

Geography Key Stage 3 Programme of Study



	Term 1	Term 2	Term 3	Term 4	Term 5	Term 6
Year 7	Map Skills	Term 2 - Our Local, National and International Connections Term 3 - Settlement		Restless Earth - Volcanoes	You Are What You Eat	Paradise Lost? – The Impact of Tourism
	This module develops students' map skills. Students develop a variety of map skills as well as using maps to explore their own area and the rest of the world. Students can engage with maps on a wide range of scales from different sources including Google Earth, Google Maps and Ordnance Survey, developing and building on their map interpretation skills.	Students explore their own local area and carry out a fieldwork investigation on the school site to discover whether litter is a big problem around the school and what they can do to help. Many geographical skills are developed and assessed as students write up their findings.	By looking at Bristol and then megacities around the world students learn about settlements, how they are ordered and how and why they grow.	This module examines what creates volcanoes as well as touching on other hazards. Students concentrate on the actions, causes, and global effects of volcanoes. The module is taught with the aid of case studies, such as Iceland and Monserrat and builds empathy with respect to the human consequences of disaster.	This module introduces students to the idea that the food we eat in the UK comes from all over the world. It will deal with hunger and malnutrition and the issues that arise from rich countries importing food from poorer, less economically developed countries. Fairtrade and food miles are at the heart of this topic	With a focus on Thailand, students learn about all aspects of tourism, the advantages and disadvantages of, different types, jobs and the problems of tourism. Finally a focus is given to the environmental aspects of tourism, via the topic of ecotourism and sustainable tourism, before applying this knowledge to tourism in the UK.
Year 8	Global Warming and Climate Change	Energy Matters	Brazil – The Amazon Rainforest	Brazil – A Developing Country?	Weather and Climate	Rivers
	What is it and does it matter? If it does, is there anything we can do? What is our own carbon footprint? How can we reduce the impact of global warming? Students are provided with the opportunity to explore the answers to these important questions.	Students will get to grips with this contemporary issue, looking at key questions: is oil really running out? How different would the world be without it? Should we be finding alternatives? They will consider the pros and cons of 'alternative' energy and give convincing points of view.	Students will understand the climate of the tropical rainforest, and how humans, plants and animals adapt to live in these environments. The module then focuses on how human influences are changing our rainforests around the world, and whether we can develop the rainforest sustainably.	As one of the fastest growing economies in the world, Brazil is developing and growing at a rapid rate. This module explores Brazil's culture and development, and the impact this has on the people who live in the country. Rural-urban migration and life in Rio's favelas are explored alongside Brazil's physical and human geography.	Have you ever wondered why it rains and where all the rain water goes? Why, when the weather here is great, is it often great for five or more days? Why does the Caribbean have a much nicer climate than ours? These are some of the questions our Year 8s will find answers to in this module. Students will carry out their own micro-climate enquiry, and analyse the data from our own BFS weather station.	This module looks at rivers from source to mouth, and how they shape our landscape. It considers the physical processes involved and the landforms created, as well as looking at local, national and international examples of flooding. The module will also allow students to carry out fieldwork investigations, both individually and as part of a team.
Year 9	New India	Africa: A Continent Of Contrasts	Our Hazardous World – Earthquakes and Tsunamis	Our Hazardous World – Hurricanes and Cyclones	Coastal Environments	Russia
	The focus of the module is how changing human processes are influencing the transformation of India as a place and how India is representing itself and being represented in the wider world. Changes to India's society and economy are often influenced by values and attitudes different to the students' own. We explore India's diverse and multicultural population and how this diversity is linked to inequality in wealth and quality of life. In terms of geographical space students learn where India's main cities, physical features and landscapes are located. Bangalore is a useful case study for examining how globalisation is changing cities in India and both positive and negative experiences of globalisation will be explored by students.	The aim of this module is to introduce students to the huge variation in geography that exists within the complex continent of Africa. Whilst providing a framework for young people to understand what is going on in the continent, the aim of each lesson is to involve them in the lives of people living in Africa, rather than just looking at the continent from the outside. Ultimately, students will learn that improving people's lives in a continent that is often perceived to be a 'hopeless case' is dependent on a range of physical and human factors both within the individual countries, across the continent and on an international scale.	Students look at the cause, effect of these two devastating natural hazards and what creates them. Plate boundaries are explored in detail, and social, economic and environmental impacts of these disasters are explored. Students look in detail at the Japan Tsunami and build a fact file of information to be used in a full report. This is then used to compare to the Indian Ocean Tsunami – how were LEDC countries affected differently?	Students look at the cause of Hurricanes, Cyclones and Typhoons around the world, and which areas are most regularly affected and why, and how global warming is playing its part. Students compare Hurricane Katrina in the USA and Cyclone Sidr in Bangladesh, and produce a fact file of the social, economic and environmental impacts, in addition to looking at how a country's lack of development can cause more problems in the future.	Students learn how and why our coastline is changing, why it looks so different in different parts of the UK, and through case studies will become experts at explaining coastal erosion there and learning to empathise with the different interest groups faced with this rapidly retreating coastline. The module will also allow students to carry out in depth fieldwork investigations.	Russia: mysterious, dangerous, vast and unexplored are just a few words that can be used to describe this Eurasian melting pot. The largest country in the world, it occupies one-tenth of all the land on Earth. It spans 11 time zones across two continents (Europe and Asia) and has coasts on three oceans (the Atlantic, Pacific, and Arctic). We will explore key issue in the country, from Crimea to Chernobyl and how Russia now plays a prominent role in our lives, with both good and bad consequences for those that live there.