Geography 7 Year plan 2024-25

WK	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	CYCLE 1													CYCLE 2													CYCLE 3												
Y7	7.1 Middle East													7.2 East Africa													7.3 My island												7.4 The Arctic												
Y8	8.1 An Icy World													8.2 World cities													8.3 Tectonics												8.4 Is my school sustainable?												
Y9	9.1 Weather and climate in the UK													9.2 Ecosystems in the UK							9.3 World of Work													9.4 Resources in UK													9.5 London Calling												
Y10	10.1 Development Gap													10.2 Tropical storms							10.3 Deserts													10.4 Coasts + Fieldwork													10.5 Rainforests												10.6 Urban challenges in Rio						
Y11	11.1 Urban Challenge sin Rio													11.2 Rivers							11.2 NEE: India							11.3 London							11.4 Tectonics													11. 5 Energy												11.5 Geographical skills: Fieldwork and Pre-release DME												Revision/ Exams						
Y12	Teacher 1	12.1 Globalisation																									12.3 Tectonics																											NEA																		
	Teacher 2	12.2 Regeneration																																					12.4 Coasts																														
Y13	Teacher 1	13. 1 Water cycle and security																									13.3 Carbon cycle and energy security																											Paper 3 Preparation												Revision/ exams						
	Teacher 2	13.2 Superpowers																									13.4 Health Human Rights and intervention																																											

National Curriculum Audit

Content	1. Geological timescales and plate tectonics.	2. Rocks, weathering and soils.	3. Weather and climate, including the change in climate from the Ice Age to the present	4. Glaciation, hydrology and coasts	5. Population and urbanisation.
	6. International development	7. Economic activity in the primary, secondary, tertiary and quaternary sectors.	8. The use of natural resources	9. Human and physical processes interact with landscapes, environments and the climate.	10. Human activity and the functioning of natural systems Geography

GCSE Specification Audit

Paper 1 (35%)						Paper 2 (35%)						Paper 3 (30%)
1A Hazards	Tectonics	1B Ecosystems	In the UK	1C Landscapes	Coasts	2A Urban Challenges	Urban Growth	2B Economic Change	Development Gap	2C Resources	In the UK; food, water and energy	3A DME
	Weather		Rainforests				Challenges in Rio		NEE: India			3B Skills
	Climate and change		Deserts		Rivers		Change in East London		In the UK		Energy	3C Fieldwork

Cross Curriculum Links

Science	Maths	English	RE	ART/ DT/ Engineering	ICT	History	MFL	Business	PE	Careers

***Bold- taught in detail** Not bold- touch on it

Area	Composite	Y7	Y8	Y9	Y10	Y11	Y12	Y13
		Contrasting Places	*Processes and change*	*The UK*	*Challenging world*	*Future uncertainties*	*Diverse places*	*Interconnected World*
		Components						
Geology	*Geological timescales*	7.1 Rock formation trapped layers of fossil fuels in the Middle East. 7.4 The formation of the world's largest glaciers in the last Ice Age. Ice sheets Fossil fuels Large numbers	**8.1 Impact of glaciation on UK landscapes – Lake District** Large numbers		**10.2 Earth's Long-term climate change is defined by geological time periods.** Large numbers Geological periods Timelines	11.3 Earth's structure and continental drift Continental drift theory and convection currents	**12.1 Geological structure of the UK- Rocky coasts and coastal plains.** **12. 4 Earth's structure and continental drift** Large numbers Geological periods Timelines	**13.3 Geological carbon cycle.** 13.1 Fossil water stores **Carbon and water cycle**
	Categorise different types of rocks and weathering	7.4 Shale gas (large deposits found in the Arctic) is formed within sedimentary rocks. Energy formation	**8.1 Rock types and categories.** **Processes of weathering and erosion.** **Resultant glacial landscapes.** Rock composition Weathering - chemistry		10.3 Rocks change shape and size through processes of erosion. Changing coastal landscapes. Interquartile range and sampling	11.1 Rocks change shape and size through processes of erosion. River landforms are formed as a result of different types of rocks. Interquartile range and sampling	12.1 **Rates of coastal erosion vary with different types of rock.** **The Holderness coast is eroded due to unconsolidated sediment** Types of rock Rates of erosion. Statistical analysis	13.3 Release of geological carbon through weathering Chemical weathering and change.
	Role of soil in an ecosystem	7.1 Plant adaptations to poor quality desert soils. **7.4 Knowledge of types soils across a transect of the Arctic; including permafrost in Russia. The history of soil.** Soil types Adaptations		**9.2 Ecosystems in the UK are dependent on the nutrient cycle. EPPING FOREST** Nutrient cycle Food webs Population pyramids	**10.3. Desertification in desert fringe areas.** **Desert soils.** **SAHARA.** **10.5 Rainforests have poor soils. Nutrient cycle.** AMAZON Nutrient cycle			13.1 Physical factors within drainage basins determine the relative importance of inputs, flows and outputs 13. 3 Tundra soils store huge amounts of carbon. Anaerobic soils store huge amounts of carbon. Respiration Chemical changes
Tectonics	*Plate tectonic theory, including hazard formation*		**8.3 Destructive plate margin and focus on the Pacific Ring. Earth's structure, plate movement. Hazards; composite volcanoes, earthquakes and tsunamis.** **Environmental chemistry**			**11.3 Earth's structure. Convection and slab pull theory.** **Plate boundaries and associated hazards; destructive, constructive and conservative** **Environmental chemistry**	**12.4 History of tectonic theory overtime.** **Four plate margins and associated hazards.** **Plate movement; convection and slab pull.** **Anatomy of a volcano and an earthquake.** **Environmental chemistry**	**13.3 Geological carbon cycle, volcanic outgassing.** **Carbon cycle**
	Impacts of tectonic hazards		**8.3 Primary and secondary impacts.** **Social, economic and environmental effects of the JAPAN Earthquake/ tsunami 2011 and BALI volcano 2018** **Aid**		10.1 Natural hazards can hinder development. Aid	**11.3 Primary/ secondary/ social/economic/environmental impacts of earthquakes.** **Wealth determines impact.** CHRISTCHURCH AND NEPAL **Aid**	**12.4 Primary/ secondary/ social/economic/environmental impacts of all tectonic hazards.** **Wealth determines impact.** **HAITI/ CHRISTCHURCH/ ICELAND/ JAPAN/ THAILAND** **Aid**	13.4. Natural hazards can hinder development. States can become reliant n emergency relief aid. Aid

	Tectonic hazards can be managed.		8.3 Earthquake proof school, using examples from around the world. 3D design and engineering		10.1 Hazards are usually better managed in wealthy places	**11.3 Immediate and long-term responses in contrasting places. Hazard resistant design.** 3D design and engineering	**12.4 immediate and long-term responses in contrasting places. Hazard resistant design. Hazard management models** 3D design and engineering	
Living World	*Characteristics of unique environments*	7.1 Middle East desert biome and **climate**. 7.2. East Africa biomes: Grasslands, desert, rainforest. 7.4 Tundra and cold desert biome Habitats and ecosystems. / Presenting data, identifying trends and averages – climate graphs		**9.2 UK ecosystems, including a small-scale ecosystem e.g. Epping Forest.** Ecosystems and food chains/ webs	**10.3 Desert location, climate, plant and animal adaptations. SAHARA** **10.5 Rainforest location, climate, plant and animal adaptations. AMAZON** Ecosystems and food chains/ webs			**13.1 Biomes have different rates of flow and relative importance of stores.** **13.3 Biomes have different rates of flow and relative importance of stores.**
	Unique environments can have challenges and opportunities	7.1 **Challenges for animals and plant life in desert biome.** 7.1 **Opportunities of desert biome for solar energy.** 7.2 Access to resources as part of sustainable development goals. 7.2 Cocoa crops rely on specific climate conditions. 7.4 Extreme environments in the Arctic can be challenging. E.g. Siberia. This affects industry and urbanisation patterns Adaptations Renewable energy			**10.3 Economic opportunities which include; mining, farming, renewable energy and tourism. There are challenges as a result of desertification.** **10.5 Economic opportunities which include; mining, logging, ranching. There are challenges as a result of deforestation.** Stewardship		12.1 Tropical marine ecosystems can provide economic and social opportunities. When misused can provide challenges. Stewardship	**13.1 Biomes have different rates of flow and relative importance of stores.** **13.3 Biomes have different rates of flow and relative importance of stores.**
	Unique environments need to be managed.	7.2 Sustainable development goals. 7.4 Polar regions must be managed by combating climate change. Global warming action / Global warming action		9.2 Stabilising food webs and managing species levels. Ecosystems	**10.3 Deserts can be managed at a local, national and international scale.** **10.5 Rainforests can be managed at a local, national and international scale.** Global warming action / Global warming action		12.1 Mangrove management is important for sea level rise in LICs. MALDIVES 12.3 **Globalisation leads to social and economic development which devalues ecosystems – Kuznet's curve.** Global warming action / Global warming action	**13.3 Climate tipping points are linked to fragile environments.** **Managing climate change – adaptation and mitigation. Strategies appropriate to specific environments.**

Weather, Climate and Change	*There are many types of weather and extreme weather such as Tropical Storms and drought*	7.1 Weather and climate of the Middle East. 7.2 Weather and climate of East Africa. 7.4 Weather and climate of Polar regions Climate Graphs / Weather		**9.2 Weather in the UK. Variations in UK Weather.** **Extreme weather in the UK- Beast from the East 2018. Heatwaves of 2018 and 2022**	**10.2. Global Atmospheric circulation** **10.2 Formation of tropical storms.** **Impacts of tropical; storms- HAIYAN 2013.**			**13.1 Global atmospheric circulation. Tropical storms. El Nino / La Nina.**
	Extreme weather is becoming more frequent as a result of climate change	7.2 Challenges of Cocoa farming with climate change.		**9.2. Extreme weather in the UK is becoming more frequent because of Climate Change.** **Beast from the East 2018. Heatwaves of 2018 and 2022.** Global Warming	10.1Marginal places are suffering as a result of extreme weather. **10.2 Tropical storms are increasing in frequency, distribution and intensity.** **10.3 Drought is becoming more common.** Global Warming		12.1 Tropical storms are increasing, making low lying coastal areas vulnerable to sea level rise and flooding. Global Warming	13.4 IGOs and global players have increasing global responsibility for climate change action. **13.1 and 13.3 The carbon and water cycles are linked.** Global Warming
	There are many natural reasons for why climate changes.		8.1 Glacial landscapes were formed during the last Ice Age. **Ice Age**		**10.2 Quaternary period and reasons for glacial and interglacial periods; orbital, sunspot, asteroid and volcanic eruptions theories.** Milankovitch cycles Sunspots, Asteroids			**13.3 Natural carbon fluxes and impact on climate.**
	There is now enhanced climate change as a result of human activity	**7.4 The planet is becoming warmer and this is having negative consequences in polar regions.** **Global Warming** / **Laudato Si Y7**	8.2 The growth of urban areas and changes in industry contribute to enhanced climate change. 8.4 Uses and abuses of the planet- impacts of climate change. **Global Warming**	**Global warming** / **Stewardship**	**10.2 causes and impacts of enhanced climate change. Mitigation and adaptation of climate change.** 10.3 Desertification is accelerated as a result of enhanced climate change. **Global warming**		**12.1 Global sea level rise will have drastic consequences in low lying areas.** 12.3 **Globalisation leads to social and economic development which devalues the environment – Kuznet's curve.** **Global warming** / **Stewardship**	13.2- Global powers and players are responsible for enhanced climate change and have an obligation to tackle it **13.3 Anthropological changes to the carbon flows and stores (esp. atmospheric store).** 13.4 – marginal societies are most affected by enhanced climate change **Global warming** / **Stewardship**
Physical landscapes	*Weathering, erosion and transportation*		**8.1 The journey of a rock from mountains to rivers and coasts. The processes that change the shape of the land.** **Rocks**		**10.4 How do process change and shape coasts** **DOREST COASTLINE** **Rocks** / **Statistics**	**11.1 How do processes change and shape river landscapes.** **RIVER TEES** **Rocks** / **Statistics**	**12.1 Coastal processes and changing shape of the coast.** **Rocks** / **Statistics**	13.1 Fluvial processes. **13.3** Weathering and the geological carbon cycle. **Chemical weathering**

	Unique landforms shape the land		**8.1 Focus on key landforms from glaciated landscapes.**		**10.4 Erosional and depositional landforms at the coast; headland and bays, caves, arches, stacks and spits, wave cut platform, spit, bar, beach.**	**11.1 Erosional and depositional landforms in rivers; waterfalls, meanders and oxbow lakes, levees, floodplains.**	**12.1 erosional and depositional landforms, emergent and submergent coasts and features, rocky and coastal plains.**	**13.1 Relationship between rivers and wetlands.** **13.3 As above and link to carbon stores/flows.**
			Processes of erosion and weathering		**Processes of erosion and weathering**	**Processes of erosion and weathering**	**Processes of erosion and weathering. Eustatic and isostacic change.**	
	Landscapes need to be managed	7.2 Sustainable development goals.	8.1 Glaciated landscapes such as the Lake District need strict management.		**10.4 Hard and soft engineering, when and where it is appropriate.** **Fieldwork at Blyth groynes.**	**11.1 Hard and soft engineering, when and where it is appropriate.**	**12.1 Hard and soft engineering, when and where it is appropriate. Role of players and managements in different places needs different approaches.**	**13.3 Managing climate change – adaptation and mitigation. Strategies appropriate to specific environments.**
					Engineering	**Engineering**	**Engineering** / **Cultural appropriateness**	
Population, urban growth and change	*Population trends and Global population growth*	7.3 **European population distribution.** 7.1 **Syria's changing population inc. population pyramids.** 7.2 **Link between development and population growth.** 7.4 Population structure and distribution in the Arctic	**8.2 Historic population growth.** **Rise of megacities and trends.** **Reasons for urban growth.**	**9. 4 Population change in the UK and in London.** **EAST LONDON**	**10.6 Population growth and trends in Rio, Brazil.** **RIO BRAZIL.**		12.3 Global population growth and trends, migration; domestically and internationally.	**13.1 and 13.3 Growing population, population structure and lifestyles.**
		Population graphs (inc pop.n pyramids) / **Medicine through time** / **Choropleth maps**	**Industrial revolution & medicine** / **Line graphs**	**Industrial changes & migration**	**Slave trade** / **Catholic lifestyle**		Industrialisation	
	Impacts of urban growth and change	7.1) **Urban growth and economic migration in the UAE.**	**8.2 Challenges in cities; pollution, housing, employment. Focus on China.**	**9.4 Challenges and opportunities of urban change in EAST LONDON**	**10.6 Challenges and opportunities of urban growth in RIO.**	**11.2 NEE- social and environmental challenges of rapid economic growth- Dharavi, Mumbai. INDIA**	12.3. Social and environmental challenges of urban growth in megacities. Spread of culture. E.g. Little India.	**13.1 Urban change and lifestyles affect supply, demand, quality and quantity of freshwater supplies.** **13.3 Urban change and lifestyles affect flows and stores (esp. atmospheric) of carbon.** **Impact of carbon cycle changes on urban environments.**
		Percentages and ratios	**Pollution**	**Deindustrialisation** / **poverty**	**Poverty and crime**	**Poverty** / **Pollution**	Historic migration	
	The future and management of urban places		**8.4 Sustainable cities.**	**9.4 Regeneration and sustainability.**	**10.6 Management of squatter settlements.**		12.3 Sustainability and anti-globalisation strategies. E.g. shop locally.	**13.3 Impact of carbon cycle changes on urban environments.**
			Sustainability / **Engineering and design.**	**Sustainability** / **Engineering and design.**	**Poverty**			

International development	*Measuring development*	7.1 **Social and economic development indicators.** 7.2 **Sustainable development goals** **Percentages and ratios**			**10.1Social, economic and environmental indicators of development.** **Sustainable development goals** **Welfare and rights** **Data**	**11.2 Development levels for India** **INDIA** **Welfare and rights** **Data**	12.3 Contrasting switched on/ off places. Colonialism, trade, war. Data	**13.1 Less Developed places have less reliable access to clean, fresh water.** **13.4 Measuring development** **Millennium Development Goals** **Sustainable development Goals** **Poverty** **Data**
	The development gap results in inequality	7.1 Position of Indian migrant workers in Dubai, UAE. 7.2 **Causes and impacts of poverty**. **Impacts of colonialism**	8.3 Hazards can contribute to the development gap.		**10.1 Causes and consequences of the development gap.** 10.2 LICs more vulnerable to impacts of Climate change **10.3 Drought can contribute to the development gap.** **Colonialism, trade, war**	**11.2 NEE- despite economic growth, still social and environmental challenges.** **INDIA** **Impacts of colonialism**	12.3 Globalisation creates winners and losers. **Colonialism, trade, war**	**13.4 There are huge variations in health, human rights and abuses globally.** **13.1 and 13.3 As places become more developed both water usage (direct and indirect) and carbon release increase/speed up.** **Human rights**
	Development solutions	7.1 **Fossil fuels and development** 7.2 **Sustainable development goals, Appropriate technology solutions, Fairtrade,** Foreign Direct Investment. **Energy and Sustainability**			**10.1 Aid, trade, fair trade, tourism.** **Aid/ fair trade** **9. Fair Trade**	**11.2 Redevelopment in Mumbai.** **Impacts of aid.** **Aid**	12.3 Tourism and fair trade **Aid/ fair trade** **Fair Trade**	**13.4 Intervention can improve the development; education and health e.g. Polio.** **Sometimes military intervention can reduce the development gap.** **13.1 Water access is explicitly linked to development** **Pharmacy** **Military intervention e.g. Marshall Plan**
Economic activity	*The UK economy has changed from heavy industry to a post-industrial economy.*	7.3 Deindustrialisation and decline of shipbuilding in Sunderland. **Deindustrialisation**		**9.3 Employment sectors in the UK.** **Change from heavy industry to tertiary and quaternary.** **9.4 Deindustrialisation in East London.** **24hr economy in London.** **Deindustrialisation**		**11.2 India is changing from primary industries to secondary and tertiary industries.** **INDIA**	**12.3 Deindustrialisation and the global shift of industry to NEEs.** **12.2 Impacts of deindustrialisation in the 'rust belt'.** **Deindustrialisation**	13.1 Impact of industry and agriculture on water quality and the water cycle. 13.3 Changing industrial output and relationship to carbon flows.
	Major changes in the economy of the UK effect employment patterns and regional growth.			**9.3 North south divide** **Nissan (Y7)** **M62 corridor.** **HS2.** **Links to the wider world EU and Commonwealth.** **Deindustrialisation**			**12.2 Employment sector change and subsequent change of urban land-use.** **Impact of industrial change in the North East 'Rust Belt'.** **Deindustrialisation**	**13.4 There is a correlation between employment changes and ill health.** **Creating a N/S divide** **Deindustrialisation**

	The world is becoming increasingly connected. This can result in a shift of power.	7.3 **The relationship between the UK and EU.** **EU history** / **Citizenship, Human rights, law.**	8.2 Migration has allowed for people to move more freely. This creates shared culture and knowledge across the globe.	9.3 The UK has strong links with other countries through the Commonwealth and EU. **British Empire**		**11.2 More NEE's. rise of BRICs and MINT countries. Connected through trade e.g. Make in India and Look East Policies.** **INDIA**	**12.3 The Global shift. Rise in NEEs. Trade relationships. As a result there is a shared homogenised global culture.**	**13.1 A strong economy is fundamental for superpower status. Multi polar world with the rise of the BRICs.**
Natural resources	*What is a resource and why do we need them; food, water, energy*	7.1 **Role of oil in the Middle East – Saudi Aramco** **Fossil fuels** / **Business – Taxation (Aramco)**	8.1 Fresh water quality changes as is moves downstream in fluvial environments. **8.4 Non-renewable and renewable energy. Arctic-Oil** **Fracking.** **Challenges with food and waste, water and water shortages** **Energy** **Water quality.**		10.1 Not all resources are shared equally. We live in a world of haves and haves nots. **Poverty**	11.3 Geothermal energy **11.4 UK resources (food, water and energy)** **UK energy mix.** **Resources energy-Franking in Lancashire** **Energy**	12.4 Geothermal energy **Energy**	**13.1 Basis of entire topic.** **13.3 Energy is explicitly linked to the carbon cycle and anthropogenic changes.**
	Resources need to be used sustainably	**7.1 Sustainable energy in Dubai.** **7.4 Protecting extreme environments.** **Stewardship**	**8.4. Global Warming causes and effects and solutions (renewable energy).** **8.4 Sustainable cities (renewable energy).** **Sustainability** / **Sustainability**	9.5 Global warming Investigation **Global Warming** / **Global warming**		**11.4 Arctic-environmentally sensitive area.** 11.2 India- micro hydro scheme- resources **Sustainable and renewable energy**		**13.1 Freshwater is scarce and needs to be carefully managed.** **13.3 Fossil fuels and climate change – mitigation and adaptation.** 13.4 Sustainable resource use. E.g. Oil in the Niger Delta.