CURRICULUM MAP – GEOGRAPHY

TRINITY ACADEMY

1st Form	Term	1	2	3	4	5	6
	Title	**Introduction to Geography and Natural Wonders**	**Map Skills**	**Biomes**	**Population**	**The UK**	**Weather and Climate**
	Prior Knowledge	Name and location of the 7 continents	The purpose of using maps. (Explain why they are useful) Examples of different types of maps we would use.	The name and location of the 7 continents. How to describe the climate conditions in biomes such as the desert and the types of wildlife that are found there.	Reasons why people move to cities. Recognise that the city of London has a high population and reasons why people move to London.	The difference between physical and human features. London is a densely populated city.	Name a variety of different weather conditions. Description of different climates across the world. The difference between the four seasons- Spring, Summer, Autumn and Winter.
	Core Knowledge	Difference between human and physical Geography. Location and formation of 7 natural wonders of the world How natural processes work together to form the following: Victoria Falls, Harbour of Rio de Janeiro, Grand Canyon, Aurora Borealis, Great Barrier Reef	Map symbols How to find 4 and 6 figure grid references The purpose of using scale and direction on a map. The definitions of the following key terms: relief, topography, and settlement.	Location and distribution of global biomes. The variety of biomes that exist throughout each continent. How humans and animals adapt to climates.	Causes of global population change overtime. Definitions of the following key terms: migration, natural increase, birth rate and death rate. Challenges of population growth in China and how it was controlled by the one child policy.	Physical and human characteristics of the UK. The difference between Great Britain, the United Kingdom and the British Isles. The social, economic and environmental impacts of tourism in the UK. The location of key tourist attractions- Lake District, Peak District, Giant's Causeway.	Difference between weather and climate. The causes of different weather conditions. The processes of the water cycle High and low pressure weather systems Examples of extreme weather events (tropical storms) and why they may become more frequent with climate change
	Key takeaways for future learning	Human and physical features	Why map symbols are used and what they mean.	The definition of ecosystems and biomes. The climatic characteristics of the	Main causes of population change (natural change and migration).	The countries that make up the United Kingdom. How tourism impacts the UK- both positive and negative	The processes of the water cycle How high and low pressure create different weather conditions

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		1	2	3	4	5	6
		Improved locational knowledge of continents and countries. How the process of erosion changes landscapes Locate 7 natural wonders.	Reading maps - How to find 4 and 6 figure grid references.	variety of biomes e.g. the difference in climate between the tropical rainforest and the desert. How both humans and animals have adapted overtime to cope within different biomes.	Why people move towards the city (push and pull factors) Advantages and disadvantages of the One Child Policy		The formation and impacts of tropical storms
2nd Form	Term	1	2	3	4	5	6
	Title	Resources	Climate change	Coastal Landscapes	Africa	Rocks and Weathering	My Local Area
	Prior Knowledge	Examples of ways we use coal, oil and gas.	Definition of climate. Extreme weather events can become more frequent with climate change. Burning fossil fuels contributes to climate change.	Process of erosion and how it can change the landscape.	Africa is a continent, not a country. Name and identify the location of some African countries.	The Grand Canyon is a natural rock formation created over millions of years. Natural processes can change the land overtime.	London is a densely populated city. Push and pull factors that cause people to migrate to London. Difference between human and physical characteristics.
	Core Knowledge	The difference between renewable and non - renewable resources. Examples of renewable and non-renewable resources. How fossil fuels are created and ways we use them.	Natural and human causes of climate change. Impacts of climate change. How climate change impacts the most vulnerable places e.g.	Fluvial processes: Erosion- attrition, abrasion, hydraulic action and solution. How coastal landforms are created: caves, arch, stack, stump and bays. Process of coastal transportation and deposition, e.g. longshore	Physical and human diversity in Africa. Climate zones within the continent of Africa. How and why regional inequality exists throughout the continent.	Formation and uses of rocks. Continental drift and how this changes the landscape. Types of weathering and how it impacts rocks. How rock landscapes can influence tourism in the UK.	Human and physical characteristics of Brixton. What makes London a global city. History of migration into Brixton. The distribution of different ethnicities throughout London.

			Antarctica and low lying islands	drift and the formation of spits and tombolos.			Economic contrasts within London boroughs.
		Problems of using fossil fuels Advantages and disadvantages of renewable energy- tidal, solar and wind energy.					
	Key takeaways for future learning	Examples of renewable and non-renewable energy sources. Social, economic and environmental impacts of each renewable and non -renewable energy sources.	Natural and human causes of climate change. Social, economic and environmental impacts of climate change.	Processes of coastal erosion, transportation and deposition. Formation of coastal features such as caves, arch, stack, stump, spit and tombolo.	The variety of biomes that exist within Africa. There are social, economic and environmental contrasts throughout Africa.	Our continents are slowly moving. The rock cycle- how rocks change when exposed to heat and pressure. Process of weathering	History of migration into London. Reasons why London Is considered a global city. Social and economic contrasts throughout London.
3rd Form	**Term**	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**
	Title	**Globalisation and Development**	**Plate Tectonics**	**China**	**Urbanisation**	**India**	**River Landscapes**
	Prior Knowledge	Names of some companies that are recognised across the world e.g. Apple	Continents have moved overtime. Rocks can transform when exposed to extreme heat and pressure.	Location of China on the map. China is a densely populated country. China introduced the One Child Policy to control overpopulation.	Push and pull factors- what attracts people to certain places. How London grew as a city overtime	Location of India on the map. India is in the continent of Asia. India is a densely populated country	The process of the water cycle Natural processes such as erosion can change the landscape overtime.

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Core Knowledge	The term 'Globalisation' and how our world is now more interconnected. How globalisation impacts our lives. Problems with exploitation in low-income countries. The development gap- why countries develop at different stages.	The four layers of the Earth. Name and explain what happens at each type of plate boundary. Volcanoes- how they are created and the impacts of volcanic eruptions. Earthquakes: How they happen and the impacts of large earthquakes. Preparations and prediction of natural hazards.	Human/physical geographical variations within China. Tibetan Plateau, Sichuan region, Urban Centres (Hong Kong, Beijing, Shanghai). Variety of climatic conditions across the different regions within the country Growth of China: Importance of manufacturing and how this has helped the development of China Population structure of China.	Key definitions: Urbanisation and rural- urban migration. Benefits and challenges of urban growth. Shantytowns: Issues and solutions to the problem.	Physical characteristics of India- the range of climate zones across the country. The average weather and climate conditions throughout India including Monsoon. Economic development in India, an 'emerging economy'.	How river fluvial processes work together to change the surrounding landscape and create features such as waterfalls, meanders and oxbow lakes. Natural and human factors that cause flooding. How rivers are managed using hard and soft engineering.
Key takeaways for future learning	Key term: globalisation. Social, economic and environmental impacts of globalisation. Reasons why countries develop at different rates.	Structure of the Earth. Types of plate boundaries and what happens at each one. Social, economic and environmental impacts of natural hazards- Volcanoes, earthquakes and Tsunamis.	Regional contrasts within China- wide range of climates and biomes. How globalisation has encouraged the growth of the manufacturing industry of China. Issues with the population structure of China.	Causes of rural to urban migration. Social and economic benefits of urbanisation. Urban challenges-pollution, waste production and the growth of shanty towns.	India has a diverse landscape throughout the country. Causes of the monsoon season. How globalisation has helped the growth of India's economy.	Fluvial processes: river erosion, transportation and deposition. Fluvial features: Waterfalls, meanders, and oxbow lakes. Causes of flooding. Advantages and disadvantages of different types of hard and soft engineering.
By the end of Key Stage 3, pupils are able to:		Consolidate and extend their knowledge of the world's major countries and their physical and human features. They will understand how geographical processes interact to create distinctive human and physical landscapes that change over time. In doing so, they will become aware of increasingly complex geographical systems in the world around them. They will develop greater competence in using geographical knowledge,				

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approaches and concepts and geographical skills in analysing and interpreting different data sources. In this way pupils will continue to enrich their locational knowledge and spatial and environmental understanding.

4th Form	Term	1	2	3	4	5	6
	Title	Landscapes and Physical processes	Landscapes and Physical processes	Rural-Urban Links	Rural-Urban Links	Coastal Hazards and their Management	Fieldwork Enquiry
	Prior Knowledge	Key terms- relief, topography. Processes of erosion, transportation and deposition. Formation coastal landforms.	Hard and soft engineering strategies Processes of the hydrological cycle- evaporation, condensation, precipitation, infiltration.	Definition of urbanisation. Causes of rural- urban migration.	Why London is considered a global city. Urban challenges- growth of shanty towns.	Climate change causes sea level rise. Low-lying islands are vulnerable to sea level rise. Management strategies to protect coastlines- both hard and soft engineering strategies.	Difference between human and physical features in an environment. How to read and analyse graphs.
	Core Knowledge	Distinctive landscapes in the UK. Impacts on the landscape. Physical and human factors that influence the coast. Management of landscapes. Landform process and change	How processes work together to create landforms in river and coastal landscapes. Stores and flows of drainage basins in the UK. Physical and human factors that contribute to flooding, Flood management strategies	The meaning of rural-urban continuum. How rural and urban areas are linked. Population and urban change in the UK. How rural areas are changing. Causes and consequences of population change. Challenges facing UK towns and cities	Urban issues in contrasting global cities. Global patterns of urbanisation. Case studies: Consequences of urbanisation in Mumbai and London. How global cities are connected	Vulnerable coastlines: Why some coastal communities are more vulnerable than others. Managing coastal hazards: How do small island states cope with hazards. Sustainable ways to manage coastlines in the face of sea level rise.	Pose enquiry conditions. Decide how evidence can be processed and presented. Analyse patterns and trends Draw conclusions from fieldwork enquiries. Evaluate data collection techniques

	Key takeaways for future learning	Where highland and lowland areas are located throughout the UK. How humans impact distinctive landscapes. The economic and environmental importance of honeypot sites. Formation of coastal landforms.	Stores and flows of the drainage basin Formation of river landforms. Human and physical factors that contribute to flooding. Social, economic and environmental concerns when managing floods.	Issue of 'rural deprivation' Reasons why rural areas are changing Urban challenges such as pollution and waste management.	Variety of challenges faced by urban areas and how they are managed. Case studies of contrasting global cities- London (in a high income country) and Mumbai (In a newly industrialised country)	SIDS- Small Island Developing States such as the Maldives are vulnerable to hazards. Management strategies need to be put in place to help reduce the impacts.	Analysing data and coming to conclusions based on experience in the field. Ability to make and justify a decision based using information provided.
5th Form	**Term**	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**
	Title	**Weather, Climate and Ecosystems**	**Weather, Climate and Ecosystems**	**Development and Resource Issues**	**Environmental Challenges**		
	Prior Knowledge	Difference between weather and climate. Causes of weather conditions Natural and human causes of climate change	The variety of biomes across the planet. Variety of plant and animal species found in different biomes. Human activities such as deforestation have social, economic and environmental impacts.	Importance of natural resources Reasons why countries develop at different stages. Inequalities exist between and within countries.	Climate change is a major concern for the future. There are both natural and human causes of climate change.		
	Core Knowledge	Climate change during the quaternary period. Natural and human causes of climate change. How evidence of climate change is	Human activity and ecosystem processes. How people use ecosystems and environments. How human activities modify processes and	Global patterns of development. Causes and consequences of uneven development at a global scale.	Consumerism and its impacts on the environment. How technology can be used and lifestyles may be changed to reduce impacts of climate change.		

		identified through the use of ice cores. Weather patterns and processes: causes and consequences of weather hazards. Factors that create variations in weather and climate.	interactions within ecosystems. Sustainable management of ecosystems.	Water resources and their management. Regional economic development: causes and consequences of regional economic patterns in India and in the UK. How regional inequalities can be reduced.	How damaged environments and natural habitats can be managed and restored.		
	Key takeaways for future learning	There are both natural and human causes of climate change It is predicted that extreme weather hazards will become more frequent, such as tropical storms, droughts and wildfires.	The social, economic and environmental impacts human activities have on ecosystems. Why sustainable management is so important for the future of ecosystems	Factors that help or slow down the development of countries. How water scarcity can cause conflict. Examples of inequalities within regions and strategies to reduce these inequalities.	Examples of how an increase in consumerism can impact the environment. The importance of sustainable management and restoring natural environments.		
By the end of Key Stage 4, pupils are able to:		Understand more about the world, the challenges it faces and their place within it. The GCSE course will deepen understanding of geographical processes, illuminate the impact of change and of complex people-environment interactions. Pupils will know the dynamic links and interrelationships between places and environments at different scales, and develop competence in using a wide range of geographical investigative skills and approaches. Geography enables young people to become globally and environmentally informed and thoughtful, enquiring citizens.				