## Subject: Geography

Half term 1	Half term 2	Half term 3	Half term 4	Half term
COASTS	MEGACITIES (Mumbai and Lagos)	THE CHANGING UK ECONOMY (Manchester)	FARMING AND FOOD SUPPLY	ICE WORLDS (Glac What is glaciation?
<ul> <li>What are waves and tides?</li> <li>What causes waves and the factors that affect wave size.</li> <li>How tides are created by the gravitational pull of the moon.</li> <li>What happens when waves hit a headland?</li> <li>What is a headland and how cracks, caves, arches, stacks and stumps form.</li> <li>What happened to old Harry?</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>What is a Megacity?</li> <li>Megacity definition</li> <li>Where are the world's megacities?</li> <li>What are the advantages and disadvantages of living in a megacity?</li> <li>What are the causes and effects of urbanisation?</li> <li>Definition and understanding of urbanisation.</li> <li>The cause of</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Where were early settlements located? <ul> <li>Definition of a settlement. The physical and human factors that affect where settlements can be sited e.g. Access to water, trade, defence.</li> </ul> </li> <li>How did Manchester change during the Industrial Revolution? <ul> <li>Location on Manchester. Brief</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Why is farming important?</li> <li>Reasons why farming/agriculture is important (jobs, economy, environment, food) and the different types of farming arable, mixed and pastoral.</li> <li>What are the factors that affect farming?</li> <li>Distribution of farming types across the UK and the reasons for</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>What is glacial ages.</li> <li>Cause and extraction the last ice age of the last ice and more and more (accumulation ablation, snou budget)</li> </ul>
<ul> <li>A detailed look at the formation of a sea stack alongside the four types of coastal erosion.</li> <li>What are the features of</li> </ul>	urbanisation (push/pull factors) - A study of the issues caused by a rapid growth in urbanisation. Asia mapping.	history of the Industrial Revolution and the growth of Cottonopolis. How can Manchester's development be mapped?	this distribution (climate, soils, markets, relief, wind) What are food miles? - What are the different factors that affect food	How do corries form - What is the de of a corrie, ho they form incl key processes thaw abrasion
<ul> <li>coastal erosion?</li> <li>The formation of coastal landforms including headlands and bays formed as a result of coastal erosion.</li> <li>Wave cut platforms</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>What are the countries of Asia?</li> <li>What is Asia like – exploration of the varied physical and human geography within the continent.</li> <li>Where is India and what is it</li> </ul>	- Investigating how the size, shape and structure of the city has changed over time from Mamucium in Roman times through to the Manchester of today.	miles, why they are increasing and where does our food come from? Can a country have too much food? - Difference between food surplus and food	plucking and deposition). How do Aretes and pyramidal peaks for - Definitions of and pyramidal including their formation. Vis
and how they are created as a result of cliff collapse. The village that is falling in to the sea. - A case study and look	like? - A study of Indian culture, language, history physical and human geography. Mapping India choropleth	How has Manchester changed and what is modern Manchester like? - How has the population of Manchester changed	deficit and the effect that this has on the health of a population. Examination of a measure of how food can be measured	appreciation o features and a exploration of examples usin How are valleys alter ice?
at Hemsby – a village affected by coastal erosion. Social and economic effects of erosion is discussed. What are the features of coastal deposition?	<ul> <li>quality of life.</li> <li>What choropleth maps are and why they are useful.</li> <li>Inequality in the quality of life within the country.</li> </ul>	over time as a result of the Industrial Revolution and the opportunities that the city offers (economically and socially)	between countries. How has farming become more intensive? - How agriculture has changed over time (mechanisation, fertiliser, pesticides,	<ul> <li>The formation glacial troughs shaped valleys ribbon lakes. I ice changes th of the valley ( steepens, stra</li> </ul>

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## Half term 6

**WORLD ISSUES** Extinction! what are the facts?

> - A short study in to how humans have had a large impact on ecosystems around the world- driving species to become

endangered/extinct. What is the bushmeat crisis? - Investigation in to how illegal logging and a rising population is

> leading to a crisis in the bushmeat trade. A short study in to what the impacts of this may be and how it is an issue which is difficult to tackle.

Independent pupil investigation.

- A species will from the CITIES red book of endangered species will be selected and then a scaffolded investigation will ensue - this will look at the species habitat, diet, location, climate/ecosystem,

threats and potential solutions.

- Presentations will be delivered

independently.

A study of current and relevant world issues. Please see lesson folder for up to date lessons. These may include Rwanda, HIV,

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<ul> <li>What is the swash and</li> </ul>	Mumbai what are the	How has the spiral of urban	farm/field size, animal	deepens) through the	food/resources,
backwash leading to	opportunities and	decline affected Manchester?	agriculture changes	use of key processes.	environmental protection,
how the process of	challenges?	- Deindustrialisation.	e.g. foodstuffs and rise	Glacial deposition	arms race, recent
longshore drift works.	- An investigation in to	How has the decline of	of antibiotics)	<ul> <li>What happens under</li> </ul>	geographical event, forest
- Spits and bar	the opportunities and	industry in Manchester	What is the impact of	the ice leading to what	fires etc.
formation.	challenges caused by	led to a change in the	intensive farming?	is moraine and the	
The UK coastline	rapid urbanisation.	city (employment,	<ul> <li>Animal welfare,</li> </ul>	different types of	
<ul> <li>An exploration of</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Dharavi case study.</li> </ul>	industry, crime, anti-	antibiotic resistance,	moraine? Drumlins and	
coastal features	Call centres/presentation	social behaviour,	zoonotic disease,	erratics including an	
around the UK	topics	poverty, educational	eutrophication,	appreciation of their	
coastline.	<ul> <li>Why many call centres</li> </ul>	outcomes)	drought, impact on	visual appearance.	
	relocated overseas and	How has Salford been	human health.	Is there conflict in the Lake	
	the benefits and issues	regenerated?	Can food be more	District?	
	this brings.	<ul> <li>The rise of Media city</li> </ul>	sustainable?	- How is there conflict in	
		and the impact that it	Different method to make	glaciated areas – social	
		has had on local	food supply more sustainable	economic and	
		communities, jobs etc	e.g. organic farming, eating	environmental.	
		leading to an	insects, urban farming	Antarctica – What is it like?	
		improvement in the	initiatives.	- Where is Antarctica. A	
		urban environment.		look at the features	
		Is there inequality in		(shape, location,	
		Manchester?		wildlife, threats)	
		- What is GIS. Using GIS		Avalanches	
		to identify and		<ul> <li>What are the causes of</li> </ul>	
		compare different		avalanches and how	
		areas of Manchester		can they affect people.	
		using postcodes to			
		highlight how some			
		areas have benefitted			
		from regeneration			
		whereas others are			
		stuck in a cycle of			
		poverty.			
		What is the North/South			
		divide?			
		- To explore - what			
		extent is there a north			
		south divide based on			
		evidence of poverty			
		(wealth, housing,			
		food), health and			
		education.			

Ludus Admirandus