Year 7					
Autumn 1 - Where in the world ?	Autumn 2- How dangerous is our world ?	Spring 1- Map skills	Spring 2- Why aren't all countries wealthy ?	Summer 1- Weather and climate	Summer 2- Micro- climate enquiry.
Content/ Processes	Content/ Processes	Content/ Processes	Content/ Processes	Content/ Processes	Content/ Processes
World locational knowledge - Continents and oceans, capital cities Atlas skills to investigate human features and physical features of Uk and Africa	Natural hazards Tectonic hazards and plate margins Volcano and earthquake case studies Physical features and processes	Grid references Contour lines Scale and distance Cross sections Latitude and longitude Sketch maps OS maps	Development of countries and use of development indicators to identify and compare country's development. HICs LICs and NEEs have varying levels of development and associated characteristics How fair trade and globalisation can be used to close the development gap.	Physical geography- weather and climate. What causes the weather and how we measure it. How world location impacts global and British climate Drawing and analysing climate graphs	Knowledge and understanding of microclimate and the factors that influence microclimate Geographical enquiry to identify microclimates within school
Concepts	Concepts	Concepts	Concepts	Concepts	Concepts
Locational knowledge World knowledge Atlas skills Map skills	Locational knowledge Cause, effect response Spatial scales Social, economic, environmental Development Physical processes Global citizens	Locational knowledge Atlas skills Scale Map skills Landscapes Human Geography Physical Geography	Locational knowledge Globalisation Interdependence Statistical skills Development Quality of life	Locational knowledge Scale Physical processes Graph skills Climate	Scale Climate Physical Human

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Essential understanding	Essential understanding	Essential understanding	Essential understanding	Essential understanding	Essential understanding
Accurate atlas skills deepen and secure pupils world and locational knowledge	Physical processes vary due to location and create a range of tectonic hazards The social, economic and environmental effects of hazards can be of great significance depending on development and location	Geographers need to use a range of map skills to interpret different landscapes and understand the physical and human geography of a location/country/continent.	The quality of life for people can vary between countries depending on the level of development Statistical skills can be used to determine the level of development of a country.	The location and physical processes create a range of weather Climates vary on a global scale dependent on location Climate can be shown and compared using climate graphs	Places across the school will have different microclimates. They are influenced by a variety of physical and human factors.
Assessment	Assessment	Assessment	Assessment	Assessment	Assessment
Extended writing to assess how to 'write like a Geographer' and locational knowledge and use of atlas skills	Summative assessment - end of topic test incorporating Hazards knowledge and world knowledge as well as atlas skills	End of topic assessment - all map skills, incorporating some hazard knowledge and atlas skills	Data analysis skills interpreting development indicators and drawing and analysing scatter graphs	Climate graph and analysis	End of year assessment incorporating all core knowledge for the year
Review/ Revisit	Review/ Revisit	Review/ Revisit	Review/ Revisit	Review/ Revisit	Review/ Revisit
Key stage 2 - Location of continents and oceans. Difference between a physical and human	Continents and oceans Physical features	Atlas skills Continents and oceans	Map work Continents HICs and LICs	Map skills UK geography Continents and oceans	Weather and climate Data interpretation

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Year 8					
Autumn 1 - Who is responsible for the world Tropical rainforest?	Autumn 2- Can we stop climate change ?	Spring 1- How many people is too many ?	Spring 2-How deadly are tropical storms ?	Summer 1-How diverse is South America ?	Summer 2- How can we make the world a better place ?
Content/ Processes	Content/ Processes	Content/ Processes	Content/ Processes	Content/ Processes	Content/ Processes
Global ecosystems Characteristics of TRFs - location, climate, plants and animals Climate graphs Importance of TRFs Deforestation Sustainable management	Global warming and greenhouse effect. Climate change Carbon footprints	World population change World distribution Population policies Demographic transition model Population pyramids Ageing population	Distribution of tropical storms. Formation of tropical storms. Case study Tropical storm Frequency and magnitude of tropical storms in relation to climate change.	Physical features of South America Human features of South America Examples -Amazon River, Peru's glaciers and Machu Picchu. Population Natural disasters	Plastic pollution World Water day Fast fashion Alternative energy production.
Concepts	Concepts	Concepts	Concepts	Concepts	Concepts
Global citizens Sustainability Cause, effect, management Development World knowledge Location Climate	Global citizens Sustainability Cause, effect, management Interdependence Climate.	Human processes - Population World knowledge HICs and LICs Development Opportunities Challenges Quality of life	Physical processes Cause, effect management. World Knowledge Locational knowledge Map skills Climate Natural hazards Development Population	World knowledge Human and physical geography Locational knowledge Scale Population Natural disasters	Sustainability Global citizenship Globalisation Climate Scale Cause, effect management.
Essential understanding	Essential understanding	Essential understanding	Essential understanding	Essential understanding	Essential understanding
The location of ecosystems is the	The greenhouse effect is a natural effect that is	World population has changed and created	The physical processes that cause the	South America is a diverse continent with a	We need to act as responsible global

significant factor for the ecosystem's climate As global citizens we have a responsibility to act sustainably to manage deforestation	being enhanced by human activity. Climate change will need to be managed, individuals have a responsibility to act as global citizens to manage climate change.	opportunities and challenges As a country develops its population (and structure) will change due to opportunities and challenges with quality of life.	development of tropical storms. The effects and responses to tropical storms will differ depending on their location and level of development of the country affected.	huge variety of physical and human features. The natural hazards in South America vary depending on location and the effects vary depending on the population and level of development.	citizens to limit the negative effects we have on our planet and live more sustainably whilst managing the effects.
Assessment	Assessment	Assessment	Assessment	Assessment	Assessment
Summative assessment assessing core knowledge, concepts and skills	Extended writing to answer the unit title Can we stop climate change?	Summative assessment based around core knowledge and skills and incorporating and combining knowledge of development (yr7) and climate change.	Extended writing on case study to contextualise knowledge of cause, effect, response of tropical storms.	Extended writing to answer the topic question How diverse is South America?	End of year assessment incorporating core knowledge from across Yr7 and 8.
Review/ Revisit	Review/ Revisit	Review/ Revisit	Review/ Revisit	Review/ Revisit	Review/ Revisit
World knowledge Atlas skills Development	Elements of weather and climate. HICs and LICs World knowledge Sustainability	Development Sustainability Skills Climate change	World knowledge Development Natural hazards Social, economic and environmental Climate change	World knowledge Human and physical features Atlas skills Natural hazards Population Climate change Development	World knowledge Sustainability Development Social economic environmental

Year 9					
Autumn 1 - How does geography cause conflict ?	Autumn 2- Urbanisation- good or bad ?	Spring 1- How diverse in Asia ?	Spring 2:-Rivers and coasts	Summer 1-How diverse is Europe ?	Summer 2- Local fieldwork investigation
Content/ Processes	Content/ Processes	Content/ Processes	Content/ Processes	Content/ Processes	Content/ Processes
Deforestation Using the Taiga Conflict in Ukraine Resources	Urbanisation Mega cities Human features Migration Push and pull factors Slums Salford inequality Sustainable cities	Physical features in Asia Human features in Asia Thar desert Population density Monsoon Inequality Tourism	World major rivers Waterfalls Meanders and ox-bow lakes Flooding Hydrographs Waves Erosional features- e.g cave , arch, stack and stump. Longshore drift and spits Coastal management	Physical features in Europe Human geography in Europe Natural disasters Tourism European trade	Fieldwork process Enquiry question Hypothesis, Methodology Data collection ,Data presentation, data analysis conclusion evaluation..
Concepts	Concepts	Concepts	Concepts	Concepts	Concepts
Conflict Resources Scale Interdependence	Sustainability Locational knowledge Human processes Opportunities Challenges Development Inequality	World knowledge Global citizens Interdependence Opportunities Challenges Human and physical features	World knowledge Scale Processes Landforms Cause, effect, response Human and physical	World knowledge Locational knowledge Global citizens Inequality. Physical processes	Sustainability Place Space Scale
Essential understanding	Essential understanding	Essential understanding	Essential understanding	Essential understanding	Essential understanding
Geography can create conflict on a range scales	Urbanisation across the world can cause a variety	Asia is a diverse continent that creates both	Rivers and coasts have numerous processes	Europe is a diverse continent that includes	Geographical investigations can be

between different groups of people	of opportunities and challenges. Regardless of a country's development, inequality will exist at a range of scales.	opportunities and challenges.	which shape the land through various landforms. Human and physical factors can cause river flooding and the effects and response of the floods will differ depending on location.	various physical and human processes that can create inequality.	used to determine the best place for a picnic site across the school grounds.
Assessment	Assessment	Assessment	Assessment	Assessment	Assessment
Extended writing to evaluate the possibility of a road in the Amazon.	Summative assessment assessing core knowledge of urbanisation and linking to previous unit on conflict.	Extended writing to answer the topic question How diverse is Asia?	Summative assessing core knowledge for this unit of work	Extended writing to answer the topic question How diverse is Europe?	End of year assessment incorporating core knowledge from across KS3.
Review/ Revisit	Review/ Revisit	Review/ Revisit	Review/ Revisit	Review/ Revisit	Review/ Revisit
Deforestation Resources Sustainability Locational knowledge	Development World knowledge Conflict Population	World knowledge Population Global climate/ecosystems. Diversity	Water cycle Social, economic and environmental Atlas skills Social, economic, environmental Climate change Conflict	World knowledge Population Tourism Natural disasters Climate change	Geographical investigations Micro-climate

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Year 10					
Autumn 1	Autumn 2	Spring 1	Spring 2	Summer 1	Summer 2
Content/ Processes	Content/ Processes	Content/ Processes	Content/ Processes	Content/ Processes	Content/ Processes
Hazard risk Latitude and longitude Plate tectonics Cause effect response EQs Reducing the risk of tectonic hazards Development	Formation and structure of tropical storms Climate change and tropical storms Cause effect response of Typhoon Haiyan Extreme weather in the UK Cause effect response of UK heatwave 2020 Human and natural causes of climate change Management of climate change	Ecosystems and biomes Characteristics of TRFs - including location, climate, plants and animals, nutrients, interdependence Cause, effect and management of deforestation Malaysia c/s Characteristics of cold environments including, location, climate, plants and animals, nutrients and interdependence. Opportunities and challenges for development in Svalbard Threats and management	UK landscapes Changing river characteristics River processes River landforms Causes of flooding Hard and soft engineering Hydrographs Banbury flood management c/s	UK glaciated landscapes Glacial processes Glacial landforms Economic activity in glaciated landscapes Conflict Cause, effect and management of tourism	Fieldwork skills Cause, effect and management of tourism Data collection and interpretation Malham trip and follow up
Concepts	Concepts	Concepts	Concepts	Concepts	Concepts
Hazard risk Cause effect response Development Global location	Hazard risk Cause effect response Development Global location Climate change Sustainability Spatial scale	Sustainability Cause, effect, management Development Opportunities Challenges Spatial scale World knowledge	Processes Landforms Cause, effect, management Physical features	Processes Landforms Cause, effect, management Physical features Conflict	Map skills Graph skills Sustainability Processes

		Global locations Climate change Resources Conflict			
Essential understanding	Essential understanding	Essential understanding	Essential understanding	Essential understanding	Essential understanding
A country's level of development can significantly affect its hazard risk Country's at varying levels of development will experience different effects and responses to tectonic hazards	The global location of hazards will (to some extent) determine their effects and responses. Climate change is likely to have a significant effect on hazard risk. The effects of climate change will vary on a global scale due to the conditions and characteristics experienced. There are a number of ways to manage climate change to increase sustainability.	Global ecosystems provide both opportunities and challenges for development The management of ecosystems can be done sustainably to allow development for countries Deforestation can have effects on a range of scales, both local and global with a significant effect being climate change.	Distinctive fluvial landforms result from different physical processes Different management strategies can be used to reduce the effects of flooding	Distinctive glacial landforms result from different physical processes. Management strategies can be used to reduce land use conflicts	The characteristics of a meander and straight section will vary Tourism can be sustainable in Malham
Assessment	Assessment	Assessment	Assessment	Assessment	Assessment
MCQ on key terms and definitions Longer exam qu on earthquake case studies	Unit 1A past paper ensuring management of climate change is included as a longer answer question	Unit 1A and 1B past paper ensuring Svalbard case study is included.	Exam questions focused on interpreting hydrographs and human and physical causes of flooding.	Unit 1B and 1C past paper ensuring landforms questions are included for rivers and glaciers.	Fieldwork exam questions

Review/ Revisit	Review/ Revisit	Review/ Revisit	Review/ Revisit	Review/ Revisit	Review/ Revisit
Natural hazards Tectonic processes	Tropical storms Climate change	Ecosystems Climate TRFs Sustainability	River processes and landforms Flooding	Glaciers	Fieldwork techniques

Year 11					
Autumn 1	Autumn 2	Spring 1	Spring 2	Summer 1	Summer 2
Content/ Processes	Content/ Processes	Content/ Processes	Content/ Processes	Content/ Processes	Content/ Processes
Patterns of urban changes Megacities Location and importance of Rio Opportunities in Rio Challenges in Rio Solutions to improving QoL Location and importance of Manchester Opportunities in Manchester Challenges and inequalities in Manchester Urban regeneration Sustainable cities	Social and economic development Development indicators The DTM Causes, consequences and strategies to reduce the development gap Location and importance of Nigeria Advantages and disadvantages of TNCs QoL in Nigeria and strategies to improve and reduce inequalities The changing UK economy Primary, secondary, tertiary and quaternary sectors Causes, impacts and strategies to reduce the North South divide	Significance of resources for human development Inequality of global supply of resources Inequality of global demand for resources Changes in UK food trends Food miles Changing demand for water in the UK Strategies to increase water security	Changes to demand for energy in the UK Strategies to increase energy security Global distribution of energy consumption and supply Impacts of energy insecurity Strategies to increase energy supply - renewable sources and sustainable sources.	Issue evaluation Forming an argument Fieldwork skills Tectonic Hazards Weather hazards Climate change Ecosystems TRFs River landscapes Glacial landscapes	
Concepts	Concepts	Concepts	Concepts	Concepts	Concepts
Urbanisation Development Opportunities Challenges	Development Quality of life Inequalities Economy	Development Opportunities Challenges Sustainability	Development Opportunities Challenges Sustainability	Hazards Management Sustainability Ecosystems	

Quality of Life Inequalities Sustainability		Inequality	Inequality	Processes Landforms	
Essential understanding	Essential understanding	Essential understanding	Essential understanding	Essential understanding	Essential understanding
Rapid urbanisation can lead to both opportunities and challenges which can have positive and negative impacts on people's quality of life. The opportunities, challenges and inequalities of urbanisation will differ depending on a country's level of development. Planning sustainable cities for the future can lead to greater social, economic and environmental opportunities and improved quality of life in all countries regardless of the level of development.	There are global inequalities in economic development and quality of life. Nigeria is experiencing rapid economic growth which is leading to significant change and impact on QoL. Major changes in the economy of the UK are affecting patterns of regional development.	Access to resources is fundamental to human development. The changing demand and provision of resources in the UK create opportunities and challenges. Energy security can affect global development Sustainable energy supply could reduce inequality.	The changing demand and provision of resources in the UK create opportunities and challenges. Energy security can affect global development Sustainable energy supply could reduce inequality	The need for management strategies governed by sustainability and consideration of the direct and indirect effects of human interaction with the Earth and the atmosphere. Processes create landforms.	
Assessment	Assessment	Assessment	Assessment	Assessment	Assessment
Unit 1C exam paper (content from end of	Mock exam - full Paper 1 and Section B of Paper 3	Mock Exam - Unit 2A and 2B and 1B.	Unit 2B and 2C exam paper	Issue evaluation exam questions	

Yr10 as this is the unit pupils feel least confident with particularly assessing formation of landforms) Unit 2A exam paper - assessing knowledge and understanding of case studies as well as how to apply this knowledge to level marked questions.	Paper 1 to ensure coverage of case studies and Svalbard opportunities and challenges as well physical and human causes of flooding. Paper 3 to assess knowledge and understanding of Malham fieldwork and how to apply knowledge to exam questions as well as general fieldwork skills.	2B unit to assess causes of solutions to the development gap and the changing employment structure and sectors in HICs and NEEs. 1B unit to assess the components of an ecosystem and the solutions for sustainability.	2C unit to assess the supply and demand of resources and the impact on quality of life. Strategies for increasing energy supply.	To focus on exam skill and how to structure and argument/viewpoint based on the issue provided.	
Review/ Revisit	Review/ Revisit	Review/ Revisit	Review/ Revisit	Review/ Revisit	Review/ Revisit
Urbanisation Megacities	Development	Resources and conflict	Map and graph interpretation and analysis skills	Fieldwork skills	