‘ Without Geography you are nowhere. ’

Geography Learning Journey

YEAR 11

- Challenges facing the UK: resources Settlements Population Landscape Climate change
- The impacts of and responses to, drought vary depending on a country’s level of development.
- The UK has a distinct climate which has changed over time.
- The global climate was different in the past and continues to change due to natural causes.
- Fieldwork investigation of either a coastal or river environment.
- Distinctive river landscapes are the outcome of the interaction between physical and human processes.
- A variety of physical processes interact to shape river landscapes.
- Distinctive coastal landscapes are the outcome of the interaction between physical and human processes.
- A variety of physical landscapes interact to shape coastal landscapes.
- Coastal erosion and deposition create distinctive landforms within the coastal landscape.
- The causes of drought are complex with some locations more vulnerable than others.
- There are various impacts of and responses to natural hazards caused by tropical cyclones depending on a country’s level of development.
- Tropical cyclones are extreme weather events that develop under specific conditions and certain locations.
- Global climate is now changing as a result of human activity.
- Human activities can lead to changes in river landscapes which affect people and the environment.
- Human activities can lead to changes in coastal landscapes which affect people and the environment.

YEAR 10

- Definitions of development vary as do attempts to measure it.
- A detailed case study of development in Tanzania
- Changing geopolitics and technology impact on Tanzania.
- There are geological variations within the UK
- Meeting the demands for water resources could involve technology and interventions by different interest groups
- Uneven global development has had a range of consequences.
- The interactions of economic, social and demographic processes influence the development of Tanzania.
- There are positive and negative impacts of rapid development for the people and environment of Tanzania
- A number of physical and human processes work together to create distinct UK landscapes landscapes.
- The supply of fresh water supply varies globally.
- Countries at different levels of development have water supply problems.
- Functions and structure of Sao Paulo (emerging country case study)
- Functions and structure of Bristol (UK case study)
- Urbanisation across the UK
- A natural resource is any feature or part of the environment that can be used to meet human needs.
- The patterns of the distribution and consumption of natural resources varies on a global and a national scale.
- Challenges in Sao Paulo due to rapid growth and how these are being managed.
- Challenges in Bristol due to rapid growth and how these are being managed.
- Deciduous woodlands ecosystems provide a range of goods and services some of which are under threat.
- Deciduous woodlands show a range of distinguishing features.
- Tropical rainforests show a range of distinguishing features.
- Tropical rainforest ecosystems provide a range of goods and services some of which are under threat.

YEAR 9

- Designing a geographical fieldwork enquiry
- What conclusions can we draw from our investigation?
- Statistical skills: Analysing data, presenting techniques, interoperating graphs and data.
- What have COP26 and COP27 achieved?
- How do we present our data?
- Geographical skills.
  - Grid references
  - Contour lines
  - Distance on a map
  - Orientation
- Large-scale ecosystems and where they are found.
- How are humans contributing to climate change?
- How are UK residents impacted by climate change?
- What is climate change?
- How did one man stop the desert?
- Why is Luanda Africa’s fastest growing city?
- What extreme weather do we face in the UK?
- What is the difference between weather and climate?
- Has the earth always looked this way?
- Why do people live in hazardous areas?
- How can a cooking stove save a life?
- How is Africa’s population changing?
- How do air masses impact the weather in the UK?
- What are the world’s major climate zones and where do we find them?
- What are Tsunami’s?
- What happens at plate boundaries?
- What lies beneath our feet?
- Why do people migrate?
- How is Japan managing their aging population?
- Are UK coastlines under threat?
- What is happening to the Holderness coastline?
- Which countries do we find in the Middle East?
- How did Dubai grow from a desert?
- What happened to China’s one child policy?
- Why is our population growing?
- How do rivers move material?
- How did river flooding impact Bangladesh?
- Why are cities built near rivers?
- Why is the coastline changing?
- How successful is coastal management?
- What is the climate like in the Middle East?
- Which natural hazards do people in the Middle East face?
- How do rivers change the landscape?

YEAR 8

- What threats face the rainforests?
- Why is deforestation happening in Brazil
- Why is China’s economy growing?
- What do we know about Asia?
- How do we read four and six figure grid references?
- What is Geography?
- Why are rainforests important to humans?
- Where are rainforests located?
- How is urbanisation changing lives in Kamataka, India?
- What is a Monsoon?
- What is GIS?
- What are map symbols and why are they useful?
- What are continents and oceans. Where are they located?

YEAR 7

welcome

‘ Geography is the subject which holds the key to our future. ’ Michael Palin