

Year 9			
Term 1: Autumn	Term 2: Spring	Term 3: Summer	Age Related Expectations (AREs)
Superpowers	Urban Issues & Challenges	Resource Management	Contextual world knowledge of
<b>Big question(s) of the unit:</b> What characteristics are needed to become a global superpower?	Big question(s) of the unit: Why do megacities around the world offer opportunities and challenges for people living	Big question(s) of the unit: Why are resources running out and how does the UK manage its energy demand?	locations, places, and geographical features.
Overview of the knowledge and skills covered in this unit:  To know the characteristics and fundamentals for a country to be recognised as a global superpower.  To identify the differences in developed and undeveloped countries.  To know the difference between emerging economies and superpower countries.  To understand the global importance of	<ul> <li>in them?</li> <li>Overview of the knowledge and skills covered in this unit:</li> <li>To know the issues and challenges facing cities across the World in low-income countries (LICs), newly emerging economies (NEEs) and high-income countries (HICs).</li> <li>To know the location of Rio de Janeiro and why people from Brazil's rural areas</li> </ul>	Overview of the knowledge and skills covered in this unit:  Food, water and energy are fundamental to human development. The changing demand and provision of resources in the UK creates opportunities and challenges.  For example, the growing demand for all-year seasonal food and organic produce creates larger carbon footprints due to the increasing number of food	<ul> <li>Explain the physical and human processes that lead to change over time.</li> <li>Evaluate the physical and human impacts on people and the environment.</li> </ul>
<ul> <li>India, China, the United Kingdom, Russia, and USA.</li> <li>To know the purpose of intra-governmental organisations such as the world bank.</li> </ul>	migrate to seek opportunities in places like Rio.  To the challenges faced living in a favela (informal settlement) and the problems they face such as crime, drug gangs and poor access to health and education.  To evaluate the urban planning strategies	miles.  Investigate why the UK must manage its water systems to maintain good water quality and pollution management.  To examine why UK energy is reliant on fossil fuels and imports from abroad. To study the renewable alternatives that	<ul> <li>Formulate         judgements and         reach valid         conclusions using         geographical         understanding.</li> <li>Apply</li> </ul>



## **Parkside School Curriculum Map**

## **Humanities: Geography**

## Cracking Coasts Big question(s) of the unit:

How do coastal processes shape the coastal landscape around the UK?

## Overview of the knowledge and skills covered in this unit:

- To know the coastal processes such as hydraulic power which help shape and create coastal landforms.
- To know how erosion forms sea stacks, wave-cut platforms, and headlands & bays.
- To know how deposition forms landforms such as spits, bars, and tombolos.
- To know how people manage the coastline through hard engineering strategies (sea walls, groynes, and rock armour) and soft engineering strategies (beach nourishment).
- To use geographical skills to identify coastal landforms.

- used to reduce urban poverty, such as pacification and self-help schemes.
- To know the global, regional, and local importance of London and study the challenges of child poverty, urban deprivation and inequalities faced in the city.
- To know how urban regeneration tackles urban deprivation and study the Queen Elizabeth Olympic Park regeneration project.
- To know what opportunities London has to offer such as opportunity for well paid jobs and how integrated transport systems (TFL) provides opportunities for a sustainable future.

- make up the UKs energy mix.
- Demand for energy resources is rising globally but supply can be insecure, which may lead to conflict. Economic development, rising population, and technology all contribute to increased energy usage.
- In the USA, the Trans-Alaskan Pipeline system transfers oil from Alaska to the mainland USA supplying 20% of its energy. In less developed countries such as Peru, the village of Chambamontera uses a micro-hydro scheme to create electricity from water.
- geographical skills to communicate geographical information.
- Interpret
   Ordnance Survey
   maps.