p> <p>A case study of a hot desert (Thar Desert) to illustrate:</p>	<p>Global development</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Different ways of classifying parts of the world according to their level of economic development and quality of life. • Different economic and social measures of development: gross national income (GNI) per head, birth and death rates, infant mortality, life expectancy, people per doctor, literacy rates, access to safe water, Human Development Index (HDI). • Limitations of economic and social measures. • Link between stages of the Demographic Transition Model and the level of development. • Causes of uneven development: physical, economic and historical. • Consequences of uneven development: disparities in wealth and health, international migration. • An overview of the strategies used to reduce the development gap: investment, industrial development and tourism, aid, using intermediate technology, fairtrade, debt relief, microfinance loans. • An example (Jamacia) of how the growth of tourism in a NEE helps to reduce the development gap. <p>Nigeria</p> <p>A case study of an NEE (Nigeria) to illustrate:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the location and importance of the country, regionally and globally • the wider political, social, cultural and environmental context within which the country is placed • the changing industrial structure. The balance between different sectors of the economy. How manufacturing industry can stimulate economic development • the role of transnational corporations (TNCs) in relation to industrial development. Advantages and disadvantages of TNC(s) to the host country • the changing political and trading relationships with the wider world • international aid: types of aid, impacts of aid on the receiving country 	<p>Nigeria –</p> <p>See HT4</p> <p>UK economy:</p> <p>Economic futures in the UK:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • causes of economic change: de-industrialisation and decline of traditional industrial base, globalisation and government policies • moving towards a post-industrial economy: development of information technology, service industries, finance, research, science and business parks • impacts of industry on the physical environment. • An example of how modern industrial development (Torr Quarry) can be more environmentally sustainable • social and economic changes in the rural landscape in one area of population growth and one area of population decline • improvements and new developments in road and rail infrastructure, port and airport capacity • the north–south divide. Strategies used in an attempt to resolve regional differences • the place of the UK in the wider world. Links through trade, culture, transport, and electronic communication. Economic and political links: the European Union (EU) and Commonwealth. <p>Extreme weather:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • General atmospheric circulation model: pressure belts and surface winds. • Global distribution of tropical storms (hurricanes, cyclones, typhoons). • An understanding of the relationship between tropical storms and general atmospheric circulation. • Causes of tropical storms and the sequence of their formation and development. • The structure and features of a tropical storm. How climate change might affect the distribution, frequency and intensity of tropical storms. • Primary and secondary effects of tropical storms. Immediate and long-term responses to tropical storms. Use a named example (Typhoon Haiyan) of a tropical storm to show its effects and responses. • How monitoring, prediction, protection, and planning can reduce the effects of tropical storms. • An overview of types of weather hazard experienced in the UK. • An example of a recent extreme weather event in the UK (Somerset level floods) to illustrate: • 	<p>Enquiry Question – To what extent has the regeneration in Stratford, East London, impacted upon the social and environmental factors in the areas?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Selecting, measuring and recording data appropriate to the chosen enquiry • Selecting appropriate ways of processing and presenting fieldwork data • Describing, analysing and explaining fieldwork data • Reaching conclusions • Evaluation of geographical enquiry <p>Revision for end of year exam</p> <p>End of year exam feedback.</p>



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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> human factors – use of fossil fuels, agriculture and deforestation. <p>Overview of the effects of climate change on people and the environment.</p> <p>Managing climate change:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> mitigation – alternative energy production, carbon capture, planting trees, international agreements adaptation – change in agricultural systems, managing water supply, reducing risk from rising sea levels. 	<p>Food management</p> <p>Demand for food resources is rising globally but supply can be insecure, which may lead to conflict.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Areas of surplus (security) and deficit (insecurity): global patterns of calorie intake and food supply reasons for increasing food consumption: economic development, rising population factors affecting food supply: climate, technology, pests and disease, water stress, conflict, poverty. Impacts of food insecurity – famine, Impacts of food insecurity –Undernutrition, soil erosion, rising prices, social unrest <p>Different strategies can be used to increase food supply.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Overview of strategies to increase food supply: irrigation, aeroponics and hydroponics, the new green revolution and use of biotechnology, appropriate technology An example of a large scale agricultural development (IBIS) to show how it has both advantages and disadvantages. <p>Moving towards a sustainable resource future:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the potential for sustainable food supplies: organic farming, permaculture, urban farming initiatives, fish and meat from sustainable sources, seasonal food consumption, reduced waste and losses An example of a local scheme in an NEE (Makueni county Kenya) to increase sustainable supplies of food 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Development opportunities in hot desert environments: mineral extraction, energy, farming, tourism Challenges of developing hot desert environments: extreme temperatures, water supply, inaccessibility. <p>Areas on the fringe of hot deserts are at risk of desertification (Sahel Region).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Causes of desertification – climate change, population growth, removal of fuel wood, overgrazing, over-cultivation and soil erosion. Strategies used to reduce the risk of desertification – water and soil management, tree planting and use of appropriate technology. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> the environmental impacts of economic development the effects of economic development on quality of life for the population. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> causes social, economic, and environmental impacts how management strategies can reduce risk. Evidence that weather is becoming more <u>extreme in the UK.</u> 	
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Year 11					
	HT1 Topic/Unit: Rivers	HT2 Topic/Unit: Urban issues and challenges (may begin during HT1)	HT3 Topic/Unit: Urban issues and challenges (continued)	HT4 Topic/Unit: Revision	HT5 Topic/Unit: Revision
Key Content:	Revision for mocks	Revision for mocks	Revision for mocks	Revision for mocks	Revision for mocks
	<p>The long profile and changing cross profile of a river and its valley.</p> <p>Fluvial processes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> erosion – hydraulic action, abrasion, attrition, solution, vertical and lateral erosion transportation – traction, saltation, suspension and solution deposition – why rivers deposit sediment. <p>Characteristics and formation of landforms resulting from erosion – interlocking spurs, waterfalls and gorges.</p> <p>Characteristics and formation of landforms resulting from erosion and deposition – meanders and ox-bow lakes.</p> <p>Characteristics and formation of landforms resulting from deposition – levées, flood plains and estuaries.</p> <p>An example of a river valley in the UK to identify its major landforms of erosion and deposition.</p> <p>How physical and human factors affect the flood risk – precipitation, geology, relief and land use.</p> <p>The use of hydrographs to show the relationship between precipitation and discharge.</p> <p>The costs and benefits of the following management strategies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> hard engineering – dams and reservoirs, straightening, embankments, flood relief channels soft engineering – flood warnings and preparation, flood plain zoning, planting trees and river restoration. <p>An example of a flood management scheme in the UK to show:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> why the scheme was required the management strategy the social, economic and environmental issues. 	<p>Revision for mock exams</p> <p>The global pattern of urban change.</p> <p>Urban trends in different parts of the world including HICs and LICs.</p> <p>Factors affecting the rate of urbanisation – migration (push–pull theory), natural increase.</p> <p>The emergence of megacities.</p> <p>A case study of a major city in an LIC or NEE to illustrate:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the location and importance of the city, regionally, nationally and internationally causes of growth: natural increase and migration how urban growth has created opportunities: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> social: access to services – health and education; access to resources – water supply, energy economic: how urban industrial areas can be a stimulus for economic development how urban growth has created challenges: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> managing urban growth – slums, squatter settlements providing clean water, sanitation systems and energy providing access to services – health and education reducing unemployment and crime managing environmental issues – waste disposal, air and water pollution, traffic congestion. <p>An example of how urban planning is improving the quality of life for the urban poor.</p>	<p>Overview of the distribution of population and the major cities in the UK.</p> <p>A case study of a major city in the UK to illustrate:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the location and importance of the city in the UK and the wider world impacts of national and international migration on the growth and character of the city how urban change has created opportunities: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> social and economic: cultural mix, recreation and entertainment, employment, integrated transport systems environmental: urban greening how urban change has created challenges: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> social and economic: urban deprivation, inequalities in housing, education, health and employment environmental: dereliction, building on brownfield and greenfield sites, waste disposal the impact of urban sprawl on the rural–urban fringe, and the growth of commuter settlements. <p>An example of an urban regeneration project to show:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> reasons why the area needed regeneration the main features of the project. <p>Features of sustainable urban living:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> water and energy conservation waste recycling creating green space. <p>How urban transport strategies are used to reduce traffic congestion.</p>	<p>Revision in preparation for exams, interleaving topics</p> <p>Nigeria – a newly emerging economy</p> <p>Ecosystems</p> <p>Hot Deserts</p> <p>Mock feedback</p> <p>Development gap</p> <p>Tectonics</p> <p>Rivers</p> <p>The changing UK economy</p> <p>Paper 3 – pre-release prep and unseen fieldwork practice questions</p>	<p>Revision in preparation for exams, interleaving topics</p> <p>Urban issues and challenges</p> <p>Paper 3 – pre-release prep and unseen fieldwork practice questions</p>

