Geography long term curriculum plan



	Autumn - Michaelmas	Autumn - Advent	Spring - Epiphany	Spr	ing - Lent	Summer -	Easter Si	ımmer - Trinity	
Year 7	Where in the world? Locational knowledge and spatial awareness using maps of the world, including environmental regions, key physical and human characteristics, countries and major cities. Knowledge of globes, maps and atlases. space and scale processes, change, cycles, flows and connections	Mapping the UK Ordnance Survey maps, Including using grid references and scale, topographical and other thematic mapping, and aerial and satellite photographs Fieldwork to collect, analyse and draw conclusions from geographical data. space and scale place	Weather and climate Key processes in physical geography reweather and climate How human and physical processes intinfluence and change landscapes, enthe climate; and how human activity reffective functioning of natural systems processes, change, cycles, flows and connisustainability	teract to vironments and elies on the s	The geography of spot Key processes in human geography relating to a activity in the primary, secondary, tertiary and quaternary sectors. Knowledge and spatial awareness of The Midd Aerial and satellite pho Fieldwork to collect, and draw conclusions from geographical data. place diversity and inequality	 Location Geographs How holing fluence How holing f	anal knowledge and spatial awa aphical similarities, differences are nen places through the study of the and physical geography of a respective are necesses in physical geography respective and in human geography relation. Suman and physical processes into the end change environments are activity relies on the effective aning of natural systems.	d links e gion in systems (GIS) to view, analyse and interpret places and data. • Aerial and satellite photographs. place mitigating risk	
Year 8	Plate tectonics Key processes in physical geography relating to geological timescales and plate tectonics. How human and physical processes interact to influence and change landscapes and environments and how human activity relies on the effective functioning of natural systems. processes, change, cycles, flows and connections mitigating risk	Key processes in physical geography relating to rocks, weathering and soils Key processes in human geography relating to the use of natural resources How human and physical processes interact to influence and change landscapes, environments and the climate; and how human activity relies on the effective functioning of natural systems processes, change, cycles, flows and connections sustainability	Key processes in human geography relating to population. processes, change, cycles, flows and connections diversity and inequality	relating to d Geographic and links bet study of the	v processes in human geography ating to development. ographical similarities, differences delinks between places through the drop of the human and physical or pregion in Africa and a drop in the drop in the drop of a region in Africa and a drop in the drop in the drop of a region in Africa and a drop in the drop in t		ination and the from the Ice Age in	Spatial awareness of the world's countries including Russia, China and India, focusing on their environmental regions, including polar and hot deserts, key physical and human characteristics, countries and major	
Year 9	The geography of health and population Locational knowledge and spatial awareness of the world's countries. Key processes in human geography relating to population. use of globes, maps and atlases. processes, change, cycles, flows and connections diversity and inequality	Glaciation / Oceans How human and physical processes interact to influence and change landscapes, environments and the climate; and how human activity relies on the effective functioning of natural systems use of globes, maps and atlases. space and scale cycl processes, change, cycles, flows and connections	 an and physical processes of influence and change es, environments and the and how human activity relies fective functioning of natural bes, maps and atlases. What changes are taking place in urban and rural areas. What changes are taking place in urban and rural areas. What is the cause and effect of change in retail provision. What are the issues associated with leisure use in urban and rural areas. What changes are taking place in urban and rural areas. What changes are taking place in urban and rural areas. What changes are taking place in urban and rural areas. What changes are taking place in urban and rural areas. What changes are taking place in urban and rural areas. What changes are taking place in urban and rural areas. What changes are taking place in urban and rural areas. 		across the UK? across the UK?	3.1 How ecosystems function UK? • UK? • UK? • as across the • What is the relationship between climate and biomes at the global scale? • What physical processes and interactions operate within ecosystems? • How are small scale ecosystems in the UK used and managed? place cycles and flows mitigating risk sustainability 3.2 Ecosystems under threat • How are ecosystems used by peole human activity? • Why and how are ecosystems managed in a sustainable way? place cycles and flows mitigating risk sustainability inequality		re ecosystems used by people? re ecosystems damaged by n activity? nd how are ecosystems ged in a sustainable way? nfluence flows isk	
Year 10	 3.4 Desertification What are the physical processes operating in hot semiarid regions that make them vulnerable to desertification? To what extent does human activity contribute to the problem of desertification? How can environments vulnerable to desertification be managed? Olace cycles and flows mitigating risk 2.1 Coastal landscapes and management How do people and processes contribute to coastal landscapes in the UK?2. How are coastlines managed? Why is coastal management often controversial? What are the predicted impacts of climate change on coastal landscapes and communities cycles and flows mitigating risk sustainability 		To what extent is urbanisation a global phenomenon? What are the ways of life and current challenges created by urbanisation in two global cities? What strategies can be used to manage the impacts of urbanisation in global cities? cycles and flows spheres of influence mitigating risk sustainability To what extent is urbanisation a global cities? created by urbanisation in two global cities? what strategies can be used to manage the impacts of urbanisation in global cities? cycles and flows spheres of influence mitigating risk sustainability		 Weather and climate Why is the UK climate so variable? How does the global circulation of the atmosphere create distinctive climate zones? What is the distribution of weather hazards at a global scale and how does this change over time? What are the causes, impacts and responses to extreme weather events. cycles and flows mitigating risk sustainability inequality 		3.3 Water resources and management Why does supply and dem for water vary over time ar space? What happens when dem for water exceeds supply? What are the challenges of managing water supplies? cycles and flows sphere of influence mitigating risk sustainability inequality.	and 2024 cohort: mitigating risk change over time 2025 cohort: sustainability	

Year 11

2024 cohort: mitigating risk change over time 2025 cohort: sustainability geographical flows 2026 cohort:

sustainability

in a coastal

environment

Fieldwork enquiry

qualitative surveys

3.3 Water resources and management

- Why does supply and demand for water vary over time and space?
- What happens when demand for water exceeds supply?
- What are the challenges of managing water supplies? eres of influence

sustainability sustainability

1.3 Global patterns of development

- What are the global patterns of development?
- What are the global processes which connect countries at different levels of development?
- What are the causes and consequences of uneven development?
- What are the advantages of aid projects?

2.4 Climate change

- How has climate changed during the Quaternary
- What are the causes of global warming?
- What are the consequences of climate change? How and why do attitudes to climate change vary?
- What role can individuals and government in the UK play in reducing the risk of climate change?

sustainability

2.2 Rivers & river management

- How do people and processes contribute to river landscapes in the UK?
- Why do rivers flood and what are the consequences of flooding?
- How can rivers be managed to reduce the risk of flooding?
- Why is river flood management often
- controversial?

spheres of influence

sustainability

Key concepts

A concept is what we think with. It helps to organise thinking and make sense of the world. It is a general idea about a group of objects, situations, actions, or processes. For example, we have a concept of 'chair', but we know there is a huge variety of types of chairs – arm chairs, dining chairs, metal chairs, wooden chairs, blue chairs and so on.¹

Concepts developed at key	What we mean by this
stage 3	
space and scale	How physical features, people, services, goods and other things are arranged on Earth's surface.
	Knowing where things are located, why they are there and any patterns in their distribution.
	Scale is used to investigate these from the personal, local and regional to the global
place	Understanding the characteristics of places, how they become like this and how it they are changed.
	Applying understanding of uniqueness / identity.
processes, change, cycles,	Understanding of how things are linked together and how they affect and need another.
flows and connections	Applying understanding of change and movement in relation to place.
spheres of influence	Applying understanding of sphere of influence / catchment and how it impacts on places
sustainability	Applying understanding of sustainable communities.
mitigating risk	Applying understanding of hazard perception / risk and analysing management strategies / future actions
diversity and inequality	Applying understanding of inequality and associated concepts such as deprivation or equality of access to services
	Diversity is appreciating the differences and similarities between people, places, environments and cultures and understanding the contribution they make to the
	dynamic functioning of societies and economies.

¹ From https://geography.org.uk/ite/initial-teacher-education/geography-support-for-trainees-and-ects/learning-to-teach-secondary-geography-subject-teaching-and-curriculum/geography-knowledge-concepts-and-skills/concepts/concepts-in-geography/