Curriculum Map – Geography – Year 13

Immanuel College
Church of England Academy

	Term 1		Term 2		Term 3	
Key focus	Continue Contemporary urban environments	NEA	Water and carbon cycles	Global systems and global governance	Water and Carbon ongoing	Global systems and global governance ongoing
Purpose of the scheme	This topic focuses on urban growth and change which are seemingly ubiquitous processes and present significant environmental and social challenges for human populations. The section examines these processes and challenges and the issues associated with them, in particular the potential for environmental sustainability and social cohesion. Engaging with these themes in a range of urban settings from contrasting areas of the world affords the opportunity for students to appreciate human diversity and develop awareness and insight into profound questions of opportunity, equity and sustainability.	All students are required to undertake fieldwork in relation to processes in both physical and human geography.	This topic focuses on the major stores of water and carbon at or near the Earth's surface and the dynamic cyclical relationships associated with them. These are major elements in the natural environment and understanding them is fundamental to many aspects of physical geography.	This topic focuses on globalisation – the economic, political and social changes associated with technological and other driving forces which have been a key feature of global economy and society in recent decades.		
Pre read (suggested)	SUDs, Pollution reducing policies Bradford (Clean air zone) and Telegraph & Argus	BBC news and Telegraph & Argus	Climate Change BBC	Financial Times and BBC news		
Key knowledge and skills	Students will learn; Urbanisation, Urban forms, Social and economic issues associated with urbanisation, Urban climate, Urban drainage, Urban waste and its disposal, Other contemporary urban environmental issues and	Students are required to undertake an independent investigation. This must incorporate a significant element of fieldwork. The fieldwork undertaken as part of the individual investigation may be based on either human or physical aspects of	Students will learn; Water and carbon cycles as natural systems, The water cycle The carbon cycle, Water, carbon, climate and life on Earth	Students will learn; Globalisation, Global systems, International trade and access to markets, Global governance, The 'global commons', Antarctica as a global common and Globalisation critique.		

	Sustainable urban development	geography, or a combination of both.				
Key words/ vocabulary	Urbanisation, suburbanisation, counter-urbanisation, urban resurgence. The emergence of megacities and world cities and their role in global and regional economies. Economic, social, technological, political and demographic processes associated with urbanisation and urban growth. Urban change: deindustrialisation, decentralisation, rise of service economy. Urban policy and regeneration in Britain since 1979. Spatial patterns of land use, economic inequality, social segregation and cultural diversity in contrasting urban areas, and the factors that influence them. New urban landscapes: town centre mixed developments, cultural and heritage quarters, fortress developments, gentrified areas, edge cities. The concept of the post-modern western city. Issues associated with economic inequality, social segregation and cultural diversity in contrasting urban areas. Urban temperatures: the urban heat island effect. Precipitation: frequency and intensity. Fogs and thunderstorms in urban environments. Wind: the	Qualitative data Quantitative data Cartographic skills	Systems in physical geography: systems concepts and their application to the water and carbon cycles inputs – outputs, energy, stores/components, flows/transfers, positive/negative feedback, dynamic equilibrium. Global distribution and size of major stores of water – lithosphere, hydrosphere, cryosphere and atmosphere. Processes driving change in the magnitude of these stores over time and space, including flows and transfers: evaporation, condensation, cloud formation, causes of precipitation and cryospheric processes at hill slope, drainage basin and global scales with reference to varying timescales involved. Drainage basins as open systems – inputs and outputs, to include precipitation, evapotranspiration, and runoff; stores and flows, to include interception, surface, soil water, groundwater and channel storage; stemflow, infiltration overland flow, and channel flow. Concept of water balance. Runoff variation and the flood hydrograph. Changes in the water cycle over time to include natural variation including storm events, seasonal changes and human impact including farming practices, land use	Dimensions of globalisation: flows of capital, labour, products, services and information; global marketing; patterns of production, distribution and consumption. Factors in globalisation: the development of technologies, systems and relationships, including financial, transport, security, communications, management and information systems and trade agreements. Form and nature of economic, political, social and environmental interdependence in the contemporary world. Global features and trends in the volume and pattern of international trade and investment associated with globalisation. The emergence and developing role of norms, laws and institutions in regulating and reproducing global systems. The concept of the ‘global commons’. The impacts of globalisation to consider the benefits of growth, development, integration, stability against the costs in terms of inequalities, injustice, conflict and environmental impact.		

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	effects of urban structures and layout on wind speed, direction and frequency. Air quality: particulate and photo-chemical pollution. Urban precipitation, surfaces and catchment characteristics; impacts on drainage basin storage areas; urban water cycle: water movement through urban catchments as measured by hydrographs.		change and water abstraction. Photosynthesis, respiration, decomposition, combustion, carbon sequestration in oceans and sediments, weathering. The carbon budget and the impact of the carbon cycle upon land, ocean and atmosphere, including global climate.			
Exam board	AQA					
End point	A-level Geography Paper 1 Physical Geography Paper 2 Human Geography	20% of final grade				
Assessment method	Students will be assessed throughout Y12 and Y13. The external exam will occur at the end of Year13.	Students are expected to submit a written report which is 3,000–4,000 words in length.				
Wider reading / links / research	Urban policy and regeneration in Britain since 1979.		Climate change	Management of Antarctica		
Careers links	Yorkshire Water engineer		Climate change scientist	Polar scientist		