YEAR 11 GEOGRAPHY CURRICULUM PROGRESSION OVERVIEW

Subject Curriculum Intent

The specification enables a variety of teaching and learning approaches. This exciting and relevant course studies geography in a balanced framework of physical and human themes and investigates the link between them.

Students will travel the world from their classroom, exploring case studies in the United Kingdom (UK), higher income countries (HICs), newly emerging economies (NEEs) and lower income countries (LICs). Topics of study include climate change, poverty, deprivation, global shifts in economic power and the challenge of sustainable resource use. Students are also encouraged to understand their role in society, by considering different viewpoints, values and attitudes.
Year 10 is based on paper 1 physical geography as well as completing coursework

	Topic 1 - paper 2	Topic 2 – Paper 2	Topic 1 – paper 3	Revision
Topic	Urban issues and challenges	Changing economic world	DME	Revision
Core Knowledge/ **Threshold Concept**	Urbanisation The global pattern of urban change. Urban trends in different parts of the world including HICs and LICs. Factors affecting the rate of urbanisation – migration (push–pull theory), natural increase. The emergence of megacities. A case study of a major city in an LIC or NEE to illustrate: the location and importance of the city, regionally, nationally and internationally A case study of a major city in an LIC or NEE to illustrate: causes of growth: natural increase and migration A case study of a major city in an LIC or NEE to illustrate:	Global variations in economic development Ways of classifying the world, development measures, limitations of development indicators Demographic transition Model What is the demographic transition model and how does it link to levels of development Uneven development Causes and consequences of uneven development Reducing the development gap An overview of the strategies used to reduce the development gap: investment, industrial development and tourism, aid, using intermediate technology, fairtrade, debt relief, microfinance loans. Tourism case study	This is a booklet provided 13 weeks before the exam and each one is based on a different theme. However, there will always be an essay question asking for students to make a decision about an issue. This section contributes a critical thinking and problem-solving element to the assessment structure. The assessment will provide students with the opportunity to demonstrate geographical skills and applied knowledge and understanding by looking at a particular issue(s) derived from the specification using secondary sources.	Students will have some time before and during the exam window to complete revision activities to support their understanding for the upcoming exams.

	how urban growth has created opportunities: social: access to services – health and education; access to resources – water supply, energy economic: how urban industrial areas can be a stimulus for economic development A case study of a major city in an LIC or NEE to illustrate: how urban growth has created challenges: managing urban growth – slums, squatter settlements providing clean water, sanitation systems and energy providing access to services – health and education reducing unemployment and crime managing environmental issues – waste disposal, air and water pollution, traffic congestion. An example of how urban planning is improving the quality of life for the urban poor. Overview of the distribution of population and the major cities in the UK. Where are cities located and what is the structure of a city A case study of a major city in the UK to illustrate:	An example of how the growth of tourism in an LIC or NEE helps to reduce the development gap. A case study of India to illustrate: location and importance, wider political, social, cultural and environmental context changing industrial structure in India The economy of India and the way it has impacted the population Transnational corporations A case study of Unilever in India, the role of transnational corporations, Advantages and disadvantages of TNC(s) to the host country International Aid • types of aid, impacts of aid on the receiving country • causes of economic change: • de-industrialisation and decline of traditional industrial base, globalisation and government policies moving towards a post-industrial economy: development of information technology, service industries, finance, research, science and business parks: Where are they located, what are they • Impacts of industry on the physical environment. • An example of how modern industrial development can be more environmentally sustainable (Torr Quarry)		

	the location and importance of the city, regionally, nationally and internationally impacts of national and international migration on the growth and character of the city how urban change has created opportunities: social and economic: cultural mix, recreation and entertainment, employment, integrated transport systems environmental: urban greening • how urban change has created challenges: o social and economic: urban deprivation, inequalities in housing, education, health and employment o environmental: dereliction, building on brownfield and greenfield sites, waste disposal the impact of urban sprawl on the rural–urban fringe, and the growth of commuter settlements. An example of an urban regeneration project to show: reasons why the area needed regeneration the main features of the project. Features of sustainable urban living: water and energy conservation waste recycling creating green space.	• social and economic changes in the rural landscape • One area of population growth and one area of population decline • improvements and new developments in road and rail infrastructure, port and airport capacity • the north–south divide. • Strategies used in an attempt to resolve regional differences the place of the UK in the wider world. Links through trade, culture, transport, and electronic communication. Economic and political links: the European Union (EU) and Commonwealth.		

	How urban transport strategies are used to reduce traffic congestion.			
Why this learning now?	Urban issues and challenges builds on year 7 with development issues, Year 8 people and places and in year 9 with global cities. It builds on existing ideas introduces new terminology and examples.	Changing economic world builds on themes in Year 7 development, Year 8 People and places and year 9 global cities. It incorporates ideas into new case studies of the UK economy and India	Resource Management develops skills found in Climate change and resources in year 8 and elements of development in year 7. It develops these ideas and creates new links between the changing climate and the impact it will have on future resources.	The DME booklet is not released to schools until 13 weeks before the exam date. UK landscapes looks at rivers next and builds on the knowledge gained in year 7 rivers. The GCSE introduces new landforms and key terminology as well as developing further understanding of the rivers of the UK.
Assessment Opportunities:	Every lesson has some of: - A recall starter - A plenary task - Modelling - WINS tasks to develop understanding - Guided reading Each end of unit assessment has: - 20 marks based on recall questions & answers (based on the knowledge organisers) - 20 marks of multiple-choice questions - 20-25 marks of extended answer questions (with some synoptic content)			
Learning at Home	- Homework will be set and teacher assessed fortnightly. Homework is recall based and will be on educake.			
Key Vocabulary	Natural increase Sanitation Urban sprawl	Deindustrialisation Transnational Sustainable	Changes each year	

Spiritual, Moral, Social and Cultural concepts covered	The Geography curriculum provides students with the opportunity to learn about and discuss current issues, whilst developing their skills of enquiry and research. Students will be supported to be critical consumers of information and will learn how to consider the relevance of where information comes from, in order to assess its reliability and usefulness. More specifically, concepts covered are: Spiritual - Moral – Differences in development, issues in water supply Social – Causes and effects of disaster, development, Cultural – The lifestyles of people in different parts of the world
Links to careers and the world of work	The topics in year 11 link to a host of careers in many fields as it covers such a diverse range of human geography Logistics and distribution, international aid and development would be relevant career options, as well as working within local government departments or agencies responsible for transport and tourism, housing, environmental services and recycling, sustainability, regeneration and economic development.