



St Mary's CE High School Curriculum Map 2023 - 24

Year 13 Geography

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

	Autumn Term		Spring Term		Summer Term
	Area of study 3: Physical Systems and Sustainability Topic 5: The Water Cycle and Water Insecurity	Area of study 4: Human Systems and Geopolitics Topic 7: Superpowers	Area of study 3: Physical Systems and Sustainability Topic 6: The Carbon Cycle and Energy Security	Topic 8: Global Development and Connections Option 8B: Migration, Identity and Sovereignty	Paper 3 – Synoptic paper preparation
CONTENT and KEY QUESTIONS	<p>Enquiry question 1: What are the processes operating within the hydrological cycle from global to local scale? Key ideas: 5.1 The global hydrological cycle is of enormous importance to life on earth 5.2 The drainage basin is an open system within the global hydrological cycle 5.3 The hydrological cycle influences water budgets and river systems at a local scale. Enquiry question 2: What factors influence the hydrological system over short- and long-term timescales? Key ideas: 5.4 Deficits within the hydrological cycle result from physical processes but can have significant impacts. 5.5 Surpluses within the hydrological cycle can lead to flooding, with significant impacts for people</p>	<p>Enquiry question 1: What are superpowers and how have they changed over time? Key ideas: 7.1 Geopolitical power stems from a range of human and physical characteristics of superpowers. 7.2 Patterns of power change over time and can be uni-, bi- or multi-polar 7.3 Emerging powers vary in their influence on people and the physical environment, which can change rapidly over time Enquiry question 2: What are the impacts of superpowers on the global economy, political systems and the physical environment? Key ideas:</p>	<p>Enquiry question 1: How does the carbon cycle operate to maintain planetary health? Key ideas: 6.1 Most global carbon is locked in terrestrial stores as part of the long-term geological cycle. 6.2 Biological processes sequester carbon on land and in the oceans on shorter timescales 6.3 A balanced carbon cycle is important in sustaining other earth systems but is increasingly altered by human activities. Enquiry question 2: What are the consequences for people and the environment of our increasing demand for energy? Key ideas: 6.4 Energy security is a key goal for countries, with most relying on fossil fuels. 6.5 Reliance on fossil fuels to drive economic development is still the global norm 6.6 There are alternatives to fossil fuels, but each has costs and benefits.</p>	<p>Enquiry question 1: What are the impacts of globalisation on international migration? Key ideas: 8B.1 Globalisation has led to an increase in migration both within countries and among them. 8B.2 The causes of migration are varied, complex and subject to change 8B.3 The consequences of international migration are varied and disputed Enquiry question 2: How are nation states defined and how have they evolved in a globalising world? Key ideas: 8B.4 Nation states are highly varied and have very different histories. B.5 Nationalism has played a role in the development of the modern world. 8B.6 Globalisation has led to the deregulation of capital markets and the emergence of new state forms</p>	<p>The specification contains three synoptic themes within the compulsory content areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Players • Attitudes and actions • Futures and uncertainties. <p>The synoptic investigation will be based on a geographical issue within a place-based context that links to the three synoptic themes and is rooted in two or more of the compulsory content areas</p>



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	<p>5.6 Climate change may have significant impacts on the hydrological cycle globally and locally</p> <p>Enquiry question 3: How does water insecurity occur and why is it becoming such a global issue for the 21st century?</p> <p>Key ideas:</p> <p>5.7 There are physical causes and human causes of water insecurity.</p> <p>5.8 There are consequences and risks associated with water insecurity.</p> <p>5.9 There are different approaches to managing water supply, some more sustainable than others.</p>	<p>7.4 Superpowers have a significant influence over the global economic system.</p> <p>7.5 Superpowers and emerging nations play a key role in international decision-making concerning people and the physical environment.</p> <p>7.6 Global concerns about the physical environment are disproportionately influenced by superpower actions.</p> <p>Enquiry question 3: What spheres of influence are contested by superpowers and what are the implications of this?</p> <p>Key ideas:</p> <p>7.7 Global influence is contested in a number of different economic, environmental and political spheres</p> <p>7.8 Developing nations have changing relationships with superpowers with consequences for people and the physical environment</p>	<p>Enquiry question 3: How are the carbon and water cycles linked to the global climate system?</p> <p>Key ideas:</p> <p>6.7 Biological carbon cycles and the water cycle are threatened by human activity.</p> <p>6.8 There are implications for human wellbeing from the degradation of the water and carbon cycles.</p> <p>6.9 Further planetary warming risks large-scale release of stored carbon, requiring responses from different players at different scales.</p>	<p>Enquiry question 3: What are the impacts of global organisations on managing global issues and conflicts?</p> <p>Key ideas:</p> <p>8B.7 Global organisations are not new but have been important in the post-1945 world.</p> <p>8B.8 IGOs established after the Second World War have controlled the rules of world trade and financial flows.</p> <p>8B.9 IGOs have been formed to manage the environmental problems facing the world, with varying success</p> <p>Enquiry question 4: What are the threats to national sovereignty in a more globalised world?</p> <p>Key ideas:</p> <p>8B.10 National identity is an elusive and contested concept</p> <p>8B.11 There are challenges to national identity.</p> <p>8B.12 There are consequences of disunity within nations.</p>	
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		7.9 Existing superpowers face ongoing economic restructuring, which challenges their power			
Skills	<p>Skills covered throughout Year 13:</p> <p>Data collection methods, independent research and investigations, analysis of secondary data</p> <p>Use of different types of geographical information including images, factual text, digital data and spatial 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	<p>The final assessment of A Level geography is comprised of:</p> <p>Paper 1 (code 9GEO/01) written exam – 2 hours and 15 minutes (30% of the qualification- 105 marks). This paper will examine:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Topic 1 – Tectonic Processes and Hazards • Topic 2B – Coastal Landscape and CHANGE • Topic 5 – The Water Cycle and Water Insecurity • Topic 6 – The Carbon Cycle and Energy Security. <p>Paper 2 (Code 9GEO/02) written exam – 2 hours and 15 minutes (30% of the qualification- 105 marks). This paper will examine:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Topic 3 – Globalisation • Topic 4A – Regenerating Places • Topic 7 – Superpowers • Topic 8B – Migration, Identity and Sovereignty <p>Paper 3 (code 9GEO/03) 2 hours and 15 minutes (20% of the qualification- 70 marks). This paper will examine:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An externally-assessed written examination. A resource booklet will contain information about the geographical issue. <p>Non-Examined Assessment (NEA): Independent Investigation (code 9GEO/04) – 20% of the qualification, 70 marks.</p> <p>Throughout the course students will practise:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Short written responses • Paper 1 and 2 - Extended responses, short open, open responses, resource linked questions, including 12 and 20 mark questions • Paper 3 - short open, open responses, resource linked questions, including 8, 18 and 24 mark extended writing questions 				