

Geography Curriculum Long Term Planning

		Term 1	Term 2	Term 3	
Year 7	Big Idea	Why are places different?	How do environments shape life?	How do rivers shape landscapes?	Why are places unique?
	Key Knowledge and skills	Urban Worlds What is Geography? Continents and oceans. Fieldwork: Environmental quality. Urbanisation and settlement growth. Opportunities and challenges of urbanisation. Settlement location. Brownfield and greenfield sites. Sustainable cities. Case Studies Dharavi, India. Climate Innovation District, Leeds. Skills Environmental Quality Survey (EQS). Data collection and presentation. Bar graphs. Photo interpretation. OS map skills. Decision making. Extended writing.	Biomes and Tropical Rainforests Global biome distribution. Latitude and longitude. Tropical rainforest climate. Rainforest structure. Plant adaptations. Animal adaptations. Indigenous communities. Causes of deforestation. Impacts of deforestation. Sustainable rainforest management. Case Studies Congo Tropical Rainforest. Pygmy communities. Skills Climate graphs. Latitude and longitude. Aerial photograph interpretation. Data analysis. Evaluation. Extended writing.	Rivers The water cycle. Drainage basins. Erosion, transportation and deposition. Waterfall formation. Meanders and oxbow lakes. Causes of flooding. Impacts of flooding. Hard and soft engineering strategies. Case Studies York flooding. Amazon Basin GIS investigation. Skills Hydrographs. GIS. Aerial photograph interpretation. Grid references. Map	Flexible Curriculum Time – Fantastic Places The characteristics that make places unique. How physical and human processes shape different places. The global importance of unique environments. The opportunities and challenges associated with living in and managing distinctive places. How sustainability influences the future of places and environments. Case Studies China Eco-City, Amazon Rainforest,

						skills. Extended writing.	Galápagos Islands, Antarctica Skills Map interpretation. Retrieval and consolidation of prior learning. Geographical interpretation of photographs, maps and documentaries. Comparison of places. Evaluation. Extended writing.
	End Point	Pupils know that places are shaped by both physical and human processes and that urbanisation creates opportunities and challenges which require sustainable management.		Pupils know that climate influences the distribution of biomes and that tropical rainforests are valuable ecosystems which require sustainable management.		Pupils know that rivers shape landscapes through erosion, transportation and deposition and that flooding can be managed using a range of strategies.	Pupils know that places are unique because they are shaped by different physical and human processes, and that understanding these differences helps us make informed decisions about managing environments sustainably.
Year 8	Big Idea	What is an economy?	What is the theory of plate tectonics?	How developed is the World?	What are global biomes?	What is a river drainage basin?	Why do rivers flood?
	Key Knowledge and skills	How an economy works. The impacts of globalisation on	Plate tectonics How earthquakes and volcanoes are created. Real world examples of	How we measure development of a country and what the causes are for such uneven distributions	What an ecosystem is, and how this differs from a biome. Why biomes are located where they	Key river processes, understanding how a river shapes the land from the upper	Apply knowledge of a river landscape and why rivers flood. The impacts this has on those who live nearby

		HICs, LICs and NEEs.	the impacts these hazards have.	of development across the World	are, and what makes them unique	course to the lower course.	
	End Point	Pupils will understand how economies function and recognise the global connections between countries. They will explore the impacts of globalisation on High-Income Countries (HICs), Low-Income Countries (LICs), and Newly Emerging Economies (NEEs), identifying both opportunities and challenges. Pupils will begin to evaluate how global trade, industry, and technology shape lives around the world.	Pupils will understand the theory of plate tectonics and how it explains the formation of earthquakes and volcanoes. They will explore real-world examples of tectonic hazards and evaluate their social, economic, and environmental impacts on people and places.	Pupils will understand how development is measured using indicators such as GDP and literacy rates. They will explore the causes of uneven development across the world, including historical, environmental, and economic factors, and begin to evaluate the impacts this has on people and places.	Pupils will understand what ecosystems and biomes are, and how they differ. They will be able to explain why biomes are located in specific regions of the world and describe the unique characteristics of major biomes, including climate, vegetation, and wildlife.	Pupils will understand the key processes of erosion, transportation, and deposition in a river system. They will be able to describe how a river changes from its upper course to its lower course and explain how these processes shape the landscape over time.	Pupils will apply their understanding of river processes to explain why rivers flood and how this affects nearby communities. They will explore the physical and human causes of flooding and evaluate the social, economic, and environmental impacts on people and places.
Year 9	Big Idea	What issues are affecting our oceans?	How does tourism change a place?	What are the impacts of modern-day conflicts?		What do we know about Africa?	
	Key Knowledge and skills	Complexity of our seas and oceans, looking at the plants and animals and how they have adapted, and how humans are	Tertiary industry, focusing on tourism and its importance to countries such as Spain. Impacts of tourism, both positive and negative.	Geography causes conflicts, and geography is also impacted by conflicts. Conflict over natural resources, such as water in the Middle East, diamonds in Sierra Leone, piracy along the Horn of Africa and land in both Israel/Palestine and Russia and Ukraine. Geopolitics and how important it is that we		Banish the single-story narrative most people have about Africa. Biomes, settlements, tourism. The impact of the global events on economy.	

		impacting and affecting them.	Dark tourism and explore the morality of visiting sites such as Chernobyl or Auschwitz.	understand the complexities of these conflicts.			
	End Point	Pupils will understand the complexity of marine ecosystems, recognising how plants and animals have adapted to life in the oceans. They will explore the importance of oceans to life on Earth and evaluate the ways human activity is affecting marine environments, including pollution, overfishing, and climate change.	about the importance of tourism and the impacts on countries that depend on it for their economy. They debate 'Should dark tourism exist?'	Pupils will understand how geography can both cause and be affected by conflict. They will explore real-world examples of disputes over resources and land, gaining insight into the complexities of geopolitics. Pupils will begin to evaluate the social, economic, and environmental impacts of conflict and recognise the importance of geographical understanding in resolving global issues.		Pupils will challenge stereotypes and develop a deeper understanding of Africa's diversity. They will explore its biomes, settlements, tourism, and economy, with a focus on Nigeria and the impact of global events like the FIFA World Cup. Pupils will recognise Africa as a complex and dynamic continent, rich in culture, geography, and opportunity.	
Year 10	Big Idea	Tectonic and Weather Hazards: What are the causes, effects and management of natural hazards?	Urban Issues & Challenges: What are the opportunities and challenges faced in urban areas?	Living World (hot environments): How can fragile environments be protected?	Coastal Landscapes in the UK: How do people and coastal landscapes interact?	Fieldwork A: How can we conduct an effective physical fieldwork investigation?	Resource Management: Do we have enough food, water and energy?
	Key Knowledge and skills	Plate margins, impacts of earthquakes HIC, reducing the impacts of tectonic hazards, Impacts of tropical storms, reducing impacts of tropical	Challenges and opportunities in Rio, Favela Barrio Project Migration into Liverpool, opportunities and challenges in Liverpool, Liverpool One regeneration, sustainable transport,	Plant and animal adaptations, opportunities in the Thar Desert, challenges in the Thar Desert, impacts of desertification, management of hot Deserts.	Characteristics of waves, formation of headlands and bays, wave cut platforms, formation of sand dunes, spits and bars. Evaluation of impact of coastal	Data collection, analysis of data and evaluation.	High value foods, food miles, water supply and demand, economic and environmental issues of energy production, impacts of energy insecurity

		storms, causes and impacts of extreme UK weather,	CID in Leeds.		engineering on The Holderness Coastline.		Advantages and disadvantages of fracking.
	End Point	Pupils will understand the causes, effects, and management of natural hazards, including tectonic events like earthquakes and volcanoes, and weather-related hazards such as storms and floods. They will explore real-world examples and begin to evaluate how different places prepare for and respond to these challenges	Pupils will understand the opportunities and challenges faced in urban areas, including housing, transport, employment, and sustainability. They will explore how urban growth affects people and the environment, and evaluate strategies used to manage these issues in cities across the world.	Pupils will understand how plants and animals adapt to survive in hot desert environments. They will explore the opportunities and challenges of living in the Thar Desert, examine the causes and impacts of desertification, and evaluate strategies used to manage and protect desert regions sustainably.	Pupils will understand the characteristics of waves and how coastal processes shape landforms such as headlands, bays, wave-cut platforms, sand dunes, spits, and bars. They will evaluate the effectiveness and impact of coastal engineering strategies used to manage erosion along the Holderness Coastline.	Pupils will understand the purpose and process of geographical fieldwork, including data collection, presentation, analysis, and evaluation. They will apply these skills to investigate a physical or human environment, interpret patterns and relationships, and draw informed conclusions, preparing them for the fieldwork component of the AQA GCSE Geography exam.	Pupils will understand the global challenges of food, water, and energy. They will explore high-value foods, food miles, and water supply and demand. Pupils will evaluate the economic and environmental issues of energy production, the impacts of energy insecurity, and the advantages and disadvantages of fracking as a response to growing energy needs.
Year 11	Big Idea	River Landscapes: How do people and river landscapes interact?	Fieldwork B: How can we conduct an effective human fieldwork investigation?	Changing Economic World A: How can the development gap be reduced?	Changing Economic World P2: How is the UK's economy changing?	PRE-RELEASE REVISION / EXAM SKILLS	
	Key Knowledge and skills	River processes, formation of a meander and oxbow lake, formation of a waterfall, formation of flood plains and levees Causes of flooding, hydrographs,	Data collection, analysis of data and evaluation.	Demographic Transition Model, causes of uneven development, impacts of uneven development, methods of reducing the development gap.	Reducing the development gap, Jamaica tourism, changing industrial structure of Nigeria, TNCs, Impacts of industry on the environment, north / south divide,	Worked examples of paper 3 section A exam questions throughout.	

		management of flooding, example of Banbury flood management			changes to rural areas of the UK.	
	End Point	Pupils will understand how river processes shape landscapes from source to mouth. They will explore landforms such as waterfalls, meanders, and floodplains, and evaluate how people interact with river environments through land use, flood management, and conservation strategies.	Pupils will understand the purpose and process of geographical fieldwork, including data collection, presentation, analysis, and evaluation. They will apply these skills to investigate a physical or human environment, interpret patterns and relationships, and draw informed conclusions, preparing them for the fieldwork component of the AQA GCSE Geography exam.	Pupils will understand the causes of the global development gap and explore strategies to reduce it, including aid, trade, investment, education, and technology. They will evaluate the effectiveness of these approaches in different contexts and consider how development can be made more sustainable and equitable.	Pupils will understand how and why the UK's economy is changing, including shifts from manufacturing to services, the growth of science and business parks, and regional economic differences. They will evaluate the impacts of these changes on people, places, and the environment.	