

Dallam School

Curriculum Overview

Faculty: Humanities Subject: Geography Year Group: 12

	AUT	JM	N		SPR	3		SUMMER	
	Dynamic Landscapes		Dynamic Places		Dynamic Landscapes		Dynamic Places		Mocks
Т	ectonic Processes & Hazards		Globalisation		Landscape Systems & Processes		Shaping Places		NEA
By	the end of this half term pupils will know	ow (I	key knowledge, including tier 3 vocabulary	<i>'):</i>					HALF TERM 1
AA	The global distribution and causes of earthquakes, volcanic eruptions and tsunamis. The distribution of plate boundaries resulting from divergent, convergent and	A	Globalisation involves widening and deepening global connections, interdependence and flows (commodities, capital, information, migrants and tourists).	A A	A chronology of multiple glacial and interglacial periods caused by Pleistocene climate change. The long-term factors leading to climate change: Milankovitch cycles as the primary driver and	A A	The population of the UK has grown unevenly in the last 50 years, with some regions growing rapidly whilst others have grown more slowly . Population structure and density	A A A	Revision Tectonic Processes & Hazards - Revision Landscape Systems & Processes Revision
	conservative plate movements (oceanic, continental and combined situations). The causes of intra-plate earthquakes, and volcanoes associated with hot spots from manto plumos		Developments in transport and trade in the 19th century (railways, telegraph, steam-ships) accelerated in the 20th century (jet aircraft, containerisation), contributing to a 'shrinking world'.	٨	the shorter-term role of variations in solar output, and volcanic eruptions. The characteristics and causes of shorter-term climate events: Loch Lomond Stadial (Pleistocene) and the Little los Age (Helescope)	A	varies according to placement in the rural-urban continuum and, therefore accessibility, physical factors, historical development and the role of planning. Population structure and dynamics are a result of	A	Globalisation Revision Shaping Places
4	The theory of plate tectonics and its key elements (the earth's internal structure, mantle convection, palaeomagnetism and sea floor spreading, subduction		The 21st century has been dominated by rapid development in ICT and global communication (mobile phones, internet, social networking, electronic banking, fibre optics), lowering	A	The definition and importance of the cryosphere and its role in global systems and classification of ice masses by scale and location (ice sheets, ice caps,	A	differences in fertility and mortality rates as well as international and internal migration. There can be considerable variation in population		
٨	The operation of these processes at different plate margins (destructive, constructive, collision	~	communication costs and contributing to time-space compression. International political and	7	fields) and polar and temperate environments. The present-day distribution of	A	ethnicity), both in and between settlements. Different levels of cultural diversity		
>	and transform). Physical processes impact on the magnitude and type of volcanic eruption, and earthquake magnitude and focal depth		economic organisations have contributed to globalisation through the promotion of free trade policies and foreign direct	4	high latitude ice sheets and evidence for Pleistocene ice sheet extent. The present-day distribution of high altitude glaciated upland	A	in places can be explained by social clustering, accessibility to key cities, physical factors and government planning policy.		
•	(Benioff zone). Earthquake waves (P, S and L waves) cause crustal fracturing, ground shaking and secondary hazards (liquefaction and	4	investment (FDI). National governments are key players in terms of promoting free trade blocs and through polices (free-market liberalisation, privatisation, encouraging	A	landscapes and evidence of relict landscapes from the Pleistocene. Distribution of past and present periglacial landscapes which are underlain by continuous,		well as international and internal migration, are changing the cultural characteristics of places. Regional and national influences that have shaped the		
	Volcanoes cause lava flows, pyroclastic flows, ash falls, gas	۶	business start-ups) Special economic zones, government subsidies and		of permafrost with a seasonally active layer.		places. These places can be represented in a variety of		

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À	eruptions, and secondary hazards (lahars, jökulhlaups). Tsunamis can be caused by sub- marine earthquakes at subduction	À	attitudes to FDI have contributed to the spread of globalisation into new global regions Degree of globalisation varies by	A	Periglacial processes include nivation, frost heave, freeze- thaw weathering and solifluction as well as high winds and meltwater		different forms, giving contrasting images to that presented more formally and statistically. How lives of students and those of others are active to be the	
A	zones as a result of sea-bed and water column displacement. Definition of a natural hazard and a disaster, the importance of vulnerability and a community's	À	country and can be measured using indicators and indices (AT Kearney index, KOF index). TNCs are important in globalisation both contributing to	>	The formation of often unique periglacial landforms (ice wedges, patterned ground, pingos, loess) contributes towards the	A	continuity and change, both real and imagined. International and global influences that have shaped your chosen	
A	threshold for resilience, the hazard risk equation. The Pressure and Release model (PAR) and the complex inter- relationships between the hazard		its spread (global production networks, glocalisation and the development of new markets) and taking advantage of economic liberalisation (outsourcing and	4	occurrence of distinctive periglacial landscapes Glacial mass balance system and the relationship between accumulation and ablation in the		places. These places can be represented in a variety of different forms, giving contrasting images to that presented more formally and statistically. How the	
٨	and its wider context. The social and economic impacts of tectonic hazards (volcanic eruptions, earthquakes and tsunamis) on the people, economy	4	offshoring). There are physical, political, economic and environmental reasons why some locations remain largely 'switched off' from	•	maintenance of equilibrium. The importance of positive and negative feedback The process of accumulation (direct snowfall, avalanches and	A	lives of students and those of others are affected by this continuity and change, both real and imagined. Consideration of the way in which	
A	and environment of contrasting locations in the developed, emerging and developing world. The magnitude and intensity of tectonic bazards is measured	A	globalisation The movement of the global economic centre of gravity to Asia via the global shift of manufacturing and outcoursing of	A	wind deposition) and the process of ablation (melting, sublimation, calving, evaporation and avalanches). The reasons for the variations in	A	the demographic and cultural changes in your chosen local place have impacted on people's identity. During industrialisation, urban	
	using different scales (Mercalli, Moment Magnitude Scale (MMS) and Volcanic Explosivity Index (VEI)).		services can lead to changes in the built environment that can bring benefits (infrastructure investment, waged work, poverty		the rates of accumulation and ablation, and the impact these variations have on the mass balance over different timescales.		places were perceived by some as dangerous and threatening; currently they could be seen as attractive because of their range	
A	Governance and geographical factors (population density, isolation/accessibility, degree of urbanisation) influence vulnerability and a community's		reduction, education and training) but also costs (loss of productive land, unplanned settlements, environmental and resource pressure).	A A	Polar and temperate glaciers have different rates of movement. There are different processes that are important in the movement of glaciers (basal slip, regelation are protected deformation)	A	of economic opportunities and the variety of social and leisure activities that attract young people and migrants. Some urban locations are	
	resilience. Profiles of earthquake, volcano and tsunami events showing the severity of social and economic		Some communities in developing countries have experienced major environmental problems (including air and water pollution, land	8	A number of factors control the rate of movement (altitude, slope, lithology, size and variations in		threatening by residents and/or outsiders due to high crime rates, low environmental quality,	
AA	impact in developed, emerging and developing countries. Inequality of access to education, housing, healthcare and income		degradation, over-exploitation of resources, and loss of biodiversity), which impact on people's health and wellbeing	>	and negative feedback in the system. (4) Glaciers alter landscapes by a		reputation based on quantitative data but also due to lived experience and media	
٨	opportunities can influence vulnerability and resilience. Comparing the characteristics of earthquakes, volcanoes and	4	Some deindustrialised regions in developed countries face social and environmental problems		number of processes: details of erosion, entrainment, transport and deposition.	•	representation. Suburban and inner-city areas are perceived differently in terms of their desirability as places to live	

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 Tectonic Processes & Hazards tsunamis (magnitude, speed of onset and areal extent, duration, frequency, spatial predictability) through hazard profiles. Contrasting hazard events in developed, emerging and developing countries to show the interaction of physical factors and the significance of context in influencing the scale of disaster. Tectonic disaster trends since 1960 (number of deaths, numbers affected, level of economic damage) in the context of overall disaster trends; research into the accuracy and reliability of the data to interpret complex trends. Tectonic mega-disasters can have regional or even global significance in terms of economic and human impacts. The concept of a multiple-hazard zone and how linked hydrometeorological hazards sometimes contribute to a tectonic disaster. Prediction and forecasting accuracy depend on the type and location of the tectonic hazard. The importance of different stages in the hazard management cycle (response, recovery, mitigation, preparedness). Use of Park's Model to compare the response curve of hazard events, comparing areas at 	 Globalisation because of economic restructuring (dereliction, contamination, depopulation, crime and high unemployment). Rural-urban migration (push and pull factors), and/or natural increase, is responsible for the growth of megacities; rapid urban growth creates social and environmental challenges. International migration has increased in global hub cities and regions, deepening interdependence between regions (elite migration and mass low-wage economic migration) Migration has economic, social, political, and environmental costs and benefits for both host and source locations. Cultural diffusion occurs as a result of globalisation; TNCs, global media corporations, tourism and migration create and spread an increasingly 'westernised' global culture which impacts on both the environment and people. The spread of a global culture has also led to new awareness of opportunities for disadvantaged groups, particularly in emerging and developing countries. In some locations, cultural erosion (loss of language, traditional food, music, clothes, social relations has resulted in changes to the 	 Landscape Systems & Processes Glacial landforms develop at macro-, meso- and micro-scales with distinctive morphologies in process environments, such as sub-glacial, marginal, proglacial and periglacial. These landforms create a number of distinctive landscapes in upland and lowland areas that can be used to study the extent of ice cover. Glacial erosional processes (abrasion, quarrying, plucking, crushing and basal melting, combined with subaerial freeze thaw and mass movement). The processes leading to the formation of landforms associated with cirque and valley glaciers (cirques/corries, arêtes, pyramidal peaks, glacial troughs, truncated spurs/hanging valleys and ribbon lakes). The formation of landforms due to ice sheet scouring (roches moutonnées, knock and lochan, crag and tail) and the influence of differential geology. The formation of glacial (ice contact) depositional features (medial, lateral, recessional and terminal moraines and drumlins). The formation of lowland depositional features (till plains, lodgement and ablation till). 	 Shaping Places and work by contrasting demographic groups (by age, ethnicity, life-cycle stage). Rural places are often perceived as idyllic because of their tranquillity, natural landscapes and historical and cultural associations Some rural locations are perceived as undesirable by residents and/or outsiders because of remoteness, limited social opportunities, limited range of services, high transport costs, population characteristics and reputation based on quantitative data but also because of lived experience and media representation. Rural areas are viewed in different ways: from very remote areas to retirement villages and commuter villages. The use of statistical evidence to determine whether people have a positive or negative image of your chosen local place. Different media can provide contrasting evidence about the image different people have of your chosen local place. How different representations of your chosen local place ould be used to influence the perception of cultural and demographic issues and conflict Significant internal movement of 	NEA
 Strategies to modify the event include land-use zoning, hazard – resistant design and engineering defences as well as diversion of 	 valuing local and larger-scale ecosystems). Concern about cultural impacts, economic and environmental 	 extent, movement and provenance (erratics, moraines, crag and tail, drumlin orientation). The processes of water movement within the glacial 	 people within the UK has created uneven demographic and cultural patterns. Culture and society in the UK has changed because of significant 	
 lava flows. Strategies to modify vulnerability and resilience include hi- tech 	exploitation has led to opposition to globalisation from some groups.	system (supraglacial, englacial and sub-glacial flows).	international migration flows from former colonies and from the European Union	

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 Tectonic Processes & Hazards monitoring, prediction, education, community preparedness and adaptation. Strategies to modify loss include emergency, short and longer term aid and insurance and the actions of affected communities themselves. 	 Globalisation Economic measures (both single and composite indices) of development (income per capita, economic sector balance) contrast with those focused on social development (Human Development Index (HDI), Gender Inequality Index (GII)) and environmental quality (air pollution indices). (7) Trends in widening income inequality, globally and nationally (measured using the Gini Coefficient), suggest globalisation has created winners and losers for people and physical environments between and within developed, emerging and developing economies. (8) Contrasting trends in economic development and environmental management between global regions since 1970 indicate differential progress that can be related to the outcomes from globalisation. Open borders, deregulation and encouragement of foreign direct investment has created culturally mixed societies and thriving migrant diasporas in some locations, but tensions have resulted elsewhere. Attempts have been made in some locations to control the spread of globalisation by censorship, limiting immigration and trade protectionism. Some groups seek to retain their cultural identity within countries and seek to retain control of 	 Frocesses Glacial and fluvioglacial deposits have different characteristics (stratification, sorting, imbrication and grading). The formation of fluvio-glacial landforms; ice contact features (kames, eskers and kame terraces) and proglacial features (sandurs, pro-glacial lakes, meltwater channels, and kettleholes). Relict and active glaciated landscapes have environmental and cultural value (polar scientific research, wilderness recreation, and spiritual/religious associations). Glaciated landscapes are important economically (farming, mining, hydroelectric power, tourism, forestry) to include a study of contrasting environments around the world. Glaciated and periglacial landscapes have a unique biodiversity (tundra) and play an important role in the maintenance of natural systems (water and carbon cycles). Glaciated landscapes face varying degrees of threat from both natural hazards (avalanches and glacial outburst floods) and human activities (leisure and tourism, reservoir construction, urbanisation) Human activity can degrade the landscape and fragile ecology of glaciated landscapes (soil erosion, trampling, landslides, deforestation) Global warming is having a maior 	 Shaping Places Some international migrants choose to live in rural areas for specific reasons, creating social challenges and opportunities. International migrants tend to live in distinctive places with ethnic segregation closely related to economic indicators (income and employment) and social indicators (health, crime and education). Diverse living spaces in urban areas have social characteristics that reflect ethnicity and culture in terms of distinctive retail outlets, places of worship and leisure. Experiences and perceptions of living spaces change over generations as communities have evolved economically and culturally Different community groups, local and national governments and TNCs may make changes to land uses that create challenges and opportunities for local people and their lived experience of place. There are frequent tensions over the diversity of living spaces, especially between long-term residents who seek continuity and recent in-migrants who may seek change. Changes to the built environment will bring benefits to some groups but can provoke hostility from other groups that perceive migrants as a threat to their culture. Migrants may experience a sense of social exclusion. Management can be assessed using measures of income and employment (both relative and 	NEA
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	 Local groups and NGOs promote local sourcing as one response to globalisation by increasing sustainability; this has economic, social and environmental costs and benefits. Fair trade and ethical consumption schemes may reduce the environmental degradation, the inequalities of global trade and improve working conditions for some people. Recycling has a role in managing resource consumption and ecological footprints, but its use varies by product and place. 	 river discharge, sediment yield, water quality) Different stakeholders (conservationists, local and regional government, global organisations, NGOs) are involved in managing the challenges posed by glaciated landscapes, using a spectrum of approaches from protection through to sustainable management and multiple economic use. Legislative frameworks are used to protect and conserve landscapes by conservation and management at a variety of scales. Climate warming is a context risk, meaning that successful management of these unique and fragile landscapes is increasingly challenging, with a need for coordinated approaches at global, national and local scale. 	 Social progress can be measured by reductions in inequalities both between areas and within them as well as improvements in social measures of deprivation and demographic changes (improvements in life expectancy). Assimilation of different cultures can be measured by levels of political engagement through voter turnout, the development of local community groups and reductions in 'hate' crime and racism. A study of the contrasting ways in which different demographic and ethnic groups view an urban living space and the impact of national and local strategies in resolving issues. The changes that have taken place can be judged using a range of economic, social, demographic and environmental variables in the changing urban area. Different stakeholders (local and national governments, local businesses and residents) will assess success using contrasting criteria depending on the meaning of the place and the impact of change on both the reality and their image of that place. A study of the contrasting ways in which different demographic and ethnic groups view a rural living space and the impact of national and local strategies on a rural area The changes that have taken place can be judged using a range of economic, social, demographic and ethnic groups view a rural living space and the impact of national and local strategies on a rural area The changes that have taken place can be judged using a range of economic, social, demographic and environmental variables in the changing rural area. (F: changes may create differing legacies) 	

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			Different stakeholders (local and national governments, local businesses and residents) will assess success using contrasting criteria, depending on the meaning of the place and the impact of change on both the reality and their image of that place.	
Tier 3 vocabulary		1		
accretion wedge, aseismic buildings, asthenosphere, ash, continental crust, continental drift, convection currents, Degg's Model, epicentre, focus, hazard mitigation cycle, hot spot, jokulhaup, lahar, lithosphere, Love Waves, mid-ocean ridge, Moment Magnitude Scale, oceanic crust, paleomagnetism, Park's Model, partial melting, primary waves, pyroclastic flow, Rayleigh Waves, Richter Scale, secondary waves, seismic waves, slab pull, subduction, tsunami, Volcanic Explosivity Index (VEI), volcanic island arc, Wadati-Benioff Zone	bipolar world, capitalism, The Cold War, colonialism, communism, democracy, dictatorship, economic alliances, emerging states, empire, environmental alliances, Frank's Dependency Model, Foreign Direct Investment (FDI), hard power, human resources, ideology, imperial era, intellectual property, Mackinder's Heartland Theory, military alliance, multipolar world, physical resources, Rostow's Modernisation Theory, sanctions, soft power, spheres of contest, unipolar world, Wallerstein's World Systems Theory,	ablation , abrasion , accumulation , active layer , alpine regions , arêtes , basal ice melting , basal sliding , blockfields, cold based glacier, compressional flow , corries , crushing , drumlins , environmental fragility , erratics , esker , extensional flow , fluvial erosion , frost heave , glacial budget , glacial period , glacial trough , hanging valleys , Holocene Epoch , ice wedge , interglacial period , internal deformation , kames , Milankovitch Cycles , meltwater channels , moraines, nivation , orbital eccentricity , outwash plain , patterned ground , periglacial , permafrost , pingos , plucking , polar regions , roches moutonnées , solifluction , solifluction lobes , terracettes , thermokarst , till plains , warm based glacier,	accessibility, administration centre, amenity value, built environment, capital, central business district (cbd), commuter, cultural enrichment, cultural erosion, culture, demographic , deprivation, dereliction, diversification, diversity, elite migrants, empty nester, environmental impact assessment, ethnicity, exponential growth, fertility rate, gated communities, gentrification, governance, idyll, inequality, internal migration, international migration, life cycle stage, life expectancy, lived experience, media, mortality rate, multicultural, perception, political engagement, population density, rebranding, regional disparity, rural urban continuum, segregation, sink estates, stakeholder, social clustering , social exclusion, urbanisation	
They will understand (key concepts):				HALF TERM 2
 The global distribution of tectonic hazards can be explained by plate boundary and other tectonic processes. There are theoretical frameworks that attempt to explain plate movements. Physical processes explain the causes of tectonic hazards. Disaster occurrence can be explained by the relationship 	 Globalisation is a long-standing process which has accelerated because of rapid developments in transport, communications and businesses. Political and economic decision making are important factors in the acceleration of globalisation. Globalisation has affected some places and organisations more than others. 	 The causes of longer and shorter climate change, which have led to icehouse- greenhouse changes. Present and past Pleistocene distribution of ice cover. Periglacial processes produce distinctive landscapes. Mass balance is important in understanding glacial dynamics and the operation of glaciers as systems. 	 Population structure varies from place to place and over time. Population a. characteristics vary from place to place and over time. How past and present connections have shaped the demographic and cultural characteristics of your chosen places. Urban places are seen differently by different groups because of their lived experience of places 	 4 days of compulsory fieldwork and begin write-up of the Independent Investigation. Research relevant literature sources and geographical theory Developing aims, questions and/or hypotheses

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 between hazards, vulnerability, resilience and disaster. Tectonic hazard profiles are important to an understanding of contrasting hazard impacts, vulnerability and resilience. Development and governance are important in understanding disaster impact and vulnerability and resilience. Understanding the complex trends and patterns for tectonic disasters helps explain differential impacts. Theoretical frameworks can be used to understand the predication, impact and management of tectonic hazards. Tectonic hazard impacts can be managed by a variety of mitigation and adaptation strategies, which vary in their effectiveness. 	 The global shift has created winners and losers for people and the physical environment. The scale and pace of economic migration has increased as the world has become more interconnected, creating consequences for people and the physical environment. The emergence of a global culture, based on western ideas, consumption, and attitudes towards the physical environment, is one outcome of globalisation. Globalisation has led to dramatic increases in development for some countries, but also widening development gap extremities and disparities in environmental quality. Social, political and environmental tensions have resulted from the rapidity of global change caused by globalisation. Ethical and environmental concerns about unsustainability have led to increased localism and awareness of the impacts of a consumer society. 	 Different processes explain glacial movement and variations in rates. The glacier landform system. Glacial erosion a. creates distinctive landforms and contributes to glaciated landscapes. Glacial a. deposition creates distinctive landforms and contributes to glaciated landscapes. Glacial a. deposition creates distinctive landforms and contributes to glaciated landscapes. Glacial meltwater plays a significant role in creating distinctive landforms and contributes to glaciated landscapes. Glacial meltwater plays a significant role in creating distinctive landforms and contributes to glaciated landscapes. Glacial and periglacial landscapes have intrinsic cultural, economic and environmental value. There are threats facing fragile active and relict glaciated upland landscapes. Threats to glaciated landscapes can be managed using a spectrum of approaches. 	 and their perception of those places. Rural places are seen differently by different groups because of their lived experience of places and their perception of those places. There is a range of ways to evaluate how people view their living spaces. The management of cultural and demographic issues can be measured using a range of techniques. Culture and a. society is now more diverse in the UK. Levels of segregation reflect cultural, economic and social variation and change over time. Changes to diverse places can lead to tension and conflict. Different urban stakeholders have different criteria for assessing the success of managing change in diverse urban communities. Different criteria for assessing the success of managing change in diverse rural communities. 	 Planning fieldwork and research methods Completion of fieldwork and research Write-up of Purpose of the Independent Investigation Field Methodologies and Data Collection Data Representation, Analysis, Interpretation Evaluation of Techniques and Methodologies Conclusions and Critical Evaluation of the Overall Investigation
They will know how to (key skills):				-
 Analyse hazard distribution patterns on world and regional scale maps. Use block diagrams to identify key features of different plate boundary settings. Analyse tsunami time-travel maps to aid prediction. Use correlation techniques to analyse links between magnitude of events, deaths and damage. 	 Use proportional flow lines showing networks of flows. Rank and scale data to create indices. Analyse human and physical features on maps to understand lack of connectedness. Use population, deprivation and land-use datasets to quantify the impacts of deindustrialisation. Use proportional flow arrows to show global movement of 	 Use graphical analysis of reconstructed climate versus landform evidence for past glacial/interglacial periods. Compare past and present distribution of glaciated landscapes using global and regional maps. Numerical data to calculate simple mass balance and equilibrium line position; use of GIS to identify main features of glacier types and 	 Investigate social media to understand how people relate to the places where they live. Use GIS to represent and analyse crime data and to show variations in levels of crime across communities. Interview local residents to interpret information representing cultural and demographic issues in a local place. Interpret qualitative information 	

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 Complete statistical analysis of contrasting events of similar magnitude to compare deaths and damage. Interrogate of large data sets to assess data reliability and to identify and interpret complex trends. Use Geographic Information Systems (GIS) to identify hazard risk zones and degree of risk related to physical and human geographical features. 	 migrants from source to host areas. Analyse global TNC and brand value datasets to quantify the influence of western brands. Critically use of World Bank and United Nations (UN) data sets to analyse trends in human and economic development, including the use of line graphs, bar charts and trend lines. Plot Lorenz curves and calculate the Gini Coefficient. 	 Use measures of central tendency to compare rates of glacier movement. Carry out cirque orientation analysis using large-scale maps (OS maps); calculate Spearman's rank correlations of height of basin, size of basin and orientation and comment on the significance of the correlation. Conduct till fabric analysis using rose diagrams. Use British Geological Society (BGS) glacial drift maps, Ordnance Survey (OS) maps, GIS and fieldwork results to reconstruct past ice extent and ice flow direction. Use student t-test to analyse changes in sediment size and shape in outwash plains; central tendency analysis of both glacial and fluvioglacial deposits (comparison of size, shape and degree of sorting of clasts). Use numerical analysis of mean rates of glacial recession in different global regions. Conduct drumlin morphometry and orientation survey to measure correlation of height, length and elongation ratio. Statistical comparison of two data sets from contrasting locations. 	 material, local art exhibitions) to show both its significance and what it means about a chosen local place. Test the strength of relationships through the use of scattergraphs and Spearman's rank correlation. Evaluate different sources (music, photography, film, art, literature) and appreciate why they create different representations and image of a local place. Use indexes to measure ethnic and cultural diversity. Interpret photographic and map evidence showing 'before and after' cross-sections. Interpret oral accounts of the values and lived experiences of places from different interest groups and ethnic communities. Analyse contrasting newspaper reports about a change, including opinions about that change. 	



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Curriculum Overview

Faculty: Humanities Subject: Geography Year Group: 13

	AUTUMN				SF	PRI	NG		SUMMER
	Physical Systems &		Human Systems &		Physical Systems &	Н	uman Systems & Geopolitics		Exam Preparation
	Sustainability		Geopolitics		Sustainability				
	The Water Cycle & Water		Superpowers	The Carbon Cycle & Energy			Health, Human Rights &		Synopticity
	Insecurity				Security Intervention				
By	the end of this half term pupils will k	now	(key knowledge, including tier 3 vocabu	ılary):					
8	The global hydrological cycle's operation as a closed system (inputs, outputs, stores and flows) driven by solar energy and gravitational potential	4	Superpowers, emerging and regional powers can be defined using contrasting characteristics (economic, political, military, cultural, demographic and	A	The biogeochemical carbon cycle consists of carbon stores of different sizes (terrestrial, oceans and atmosphere), with annual fluxes between stores of	•	Human development has traditionally been measured using the growth of GDP as an end in itself but the relationship between human contentment and levels of wealth and	A 1	Review, consolidation and assessment for Tectonics, Glaciation, Water and Carbon Cycle
>	energy. The relative importance and size (percentage contribution) of the water stores (oceans, atmosphere, biosphere, cryosphere, groundwater and surface water) and annual fluxes between atmosphere, ocean	A A	Access to natural resources). Mechanisms for maintaining power sit on a spectrum from 'hard' to 'soft' power, which vary in their effectiveness. The relative importance of these characteristics and mechanisms for maintaining power has	A	Varying size (measured in Pg/Gt), rates and on different timescales. Most of the earth's carbon is geological, resulting from the formation of sedimentary carbonate rocks (limestone) in the oceans and biologically	•	Income is complex (Happy Planet Index) and many dominant models are contested Improvements in environmental quality, health, life expectancy and human rights are seen by some (Rosling) as more significant goals for development while economic growth	A A	Pull mock exam for Paper 1 (2 hours) Review, consolidation and assessment for Globalisation, Shaping Places, Superpowers & Health, Human Rights and Intervention
•	and land. The global water budget limits water available for human use and water stores have different residence times; some stores are non-renewable (fossil water or cryosphere losses).	A	changed over time (Mackinder's geo-strategic location theory). The maintenance of power during the imperial era by direct colonial control (British Empire, multipolar world 1919–1939). Multi-faceted, indirect control	A	derived carbon in shale, coal and other rocks. Chemical weathering removes carbon from silicate rocks. The carbon ends up in the ocean as carbonate rock. Carbon is released via outgassing at	•	is often the best means of delivering them. Education is central to economic development (human capital) and to the understanding and assertion of human rights; this view is, however, not universally shared (attitudes to	AA	Full mock exam for Paper 2 (2 hours) Focus on synopticity and mock exam for Paper 3 (1 hour and 45 minutes)
A	The hydrological cycle is a system of linked processes: inputs (precipitation patterns and types: orographic, frontal, convectional) flows (interception, infiltration, direct runoff, saturated overland flow, throughflow, percolation, groundwater flow) and outputs (evaporation, transpiration and channel flow). Physical factors within drainage basins determine the relative importance of inputs flows and	AA	(political, economic, military, cultural) including neo-colonial mechanisms has become more important (Cold War era; emergence of China as a potential rival to the USA's hegemony) Different patterns of power bring varying degrees of geopolitical stability and risk. A number of emerging countries, including Brazil, Russia, India and China (BRIC) and other G20 members, are considered	A A	ocean ridges, hotspot volcanoes and subduction zones. Phytoplankton sequester atmospheric carbon during photosynthesis in surface ocean waters; carbonate shells/tests move into the deep ocean water through the carbonate pump and action of the thermohaline circulation. Terrestrial primary producers sequester carbon during photosynthesis; some of this carbon is returned to the	•	gender equality in education) as both access to education and standards of achievement vary greatly among countries (The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO). There are considerable variations in health and life expectancy in the developing world that are explained by differential access to basic needs such as food, water supply and sanitation, and which impact particularly on levels of infant and maternal mortality.		

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	Physical Systems &		Human Systems &	Physical Systems &			uman Systems & Geopolitics	Exam Preparation
	Sustainability		Geopolitics		Sustainability			-
	The Water Cycle & Water		Superpowers	Т	he Carbon Cycle & Energy		Health, Human Rights &	Synopticity
	Insecurity				Security		Intervention	
	outputs (climate, soils, vegetation, geology, relief).		increasingly important to global economic and political systems,		atmosphere during respiration by consumer organisms.	٨	Variations in health and life expectancy in the developed world	
4	Humans disrupt the drainage basin cycle by accelerating		as well as global environment governance (UN Climate	4	Biological carbon can be stored as dead organic matter in soils or returned to the atmosphere		are largely a function of differences in lifestyles, levels of deprivation and the availability cost and effectiveness of	
	changing land use) and creating new water storage reservoirs or	٨	Each has evolving strengths and weaknesses (economic.		via biological decomposition over several years.	\mathbf{A}	medical care.	
	by abstracting water. Water budgets which show the		political, military, cultural, demographic and	۶	The concentration of atmospheric carbon (carbon		health and life expectancy within countries that can be related to ethnic	
	annual balance between inputs (precipitation) and outputs		environmental) that might inhibit or advance their economic and		dioxide and methane) strongly influences the natural		variations and income levels and inequalities, which, in turn, impact on	
	impact on soil, water availability and are influenced by climate	٨	Development Theory (World Systems Theory, Dependency		determines the distribution of temperature and precipitation	٨	The relationship between economic and social development is complex	
٨	type River regimes indicate the annual variation of discharge of		Theory, Modernisation Theory) can be used to help explain changing patterns of power	4	Ocean and terrestrial photosynthesis play an important role in regulating the		and dependent on decisions made by governments on the importance of social progress: this ranges from	
	a river and result from the impact of climate, geology and soils as shown in regimes from	$\boldsymbol{\lambda}$	Superpowers influence the global economy (promoting free trade and capitalism) through a		composition of the atmosphere. Soil health is influenced by stored carbon, which is		welfare states with high levels of social spending to totalitarian regimes run by elites with low levels of	
٨	contrasting river basins. The shape of storm hydrographs depends on physical features of drainage basins (size, shape	Δ	Variety of IGOs (World Bank, IMF, WTO, World Economic Forum (WEF)).	A	Important for ecosystem productivity. The process of fossil fuel compustion has altered the	٨	spending on health and education. The dominant IGOs (World Bank, IMF, WTO) have traditionally promoted peo-liberal views of	
	drainage density, rock type, soil, relief and vegetation) as well as human factors (land use and		arts, food the media) and 'westernisation' is an important aspect of power, linked to		balance of carbon pathways and stores with implications for climate, ecosystems and the		development based on the adoption of free trade, privatisation and deregulation of financial markets but	
A	The causes of drought, both meteorological and hydrological:	A	economic influence and technology. Superpowers and emerging	۶	nydrological cycle. Consumption (per capita and in terms of units of GDP) and		aiso, recent programmes have been aimed at improving environmental quality health education and human	
	short-term precipitation deficit, longer term trends, and ENSO		nations play a key role in global action (crisis response, conflict,		energy mix (domestic and foreign, primary and secondary	A	rights. Progress against the United Nation's	
4	cycles. The contribution human activity makes to the risk of drought:	A	climate change). TNCs are dominant economic forces in the global economy	~	energy, renewable versus non- renewable). There is a mismatch between		(MDGs) has been mixed in terms of individual countries, global regions	
	over-abstraction of surface water resources and ground		and economic and cultural globalisation in terms of		locations of conventional fossil fuel supply (oil, gas, coal) and		and targets; the UN post-2015 development agenda expands on the	
۶	water aquifers. The impacts of drought on	4	technology (patents) and trade patterns.		regions where demand is highest, resulting from physical	4	MDGs, setting new goals to include sustainable development.	
	(wetlands, forest stress) and the resilience of these ecosystems.	-	Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO), The Australia, New	4	Access to and consumption of energy resources depends on	-	Rights (UDHR) is a statement of intent and a framework for foreign	
			Zealand and United States		physical availability, cost,		policy statements to explain economic	

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	Insecurity				Security		Intervention	
A	Meteorological causes of flooding, including intense storms leading to flash flooding, unusually heavy or prolonged rainfall, extreme monsoonal		Security Treaty (ANZUS) and economic (EU, North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA), ASEAN) and environmental (IPCC) increase	À	technology, public perception, level of economic development and environmental priorities Energy players have different roles in securing pathways and	•	or military intervention but not all states have signed the Declaration. The European Convention on Human Rights (ECHR) was drafted by the nations of the Council of Europe to	
A	rainfail and snowmelt Human actions that can exacerbate flood risk (changing land use within the river catchment, mismanagement of rivers using hard engineering systems.)	A	interdependence and are important in geostrategy and global influence. The UN (Security Council, International Court of Justice, and peacekeeping missions and climate change conferences) are	A	energy supplies. Energy pathways (pipelines, transmission lines, shipping routes, road and rail) are a key aspect of security but can be prone to disruption especially as conventional fossil fuel sources	A	neip prevent conflict and integrated into the UK by the Human Rights Act of 1998; the ECHR remains controversial as some see it as an erosion of national sovereignty. The Geneva Convention forms a basis in international law for	
•	Damage from flooding has both environmental impacts (soils and ecosystems) and socio- economic impacts (economic activity, infrastructure and activement)	A	important to global geopolitical stability. (A: actions and attitudes of global IGOs) Superpower resource demands (food, fossil fuels, and minerals)	A	deplete. The development of unconventional fossil fuel energy resources (tar sands, oil shale, shale gas, deep water oil) has pagial costs and bapofits		prosecuting individuals and organisations who commit war crimes and is endorsed by 196 countries; however few cases come to trial and over 150 countries continue to	
A	Climate change affects inputs and outputs within the hydrological cycle: trends in precipitation and evaporation		degradation and their carbon emissions contribute disproportionately to global		implications for the carbon cycle, and consequences for the resilience of fragile	>	Some states frequently invoke human rights in international forums and debates whilst others prioritise	
A	Climate change affects stores and flows, size of snow and glacier mass, reservoirs, lakes, amount of permafrost, soil moisture levels as well as rates	A	There are differences in the willingness to act (USA, EU, China, and Russia) to reduce carbon emissions and reach global agreements on	A	Renewable and recyclable energy (nuclear power, wind power and solar power) could help decouple fossil fuel from economic growth; these energy		rights and defend this approach Some superpowers and emerging powers have transitioned to more democratic governments but the degree of democratic freedom varies	
A	of runoff and stream flow. Climate change resulting from short-term oscillations (ENSO cycles) and global warming increase the uncertainty in the system; this cause concerns	A	environmental issues. Future growth in middle-class consumption in emerging superpowers has implications for the availability and cost of key resources (rare earths, oil,	A	sources have costs and benefits economically, socially, and environmentally and in terms of their contribution they can make to energy security Biofuels are an alternative	•	(□ comparison of an authoritarian and a democratic system); the protection of human rights and degree of freedom of speech varies. Levels of political corruption vary and can be measured (Index of	
A	over the security of water supplies The growing mismatch between water supply and demand has led to a global pattern of water stress (below 1,700 m3 per person) and water scarcity (below 1000 m3 per person).	A	staple grains and water), as well as for the physical environment. Tensions can arise over the acquisition of physical resources (Arctic oil and gas) where ownership is disputed, and disagreement exists over exploitation	A	energy source that are increasing globally; growth in biofuels however has implications for food supply as well as uncertainty over how 'carbon neutral' they are. Radical technologies, including carbon capture and storage and	A A	Corruption); high levels of corruption are a threat to human rights as the rule of law can be subverted. Differences in rights are frequently reflected in differences in levels of health and education In some states (post-colonial states) there are significant groups, defined	
۶	The causes of water insecurity are physical as well as human.		The global system of intellectual property rights can be		alternative energy sources (hydrogen fuel cells, electric		by gender and/or ethnicity that have	

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A	The finite water resource faces pressure from rising demand (increasing population, improving living standards, industrialisation and agriculture), which is increasingly serious in some locations and is leading to increasing risk of water insecurity. The causes of and global	A	undermined by counterfeiting, which strains trade relations and TNC investment. Political spheres of influence can be contested leading to tensions over territory and physical and in some cases resulting in open conflict with implications for people and physical environments	A	vehicles) could reduce carbon emissions but uncertainty exists as to how far this is possible. Growing demand for food, fuel and other resources globally has led to contrasting regional trends in land-use cover (deforestation, afforestation, conversion of grasslands to farming) affecting terrestrial carbon stores with	A A	had fewer rights than the dominant group. A demand for equality from both women and ethnic groups has been an important part of the history of many states in recent years with progress taking place at different rates. There is a wide range of geopolitical interventions to address development	
A	The causes of and global pattern of physical water scarcity and economic scarcity and why the price of water varies globally. The importance of water supply for economic development (industry, energy supply, agriculture) and human wellbeing (sanitation, health and food preparation): the	A A	physical environments. Developing economic ties between emerging powers and the developing world (China and African nations) increase interdependence, generate environmental impacts and bring opportunities and challenges. The rising economic importance of certain Asian countries on the global stage increases the	A	terrestrial carbon stores with wider implications for the water cycle and soil health. Ocean acidification, as a result of its role as a carbon sink, is increasing due to fossil fuel combustion and risks crossing the critical threshold for the health of coral reefs and other marine ecosystems that provide vital ecosystem services.	A	interventions to address development and human rights issues: development aid, trade embargoes, military aid, indirect and direct military action. Interventions are promoted by IGOs, national governments and NGOs (Amnesty International, Human Rights Watch) but there is seldom consensus about the validity of these interventions.	
•	environmental and economic problems resulting from inadequate water. The potential for conflicts to occur between users within a country, and internationally over local and trans-boundary water sources	A	geopolitical influence of the region but also creates economic and political tensions within the region. Cultural, political, economic and environmental tensions in the Middle East represent an ongoing challenge to	A	Climate change, resulting from the enhanced greenhouse effect, may increase the frequency of drought due to shifting climate belts, which may impact on the health of forests as carbon stores. Forest loss has implications for	A A	Some Western governments frequently condemn human rights violations and use them as conditions for offering aid, negotiating trade agreements, and as a reason for military intervention, which challenge ideas of national sovereignty Development aid takes many forms	
A	The pros and cons of the techno-fix of hard engineering schemes to include water transfers, mega dams and desalination plants The value of more sustainable schemes of restoration of water supplies and water conservation (smart irrigation, recycling of water)	A	superpowers and emerging powers due to complex geopolitical relations combined with the supply of vital energy resources Economic problems (debt, unemployment, economic restructuring, social costs) represent an ongoing challenge to the LISA and ELL	A	human wellbeing but there is evidence that forest stores are being protected and even expanded, especially in countries at higher levels of development (environmental Kuznets' curve model). Increased temperatures affect evaporation rates and the guaptity of water vecour in the	A	from charitable gifts to address the impacts of hazards administered both by NGOs and national governments, to IGOs offering loans. (5) The impact of development aid is contested, successes include progress in dealing with life- threatening conditions (malaria) and improvements in some aspects of human rights (gender equality) but	
4	Integrated drainage basin management for large rivers and water sharing treaties and frameworks (United Nations Economic Commission for	4	The economic costs of maintaining global military power (naval, nuclear, air power, intelligence services) and space		atmosphere with implications for precipitation patterns, river regimes and water stores (cryosphere and drainage basin stores)		critics suggest that it encourages dependency, and promotes corruption and the role of the elite at the expense of human rights and minority groups.	

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Europe (UNECE), Water Convention, Helsinki, and the Water Framework Directive and Hydropower, Berlin)	 Threats to ocean health pose threats to human wellbeing, especially in developing regions that depend on marine resources as a food source and for tourism and coastal protection. Future emissions, atmospheric concentration levels and climate warming are uncertain owing to natural factors (the role of carbon sinks), human factors (economic growth, population, energy sources) and feedback mechanisms (carbon release from peatlands and permafrost, and tipping points, including forest die back and alterations to the thermohaline circulation). Adaptation strategies for a changed climate (water conservation and management, resilient agricultural systems, land-use planning, flood-risk management) have different costs and risks. Re-balancing the carbon cycle could be achieved through mitigation (carbon taxation, renewable switching, energy efficiency, afforestation, carbon capture and storage) but this requires global scale agreement and national actions both of which have proved to be problematic. 	Some economic development, both by superpowers and TNCs, has very serious impacts on the environment in which minority groups live and disregards their human rights to their land and culture.	
Tier 3 vocabulary	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	•	
anticyclone, aquifer, channel flow,	acidification, afforestation, biofuel,	authoritarian, British Human Rights	
convectional precipitation,	carbon capture & storage (CCS),	Report, composite index, democratic	
cryosphere, depression, desalination	carbon fluxes, carbon neutral, carbon	state, deprivation, deregulation,	
plant, desublimation, drainage basin, drainage density, draught, economic	stores, choke points, combustion,	development, direct military intervention,	

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water scarcity, ENSO Cycles, evapotranspiration, frontal precipitation, global hydrological cycle, groundwater flow, hydrological drought, infiltration, integrated drainage basin management, interception, meteorological drought, monsoon, open system, percolation, physical water scarcity, relief precipitation, river regime, runoff, salinisation, saltwater encroachment, smart irrigation, storm hydrograph, sublimation, throughflow, transpiration, water budget, water conservation, water recycling, water scarcity, water security, water	,	security, energy pathway, energy players, enhanced greenhouse effect, inorganic carbon, non- renewable, nuclear fusion, OPEC organic carbon, outgassing, photosynthesis, phytoplankton, primary energy, renewable, respiration, secondary energy, sequestration, thermohaline circulation, tipping point, urbanisa t,	rights, indirect military intervention, Millenium Development Goals (MDGS), Sharia Law, simple index, Sustainable Development Goals (SDGS), tied aid, trade embargo, totalitarian, welfare state	
sharing treaty, water transfer,				
They will understand (key concepts):				
 The global hydrological cycle is of enormous importance to life on earth The drainage basin is an open system within the global hydrological cycle. The hydrological cycle influences water budgets and river systems at a local scale. Deficits within the hydrological cycle result from physical processes but can have significant impacts. 	 Geopolitical power stems from a range of human and physical characteristics of superpowers Patterns of power change over time and can be uni-, bi- or multi-polar. Emerging powers vary in their influence on people and the physical environment, which can change rapidly over time. Superpowers have a significant influence over the global economic system. 	 Geopolitical power stems from a range of human and physical characteristics of superpowers Patterns of power change over time and can be uni-, bi- or multi-polar. Emerging powers vary in their influence on people and the physical environment, which can change rapidly over time. Superpowers have a significant influence over the global economic system. Most global carbon is locked terrestrial stores as part of th long-term geological cycle. Biological processes sequest carbon on land and in the oceans on shorter timescales A balanced carbon cycle is important in sustaining other earth systems but is increasing altered by human activities. Energy security is a key goal countries, with most relying of fossil fuels. 	 in > Concepts of human development are complex and contested. > There are notable variations in human health and life expectancy. > Governments and International Government Organisations play a significant role in defining development targets and policies. > Human rights have become important aspects of both international law and international agreements. > There are significant differences between countries in both their 	>
 Surpluses within the hydrological cycle can lead to flooding, with significant impacts for people. Climate change may have significant impacts on the hydrological cycle globally and locally There are physical causes and human causes of water insecurity. 	 Superpowers and emerging nations play a key role in international decision-making concerning people and the physical environment. Global concerns about the physical environment are disproportionately influenced by superpower actions. Global influence is contested in a number of different economic. 	 Superpowers and emerging nations play a key role in international decision-making concerning people and the physical environment. Global concerns about the physical environment are disproportionately influenced by superpower actions. Global influence is contested in a number of different economic, Reliance on fossil fuels to dri economic development is stil the global norm. There are alternatives to foss fuels but each has costs and benefits. Biological carbon cycles and water cycle are threatened by human activity. There are implications for human wellbeing from the 	 definitions and protection of human rights. There are significant variations in human rights within countries, which are reflected in different levels of social development. There are different forms of geopolitical intervention in defence of human rights. Some development is focused on improving both human rights and 	

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 There are consequences and risks associated with water insecurity. There are different approaches to managing water supply, some more sustainable than others. 	 environmental and political spheres. Developing nations have changing relationships with superpowers with consequences for people and the physical environment. Existing superpowers face ongoing economic restructuring, which challenges their power. 	 degradation of the water and carbon cycles. Further planetary warming risks large-scale release of stored carbon, requiring responses from different players at different scales. 	 human welfare, but other development has very negative environmental and cultural impacts. Military aid and both direct and indirect military intervention are frequently justified in terms of human rights. There are several ways of measuring the success of geopolitical interventions. Development aid has a mixed record of success. Military interventions, both direct and indirect, have a mixed record of success. 	
They will know how to (key skills):				
 Use diagrams showing proportional flows within systems. Carry out comparative analysis of river regime annual discharges. Analyse and construct Water Budget graphs. Use comparative data, label features of storm hydrographs. Use large database to study the pattern and trends in floods and droughts worldwide. Interpret synoptic charts and weather patterns, leading to droughts and floods. Use a global map to analyse world water stress and scarcity. Interpret water poverty indexes using diamond diagrams for countries at different levels of development. Identify seasonal variations in the regime of international rivers, and assess impact of existing and potential dams. 	 Construct power indexes using complex data sets, including ranking and scaling. Map past, present and future sphere of influence and alliances using world maps. Use graphs of world trade growth using linear and logarithmic scales. Map emissions and resource consumption using proportional symbols. Plot the changing location of the world's economic centre of gravity on world maps. Analyse future Gross Domestic Product (GDP) using data from different sources. 	 Use proportional flow diagrams showing carbon fluxes. Use maps showing global temperature and precipitation distribution. (Analyse the energy mix of different countries, including change over time. Analyse maps showing global energy trade and flows. Compare emissions from different energy source. Use GIS to map land-use changes such as deforestation over time. Analyse climate model maps to identify areas at most risk from water shortages, floods in the future. Plot graphs of carbon dioxide levels, calculating means and rates of change. 	 Compare different measurements of development using ranked data. Use scatter graphs and correlation techniques to describe the relationship between health and life expectancy and other indicators of development. Use proportional circles to show the relative size of government spending and the share of that spending devoted to welfare, health and education across developing, emerging and developed nations. Use qualitative and quantitative indicators to derive an index of corruption and show this on global maps to compare variations in levels of corruption with types of government. Use flow-lines on global maps to show both the direction and level of aid from donor to recipient global regions. Evaluate source material, including newspaper articles and marketing material to determine the impact of 	

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			 Interpret images to evaluate the impact of economic development on the environment minority groups live in. Critically analyse source material to identify possible reasons for error in the assessment of success for named interventions such as the management of European or Asian boat people. Use Gini Coefficient and income or wealth proportion for quintiles or deciles of the population to describe inequalities in and between nations. Critically analyse source materials to identify possible misuse of data in the qualitative assessment of success for military interventions such as Iraq, Afghanistan and Libya. 	