			APPROXIMATE	<u> </u>	Te	rm 1a		+	- 1		Te	erm1b				Tei	rm 2a			1	Term 2b				Te	erm 3a			1	erm 3b	_	į
	Topic title	SUMMARY OF KNOWLEDGE ACQUISTION	DURATION (Lessons)		2 2			6 7	0 1	2	2	4 5		. 7	1	2 2	4		. 1	2	2 4	_	6		2	2 4		1	2 2	4	E 6	ĺ
Year 7				1	2 3		,	,	0 1	. 2	3	4 3	5 0	, ,	1	2 3	14	,	Ť		3 4	3	0	Ť		3 4	,		2 3	-	3 0	İ
1	What is Geography?	British Isles and its key features (physical and human), distribution of cities, physical and political features and how they interconnect. Three branches of geography (physical, human, environmental), continents of the world, latitude and longitude. Map skills including interpretation, direction, scale, grid references. Data presentation and environmental quality.	12																													
2	Tourism & Employment	Tourism, what it is and how it has and will change. Popular destinations and comparison. Torist impact (positive and negative), sustainable tourism, tourism in kerya. Dark tourism factures, locations, and specialist tourism. National parks and the impacts on them from tourism.	12																				ı									
3	Rivers	Hydrological cycle, river long profiles, processes of erosion and transportation, formation of waterfalls, depositional landforms, flood risk (increase and decrease), impacts of flooding in lifts, short and long term impacts, hard engineering, Mississipi case study, flood hydrographs.	11																													Ī
4	Africa & Ghana	Location of Ghana and features, characteristics of a LIC and why Gaha qualifies, differences between Ghana and the UK, cocoa farming in Ghana, the coffee trade and the disadvantages of prestige projects - dam building.	12																													
Year 8																																1
1	Weather and Climate	Countries, rivers and seas around Europe, difference between weather and climate, different climatic zones, methods used for measuring weather & effectiveness, anti-vyclones affect the weather, adaptation, microclimates microclimate investigation in school	14																				ı									
2	Coasts	Why people live at the coast, processes occuring along the coast, erosional landforms, depositional landforms, effects of coastal flooding case study, management of coastal flooding and erosion	14																													Ī
3	Energy	Where is the worlds energy, what things affect how secure a countries energy supply is, what different types of energy are there, what renewable sources of energy are there and how effective are they. What is climate changes and how does it affect us? what it means to be sustainable	14																													I
4	Development	What is development and some of the characteristics of developed and developing countries. Factors affecting the development, difference between living standards and quality of life, factors affecting quality of life and living standards, mapping development over time using the Brandt line, limitations, development indicators and how they differ in varying areas of development, what is the development gap and why does it exist? Clossing the development gap lie in China.	14																													
5	Asia	Where is Asia and what is the landscape like? Climates in Asia, opportunities for tourism in China, population density and distribution in Asia, how live varies between rural and urban Asia, social and environmental challenges in Asia (focus on pollution and sweatshops)	11																													
6	Crime	Different types of crimes, defining and categorising severity, distribution of crime on a variety of scales, link between wealth and crime, a focus on conflict diamonds, human trafficking, piracy, international drug tr	11																													
Year 9																																I
1	Hazards	What are natural hazards, processes that occur at plate boundaries, cause effects and response to volcanic eruptions in HIC and LICS case studies, why do people still live in areas of risk, management, what are tropical storms and their distribution, causes, effects and responses to tropical storms.	14				ı																ı									
2	Rainforests	Location of TRF, characterisitics of structure and climate, biodiversity, adaptations of plants and animals, why is the rainforest important, opportunities and challenges presented by deforestation, sustainable management of the TRF	14																													Ī
3	Skills	Types of maps and their uses, grid references, map symbols, command words, using figures, case studies	10																													ı
4	Population and migration	The world's changing population, push and pull factors, megacities, population pyramids, migration, impacts and management	14																													
5	Resources	Distribution of resources, importance of resources, pollution, impacts, management	12				_								_]																	
6	Cold environments	Location, characterisitcs, processes, landforms, case studies	12																													
Year 10																																4
1	Challenge of Natural Hazards	What are natural hazards, earthquakes and volcanic eruptions are the result of physical processes, the effects and responses vary between areas of contrasting levels of wealth, management to reduce effects, global atmospheric circulation, revolucial storms development, effects on people and the environment, UK weather hazards, impacts of extreme weather events in the UK, natural and physical causes of climate change, mitigation and adaptation to cope with climate change.	45																													

Geographical Patterns & Distribution - Dark Blue

Geographical Characteristics – Yellow

Geographical Processes – Dark purple

Geographical Cause & Impact - Pink

Management & Mitigation – Orange

Geographical Skills - Green

2 PI	hysical Landscapes in the UK	The UK has a range of diverse landscapes, 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 used to protect coastlines from the effects of physical processes, the shape of river valleys changes as rivers flow downstream, distinctive fluvial landforms result from different physical processes, different management strategies can be used to protect river landscapes from the effects of flooding	30															
3	Living World	Ecosystems exist at a range of scales and involve the interaction between biotic and abiotic components, tropical rainforest ecosystems have a range of distinctive characteristics, deforestation has economic and environmental impacts, tropical rainforests need to be managed to be sustainable, hot desert ecosystems have a range of distinctive characteristics, development of hot desert environments creates opportunities and challenges, areas on the fringe of hot deserts are at risk of desertification.	30												L			
4	Fieldwork Investigaton	Selecting a suitable enquiry for fieldwork investigation, Selecting, measuring and recording data appropriate to the chosen enquiry, Selecting appropriate ways of processing and presenting fieldwork data, Describing, analysing and esplaining fieldwork data, Reaching conclusions, Evaluation of geographical enquiry	12															
Year 11																		
1	Urban Environments	What is urbanisation, how megacities emerge, importance of an LIC city on a variety of scales, opportunities and challenges for urban poor, how life can be improved, importance of a major city in the UK on a variety of scales, opportunities and challenges for urban areas in UK, integrated transport systems, urban sustainability	20															
2	Economic World	Global variations in economic development and quality of life, strategies exist for reducing the global development gap, LLCs and NEEs are experiencing rapid economic development which leads to significant social, environmental and cultural change, major changes in the economy of the UK have affected, and will continue to affect, employment patterns and regional growth	18									Е	ха	m	Pe	eric	d	
3	Resource Management	How and why is food, water and energy economically and socially significant to wellbeing, how are they distributed, inequalities associated with distribution, changing demand and provision of resources in the UK create opportunities and challenges, demand for water resources is rising globally but supply can be inscure, which may lead to conflict, different strategies can be used to increase water supply, sustainable management of water	16															
4	Issue Evaluation	Knowledge Acquisition based on topic chosen by AQA for Pre-Release. Sent to schools 12 weeks prior to exam and could link to any part of the specification	6															
Year 12																		
1	Coastal landscapes	What are coastal landscapes, what processes are involved, what landforms are created, what are their characteristics and how can these change, sea level rise and climate change, case studies	45															
		How important are water and carbon to life on Earth? How do the water and carbon cycles operate in contrasting locations? Case Studies, How much change occurs over time in the water and carbon cycles? To what	45															
2 E	arth's Life Support Systems	extent are the water and carbon cycles linked?																

4	Disease Dilemmas	Disease Classification, Disease Diffusion, Patterns of Disease, Physical Factors & Disease, Economic Development & Disease, The spread of Communicable & Non Communicable Disease, Global Mobility & Disease, Disease Mitgation, Top Down & Grassroots strategies of mitgation NEA Preparation - Four full compulsory days of fieldwork with NEA	45						
5	Non Examined Assessment & Fieldwork	preparation lessons built into this part of the course.	16						
Year 13									
1	Non Examined Assessment	NEA structured lessons on literature review, methodology, presentation, analysis & evaluation of independent work.	36						
2	Hazardous Earth	Continental Drift & Plate Tectonics, Features & Processes at Plate Boundaries, The Impact of volcanic activity and seismicity on landscapes and landforms, the distinctive hazards generated by volcanoes and earthquakes, Volcano classification, Earthquake waves, measurement of these hazards, impacts on place and people, the miligation strategies implemented to deal with these hazards, How the exposure of people to risks and their ability to one with tectonic hazards changes over time	50			ı			
3	Global Migration	Geopolitics & Global Governance, How migration produces dynamic flows of people, connecting patterns of migration to global patterns of socio-economic development, How global migration can promote stability, growth and development & how it causes inequalities, conflicts and in justices for people, Emergence of new source areas and host destinations, the high concentration of young and fernale migrants, South-South flows are now equal in magnitude to those in South-North corridors, The idea that conflict and persecution have increased numbers of engreating the procession of the production of the destination of the production of the destination, in the production of the production of the destination of the production of the	25						Exam Period
4	Human Rights	What is meant by human rights? Global variation in human rights norms, patterns of human rights volotions, what are the variations in women's rights? geography of gender inequality. What are the strategies for global governance of human rights? Human rights violations can be a cause and consequence of conflict, Global governance of human rights involves cooperation between organisations at scales from global to local, often in partnership. To what extent has intervention in human rights contributed to development? Global governance of human rights has consequences for citizens and places	25						