

## Temperance Term

	Week 1	Week 2	Week 3	Week 4	Week 5	Week 6	Week 7	Week 8	HALF TERM	
Topic	Geography and you			Geographical skills						
Challenge Objective and Content (for all learners)	Know the strands and themes that make up the subject. Know what resources we use in studying geography. Understand some of the skills and qualities needed to become good geographers.	Where in the world. Continents/Oceans/Capitals Political verses Geographical boundaries (link to Prisoners of Geography).	My local area. Maps from Memory Where do I live? What makes me British? The UK – what is it?	Describing maps. Understanding compass directions and some different uses for maps.	Geography has Bear Maps! What are Maps and how have they changed? Latitude & longitude Different Map Projections	What are OS maps. Using symbols and starting to interpret data form maps.	Using grid references and measuring distances on maps	Using a Compass and showing height on maps		
Inspire Opportunities	How does this impact us today?	Why should we divide the world?	Can you see the influence of the different historical cultures that make the UK?	Why aren't all maps the same?	Consider the political and social reasons for different map projections.	Are OS maps the same in all countries?	Maps Vs GPS.	Who would use this?		
Assessment Opportunities			Extended writing task on evidence of different parts of the UK					Map skills test		

	Week 1	Week 2	Week 3	Week 4	Week 5	Week 6	<b>CHRISTMAS</b>
Topic	<b>About the UK</b>						
Challenge Objective and Content (for all learners)	Physical and Political features of the UK. To explore the British Isles using satellite images, photos and maps. To describe how the British Isles' political structure is divided.	To understand the weather & climate in the UK. To understand weather patterns across the British Isles.	Identify key features of the UK's population. To recognise how all of the UK's inhabitants are descended from immigrants. To explore how the UK's population is unevenly distributed.	Assess how we are doing as a country. Describe the structure of the UK's population. Describe what attracts tourists to the UK Categorise jobs into different employment sectors Give an example to show how the UK's economy is doing	To learn more about London, especially how and why it has grown. Describe the location of London within the UK Describe how London began Interpret a satellite image of London use a graph to describe London's population growth	To explore some of the links the UK has with the wider world. Draw a spider diagram to show the links the UK has with the rest of the world Describe the Commonwealth Explain why it is important that the UK is on the Security Council of the UN Describe how the UK is linked to the EU	
Inspire Opportunities	Are other Countries the same?	Consider the impacts of global climate change.	Consider the impacts of an uneven distribution	Consider inequalities in the UK	Compare London to other UK cities	Consider the factors that lead to Brexit	
Assessment Opportunities				Extended writing task		Unit Test	

## Justice Term

	Week 1	Week 2	Week 3	Week 4	Week 5	Week 6	<b>HALF TERM</b>
Topic	<b>Rivers</b>						
Challenge Objective and Content (for all learners)	<p>Importance of rivers and the drainage basin as a system. Rivers are a key feature of the Earth's natural landscape. Rivers are important for industry, settlement, farming, energy etc.</p> <p>A drainage basin is an area of land drained by a river and its tributaries. Drainage basins include features such as a source, tributaries, confluences, mouth, watershed.</p>	<p>To know how the river drainage basin system work &amp; Features of a river. The river basin system is the part of the hydrological cycle at local scale. The systems consist of inputs, flows/ transfers, stores, and outputs. Rivers change from source to mouth. Rivers have 3 courses. Each course has distinct features.</p>	<p>Understand erosion transportation and the creation of landforms. There are four types of erosion. There are four types of transportation. Waterfalls form in the upper course of rivers, due to vertical erosion. Waterfalls form due to differences in geology. Angel Falls (Venezuela) as an example of a high force waterfall and Gullfoss (Iceland) as an example of a two stage waterfall.</p>	<p>Describe the formation of Lower &amp; Middle course features. Meanders are horseshoe bends in rivers. Meanders form due to processes of lateral erosion and deposition. River Tees near Barnard castle as an example. Floodplains are found in the lower course of rivers. Floodplains and levees form due to deposition.</p>	<p>Know the causes of flooding and how it can be managed. Physical factors cause floods e.g. relief of land, rock type etc. Human factors cause floods e.g. deforestation, urbanisation etc. Hard engineering can prevent the flood risk. Soft engineering can prevent the flood risk.</p>	<p>Understand the impacts of and responses to Flooding in the UK. UK flood event in Tewkesbury, Gloucester as an example. The cause, effect, and responses to a UK flood event. Decision making based upon the best strategy to prevent future flooding in the area.</p>	
Inspire Opportunities		Consider how hydrological factors could affect flood risk	What could change these processes?	Could there be exceptions to the locations?	Evaluate the relative significance of different factors.	Could they have done more to prepare?	
Assessment Opportunities				Landforms test – draw from memory			

	Week 1	Week 2	Week 3	Week 4	Week 5	Week 6	<b>EASTER</b>
Topic	Rivers	Glaciers					
Challenge Objective and Content (for all learners)	Understand the impacts of and responses to Flooding in LICs. The cause of flooding in Bangladesh. The effects of flooding in Bangladesh. How people have adapted to live with the flood risk in Bangladesh.	Know how glaciers form and the pattern of ices ages over the quaternary period. There have been global temperature fluctuations over time, between inter-glacial (warmer) periods and glacial (cooler) periods. Glaciers advance and retreat depending on climatic conditions. Abrasion, plucking and freeze-thaw weathering are processes of erosion in glacial landscapes. Glaciers move by rotational slip downhill and erode small hollows in mountain sides into corries.	How glacial landscapes are formed by erosion. Arêtes are steep ridges created between two corries. Pyramidal peaks are pointed mountain peaks formed when three or more back-to-back glaciers erode a mountain. Glacial troughs are also known as u-shaped valleys and form when a glacier erodes a v-shaped valley. Glacial troughs have flat bottoms and steep sides. Hanging valleys and ribbon lakes are features of glacial troughs.	How glacial landscapes are formed by deposition. Glaciers carry till and erratics as they advance, then deposit them in places when they retreat. The three types of moraine are terminal, medial and lateral.	Understand the impacts of glacial retreat. Climate change is the main cause of glacial retreat. In the past 150 years, global temperatures have increased by approximately 0.9°C. Glacial retreat is causing several negative impacts such as an increase in natural hazards, rising global sea levels and placing many plants and animals in glacial environments at risk.	Know the opportunities and challenges in glacial landscapes. The glacial landscape provides many opportunities including tourism, farming, mining, and forestry. Footpath erosion, noise, and air pollution, purchasing of second homes and the rising prices in shops are negative impacts that can create conflict between stakeholders.	
Inspire Opportunities	Why do people live in flood risk areas?	Relation to climate change	Why don't we see these features in the south of the uk?	Why might we see some larger moraines and some smaller ones?	Evaluate the significance of the differing impacts	Do the benefits outweigh the challenges?	
Assessment Opportunities	Consideration of the impacts of flooding in HICs and LICs						

## Courage Term

	Week 1	Week 2	Week 3	Week 4	Week 5	<b>HALF TERM</b>
<b>Topic</b>	<b>Glaciers</b>	<b>Africa</b>				
<b>Challenge Objective and Content (for all learners)</b>	<p>Know how glacial landscapes are managed. There are several ways that the challenges of human activity in the Lake District are being managed. These include: Go Lakes travel scheme, new affordable homes being built, footpath management and limitations on water sports.</p>	<p>Understand the key features of Africa's Human Geography. Look at the History of Africa as a continent Consider the impacts of colonialism on Africa's Development Describe and explain how Africa's population is distributed.</p>	<p>Know the key features of Africa's Physical Geography. Know the key physical features of Africa including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Relief</li> <li>• Rivers</li> <li>• Deserts</li> <li>• Lakes</li> <li>• Biomes</li> <li>• Climate</li> </ul>	<p>Understand the importance of the River Nile. The River Nile in Africa is the longest river in the world. The Nile travels through 11 African countries, and is important because it provides water, industry and power through the continent. Spectacular landforms including Murchison Falls. Its floodplain/ delta supports 39 million people in Egypt. The conflict between Egypt and Ethiopia over the Grand Renaissance Dam.</p>	<p>Understand the impacts and responses to tectonic activity in the DRC. Mount Nyiragongo is in the Democratic Republic Congo, in the East African Rift Valley. The volcano is very active and has erupted 32 times since 1982.</p>	
<b>Inspire Opportunities</b>		Is neo-colonialism happening?		Evaluate the wider impacts of water conflict (Three Gorges, Euphrates/Tigris)		
<b>Assessment Opportunities</b>	Assessment of the effectiveness and sustainability of different management techniques				Evaluate the responses to tectonic activity	

# Geography Learning Journey Year 7

	Week 1	Week 2	Week 3	Week 4	Week 5	Week 6	<b>SUMMER</b>
<b>Topic</b>	<b>Africa</b>	<b>Kenya</b>					
<b>Challenge Objective and Content (for all learners)</b>	Goma is a densely populated city located close to Mount Nyiragongo. Previous eruptions have led to fertile soil for farming. The primary and secondary effects of the disaster. The immediate and long-term responses.	What is Kenya like?  The population distribution. The main cities and physical features of Kenya. Economic development in Kenya.	What are the issues of urbanisation in Kenya? Nairobi is the capital and the largest city of Kenya. The opportunities and challenges of life in Nairobi	How can issues of urbanisation in Kenya be managed? The different strategies used to improve the sustainability of Nairobi.	Research task for other African counties to a similar level of Kenya. Developing research skills while nurturing geographical enquiry.		
<b>Inspire Opportunities</b>	Consider the opportunities and challenges of living near volcanoes.			Evaluate the effectiveness of different management strategies.			
<b>Assessment Opportunities</b>	Evaluate the responses to tectonic activity				Use of place-specific knowledge in presentations		