

Curriculum Map 2021/2022



YEAR 12 GEOGRAPHY

Geography aims to grapple with and understand some of the big world issues, both human and physical

	Autumn Term		Spring/Summer Term		Summer Term b
	Area of study 1: Dynamic Landscapes Topic 1: Tectonic Processes and Hazards	Area of study 2: Dynamic Places Topic 3: Globalisation	Topic 2: Landscape Systems, Processes and Change Option 2B: Coastal Landscapes and Change	Area of Study: Dynamic Places Topic 4: Shaping Places Option 4A: Regenerating Places	Non-Examined Assessment (NEA) / Independent Investigation
CONTENT and KEY QUESTIONS	<p>Enquiry question 1: Why are some locations more at risk from tectonic hazards?</p> <p>Key idea:</p> <p>1.1 The global distribution of tectonic hazards can be explained by plate boundary and other tectonic processes.</p> <p>1.2 There are theoretical frameworks that attempt to explain plate movements.</p> <p>1.3 Physical processes explain the causes of tectonic hazards.</p> <p>Enquiry question 2: Why do some tectonic hazards develop into disasters?</p> <p>1.4 Disaster occurrence can be explained by the relationship</p>	<p>Enquiry question 1: What are the causes of globalisation and why has it accelerated in recent decades?</p> <p>Key idea:</p> <p>3.1 Globalisation is a long-standing process which has accelerated because of rapid developments in transport, communications and businesses.</p> <p>3.2 Political and economic decision making are important factors in the acceleration of globalisation.</p> <p>3.3 Globalisation has affected some places and organisations more than others.</p> <p>Enquiry question 2: What are the impacts of globalisation for</p>	<p>Enquiry question 1: Why are coastal landscapes different and what processes cause these differences?</p> <p>Key idea:</p> <p>2B.1 The coast, and wider littoral zone, has distinctive features and landscapes.</p> <p>2B.2 Geological structure influences the development of coastal landscapes at a variety of scales</p> <p>2B.3 Rates of coastal recession and stability depend on lithology and other factors.</p> <p>Enquiry question 2: How do characteristic coastal landforms contribute to coastal landscapes?</p>	<p>Enquiry question 1: How and why do places vary? An in-depth study of the local place in which you live or study and one contrasting place.</p> <p>4A.1 Economies can be classified in different ways and vary from place to place.</p> <p>4A.2 Places have changed their function and characteristics over time.</p> <p>4A.3 Past and present connections have shaped the economic and social characteristics of your chosen places.</p> <p>Enquiry question 2: Why might regeneration be needed?</p>	<p>Students carry out 4 days of fieldwork through the course of the year where they will be guided through a variety of skills and techniques. They will use these skills to complete an Independent Investigation. The student defines a question or issue for investigation, relating to the course. The student's investigation will incorporate fieldwork data (collected individually or as part of a group) and their own research and/or secondary data. The investigation report will evidence independent analysis and evaluation of data, presentation of data findings and extended writing.</p>

<p>between hazards, vulnerability, resilience and disaster.</p> <p>1.5 Tectonic hazard profiles are important to an understanding of contrasting hazard impacts, vulnerability and resilience.</p> <p>1.6 Development and governance are important in understanding disaster impact and vulnerability and resilience.</p> <p>Enquiry question 3: How successful is the management of tectonic hazards and disasters?</p> <p>1.7 Understanding the complex trends and patterns for tectonic disasters helps explain differential impacts.</p> <p>1.8 Theoretical frameworks can be used to understand the predication, impact and management of tectonic hazards.</p> <p>1.9 Tectonic hazard impacts can be managed by a variety of mitigation and adaptation strategies, which vary in their effectiveness.</p>	<p>countries, different groups of people and cultures and the physical environment?</p> <p>3.4 The global shift has created winners and losers for people and the physical environment.</p> <p>3.5 The scale and pace of economic migration has increased as the world has become more interconnected, creating consequences for people and the physical environment.</p> <p>3.6 The emergence of a global culture, based on western ideas, consumption, and attitudes towards the physical environment, is one outcome of globalisation.</p> <p>Enquiry question 3: What are the consequences of globalisation for global development and the physical environment and how should different players respond to its challenges?</p> <p>3.7 Globalisation has led to dramatic increases in development for some countries, but also widening development</p>	<p>2B.4 Marine erosion creates distinctive coastal landforms and contributes to coastal landscapes.</p> <p>2B.5 Sediment transport and deposition create distinctive landforms and contribute to coastal landscapes.</p> <p>2B.6 Subaerial processes of mass movement and weathering influence coastal landforms and contribute to coastal landscapes.</p> <p>Enquiry question 3: How do coastal erosion and sea level change alter the physical characteristics of coastlines and increase risks?</p> <p>2B.7 Sea level change influences coasts on different timescales.</p> <p>2B.8 Rapid coastal retreat causes threats to people at the coast.</p> <p>2B.9 Coastal flooding is a significant and increasing risk for some coastlines.</p> <p>Enquiry question 4: How can coastlines be managed to meet the needs of all players?</p> <p>2B.10 Increasing risks of coastal recession and coastal flooding</p>	<p>4A.4 Economic and social inequalities changes people’s perceptions of an area.</p> <p>4A.5 There are significant variations in the lived experience of place and engagement with them.</p> <p>4A.6 There is a range of ways to evaluate the need for regeneration.</p> <p>Enquiry question 3: How is regeneration managed?</p> <p>4A.7 UK government policy decisions play a key role in regeneration.</p> <p>4A.8 Local government policies aim to represent areas as being attractive for inward investment.</p> <p>4A.9 Rebranding attempts to represent areas as being more attractive by changing public perception of them.</p> <p>Enquiry question 4: How successful is regeneration?</p> <p>4A.10 Assessing the success of regeneration uses a range of measures: economic, demographic, social and environmental.</p>	
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Skills	<p>Use of different types of geographical information including images, factual text, digital data and spatial data.</p> <p>Data collection methods, independent research and investigations, analysis of secondary data</p> <p>Geographical Information Systems (GIS)</p> <p>Statistical tests including Spearman's rank, Gini co-efficient and Lorenz curve</p> <p>Questioning of data sources and the ability to identify sources of error in data</p> <p>Communication and evaluation of findings, draw well-evidenced conclusions informed by wider theory and construct extended written argument about geographical matters</p>				
Assessment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> End of unit assessment based on the content of the unit. Short answers and longer written answers (12 marks) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> End of unit assessment based on the content of the unit. Short answers and longer written answers (12 marks) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> End of unit assessment based on the content of the unit. Short answers and longer written answers (12 and 20 marks) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> End of unit assessment based on the content of the unit. Short answers and longer written answers (12 and marks) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> End of year assessment based on the whole year's content. Short answers and longer written answers.