



Learning journey	What will I be learning?
1) What is a geographer	Different types of geography
2) What knowledge do we have of the world?	Names of continents, oceans and their different sizes. Which features of the earth are large and small.
3) How can we locate places around the world?	Latitude and Longitude coordinates and what the 7 wonders of the world are.
4) What are OS maps?	All about ordnance survey maps
5) How do we read grid references and relief on a map?	You will be learning how to read 4 and 6 figure grid references
6) Knowledge checker	Mini assessment in lesson, which will include all of the areas of geography you have done in the previous lessons.
7) What locational knowledge do we have of Birmingham?	Describing the location of Birmingham using different map scales, looking at OS maps to describe different human and physical features in Birmingham.
8) What distance have pupils travelled to come to Dame Elizabeth?	We will be learning about distance using an OS map of Birmingham and working out the different distances our local primary schools are from Dame Elizabeth Cadbury.
9) What is Birmingham like to live in?	We will be learning about the people who live in Birmingham and what different places are like.
10) What is a geographical investigation?	We will be learning about how geographers investigate places in geography.
11) Investigating changes in Birmingham	We will be looking at how one area of Birmingham has changed.
12) Assessment	You will be assessed on everything you have learnt about so far this term.

GLOSSARY- UK

Key term	Definition
Human	The branch of geography dealing with how human activity affects or is influenced by the earth's surface
Physical	The branch of geography dealing with natural features.
Environmental	Environmental geography is centered on the interactions and relations of the bio-geophysical environment with human societies
Latitude	The distance of a place north or south of the earth's equator
Longitude	The distance of a place east or west of the Greenwich meridian
OS map	Ordnance Survey map meaning, definition, what is Ordnance Survey map: a map which shows all the roads, paths and physical features of a place.
Relief	The term relief is used for the differences in height from place to place on the land's surface
Scale	Local, national or global
Place	The characteristics of an area
Space	The area around us that we are in

WHY AM I LEARNING THIS?	LINKS TO PREVIOUS TOPICS
Understanding the World, helps us understand the Earth and its various features, such as continents, countries, mountains, rivers, and climate patterns. This knowledge is essential for comprehending the world around us.	This topic builds upon the foundation laid in your primary school, by deepening your understanding of geography and preparing you for more advanced geographical concepts and skills. You will be refreshing your knowledge of the world and its different places.

LINKS TO FUTURE TOPICS	HOMEWORK
Refreshing your locational knowledge of the world and the UK, will help you in weather and climate when you studied local weather patterns.	Your teacher will set you a piece of individual homework to complete each week.



Learning journey	What will I be learning?
1) What is the continent of Africa like?	To know the physical and human geography of Africa. To know the physical landscape of Africa.
2) What are the main biomes across Africa?	To understand the pattern and characteristics of biomes across Africa
3) What is the Congo Rainforest like and why is it important?	To explain the importance of tropical rainforests
4) Why do mobiles threaten the Congo rainforest?	To explain the causes of deforestation in a rainforest To investigate where our resources come from.
5) Is there a future for the Sahel?	To identify the causes and consequences of desertification in the Sahel. To explore solutions to desertification in the Sahel.
6) How has Africa's past shaped its present?	To identify the effects of European colonialism in Africa from the fifteenth to the twentieth centuries. To consider how those effects have shaped Africa's present.
7) How developed are African countries?	To understand the differences in levels of development across African countries. To consider different points of view about development in African countries.
8) What is the Horn of Africa?	To know the physical and human geography of the Horn of Africa.
9) Does China want to help develop Africa?	To understand the trading links between Africa and China. To consider different viewpoints to identify reasons for this involvement.
10) DME- What should be done about the Grand Ethiopian Dam?	To explain why Egypt is not happy with the Grand Ethiopian Dam To justify views on the Grand Ethiopian dam

Key term glossary	
Climate	The average temperature and rainfall in a place. Usually taken as an average of 30 years
Region	An area where things are similar. This could be within a country or country's grouped together as they all have the same climate or vegetation.
Drought	A long period of time with less than normal rainfall
Colonisation	The action of settling among, and establishing control over, the people already living in an area
Deforestation	The destruction of large areas of forest
Desertification	The process of the soil being removed and land drying out, which then creates deserts.
Development	The improvement of an area over time.
Vegetation	Plants; trees, bushes, flowers
Famine	A shortage of a resource, usually food.
Ecosystem	The plants and animals in an area, and how they depend on each other
Biome	A large region with its own distinct climate, plants and animals
Soil Erosion	The breaking down and removal of soil.
Exploitation	The action of treating someone or something unfairly by taking/expecting too much from them.
Adapt (or Adaptation)	To change over time in order to survive (A way a plant or animal has changed to survive).
Hydro Electric Power	Electricity created when water passes through spinning turbines at speed, usually within a dam.
Stakeholder	A person with an interest and opinion on something.

WHY AM I LEARNING THIS?	LINKS TO PREVIOUS TOPICS
Africa is a vast continent, though many just imagine a poorer area with deserts or a scene from the Lion King. Understanding what Africa is really like will enable us to understand what has caused these false ideas, why they are incorrect and how Africa may impact our future.	We will build on our map and geography skills previously learnt in Y7, there will also be familiar terminology such as 'climate' (from the UK's climate), 'globalisation' (more connected world) and Stakeholder's (People with different interests, when we studied tourism in the Lake District).
LINKS TO FUTURE TOPICS	HOMEWORK
Studying Africa will support in understanding differences in development across the world, this is studied in Year 9. Also in Year 9 is a closer look at a biome which can be compared to the one studied in this topic.	You will have a variety of different homework tasks in this topic from creating posters and debates to independent research about Africa and wider topics.

Learning journey	What will I be learning?
1) What are coasts?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • TBAT define the term coastline • TBAT describe the different ways that the coast is used
2) What shapes our coasts?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • TBAT recognise that the UK is made up of different types of rock • TBAT describe the 3 different types of weathering
3) How is the coast eroded?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • TBAT describe the 4 processes of erosion and how they change the shape of our coastline • TBAT recognise different erosional landforms on photographs
4) How does transportation change the coastline?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • TBAT describe the process of longshore drift • TBAT explain how longshore drift changes the shape of our coastline
5) How does deposition change the coastline?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • TBAT describe the different landforms created by deposition • TBAT recognise coastal landforms of OS maps
6) An example of a changing coastline - Holderness	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • TBAT describe the importance of geology to Holderness • TBAT describe how Holderness has changed over time
7) Who owns the sea?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • TBAT describe what “exclusive economic zones” are • TBAT explain why these zones can cause problems for countries
8) What is cruise tourism?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • TBAT define and describe what cruise tourism is • TBAT describe how and why cruise tourism has grown over time
9) How does cruise tourism affect the Cayman Islands?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • TBAT describe the social, economic and environmental issues of cruise tourism in the Caribbean – Cayman Islands
10) Cayman Islands Decision Making Exercise	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • TBAT evaluate the advantages and disadvantages of a new cruise ship terminal for the Cayman Islands

Key terms for this unit:-

Coastline	The strip of land which forms the boundary between the land and the sea
Economy	All the business going on in a country in producing or consuming goods and services
Erosion	The wearing away of rock, stones and soil by rivers, waves, wind or glaciers
Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ)	The zone extending 200 miles from a countries coast, within which they are allowed to use the resources found there
Deposition	When material is dropped by rivers or waves because they no longer have the energy to carry them
Geomorphology	The study of the physical structure and features of the earth, its landforms and processes
Glacial till	Unsorted glacial sediment
Igneous rock	Rock formed from magma or lava, which hardens
Metamorphic	Rock which is formed by extreme heat or pressure, or both
Sedimentary	Rocks that are formed over time from sediments which build up in layers, and harden over time to form rock
Subaerial erosion	The weathering and movement of the top and face of the cliff
Sustainable	When materials and goods are used so as not to harm the economy, the environment or people’s lives, and is not wasted for future generations
Transportation	The carrying away of eroded material by rivers, waves, the wind or glaciers
Weathering	The breakdown of rock, caused mainly by the weather

WHY AM I LEARNING THIS?	LINKS TO PREVIOUS TOPICS	LINKS TO FUTURE TOPICS	HOMEWORK
<p>Geography is all about learning about the world – its physical processes and the people living in it. Over one third of the earth’s surface is covered by oceans, seas and lakes. It is important to know and understand how the sea affects the UK, and other countries around the world.</p>	<p>Y7 – Map skills, land use and the economy, sectors of employment Y8 – Ecosystems and the interdependence of living and non living things. Rivers – erosion, transportation and deposition</p>	<p>Y9 – Topic 2 Asia – the importance of shipping and global sea trade. Topic 5 – Natural Hazards – the threat of tropical storms and tsunamis on populations around the world GCSE – UK Physical Geography – coastal processes and managing the coastline. – development and inequalities.</p>	<p>Research tasks on different UK coastlines. Creative writing task. Self quizzing from articles. BBC Bitesize, mind maps, revision clocks and revision tasks.</p>

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Paper 1: The challenge of natural hazards

Topic 3.1.1.2 Tectonic hazards

THIS UNIT IS ALL ABOUT NATURAL HAZARDS AND HOW THEY CAUSED. YOU WILL BE STUDYING TECTONIC HAZARDS, WEATHER HAZARDS & CLIMATE HAZARDS. YOU WILL LEARN ABOUT WHAT CAUSES THESE HAZARDS AND HOW THEY IMPACT PEOPLE AND THE ENVIRONMENT.

What will I be learning about?

Earthquakes & volcanoes are result of physical processes

- What is the plate tectonic theory?
- What is the global distribution of earthquakes & volcanoes?
- What happens at the different plate boundaries; destructive, constructive & conservative?
- What are the primary, secondary impacts & long/short term responses to tectonic hazards?
- Case studies- Japan & Haiti earthquakes
- How can tectonic hazards be managed to reduce the effects?

Weather hazards.....global atmospheric circulation helps to determine patterns of weather & climate

- What is an atmospheric circulation model?
- What is the global distribution of tropical storms?
- What causes tropical storms & what is their structure?
- Case study-what are the effects & responses of Typhoon Haiyan?
- What types of weather hazards are experienced in the UK?
- What were the causes & impacts of the Somerset floods of 2014?
- What evidence is there that weather is becoming more extreme in the UK?

Climate change

- What evidence is there for climate change?
- What are the human & natural causes of climate change?
- What are the effects of climate change on people & the environment?
- How can climate change be managed? Mitigation & adaptation

KEY TERMS

Global atmospheric circulation

The atmosphere contains 3 atmospheric cells, where air moves in a circular pattern

Tropical storms

An area of low pressure with winds moving in a spiral around a calm central point called the eye of the storm.

Mitigation

Action taken to reduce the long term risk from natural hazards, such as earthquake-proof buildings or international agreements to reduce greenhouse gas emissions

Extreme weather

When a weather event is significantly different from the average or usual weather pattern, and is especially severe or unseasonal

Paper 2: Challenges in the human world

Topic 3.2.2: The changing economic world

COUNTRIES ACROSS THE WORLD ARE CONSTANTLY CHANGING DUE TO INCREASED LEVELS OF ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND GLOBALISATION. THIS TOPIC WILL EXPLORE THE DEVELOPMENT GAP THAT EXISTS BETWEEN DIFFERENT COUNTRIES ACROSS THE WORLD. YOU WILL ALSO LEARN ABOUT HOW THE UK ECONOMY HAS CHANGED.

What will I be learning about?

“There are global variations in economic development and quality of life”

- What is development, how can we classify development?
- What are different economic & social measures of development & their limitations
- What is the link between the demographic transition model & development?
- What are the causes & consequences of uneven development?
- What different strategies are used to reduce the development gap?
- How has tourism helped to reduce the development gap in Jamaica?

A case study on a country experiencing rapid economic growth- Nigeria NEE

- What is the location and importance of Nigeria?
- How has manufacturing helped Nigeria to develop & change?
- What role has TNC's played in the economic growth of Nigeria?
- What are the advantages & disadvantages of TNC's in Nigeria?
- How has economic growth changed the international relationships of Nigeria?
- What impacts has economic growth had on the environment & quality of life of people living in Nigeria?
- What is international aid and how has it help Nigeria?

Major changes in the economy of the UK have affected, and will continue to affect employment patterns & regional growth.

- What are the main causes of economic change in the UK?
- What social & economic changes have taken place in rural areas of the UK?
- How have developments in in road, rail, port and airport capacity changed the UK?
- What is the North/ South divide, how has the government tried to reduce it?
- How is the UK linked to the wider world?
- How is the UK linked to the European Union & Commonwealth?

KEY TERMS

GLOBALISATION

Process of creating a more connected world, with increases in global movements of goods & people.

COMMONWEALTH

The Commonwealth is a voluntary association of 53 independent & equal sovereign states, most being former British colonies.

DE-INDUSTRIALISATION

The decline of a country's traditional manufacturing industry due to exhaustion of raw materials, loss of markets & overseas competition.

INDUSTRIAL STRUCTURE

Relative proportion of the workforce employed in different sectors of the economy.