

## Geography Curriculum Sequence – Key Stage 3

	KS2 National Curriculum prior learning	By the end of the term, students can:	Year 7 Term 1	Year 7 Term 2	Year 7 Term 3	Year 8 Term 1	Year 8 Term 2	Year 8 Term 3	Year 9 Term 1	Year 9 Term 2	Year 9 Term 3
What we want our students to know and remember		Define the key tier 3 vocabulary:	<b>Geographical Skills &amp; Our Place in the World</b>  Geography is the Key to the world. This topic is to introduce and teach the skills required to access all aspects of geographical enquiry.  Students explore both the UK as a whole, and the distribution of the population, and apply this to our own local area	<b>Urbanisation</b>  The proportion of people living in Urban areas has increased exponentially. This has lead to major challenges, but also a variety of opportunities.	<b>Regional Investigation: Africa</b>  Africa is a growing world Superpower. The 54 countries that make up Africa are diverse. This topic explores issues within a handful if specific countries.	<b>Natural Hazards</b>  Natural events are a key part of the earth's processes. Humans need to understand their causes and effects to allow hazards to be managed effectively.	<b>Globalisation: The Almighty Dollar</b>  The world's economy is an interconnected system that has major effects on people. Globalisation has exacerbated the importance to understand the reliance had on the American Dollar.	<b>Regional Investigation: Middle East</b>  The Middle East is growing in it's importance. Misconceptions of the area are rife, and should be dispelled to enable students to have a detailed understanding of the future of the region.	<b>Development</b>  There are global variations in economic development and quality of life, leading to various strategies to reduce the development gap.	<b>Tropical Rainforests</b>  Tropical rainforest ecosystems have a range of distinctive characteristics, Deforestation has economic and environmental impacts.	<b>Resource Management</b>  Food, Water and Energy are fundamental to human development, this is significant in the UK  The demand for water resources is rising but supply can be insecure, which leads to conflict  Different strategies can be used to increase water supply
			Country, <b>Continent</b> , Symbol Scale, Grid reference, <b>Compass</b> , <b>Latitude</b> , <b>Longitude</b> , Contours, Cross Section, Atlas, sketch, map, relief  Continent, Country, National, Regional, Local, Migration, Population, Development, Regeneration	High Income Country (HIC), Low Income Country (LIC), Newly Emerging Economy (NEE), Urban, Rural, Urban Sprawl, Push, Pull, <b>Environmental</b> , <b>Social</b> , <b>Economic</b> , Sustainability	Diverse, Physical, Mountain, River, Desert, Savannah, Grassland, Desertification, Sahel, Poverty, Affluence, Malnutrition, Under-Nutrition, <b>Deprivation</b> , <b>Misconception</b> , <b>Development</b>	<b>Tectonic</b> , Continental, Oceanic, Subduction, <b>Hazard</b> , Risk, Constructive, Destructive, Conservative, Tsunami, <b>Primary</b> , <b>Secondary</b> , <b>Effect</b> , <b>Immediate</b> , <b>Long-term</b> , <b>Response</b>	Dollar, <b>Economy</b> , Trade, Tax, <b>Infrastructure</b> , <b>Interconnected</b> , Aid, Manufacturing, Investment, <b>Globalisation</b> , Poverty	<b>Region</b> , <b>Diverse</b> , <b>Sustainability</b> , Migration, Injustice, Conflict, Mountains, Deserts, Arid, Traditions, Culture, Economic, Oil (Liquid Gold, Inequalities, Climate, Natural Hazards, Migration	<b>Development</b> , <b>Development Gap</b> , LIC, HIC, NEE, Development Indicators, Economic, Social, Environmental, Aid, <b>Globalisation</b> , <b>Transnational Corporations</b> , Tourism	<b>Biodiversity</b> , Carbon Sink, Climate Change, Conservation, <b>Deforestation</b> , International Agreements, Selective Logging, Soil Erosion, <b>Sustainability</b> , Palm Oil	<b>Surplus</b> , <b>Deficit</b> , <b>Stress</b> , Resource, Global Importance, Regional, Mixed Energy, Energy, Extraction, Agribusiness, Carbon footprint, Energy Conservation, Sustainability, <b>Resource security</b> , Exploitation, Fracking, Fossil Fuels, Renewable, Non-Renewable, Geothermal Energy, Hydroelectric

			<b>Weather and Climate &amp; Heatwave Fieldwork</b>  Students are investigating the impact of Weather and Climate; this is looked at on different scales from micro to global	<b>Rivers</b>  Rivers are dynamic features; the processes in rivers shape the landforms we see today. However, rivers must be managed carefully to reduce the risk of flooding on people.		<b>Changing Places &amp; Fieldwork</b>  The world’s population has exponentially grown to over 8 billion people. This puts major strain on people and resources, particularly in cities.	<b>Coasts</b>  Coasts are dynamic landscapes which have a range of distinctive landforms, created due to rock type and physical processes. These areas need careful management, considering both physical and human factors.		<b>Extreme UK Weather and Climate Change</b>  The UK is affected by a number of weather hazards, and Extreme Weather events have impacts on Human Activity  Climate change is the result of natural and human factors, managing climate change involves both mitigation and Adaptation	<b>Cold Environments</b>  Cold Environments (polar and tundra) have a range of distinctive characteristics  Development of cold environments creates opportunities and challenges  Cold Environments are at risk of economic development	<b>Fieldwork</b>
			Atmosphere, weather, climate, precipitation, air mass, prevailing, current, temperature, hydrological cycle, transpiration, condensation, microclimate, smog, isotherm, isoline	Long Profile, Cross Profile, Drainage Basin, Source, Mouth, Waterfall, Gorge, Processes, Hydraulic Action, Attrition, Abrasion, Solution, Traction, Saltation, Suspension, Solution, Meanders, Ox-Bow Lake, Flooding, Hard Engineering, Soft Engineering		Exponential, Megacities, Distribution, Development Gap, Population, Migration, Economic Migrant, Refugee, High Income Country, Low Income Country, Newly Emerging Economy, Urban, Rural, Demographic Transition Model, Sustainable, Population Pyramid	Abrasion, Attrition, Solution, Hydraulic Action, Swash, Backwash, Erosion, Transportation, Deposition, Process, Landform, Destructive Wave, Constructive Wave, Fetch, Longshore Drift		Adaptation, Atmosphere, Climate Change, Global Warming, Greenhouse Effect, Milankovitch Cycles, Mitigation, Carbon Sink, Depressions, Weather, Climate	Accessibility, Extreme Temperatures, Geothermal Energy, Permafrost, Polar, Tundra, Wilderness Areas, Fragile, Arctic Ocean, Adventure Tourism	
		Recall the knowledge:	<b>Geographical Skills &amp; Our Place in the World Students</b>  Geography is the Key to the world. This topic is to introduce and teach the skills required to access	<b>Urbanisation</b>  The proportion of people living in Urban areas has increased exponentially. This has lead to major challenges, but also a variety of opportunities.	<b>Regional Investigation: Africa</b>  Africa is a growing world Superpower. The 54 countries that make up Africa are diverse. This topic explores issues within a	<b>Natural Hazards</b>  Natural events are a key part of the earth’s processes. Humans need to understand their causes and effects to allow hazards to be managed effectively.	<b>Globalisation: The Almighty Dollar</b>  The world’s economy is an interconnected system that has major effects on people. Globalisation has exacerbated the importance to	<b>Regional Investigation: Middle East</b>  The Middle East is growing in it’s importance. Misconceptions of the area are rife, and should be dispelled to enable students to have a detailed	<b>Development</b>  There are global variations in economic development and quality of life, leading to various strategies to reduce the development gap.	<b>Tropical Rainforests</b>  Tropical rainforest ecosystems have a range of distinctive characteristics, Deforestation has economic and environmental impacts.	<b>Resource Management</b>  Food, Water and Energy are fundamental to human development, this is significant in the UK  The demand for water resources is

			<p>all aspects of geographical enquiry.</p> <p>Students explore both the UK as a whole, and the distribution of the population, and apply this to our own local area</p>		<p>handful if specific countries.</p>		<p>understand the reliance had on the American Dollar.</p>	<p>understanding of the future of the region.</p>		<p>rising but supply can be insecure, which leads to conflict</p> <p>Different strategies can be used to increase water supply</p>	
			<p>There are 3 types of Geography: Physical, Human &amp; Environmental</p> <p>Scale is used to show real life distances on maps accurately</p> <p>Along the corridor, Up the stairs is the rule with using grid references</p> <p>Contour lines join up areas of the same height. They are used to show the height and shape of the land</p> <p>Accurate axis are essential when creating graphs</p> <p>The UK is located on the continent of Europe</p> <p>The UK is made up of 4 countries: England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland</p> <p>Migration has been influential in creating a diverse society</p> <p>Stoke-on-Trent is a city of 6 towns in the Midlands</p>	<p>Urbanisation occurs when people move from Rural areas to Urban Areas</p> <p>More than half of the population of the world lives in Urban Areas</p> <p>Dharavi is the largest Slum in Mumbai, India</p> <p>Sustainable management considers the social, economic and environmental aspects of people's lives</p> <p>Sustainability is a key factor in future city planning</p>	<p>Africa is a continent NOT a country</p> <p>Africa is not just an area of poverty, it has many affluent areas</p> <p>Tourism, in areas of Africa, is helping them to develop</p> <p>Desertification is a process where mis-used or overly used areas turn into desert</p> <p>The Sahel's 'Great Green Wall' is helping to manage this issue</p>	<p>Natural Events, like earthquakes, become natural hazards when they pose a risk to people</p> <p>The Earth is broken up into pieces called plates that move due to convection currents in the mantle caused by radioactive decay in the earth's core</p> <p>Earthquakes and Volcanoes are examples of Tectonic Hazards</p> <p>Tropical Storms are caused by: 26oC ocean temperatures, a cluster of thunder clouds, the Earth's rotation and light wind shear</p> <p>Hazards cause Primary and Secondary effects and are responded to both immediately and long term.</p>	<p>Globalisation has led to a globally dependent Economy</p> <p>China is known as the 'Factory of the World'</p> <p>Soft power is used to influence countries</p> <p>Nigeria is a developing world superpower, and is the leading power in Africa</p> <p>Global investment is used to improve India's infrastructure</p>	<p>The Middle East is a region that is globally important</p> <p>The middle east is a diverse region</p> <p>Oil is an extremely important resource for the Middle East</p> <p>Dubai is a growing city due to migration, and is building its sustainability through tourism</p> <p>Conflict is a major issue in the Middle Eastern Region</p>	<p>Development refers to the long-term improvement of a countries people, economy and environment (social, economic and environmental)</p> <p>There is a gap between the most and least developed nations, these can be split into 3 categories: HIC/NEE/LICs</p> <p>Due to levels of development, there are lots of Global issues such as: Water, Energy, Migration, Conflict and Pollution</p> <p>Aid is used to help to manage and solve some of these issues</p> <p>Climate Change is one of the biggest Global Issues that needs to be addressed</p>	<p>Tropical rainforests are hot and wet all year around. They are found around the equator, between the tropics.</p> <p>Soil in rainforests is not very fertile, this is because competition is high, and the nutrients get used up quickly</p> <p>Rainforests have very high biodiversity</p> <p>The rainforest has four distinct layers - the emergent trees, the main canopy, the under canopy and the shrub layer.</p> <p>Plants in the rainforest are adapted to high rainfall, high temperatures and competition for light. For example, plants have thick, waxy drip tip leaves so that water runs off and does not damage the leaf</p> <p>Animals are adapted to finding food and escaping predators. For</p>	<p>A Resource is a stock or supply of something that has a value or a purpose. Food/Water and Energy</p> <p>The Provision of Food in the UK- What are the Challenges of supply and demand? How is this managed? Agribusiness.</p> <p>The Provision of Water in the UK- What are the Challenges of supply and demand? How is this managed? Water Transfer.</p> <p>The Provision of Energy in the UK- What are the Challenges of supply and demand? How is this managed? Fracking and Renewables.</p>

			Stoke-on-Trent has seen many regeneration projects						example, the leaf-tailed gecko is camouflaged so it can blend into its surrounding and hide from predators  The global rate of deforestation is changing. It is very high but varies from country to country. Some countries are trying to reduce the rate of deforestation.		
			<b>Weather and Climate</b>  Students are investigating the impact of Weather and Climate; this is looked at on different scales from micro to global	<b>Rivers</b>  Rivers are dynamic features; the processes in rivers shape the landforms we see today. However, rivers must be managed carefully to reduce the risk of flooding on people.		<b>Changing Places</b>  The world’s population has exponentially grown to over 8 billion people. This puts major strain on people and resources, particularly in cities.	<b>Coasts</b>  Coasts are dynamic landscapes which have a range of distinctive landforms, created due to rock type and physical processes. These areas need careful management, considering both physical and human factors.		<b>Extreme UK Weather and Climate Change</b>  The UK is affected by a number of weather hazards, and Extreme Weather events have impacts on Human Activity  Climate change is the result of natural and human factors, managing climate change involves both mitigation and Adaptation	<b>Cold Environments</b>  Cold Environments (polar and tundra) have a range of distinctive characteristics  Development of cold environments creates opportunities and challenges  Cold Environments are at risk of economic development	
			Weather is the short-term atmosphere, Climate is the long-term average  Microclimates can change due to 5 different factors  Geographical investigations have a specific process to follow  The climate of the world is dependent on	A river flows goes from the source to the mouth  Erosional and Depositional Processes shape the landscape  Transportation processes move material that has been worn from erosion.  Flooding occurs due to both Human and Physical Causes		Population is growing at an exponential rate.  Population distribution is Uneven, and is growing quickest in the LIC countries  Migration, both economic and forced, is a big driver of population change  The number of Megacities will	Coastlines are where the land meets the sea/ocean  The coast is determined by both physical (erosion/transport ation/deposition/w eathering) and Human (Coastal Management) factors  Waves are caused by the wind, the distance a wave travels is called		Weather in the UK is becoming more extreme with temperatures and rainfall increasing.  Variations in the earth's orbit around the sun affect how much solar radiation the earth receives. More radiation means higher temperatures. The shape of the orbit, the earths tilt on its axis and the	Polar and tundra environments are found in cold environments. Polar areas are usually below freezing and have low precipitation.  Tundra soil is acidic, thin and not very fertile. Beneath the soil is a layer of permanently frozen ground (permafrost) which traps greenhouse gases	

			<p>Latitude, as well as other factors</p> <p>Droughts are major climatic events that have massive consequences</p>	<p>Rivers need careful management through both Hard and Soft engineering</p>		<p>continue to increase</p> <p>Cities are moving to try to be more sustainable</p>	<p>the fetch, the greater the fetch the stronger the wave</p> <p>There are different landforms at the coast, caused by erosion and deposition. Longshore drift also affects coastlines, moving material depending on the direction of the prevailing wind</p> <p>Humans have a big impact on coastlines, strategies to manage coasts include Hard (Man-Made) and Soft (Natural) engineering- Coastlines are interconnected.</p>		<p>wobble of the earth on its axis all affect the amount of radiation.</p> <p>Mitigation strategies such as capturing carbon, replanting trees, using alternative energy and establishing international agreements can be used to reduces the severity, seriousness, or painfulness of climate change.</p> <p>The UK experiences lots of different weather hazards such as strong winds, storms, flooding, droughts.</p> <p>Weather in the UK is becoming more extreme with temperatures and rainfall increasing.</p>	<p>Polar and tundra areas have low biodiversity with very few plants or animals due to the extreme conditions</p> <p>The plants and animals have adapted to a cold dry climate. For example, plants are low growing to be protected from the wind and have short growing seasons. Animals are well insulated and have thick fur to cope with the extremely cold temperatures.</p> <p>Extreme temperatures and inaccessibility make it difficult to develop areas like Svalbard, Norway.</p> <p>Places like Svalbard create development opportunities as they are rich in mineral resources, fish and energy. They are also attractive to tourists who want a sense of adventure. All of these bring money and jobs to the region.</p> <p>Cold environments need protecting as they take a long time to recover, are habitats to animals/plants and have scientific value for research.</p>	
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What we want our students to do		Demonstrate excellence in these <b>skills</b> :	<b>Geographical Skills &amp; Our Place in the World</b>  Geography is the Key to the world. This topic is to introduce and teach the skills required to access all aspects of geographical enquiry.  Students explore both the UK as a whole, and the distribution of the population, and apply this to our own local area	<b>Urbanisation</b>  The proportion of people living in Urban areas has increased exponentially. This has lead to major challenges, but also a variety of opportunities.	<b>Regional Investigation: Africa</b>  Africa is a growing world Superpower. The 54 countries that make up Africa are diverse. This topic explores issues within a handful if specific countries.	<b>Natural Hazards</b>  Natural events are a key part of the earth’s processes. Humans need to understand their causes and effects to allow hazards to be managed effectively.	<b>Globalisation: The Almighty Dollar</b>  The world’s economy is an interconnected system that has major effects on people. Globalisation has exacerbated the importance to understand the reliance had on the American Dollar.	<b>Regional Investigation: Middle East</b>  The Middle East is growing in it’s importance. Misconceptions of the area are rife, and should be dispelled to enable students to have a detailed understanding of the future of the region.	<b>Development</b>  There are global variations in economic development and quality of life, leading to various strategies to reduce the development gap.	<b>Tropical Rainforests</b>  Tropical rainforest ecosystems have a range of distinctive characteristics, Deforestation has economic and environmental impacts.	<b>Resource Management</b>  Food, Water and Energy are fundamental to human development, this is significant in the UK  The demand for water resources is rising but supply can be insecure, which leads to conflict  Different strategies can be used to increase water supply
			Use of Compass directions  4 & 6 figure grid references  Scale  Contour lines  Graphical skills  Statistical skills  Photograph analysis  Map skills  Use of atlas’  Graphical skills  Statistical Skills  Application of scale	Grid referencing  Isoline maps  Desire/Flow maps  Statistical skills  Graphical Skills	Atlas Skills  Map skills  Statistical Skills  Photograph analysis	Atlas Skills  Map skills  Statistical Skills  Photograph analysis  Graphical Skills	Atlas Skills  Map skills  Statistical Skills  Photograph analysis  Graphical Skills	Atlas Skills  Map skills  Statistical Skills  Photograph analysis  Graphical Skills	Atlas Skills  Map skills  Statistical Skills  Photograph analysis  Graphical Skills	Atlas Skills  Map skills  Statistical Skills  Photograph analysis  Graphical Skills	Map skills  Statistical Skills  Photograph analysis  Graphical Skills
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			Statistical skills  Photograph analysis  Fieldwork collection  Graphical Skills	OS map skills  Statistical skills  Photo analysis		Statistical Skills  Photograph analysis  Graphical Skills  Use of Choropleth maps	Statistical skills  Photo analysis  OS Map skills  Graphical Skills  Fieldwork Collection		Statistical Skills  Photograph analysis  Graphical Skills  Grid referencing	Atlas Skills  Map skills  Statistical Skills  Photograph analysis	
Key assessment questions:			<b>Geographical Skills &amp; Our Place in the World</b>  Geography is the Key to the world. This topic is to introduce and teach the skills required to access all aspects of geographical enquiry.  Students explore both the UK as a whole, and the distribution of the population, and apply this to our own local area	<b>Urbanisation</b>  The proportion of people living in Urban areas has increased exponentially. This has lead to major challenges, but also a variety of opportunities.	<b>Regional Investigation: Africa</b>  Africa is a growing world Superpower. The 54 countries that make up Africa are diverse. This topic explores issues within a handful if specific countries.	<b>Natural Hazards</b>  Natural events are a key part of the earth’s processes. Humans need to understand their causes and effects to allow hazards to be managed effectively.	<b>Globalisation: The Almighty Dollar</b>  The world’s economy is an interconnected system that has major effects on people. Globalisation has exacerbated the importance to understand the reliance had on the American Dollar.	<b>Regional Investigation: Middle East</b>  The Middle East is growing in it’s importance. Misconceptions of the area are rife, and should be dispelled to enable students to have a detailed understanding of the future of the region.	<b>Development</b>  There are global variations in economic development and quality of life, leading to various strategies to reduce the development gap.	<b>Tropical Rainforests</b>  Tropical rainforest ecosystems have a range of distinctive characteristics, Deforestation has economic and environmental impacts.	<b>Resource Management</b>  Food, Water and Energy are fundamental to human development, this is significant in the UK  The demand for water resources is rising but supply can be insecure, which leads to conflict  Different strategies can be used to increase water supply

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			<b>Weather and Climate</b>  Students are investigating the impact of Weather and Climate; this is looked at on different scales from micro to global	<b>Rivers</b>  Rivers are dynamic features; the processes in rivers shape the landforms we see today. However, rivers must be managed carefully to reduce the risk of flooding on people.		<b>Changing Places</b>  The world’s population has exponentially grown to over 8 billion people. This puts major strain on people and resources, particularly in cities.	<b>Coasts</b>  Coasts are dynamic landscapes which have a range of distinctive landforms, created due to rock type and physical processes. These areas need careful management, considering both physical and human factors.		<b>Extreme UK Weather and Climate Change</b>  The UK is affected by a number of weather hazards, and Extreme Weather events have impacts on Human Activity  Climate change is the result of natural and human factors, managing climate change involves both mitigation and Adaptation	<b>Cold Environments</b>  Cold Environments (polar and tundra) have a range of distinctive characteristics  Development of cold environments creates opportunities and challenges  Cold Environments are at risk of economic development	
<b>Disciplinary Rigour</b>		What makes your subject different to other subjects?  What are the expectations for students in your subject area in the	<a href="https://app.senecalearning.com/teacher/resource-hub/preview/quiz/c8121c89-9756-4841-87e8-b07687858622">https://app.senecalearning.com/teacher/resource-hub/preview/quiz/c8121c89-9756-4841-87e8-b07687858622</a>  <a href="https://app.senecalearning.com/teacher/resource-hub/preview/quiz/7d4dcc6-70f0-4e94-ba31-5e652883816b">https://app.senecalearning.com/teacher/resource-hub/preview/quiz/7d4dcc6-70f0-4e94-ba31-5e652883816b</a>	<a href="https://app.senecalearning.com/teacher/resource-hub/preview/quiz/1b22219e-903c-492b-8ca0-d37a5c75c290">https://app.senecalearning.com/teacher/resource-hub/preview/quiz/1b22219e-903c-492b-8ca0-d37a5c75c290</a>		<a href="https://app.senecalearning.com/teacher/resource-hub/preview/quiz/9ce2e14d-0634-42c1-89f6-b7a62bdf431d">https://app.senecalearning.com/teacher/resource-hub/preview/quiz/9ce2e14d-0634-42c1-89f6-b7a62bdf431d</a>	<a href="https://app.senecalearning.com/teacher/resource-hub/preview/quiz/9535ddd9-e6cb-4439-8f9c-337ee7cfac3">https://app.senecalearning.com/teacher/resource-hub/preview/quiz/9535ddd9-e6cb-4439-8f9c-337ee7cfac3</a>		<a href="https://app.senecalearning.com/teacher/resource-hub/preview/quiz/7f8588b5-6b79-4297-8041-fdf07f6f8aca">https://app.senecalearning.com/teacher/resource-hub/preview/quiz/7f8588b5-6b79-4297-8041-fdf07f6f8aca</a>  <a href="https://app.senecalearning.com/teacher/resource-hub/preview/quiz/6a51b92a-e7b7-4a6e-b9f8-c96de165ba77">https://app.senecalearning.com/teacher/resource-hub/preview/quiz/6a51b92a-e7b7-4a6e-b9f8-c96de165ba77</a>	<a href="https://app.senecalearning.com/teacher/resource-hub/preview/quiz/c009326a-376c-44d2-8342-ec12aeb2c677">https://app.senecalearning.com/teacher/resource-hub/preview/quiz/c009326a-376c-44d2-8342-ec12aeb2c677</a>	
			<b>Geographical Skills &amp; Our Place in the World</b>  Geography is the Key to the world. This topic is to	<b>Urbanisation</b>  The proportion of people living in Urban areas has increased exponentially. This has lead to major challenges, but	<b>Regional Investigation: Africa</b>  Africa is a growing world Superpower. The 54 countries that	<b>Natural Hazards</b>  Natural events are a key part of the earth’s processes. Humans need to understand their causes and effects to allow hazards	<b>Globalisation: The Almighty Dollar</b>  The world’s economy is an interconnected system that has major effects on	<b>Regional Investigation: Middle East</b>  The Middle East is growing in it’s importance. Misconceptions of the area are rife,	<b>Development</b>  There are global variations in economic development and quality of life, leading to various strategies to	<b>Tropical Rainforests</b>  Tropical rainforest ecosystems have a range of distinctive characteristics, Deforestation has	<b>Resource Management</b>  Food, Water and Energy are fundamental to human development, this

		KS3 National Curriculum?	<p>introduce and teach the skills required to access all aspects of geographical enquiry.</p> <p>Students explore both the UK as a whole, and the distribution of the population, and apply this to our own local area</p>	<p>also a variety of opportunities.</p>	<p>make up Africa are diverse. This topic explores issues within a handful of specific countries.</p>	<p>to be managed effectively.</p>	<p>people. Globalisation has exacerbated the importance to understand the reliance had on the American Dollar.</p>	<p>and should be dispelled to enable students to have a detailed understanding of the future of the region.</p>	<p>reduce the development gap.</p>	<p>economic and environmental impacts.</p>	<p>is significant in the UK</p> <p>The demand for water resources is rising but supply can be insecure, which leads to conflict</p> <p>Different strategies can be used to increase water supply</p>
			<p>Location (L), Geographical skills (GS) Place (P) Space (Sp) Location (L) Scale (Sc) Physical and human processes (P and H) Interdependence (I) Geographical skills (GS)</p>	<p>Place (P) Space (Sp) Location (L) Scale (Sc) Physical and human processes (P and H) Interdependence (I) Environmental and sustainability (ES) Geographical skills (GS)</p>	<p>Place (P) Space (Sp) Location (L) Scale (Sc) Physical and human processes (P and H) Interdependence (I) Geographical skills (GS) Environmental and sustainability (ES)</p>	<p>Place (P) Space (Sp) Location (L) Scale (Sc) human processes (H) Geographical skills (GS) Environmental and sustainability (ES) Interdependence (I)</p>	<p>Place (P) Space (Sp) Location (L) human and physical processes (P and H) Interdependence (I) Environmental and sustainability (ES) Geographical skills (GS)</p>	<p>Place (P) Space (Sp) Location (L) Scale (Sc) Physical and human processes (P and H) Interdependence (I) Environmental and sustainability (ES) Geographical skills (GS)</p>	<p>Location (L) Human physical (P and H), Geographical skills (GS), Environmental and sustainability (ES)</p>	<p>Location (L) Human and physical (P and H), Geographical skills (GS), Environmental and sustainability (ES)</p>	<p>Location (L) Human and physical (P and H), Geographical skills (GS), Environmental and sustainability (ES)</p>
			<p><b>Weather and Climate</b></p> <p>Students are investigating the impact of Weather and Climate; this is looked at on different scales from micro to global</p>	<p><b>Rivers</b></p> <p>Rivers are dynamic features; the processes in rivers shape the landforms we see today. However, rivers must be managed carefully to reduce the risk of flooding on people.</p>		<p><b>Changing Places</b></p> <p>The world's population has exponentially grown to over 8 billion people. This puts major strain on people and resources, particularly in cities.</p>	<p><b>Coasts</b></p> <p>Coasts are dynamic landscapes which have a range of distinctive landforms, created due to rock type and physical processes. These areas need careful management, considering both physical and human factors.</p>		<p><b>Extreme UK Weather and Climate Change</b></p> <p>The UK is affected by a number of weather hazards, and Extreme Weather events have impacts on Human Activity</p> <p>Climate change is the result of natural and human factors, managing climate change involves both mitigation and Adaptation</p>	<p><b>Cold Environments</b></p> <p>Cold Environments (polar and tundra) have a range of distinctive characteristics</p> <p>Development of cold environments creates opportunities and challenges</p> <p>Cold Environments are at risk of economic development</p>	
			<p>Place (P) Space (Sp) Location (L) Scale (Sc) human processes (H) Geographical skills (GS) Environmental and sustainability (ES)</p>	<p>Place (P) Space (Sp) Location (L) Scale (Sc) Physical and human processes (P and H) Interdependence (I) Geographical skills (GS)</p>		<p>Place (P) Space (Sp) Location (L) human and physical processes (P and H) Interdependence (I) Environmental and sustainability (ES) Geographical skills (GS)</p>	<p>Place (P) Space (Sp) Location (L) human and physical processes (P and H) Interdependence (I) Environmental and sustainability (ES) Geographical skills (GS)</p>		<p>Location (L) Human and physical (P and H), Geographical skills (GS), Environmental and sustainability (ES)</p>	<p>Location (L) Human and physical (P and H), Geographical skills (GS), Place (P)</p>	