



2021-2022 Curriculum Map
GEOGRAPHY

Year	Context	Key Knowledge and Concepts
7	Basic Skills/Map work Young Navigators Award (9) (FIELD TRIP)	<p>Locational knowledge RECAP</p> <p>-continents, oceans, world countries and major cities, environmental regions</p> <p>Skills and Fieldwork recap</p> <p>-4 and 6 figure grid references</p> <p>Learners will know:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Compass skills ✓ There are 16 points on a compass which increases accuracy of direction ✓ The three norths - true, grid, magnetic ✓ Route planning – OS Maps ✓ Contour lines are used to describe the relief of the land ✓ Scale is used to represent actual distance ✓ Scale and contour lines can be used to estimate time required to cover distance ✓ Map key skills determine routes to be taken ✓ Map orientation using compass and observations of the landscape is used for checking and confirming location ✓ The Country Code is to preserve the landscape in its current state
7	Weather and Climate (9)	<p>Learners will know:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Weather types and systems ✓ Rainfall – frontal, convectional, relief ✓ Cloud formations – cumulus, cumulonimbus, cirrus, stratus ✓ Global environment regions influence the weather experienced in certain parts of the globe (polar, desert, tropical, temperate) ✓ Tropical storms – ✓ Hurricanes (Atlantic), cyclones (Indian and southern oceans), typhoons (pacific) are formed as a result of low-pressure systems and location. ✓ Existing wind patterns move tropical storm systems. ✓ Social and economic impacts and responses to tropical storms (Asia case study) ✓ Globally, countries depend on each other creating global interdependence; what happens in one place impacts on what happens in another place ✓ Foreign Aid is an example of global interdependence
7	Population and Settlement (9)	<p>Learners will know:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Population growth is exponential ✓ Birth rates and death rates impact on population numbers



		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Factors affecting population growth include birth rates, death rates and infant mortality rates ✓ Social factors affecting population growth include access to treatment/doctors etc ✓ Environmental factors affecting population growth include access to resources ✓ Economic factors affecting population growth include – how the amount of money affects population growth ✓ Socio-economic factors include access to contraception ✓ A choropleth map shows population density ✓ Population pyramids show the age range and numbers within a country’s population (Kenya/UK comparison) ✓ Data is used to draw population pyramids
7	Coasts (12) (FIELD TRIP – Old Harry Rocks)	<p>Learners will know:</p> <p>Coastal & Erosion Processes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ The structure of waves and how they can be constructive and destructive. ✓ Weathering is the breakdown of material in situ ✓ The impact of weathering from Freeze-Thaw Weathering to mass movement of the coastline through Landslides, Rockfalls & Rotational Slumping, ✓ The erosion processes of Hydraulic Action, Attrition, Abrasion ✓ The transportation of Longshore Drift ✓ The deposition of Coastal Deposition. <p>Coastal Landforms</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Erosion, deposition and transportation create landforms. ✓ Erosion is the breakdown of material along a coastline. ✓ Deposition is when sediment is dropped along a coastline. ✓ Transportation is the movement of sediment. ✓ Coastal and erosion processes affect the coastline ✓ Coastal landforms such as Wave Cut Platforms & Cliffs, Caves, Arches, Stacks & Stumps, Spits & Bars, and Sand Dunes. <p>Coastal Management</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ <i>Soft Engineering</i> methods including Managed Retreat, Beach Nourishment, and Dune Stabilising ✓ <i>Hard Engineering</i> methods including Groynes, Gabions, Revetments, Sea Wall, Off Shore Breakwater, and Rip-Rap/Rock Armour. ✓ Coastal management schemes impact on the physical geography of a place and the people who live there. ✓ Engineering can be implemented together in phases to complement each other - case study of Lyme Regis. ✓ Knowledge of management methods and their impact are used to make an informed decision when preserving and developing real coastlines!



8	Rivers (Region of Africa) (13)	<p>Learners will know:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Water cycle ✓ River structure – cross and long profiles ✓ Rivers impact on the environment - transportation, deposition and erosion ✓ Meanders and oxbows are created by transportation, deposition and erosion ✓ A flood plain is the land adjacent to a river that experiences flooding ✓ Estuaries – how the landscape changes as it approaches the sea ✓ River management –River’s courses are managed through hard and soft engineering ✓ Soft engineering – flood warnings and preparations, flood plain zoning, river restoration, planting trees ✓ Hard engineering – damson reservoirs, channel straightening, embankments, flood relief channels ✓ Mankind manages natural features to meet mankind’s needs. ✓ Human interaction with natural features has wider impact than just the immediate area affected. ✓ Knowledge of management methods and their impact are used to make an informed decision when preserving and developing rivers.
8	Global Resource Management (13)	<p>Learners will know:</p> <p>Source and management of energy and water</p> <p>UK Case study</p> <p>Global case study</p> <p>THE UK:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ UKs water supply has areas of surplus and deficit ✓ Water supply is moved by water transfer schemes ✓ Water usage in the UK is inefficient and the supply is subject to leaks ✓ Energy supplies are moving away from coal to renewable energy sources (15% by 2020) ✓ Fracking is an example of an alternative energy supply <p>GLOBAL:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Global water supply is dependent on geographical location ✓ Water security is access to clean water for good health and economic development and reduce the chances of water stress ✓ Water security is impacted by pollution, poverty, climate and geology ✓ Energy consumption is based on HIC/LIC and geographical conditions ✓ Energy supply make up varies from country to country depending on pre-existing supplies ✓ Energy security is the balance between energy supply and energy demand ✓ Factors affecting energy supply are cost of extraction, political factors, access to technology and physical factors



		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Water and energy security is vital to a nation's future development ✓ Energy and water supply and demand differs from location to location and is determined by geographical, economic and social factors of a location ✓ Globalisation – the world is increasingly linked and appears to be a smaller place due to advances in technology and transport. ✓ Positives and negatives of globalisation (trade, communication, diseases, travel).
8	Tourism (13) (Region of Asia and Bournemouth)	<p>Learners will know:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Butler's model of tourism shows how resorts rise and fall and in some cases rise again. ✓ Socio-economic impacts of tourism on Thailand before focusing on impact of tourism on Bournemouth. ✓ Regeneration through tourism with particular focus on Bournemouth Beach. Look at what has been done for the beach and immediate surroundings before looking to design a new beachfront in a presentation project in partnership with BCP Council, Bournemouth & Poole College and University of Bournemouth ✓ Interpretation from data collection will come from FIELD TRIP to Bournemouth sea front to survey the thoughts of locals and beach users. Data manipulated into graphs to support ideas.