

Term → Year ↓	Term 1a	Term 1b	Term 2a	Term 2b	Term 3a	Term 3b
7	<p>Fantastic places and map skills Explore some of the amazing places on our planet as we take a tour of the seven continents on Earth. We'll gain an overview of some physical and human geography, learn how to read maps and discover some of the beauty and danger that exists on our planet.</p>		<p>Energy and climate change How and why is the climate changing, what are the effects and what can we do about it? A vital topic for the future of our planet.</p>	<p>Population As the population of earth reaches nearly 8 billion, we'll be considering where all these people live, why patterns change over time and space and how we'll cope in the future.</p>	<p>Development Why are some countries more developed than others and what is being done to try and create a more equal world? We'll explore some of the differences and discover how they can be measured.</p>	<p>Local investigation We'll take our first steps in fieldwork; an essential part of Geography. This will help us explore and understand the complexities of our local area as we collect our own primary and secondary data.</p>
8	<p>Plate tectonics (earthquakes) The inner workings of planet Earth has the power to cause earth-shattering earthquakes. We will be learning about the causes and impacts of the hazard, as well as innovative solutions to protect those at risk.</p>	<p>Population As the population of earth reaches nearly 8 billion, we'll be considering where all these people live, why patterns change over time and space and how we'll cope in the future.</p>	<p>Rivers (including. maps) Over the course of the Earth's history, rivers have carved out our landscape. You will follow the River Tees from source to mouth to learn all about the processes and landforms created.</p>	<p>Global weather hazards Tropical storms, tornadoes, wildfires, floods and drought. These hazards affect many countries, often having severe consequences for people and the environment. Specific case study examples will be studied, including drought in California and typhoons in</p>	<p>UK urban issues 84% of people in the UK live in towns or cities. Where are those cities, what are they like and what challenges do they face in the future? We'll look at a range of examples from around the country.</p>	<p>Urban issues investigation What is your neighbourhood like? How does it compare to other parts of Birmingham? This is a chance to explore and understand your local area by collecting some primary and secondary data.</p>
9	<p>Globalisation The world is becoming more interlinked. We will explore the improvements in transport, trade and technology that have made us more 'global' as well as the benefits and costs of our global connections.</p>	<p>Superpowers The British Empire was long considered a global power. We will investigate how the USA is now considered to be the dominant global force, with the emerging economy of China becoming more influential over time.</p>	<p>Coasts (including. maps) We will study physical processes such as erosion and transportation which help shape our coastline. The landforms found at our coastal zone will be explored. Coastal management techniques and map skills are also learnt.</p>	<p>Oceans The vast ocean landscape dominates planet earth. We start with the surface of the ocean, dive deep into the lower layers and learn about key issues facing ocean health, such as: plastic pollution, overfishing and ocean acidification.</p>	<p>Megacities Tokyo and New York were the first known megacities, it is now estimated that there are over 30 megacities. We will explore the locations, and the impacts of these cities of growing importance on a local, national and global scale.</p>	<p>Fieldwork investigation Further develop your fieldwork skills as you create a hypothesis, collect primary and secondary data, present and analyse your results, draw a conclusion and evaluate what you've done.</p>
10	<p>Your GCSE course will allow you to build on much of the knowledge and many of the skills already developed in KS3.</p> <p>Natural Hazards (inc. volcanoes) Studying the basic drivers of the physical world as we know it: volcanoes, earthquakes and tsunamis.</p> <p>Development Dynamics Why are some countries so developed? Why have others been 'left behind'? Why wealth is unequally distributed and what can we as a society do to try and positively impact this?</p>	<p>Development Dynamics (India) A specific country depth study of India allows us to examine the country now classed as an 'emerging' nation. We will examine how India has developed in recent years and whether the impacts, both positive and negative, are fairly distributed.</p> <p>Natural hazards (climate change) The causes and consequences of climate change are fundamental to human life in the 21st century. We will study how and why our climate has changed in recent years and what we can do at all levels of society to impact on current climate change.</p>	<p>Natural Hazards (tropical storms and global atmospheric circulation) The study of tropical cyclones allows us to see the impact that climate change is having on global atmospheric systems, alongside the ways humans try to mitigate the impacts of natural disasters.</p> <p>UK physical landscapes Understanding the UK's physical landscape includes studying the geology and past processes that have influenced our country over millennia. We will study the UK's distinctive landscapes and investigate the impact that human activity has had on this.</p>	<p>Challenges of an urbanising world Today, more people live in cities than in the countryside, for the first time in human history. We will investigate the causes and impacts of urbanisation, as well as comparing rates and issues in both developing and developed countries. A specific country depth study of Mumbai, India, builds on our previous understanding of the country, and will allow us to investigate the causes, impacts and challenges that Mumbai faces as a rapidly growing city in an emerging economy.</p>	<p>Rivers With a focus on UK landscapes, we will study river processes and the distinctive landscapes they form. We will examine how river landscapes are influenced by physical and human factors, as well as investigating flooding and flood risk in the UK.</p> <p>Coasts Continuing the focus on UK landscapes, we will study how geology and physical processes influence the UK coastline. Alongside this, we'll examine how human activities influence the coast and how these influences can best be managed.</p>	<p>UK's evolving human landscape The human landscape of the UK has been changing for thousands of years: more so in the last 100 years than ever before. We will investigate the ways that the UK's human landscapes, both urban and rural, are changing and examine how the impacts of these changes are managed at present.</p>
11	<p>UK's evolving human landscape Apply our prior learning to our very own city of Birmingham. How has it changed and what have the impacts of those changes been? What challenges and opportunities does it face in the future?</p>	<p>People and the biosphere and Forests under threat A stark example of the interconnection between human and physical geography as we explore how humans exploit, manage and conserve our natural woodland habitats across the globe.</p>	<p>Consuming energy resources One of the 21st century's biggest challenges; how we consume and manage our energy resources sustainably for an increasingly wealthy, growing population.</p>	<p>Challenges of an urbanising world 68% of the world's population is expected to live in urban areas by 2050. How has this scenario emerged? What challenges and opportunities do the megacities of the world face in the future?</p>		

12	<p>Coastal landscapes</p> <p>We'll explore different coastal landscapes and generate detailed understanding of the wide range of physical processes that create them. We'll also consider how our coastlines are at risk from coastal erosion and sea level change and what strategies can be put in place to manage those risks taking into account sustainability and a range of views from different stakeholders.</p>	<p>Shaping places</p> <p>How and why do places vary? How and why do different people's perceptions of a place vary? In this unit of work we'll also be contrasting two places in detail using GIS and statistical analysis. We'll then examine the need, purpose and measures of success of regeneration projects in a range of places around the world, including Selly Oak.</p>	<p>Non-examined assessment</p> <p>Students will construct their own independent investigation worth 20% of their final mark. This will involve formulating a fieldwork hypothesis, primary and secondary data collection, data presentation, data analysis, drawing a conclusion and evaluation. This is an opportunity for students to utilise and develop their research and project management skills.</p>
	<p>Globalisation</p> <p>The increasing independence and interconnectedness between countries is studied. We consider how globalisation has changed over time, how it can be measured and 'switched-off' regions. The importance of TNCs and IGOs in the global economic system is reflected upon. The impacts of globalisation on culture, migration, economies and the environment are examined. We also analyse development measures and how the impacts of globalisation may be mitigated through sustainability and ethical consumption.</p>	<p>Tectonic Processes and Hazards</p> <p>The structure of the Earth will be explored, including a number of plate tectonic theories. We study exactly how, why and where earthquakes, volcanoes, tsunamis and hotspots occur. When does a hazard become a disaster? The importance of planning, preparation and response to hazards, and linking this to levels of development is another focus.</p>	<p>Superpowers</p> <p>Through this human geography unit of study, we will examine the recent and current geopolitical dynamics around the world. Starting more than 300 years ago, we'll use historical knowledge to look at how colonialism directly impacted and influenced the world as we know it today. We'll examine how neo-colonial structures still impact many countries, with a focus on China's increasing influence on the world stage.</p>
13	<p>Superpowers</p> <p>Continuing our study of geopolitics, we will examine how different countries use different techniques and influence to remain in key positions within global politics and economics. Examining contested borders and regions forms a key part of this unit. We'll focus on multiple examples of countries across the world, from North America to Africa to Asia.</p>	<p>Sovereignty, migration and identity</p> <p>Throughout human history, people have migrated to improve their quality of life and to escape hardship and hazard. We'll examine the historical and modern-day reasons for these patterns of movement across the globe, linking closely to other A Level topics of Globalisation and Superpowers to help us understand these patterns and the impacts they have had around the world. We'll also examine how IGOs have worked to support different countries and challenges that migration routes can bring for different countries.</p>	
	<p>Physical systems and sustainability</p> <p>Fundamental to human and environmental wellbeing are the systems keeping everything in balance. The water and carbon cycles help maintain precious resources we couldn't survive without, we will investigate the inputs, fluxes and processes within these cycles, taking a systems approach to geography. Then, we will look at how human actions degrade and alter both cycles and the global, regional and local issues threatening their functionality before studying innovative solutions to fix Planet Earth!</p>	<p>Paper 3</p> <p>To be a superb geographer, being able to link all of the pieces of knowledge together all the way from tectonics through to superpowers and the carbon cycle, is crucial in understanding the world we live in. To end your 7-year geography journey with us, we will look at overarching themes such as sustainability and globalisation that knit together every piece of the puzzle.</p>	