



Curriculum Map

Subject: Geography

Year Group: 13

	Autumn Term	Spring Term
Module titles	Water Cycle and Carbon Cycle	Superpowers & Health, Human Rights and Interventions
Content (know what)	<p>Water Cycle</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The global hydrological cycle is of enormous importance to life on earth - The drainage basin is an open system within the global hydrological cycle - The hydrological cycle influences water budgets and river systems at a local scale. - Deficits within the hydrological cycle result from physical processes but can have significant impacts. - Surpluses within the hydrological cycle can lead to flooding, with significant impacts for people. - Climate change may have significant impacts on the hydrological cycle globally and locally - There are physical causes and human causes of water insecurity - There are consequences and risks associated with water insecurity - There are different approaches to managing water supply, some more sustainable than others <p>Carbon cycle</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Most global carbon is locked in terrestrial stores as part of the long-term geological cycle - Biological processes sequester carbon on land and in the oceans on shorter timescales - A balanced carbon cycle is important in sustaining other earth systems but is increasingly altered by human activities - Energy security is a key goal for countries, with most relying on fossil fuels - Reliance on fossil fuels to drive economic development is still the global norm. 	<p>Superpowers</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Geopolitical power stems from a range of human and physical characteristics of superpowers - Patterns of power change over time and can be uni-, bi- or multi-polar - Emerging powers vary in their influence on people and the physical environment, which can change rapidly over time - Superpowers have a significant influence over the global economic system - Superpowers and emerging nations play a key role in international decision making concerning people and the physical environment - Global concerns about the physical environment are disproportionately influenced by superpower actions. - Global influence is contested in a number of different economic, environmental and political spheres. - Developing nations have changing relationships with superpowers with consequences for people and the physical environment <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Existing superpowers face ongoing economic restructuring, which challenges their power <p>Health, Human Rights and Intervention</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Concepts of human development are complex and contested. - There are notable variations in human health and life expectancy - Governments and International Government Organisations play a significant role in defining development targets and policies

	Autumn Term	Spring Term
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - There are alternatives to fossil fuels but each has costs and benefits - Biological carbon cycles and the water cycle are threatened by human activity - There are implications for human wellbeing from the degradation of the water and carbon cycles - Further planetary warming risks large-scale release of stored carbon, requiring responses from different players at different scales. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Human rights have become important aspects of both international law and international agreements - There are significant differences between countries in both their definitions and protection of human rights - There are significant variations in human rights within countries, which are reflected in different levels of social development - There are different forms of geopolitical intervention in defence of human rights - Some development is focused on improving both human rights and human welfare but other development has very negative environmental and cultural impacts - Military aid and both direct and indirect military intervention are frequently justified in terms of human rights - There are several ways of measuring the success of geopolitical interventions - Development aid has a mixed record of success - Military interventions, both direct and indirect, have a mixed record of success
Skills (know how)	<p>Water cycle</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Use of diagrams showing proportional flows within systems. - Comparative analysis of river regime annual discharges. - Analysis and construction of Water Budget graphs. - Using comparative data, labelling of features of storm hydrographs. - Use of large database to study the pattern and trends in floods and droughts worldwide. - Interpretation of synoptic charts and weather patterns, leading to droughts and floods. - Use of a global map to analyse world water stress and scarcity. - Interpretation of water poverty indexes using diamond diagrams for countries at different levels of development. 	<p>Superpowers</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Constructing power indexes using complex data sets, including ranking and scaling. - Mapping past, present and future sphere of influence and alliances using world maps. - Using graphs of world trade growth using linear and logarithmic scales. - Mapping emissions and resource consumption using proportional symbols. - Plotting the changing location of the world's economic centre of gravity on world maps. - Analysing future Gross Domestic Product (GDP) using data from different sources. <p>Health, Human Rights and Intervention</p>

	Autumn Term	Spring Term
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Identify seasonal variations in the regime of international rivers, such as the Nile and the Mekong and assess impact of existing and potential dams <p>Carbon cycle</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Use of proportional flow diagrams showing carbon fluxes. - Use of maps showing global temperature and precipitation distribution. - Graphical analysis of the energy mix of different countries, including change over time. - Analysis of maps showing global energy trade and flows. - Comparisons of emissions from different energy source. - Using GIS to map land-use changes such as deforestation over time. - Analysis of climate model maps to identify areas at most risk from water shortages, floods in the future. - Plotting graphs of carbon dioxide levels, calculating means and rates of change 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Comparison of different measurements of development using ranked data. - Use of scatter graphs and correlation techniques to describe the relationship between health and life expectancy and other indicators of development. - Use of proportional circles to show the relative size of government spending and the share of that spending devoted to welfare, health and education across developing, emerging and developed nations. - Use qualitative and quantitative indicators to derive an index of corruption and show this on global maps to compare variations in levels of corruption with types of government. - Use of flow-lines on global maps to show both the direction and level of aid from donor to recipient global regions. - Evaluating source material, including newspaper articles and marketing material to determine the impact of development aid. - Interpreting images to evaluate the impact of economic development on the environment minority groups live in. - Critical analysis of source material to identify possible reasons for error in the assessment of success for named interventions such as the management of European or Asian boat people. - Using Gini Coefficient and income or wealth proportion for quintiles or deciles of the population to describe inequalities in and between nations. - Critical analysis of source materials to identify possible misuse of data in the qualitative assessment of success for military interventions such as Iraq, Afghanistan and Libya.

	Autumn Term	Spring Term
Key questions	<p>Water cycle</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. What are the processes operating within the hydrological cycle from global to local scale? 2. What factors influence the hydrological system over short and long term timescales? 3. How does water insecurity occur and why is it becoming such a global issue for 21st century? <p>Carbon cycle</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. How does the carbon cycle operate to maintain planetary health? 2. What are the consequences for people and the environment of our increasing demand for energy? 3. How are the carbon and water cycle linked to the global climate system? 	<p>Superpowers</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. What are superpowers and how have they changed over time? 2. What are the impacts of superpowers on the global economy, political systems and the physical environment? 3. What spheres of influence are contested by superpowers and what are the implications of this? <p>Health, Human Rights and Intervention</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. What is human development and why do levels vary from place to place? 2. Why do human rights vary from place to place? 3. How are human rights used as arguments for political and military intervention? 4. What are the outcomes of geopolitical interventions in terms of human development and human rights?
Assessment	<p>Assessment Points - Unseen 12 mark 'assess' exam question assessments covering content from the unit of study.</p> <p>Regular 'Knowledge Testing' - Students tested on knowledge and skills, including key definitions and content, case study facts, and examples. These are completed 'blind' during contact time and scores are recorded. Varying marks, most commonly out of 16. Completed without notes or signposting, testing a combination of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Key terminology and definitions • Facts and statistics • Case study knowledge 	
Literacy, numeracy SMSC/Character	<p>Development of evaluative language and judgement making, including the use of 'however,' narratives</p> <p>Messaging throughout this unit focuses on core geographical concepts such as inequality, development, sustainability, poverty, change, risk and thresholds. Students are encourage to become 'global citizens' as a result.</p>	