

Curriculum Content Map		Subject: Year 8 Geography													
		Term 1				Term 2				Term 3					
Month	Unit	September	October	November	December	January	February Half term 1	February Half term 2	March	April	May	June	July		
Cultural Transmission	National Curriculum Framework	Population	Population	Migration	Migration	The development gap	The development gap	Geopolitics and Emerging Economies	Geopolitics and Emerging Economies	Global climate change	Global climate change	Revision for AP1 and Britain's climate	Britain's climate		
	Subject Knowledge	Human geography relating to population and urbanisation	Human geography relating to population and urbanisation	Human geography relating to population and migration	Human geography relating to population and migration	Human geography relating to international development and economic activity	Human geography relating to international development and economic activity	Human geography relating to international development and economic activity	Human geography relating to international development and economic activity. Regional case study of Asia, India and China	Physical geography relating to the change in climate from the ice age to the present	Physical geography relating to the change in climate from the ice age to the present	Physical geography relating to weather and climate	Physical geography relating to weather and climate		
	Key Concepts	The Billar? Causes of population change over time, birth rate, death rate and rate of natural increase. Changing population structures for countries at different stages of development e.g. ageing population (Japan) and youthful population (China). Attempts to reduce the rate of natural increase. China's 1-child policy.	Overpopulation: Malthus and Boserup theories and the role of improving technology. Has played in resource provision. Population density and distribution - the factors affecting density and uneven population areas both within Britain and globally (e.g. western Europe and northern Africa).	The causes and effects of migration. Including links between why people migrate - push and pull factors relating to migration, with a focus on internal migration in the UK and net migration flows to and from the UK.	The causes and effects of migration - push and pull factors on a global level with reference to migration case studies: Central American and Mexican economic migration to the USA, Christian political migration to Europe, and south Asian migration to Qatar.	The development gap between rich and poor. Economic and social measures of development. The locations of countries at different stages of development. The causes of the development gap, both between and within countries.	Case study of China as a low income country, considering factors affecting development first investigated in Year 7, as well as the link between population and development first discussed at the beginning of Year 7. What is the link between low levels of development and employment structure?	The factors that affect the growth of certain countries as geopolitical superpowers: strategic, economic, the use of physical and natural resources. The extent to which manufacturing, the tertiary sector and the quaternary research and development sectors play their part.	India and China as emerging global superpowers, both strategically and economically as newly Emerging Economies. The extent to which their growth has led to potential geopolitical tensions in the south Asia and the south east Asia regions.	The causes of both natural and man-made climate change. In particular, the extent to which man-made climate change has been exacerbated by development and the growth in farming production in certain LICs and the industrial development of newly Emerging Economies such as India and China.	The impacts of climate change at local, national and local level, including secondary impacts such as the frequency of tropical storms and landslides. The extent to which the impacts have been disproportionate in locations such as Sub-Saharan Africa.	The impacts of climate change at local, national and local level, including secondary impacts such as the frequency of tropical storms and landslides. The extent to which the impacts have been disproportionate in locations such as Sub-Saharan Africa.	Introduction to Britain's climate and the factors affecting it in terms of location, latitude, air masses, low pressure systems and types of rainfall.	Britain's weather and climate in relation to the four seasons and the link between climate and flora and fauna.	
	Learning Objectives	The Billar? Use of demographic statistics and population pyramids.	Use of demographic statistics and demographic maps. Investigating the spatial variation between locations that are densely and sparsely populated both within the UK and globally.	Investigating push and pull factors at national and global level in terms of spatial variations that may encourage different demographic groups of people to migrate. Use of migration and economic statistics at a variety of scales.	Investigating push and pull factors at both national and global level in terms of spatial variations that may encourage different demographic groups of people to migrate. Use of migration, economic and political statistics at a variety of scales.	Researching and interpreting development statistics for countries at varying levels of development. Understanding how human factors interact to produce variations in standard of living and quality of life.	Researching and interpreting development statistics for China and another Africa. Understanding how human factors interact to produce variations in standard of living and quality of life.	Investigation into what makes a superpower and investigating the factors that give rise to interdependency on the international stage.	Economic and geopolitical issues in southern and eastern Asia. How China and India have developed economically, politically and militarily in the last 30 years. Obtaining the contextual knowledge of locations in significant regions of the Earth.	Analysis of regional and global temperature and precipitation figures over the short and medium term, and in the case of temperature, the long term since the last ice age. Links between CO2 and methane production and global climate change.	Analysis of the correlation between CO2 and methane production and rising sea levels, flood frequency, tropical storm frequency and changes in human behaviour such as migration. Establishing a link between rates of economic growth and climate change. Investigating the interaction between physical and human processes in the studied study area.	Analysis of climate data at regional and national level, comparison of Scotland with south east England.	The key physical features of differing ecosystems in relation to the four seasons, levels of climate patterns and ecosystem productivity rates.		
	Activities	Builds upon the study of HCS and LICs in Year 7 Topics 1 and 4. Countries at differing stages of development having different demographic structures. Is further developed in the next topic when the link between population growth and population density is considered.	Builds upon issues of population increase and overpopulation in the previous topic. Is further developed in the next topic when the study of migration is investigated in light of overpopulation and lack of resources.	Builds upon the concept of overpopulation leading to migration. Is further developed in the next topic when case studies of migration are studied.	Builds upon theoretical concepts of push and pull factors covered in the previous topic. Is further developed in the next topic when the links between population, employment, and migration are considered, with migration being linked to the ideas of a country being economically under-resourced in terms of human factors.	Builds upon the link between migration as a route out of poor economic circumstances. Is further developed in the next topic when China is used as a case study of an LIC which is gradually, depending on international circumstances, closing the development gap.	Builds upon the links between the reasons of the development gap and the effects in a region: China and the wider east African area. Is further developed in the next topic when the link between migration and the effects of global warming in an area that has suffered from economic development. Sub-Saharan Africa are studied.	Builds upon the potential link (or contradiction) between economic growth and climate change. Is further developed in the next unit when the effects of global warming in an area that has suffered from economic development. Sub-Saharan Africa are studied.	Builds upon the link between economic development and climate change covered in the previous two units. Is further developed in the next unit when a range of physical factors - and the extent to which they can be affected by man.	Builds upon the different physical and human factors that affect the UK's climate. Is further developed in the next unit when the effects of the link between climatic features and ecosystem productivity.	Builds upon both physical inputs affecting ecosystem growth / productivity. Is further developed in the Marine Environment / Coast unit at the start of Year 9.				
Personal Empowerment	Values	Friendliness & Civility	Justice and Truthfulness	Courage	Generosity	Gratitude	Good Speech	Good Speech	Good Temper & Humour	Self-Mastery	Self-Mastery	Compassion	Goodness		
	Link to Value	Responsibility to others, peace and civility about our planet.	Friendliness and civility are required if we are to tackle the population challenges our Earth face.	The hunt for justice and truthfulness in dealing with the population crisis.	The courage required by migrants when taking perilous routes between countries.	Generosity of spirit in societies that welcome migrants into them.	Gratitude for what we have when attempting to close the development gap between HCS and LICs.	Students will have the opportunity to demonstrate good speech whilst doing presentations.	Students will have the opportunity to demonstrate good speech whilst doing presentations.	International communities demonstrating good temper and humour as they avoid geopolitical tensions.	The self-mastery of environmental management when dealing with global challenges on this level e.g. addressing floods and drought.	The self-mastery of environmental management when dealing with global challenges on this level e.g. addressing floods and drought.	Compassion for those suffering from the effects of Britain's changing climate.	Good sense in environmental management.	
Preparation for Work	Skill	Listening	Leadership	Problem Solving	Creativity	Staying Positive	Speaking	Speaking	Staying Positive	Aiming High	Aiming High	Speaking	Teamwork		
	Link to Skill	Listening to others as we try to solve the population crisis.	Leadership in dealing with over-population.	Problem solving when dealing with the issues of migration.	Creative solutions to migration issues.	Staying positive at a global level (for LIC) when closing the development gap.	Students will have the opportunity to demonstrate speaking / oracy whilst doing presentations.	Students will have the opportunity to demonstrate speaking / oracy whilst doing presentations.	Staying positive globally as we solve the problem of geopolitical tensions.	Aiming high with environmental management for all in the community and society e.g. the poverty of children in LICs.	Aiming high with environmental management for all in the community and society e.g. the poverty of children in LICs.	Opportunity to give presentations on the solutions to these problems.	Teamwork when presenting ideas.		
Preparation for Citizenship	Link to SMSC & British Values	The rule of law in countries at differing parts of the development and population spectrum.	The rule of law in countries at differing parts of the development and population spectrum.	Individual liberty for all migrants as they arrive at their new destination.	Individual liberty for all migrants as they arrive at their new destination.	The rule of law and individual liberties in countries at different parts of the development spectrum. Moral purpose of closing the development gap.	The rule of law and individual liberties in countries at different parts of the development spectrum. Moral purpose of closing the development gap.	The rule of law and individual liberties in countries who are gaining in geopolitical power. Moral purpose of reducing global geopolitical tensions.	The rule of law and individual liberties in countries who are gaining in geopolitical power. Moral purpose of reducing global geopolitical tensions.	The moral imperative to tackle the issues of climate change.	The moral imperative to tackle the issues of climate change.	The moral imperative to tackle the issues of climate change in Britain.	The moral imperative to tackle the issues of climate change in Britain.		