

# Key Stage 3 Subject Curriculum Overview

	Autumn 1	Autumn 2	Spring 1	Spring 2	Summer 1	Summer 2
<b>Y7</b>	<b>Topics and content to be learnt</b>		<b>Topics and content to be learnt</b>		<b>Topics and content to be learnt</b>	
	<p><b>Passport to Geography:</b> Introduction to geography, structures of the Earth, types of geography, map features.</p>	<p><b>Passport to Geography:</b> Direction, grid references, map symbols, relief, maps of the UK.</p> <p><b>Tectonics:</b> Structure of the Earth.</p>	<p><b>Tectonics:</b> Tectonic plates and continental drift, Plate margin types, tectonic hazard distribution, volcanoes and earthquakes.</p>	<p><b>Tectonics:</b> Sichuan case study, earthquake and volcano modelling.</p> <p><b>Weather:</b> What is weather, measuring weather, presenting weather, rain types</p>	<p><b>Weather:</b> Air pressure, what is climate, climate zones across the world.</p>	<p><b>Tourism:</b> Intro and National Park City, Tourism growth, Blackpool Butler Model, mass tourism, UK national parks, Kruger National Park, sustainability and ecotourism, extreme tourism, movie tourism, Dubai/ Chile, Ends of the Earth, Grand Canyon, future tourism</p>
	<p><b>Knowledge, skills and understanding explicit to these topics/stage</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Geography is about enquiring to understand relationships between the physical and human worlds to inform decision-making.</li> <li>Cartographic, graphical, numerical and statistical skills are used to extract and understand geographical information. A wide range of map types exist (e.g. atlas and Ordnance Survey), and maps exist at different scales. Using maps requires understanding of tools such as the key, scale, direction, height, grid references, and latitude and longitude. Different graph types are used to present different kinds of data.</li> </ul>		<p><b>Knowledge, skills and understanding explicit to these topics/stage</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Physical processes affect the earth's surface, its climate and people.</li> <li>The earth has four major layers: inner core, outer core, mantle and crust. The crust is broken into tectonic plates, which move as they sit atop magma. Plates move against each other, causing energy to build up and release, leading to earthquakes, volcanic eruptions and tsunamis. The direction of plate movement determines the type of hazard that occurs at each plate margin.</li> </ul>		<p><b>Knowledge, skills and understanding explicit to these topics/stage</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Physical processes affect the earth's surface, its climate and people.</li> <li>Weather is the daily atmospheric conditions of a place, especially temperature and precipitation. Weather can be measured by tools such as thermometers (temperature), rain gauges (precipitation) and anemometers (wind speed). The major rain types are convectional, relief and frontal. The global circulation model shows how the movement of air creates bands of high and low pressure which affect weather conditions at different latitudes. Climate refers to long-term weather patterns.</li> </ul>	
<b>Y8</b>	<b>Topics and content to be learnt</b>		<b>Topics and content to be learnt</b>		<b>Topics and content to be learnt</b>	
	<p><b>Glaciers:</b> Ice age, Britain and glaciers, what is a glacier and how does it form, movement and processes, glacial landforms deposition, glacial erosional landforms, glacial budget, mitigating climate change, living in a glacial environment, global warming.</p>	<p><b>Population:</b> Global population growth, global population distribution. Birth rates, death rates and natural increase, why birth rates and death rates differ, population pyramids, population in the UK.</p>	<p><b>Coasts:</b> Importance of a coastline, erosion, formation of (caves, arches, stacks), longshore drift, coastal management schemes.</p>	<p><b>Rivers:</b> Water cycle, river features and grid references, river processes and landforms, Tewkesbury Floods, flood proposals.</p>	<p><b>Globalisation:</b> Intro to globalisation, why go global (positives), negative impacts, sustainable globalisation, Nike.</p>	<p><b>Urbanisation:</b> Push/Pull factors, intro Mumbai, opportunities, assess opportunities, sustainable planning strategies, places and people, employment sector, HIC; LIC; NEE, population and employment.</p>
	<p><b>Knowledge, skills and understanding explicit to these topics/stage</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Geography is about enquiring to understand relationships between the physical and human worlds to inform decision-making.</li> <li>Physical processes affect the earth's surface, its climate and people.</li> <li>Tourism is having an effect on the physical environment, both positively and negatively.</li> <li>Give a better understanding of sustainability within geography and the world.</li> <li>Identify distinctive landforms of glacial erosion, deposition and transportation.</li> <li>How glaciers have helped shape the landscape.</li> <li>The impact of climate change on glaciers and how that will affect humans.</li> </ul>		<p><b>Knowledge, skills and understanding explicit to these topics/stage</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Rivers are landforms that drain water through valley systems. Water reaches the river via processes such as surface runoff and groundwater flow. Flood risk is affected by several human and natural factors such as land use. Flooding can be managed by hard and soft engineering strategies, each of which have costs and benefits.</li> <li>The coast is an ever changing boundary between land and sea. Coastal processes of weathering, mass movement, erosion, transportation and deposition change the shape of the coast. Coastal processes interact with resistant and non-resistant geology to form distinctive erosional landforms such as arches and headlands, and depositional landforms such as beaches and spits. Erosion at the coast can be managed by hard engineering, soft engineering and managed retreat, each of which have costs and benefits.</li> </ul>		<p><b>Knowledge, skills and understanding explicit to these topics/stage</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The global population has increased rapidly in the last two hundred years due to improvements in health and wealth. Changes to birth and death rates mean that population growth is occurring more rapidly in low-income countries (LICs) and newly emerging economies (NEEs) than in high-income countries (HICs)</li> </ul>	
<b>Y9</b>	<b>Topics and content to be learnt</b>		<b>Topics and content to be learnt</b>		<b>Topics and content to be learnt</b>	
	<p><b>Climate Change:</b></p>	<p><b>Urban issues:</b></p>	<p><b>Urban issues:</b></p>	<p><b>Decision making skills:</b></p>	<p><b>Geographical skills:</b></p>	<p><b>Natural Hazards:</b></p>

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Somerset Floods, evidence for climate change, natural causes of climate change, human causes of climate change, mitigating climate change, adapting to climate change.	Urban change, factors affecting urbanisation, Rio Pt 1, Rio Pt 2, Rio Pt 3, Rio Pt 4, example of urban planning,	Bristol Pt 1, Bristol Pt 2, Bristol Pt 3, Bristol Pt 4, Urban regeneration.	Intro to resource Pt 1;2;3, urban sustainability, urban transport strategies, DME planning, DME writing, peer review and improvement.	Distance, direction, grid references, map symbols, relief, field sketches, map sketches.	Types of hazards, layers of the earth, plate margins, epicentre; focus; Richter scale,
<p><b>Knowledge, skills and understanding explicit to these topics/stage</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Physical processes affect the earth's surface, its climate and people.</li> <li>Climate change is likely to affect the intensity, frequency and distribution of tropical storms. Management can reduce the effects of weather hazards. The UK experiences a number of weather hazards, e.g. heat waves and extreme cold.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Knowledge, skills and understanding explicit to these topics/stage</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Population, urbanisation and economic development vary place to place as a result of physical and human processes.</li> <li>The global population has increased rapidly in the last two hundred years due to improvements in health and wealth. Changes to birth and death rates mean that population growth is occurring more rapidly in low-income countries (LICs) and newly emerging economies (NEEs) than in high-income countries (HICs).</li> </ul>	<p><b>Knowledge, skills and understanding explicit to these topics/stage</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Physical processes affect the earth's surface, its climate and people.</li> <li>Cartographic, graphical, numerical and statistical skills are used to extract and understand geographical information. A wide range of map types exist (e.g. atlas and Ordnance Survey), and maps exist at different scales. Using maps requires understanding of tools such as the key, scale, direction, height, grid references, and latitude and longitude. Different graph types are used to present different kinds of data. Concepts of number, area, scale, proportion, magnitude and frequency are used in all elements of Geography.</li> </ul>			