

Curriculum Content Map

Subject: Geography

Year group: 11

	Term 1				Term 2			Term 3			
	UNIT 1		UNIT 2		UNIT 3	UNIT 4		UNIT 5			UNIT 6
Month	September	October	November	December	January	February	March	April	May	June	July
Virtue	Friendliness & Civility	Justice & Truthfulness	Courage	Generosity	Gratitude	Good Speech	Good Temper & Humour	Self-Mastery		Compassion	Good Sense
Skill	Listening	Leadership	Problem-Solving	Creativity	Staying Positive	Speaking	Staying Positive	Aiming High		Speaking	Teamwork
Curriculum Content	Urbanisation in different global locations: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Mexico City: urban growth in an emerging economy - Birmingham: urban change in a HIC 		The development gap between countries at differing stages of development, including an analysis of the causes and effects of disparities in development. India as an example of an emerging economy. It's economic changes over the last 30 years and how it demonstrates that the development gap can close		Global and national natural resource issues, looking in particular at water demand, supply and management.	Social, environmental and economic challenges facing Britain today (synoptic link). Fieldwork investigation theory		Revision. Topics chosen based on Question Level Analysis from Year 10 exam and Year 11 Mock			
National Curriculum area	The geographical context of Mexico City and Birmingham and how this influences its functions and structure How globalisation and population change are affecting both Mexico City and Birmingham. The challenges faced by the rapid growth (Mexico City) and changes (Birmingham) and how these are managed		Definitions of development vary as do attempts to measure it. The level of development varies globally. Uneven global development has had a range of consequences. Different strategies have been used to try to address uneven development In India: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Location and strategic context. - Economic, social and demographic processes - How geopolitics and technology has affected development - The advantages and disadvantages of rapid development. 		A natural resource is any feature or part of the environment that can be used to meet human needs. The patterns of the distribution and consumption of natural resources varies on a global and a national scale The supply of fresh water supply varies globally There are differences between the water consumption patterns of developing countries and developed countries Countries at different levels of development have water supply problems Meeting the demands for water resources could involve technology and interventions by different interest groups Management and sustainable use of water resources are required at a range of spatial scales from local to international	The UK's resource consumption and environmental sustainability challenge. The UK settlement, population and economic challenges The UK's landscape challenges The UK's climate change challenges. Collection, analysis, interpretation and evaluation of fieldwork information for physical and human geography.					
Link to Virtue	Friendliness & Civility are needed for urban communities to live together	Justice & Truthfulness are required for urban communities to live together	Courage is required if we are to solve the problems caused by global inequalities	The people of the developed world must show generosity those who are less fortunate	Gratitude that we have resources for our daily lives – they must be shared at a global level	Good speech is practised in these lessons e.g. presentations on the challenges facing GB	Good temper and humour for groups activities in the field	Self-mastery is required for successful revision		The need for compassion for all learners when carrying out revision in the classroom	
Link to Skill	Listening skills required for progress to be made	Leadership is required by urban leaders in all settings	Problem solving to reduce the development gap	Creativity in development solutions	Staying positive to ensure resources are shared equitably	Speaking is practiced in the lessons	Staying positive while fieldwork is taking place	Aiming high to be successful in revision		Discussing relevant revision techniques	
Sequencing 	Builds upon measures of development and the development gap covered in Year 10		Builds upon measures of development and the development gap covered in Year 8		Builds upon Unit 1 in linking inequalities in global development with the differing consumption patterns of resource consumption	Builds upon synoptic links covered in Paper 1 and 2: physical and human challenges facing countries at differing stages of development, including man's interaction with and management of the natural environment in a national setting		Content coverage based on Question Level Analysis from Year 10 exams and Y11 mocks			

	Is further developed in Unit 2 when linking inequalities in global development with the differing consumption patterns of resource consumption		Completion of GCSE Paper 2	Completion of GCSE Paper 3		
Retrieval 	From Year 10: Causes of the growth of urbanisation in emerging economies and aspects of deurbanisation and counter-urbanisation in HICs	From Year 8: The development gap between rich and poor: Economic measures of development. The locations of countries at differing stages of development. The causes of the development gap, both between and within countries. Geopolitics and the growth of the new superpowers: Economic and geopolitical issues in southern and eastern Asia. How India has developed economically, politically and militarily in the last 30 years. How this has led to tensions both regionally and globally	From Year 9: Impossible places – locations that survive despite a surplus or deficit of water. How man manages the environment to flourish .in these areas Droughts – causes, frequency, distribution and impacts (social, economic and environmental) The causal link between climate change and tropical storms, climate change and drought.	From Year 7: Britain’s environmental and ecosystem management. From Year 8: Population growth in Britain and the need for resources From Year 9: Protecting Britain’s natural landscapes, such as coast and rivers	Revision of Paper 1,2 & 3 content from year 10 and Year 11	
New Learning 	For both Mexico City and Birmingham: Site, situation and connectivity. Cycles of urban growth and decline, including links to globalisation. The function and structure of urban areas, including urban land use zones from the CBD to the outer suburbs. How the movement of people affects urban growth and decline. How government policies have affected urban change, at both national and local level.	Definitions of development e.g. GDP and HDI Uneven development on a global level: causes and consequences. Strategies have been used to try to address uneven development India’s context in the world The interactions of economic, social and demographic processes influence India’s development Changing geopolitics and technology impact on India’s development. India has been affected by the positive and negative impacts of rapid development.	What are natural resources? The patterns of the distribution and consumption of natural resources regionally, nationally and globally. The supply of fresh water. There are differences between the water consumption patterns of developing countries and developed countries, including water supply problems. Technological solutions to the water problem. Management and sustainable use of water.	Physical and human challenges facing GB: -Environmental management -Management of natural landscapes -Climate change -Coastal and river management -Changing population densities -Urbanisation -Economic re-structuring: the north-south divide Collection, analysis, interpretation and evaluation of fieldwork information for physical and human geography.	-	
Independent Practice 	For both Mexico City and Birmingham: Site, situation and connectivity. Cycles of urban growth and decline, including links to globalisation. The function and structure of urban areas, including urban land use zones from the CBD to the outer suburbs. How the movement of people affects urban growth and decline. How government policies have affected urban change, at both national and local level.	Definitions of development e.g. GDP and HDI Uneven development on a global level: causes and consequences. Strategies have been used to try to address uneven development India’s context in the world The interactions of economic, social and demographic processes influence India’s development Changing geopolitics and technology impact on India’s development. India has been affected by the positive and negative impacts of rapid development.	What are natural resources? The patterns of the distribution and consumption of natural resources regionally, nationally and globally. The supply of fresh water. There are differences between the water consumption patterns of developing countries and developed countries, including water supply problems. Technological solutions to the water problem. Management and sustainable use of water.	Physical and human challenges facing GB: -Environmental management -Management of natural landscapes -Climate change -Coastal and river management -Changing population densities -Urbanisation -Economic re-structuring: the north-south divide Collection, analysis, interpretation and evaluation of fieldwork information for physical and human geography.	Revision techniques	
Misconceptions 	Urban change is not only affected by local or national factors in both emerging economies and HICs, but also international factors, in particular international migration and globalisation	Even though emerging economies and some LICs are developing rapidly, inequality continues to grow as HICs develop from a wider economic base. Despite India’s role as an emerging economy, there are significant regional disparities within the sub-continent	Issues of resource availability are concerned with inequalities of technology and distribution rather than quantity	Challenges facing GB are inter-dependent	-	
Vocabulary and Comprehension 	Frayer model Vocabulary etymology Word map Tier 2 and 3 geographical terms	Frayer model Vocabulary etymology Word map Tier 2 and 3 geographical terms	Frayer model Vocabulary etymology Word map Tier 2 and 3 geographical terms	Frayer model Vocabulary etymology Word map Tier 2 and 3 geographical terms	Frayer model Vocabulary etymology Word map Tier 2 and 3 geographical terms	

Literacy 	Reading link and task	Reading link and task	Reading link and task	Reading link and task	Reading link and task	
Numeracy 	Cartography Graphs Calculations (mean, median, mode) Statistics	Cartography Graphs Calculations (mean, median, mode) Statistics	Cartography Graphs Calculations (mean, median, mode) Statistics	Cartography Graphs Calculations (mean, median, mode) Statistics	Cartography Graphs Calculations (mean, median, mode) Statistics	
Oracy 	Class discussions and presentations	Class discussions and presentations	Class discussions and presentations	Class discussions and presentations	Class discussions and presentations	
Careers 	Urban planning	Civil service Businesses and companies with commercial links to emerging economies such as India. Aid agencies NGOs & charities	Mineral exploration. Renewable resource companies. Recycling and waste management.	Civil service. Local government. Environmental protection		
Super Curricular Links	-	-		Fieldwork investigation: river or coastal	-	
British values and SMSC	British values should be evident in urban life if communities are to live together in locations such as Birmingham e.g. mutual respect and tolerance for people of different faiths to encourage urban multiculturalism, local democracy in an urban setting		Mutual respect for all the citizens of the country and the global environment in ensuring that everyone has access to resources such as a basic clean water supply	All British Values influence the challenges facing the UK e.g. democracy in local planning decisions for housing, individual liberty with the right to roam in our natural environments	-	
Summative assessment	-	AP1	AP2	AP3	GCSE Papers	
Scaffolding for LA	Modelled answers Writing frames Use of visualisers Concrete examples Dual coding	Modelled answers Writing frames Use of visualisers Concrete examples Dual coding	Modelled answers Writing frames Use of visualisers Concrete examples Dual coding	Modelled answers Writing frames Use of visualisers Concrete examples Dual coding	Modelled answers Writing frames Use of visualisers Concrete examples Dual coding	
Challenge for HA 	Directed questioning Extended reading eg second reading link Use of extended writing for homework tasks Production of personalised mindmaps by students	Directed questioning Extended reading eg second reading link Use of extended writing for homework tasks Production of personalised mindmaps by students	Directed questioning Extended reading eg second reading link Use of extended writing for homework tasks Production of personalised mindmaps by students	Directed questioning Extended reading eg second reading link Use of extended writing for homework tasks Production of personalised mindmaps by students	Directed questioning Extended reading eg second reading link Use of extended writing for homework tasks Production of personalised mindmaps by students	