



**Year 12 Geography Curriculum Map**

Half Term	Autumn	Spring	Summer
<b>Big Themes</b>	<b>Topic 1: Tectonic Processes and Hazards</b>  <b>Topic 3: Globalisation</b>	<b>Topic 2: Landscape Systems, Processes and Change- Coastal Landscapes and Change</b>  <b>Topic 4: Shaping Places - Regenerating Places</b>	<b>NEA: Independent Investigation</b>  <b>Topic 4: Shaping Places - Regenerating Places</b>
<b>Knowledge and skills covered</b>	<b>Topic 1: Tectonic Processes and Hazards</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The global distribution of tectonic hazards can be explained by plate boundary and other tectonic processes.</li> <li>There are theoretical frameworks that attempt to explain plate movements</li> <li>Physical processes explain the causes of tectonic hazards</li> <li>Disaster occurrence can be explained by the relationship between hazards, vulnerability, resilience and disaster.</li> <li>Tectonic hazard profiles are important to an understanding of contrasting hazard impacts, vulnerability and resilience</li> <li>Development and governance are important in understanding disaster impact and vulnerability and resilience</li> <li>Understanding the complex trends and patterns for tectonic disasters helps explain differential impacts.</li> <li>Theoretical frameworks can be used to understand the predication, impact and management of tectonic hazards</li> <li>Tectonic hazard impacts can be managed by a variety of mitigation and adaptation strategies, which vary in their effectiveness.</li> </ul> <b>Topic 3: Globalisation</b>	<b>Topic 2: Landscape Systems, Processes and Change- Coastal Landscapes and Change</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The coast, and wider littoral zone, has distinctive features and landscapes.</li> <li>Geological structure influences the development of coastal landscapes at a variety of scales.</li> <li>Rates of coastal recession and stability depend on lithology and other factors</li> <li>Marine erosion creates distinctive coastal landforms and contributes to coastal landscapes.</li> <li>Sediment transport and deposition create distinctive landforms and contribute to coastal landscapes</li> <li>Subaerial processes of mass movement and weathering influence coastal landforms and contribute to coastal landscapes.</li> <li>Sea level change influences coasts on different timescales</li> <li>Rapid coastal retreat causes threats to people at the coast.</li> <li>Coastal flooding is a significant and increasing risk for some coastlines</li> <li>Increasing risks of coastal recession and coastal flooding have serious consequences for affected communities.</li> <li>There are different approaches to managing the risks associated with coastal recession and flooding.</li> </ul>	<b>Fieldwork:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Purpose, identification of a suitable question/aim/hypothesis and developing a focus</li> <li>Designing the fieldwork methodologies, research and selection of appropriate equipment</li> <li>Information collation and data representation and analysis</li> <li>Analysis and explanation of information</li> <li>Conclusions and critical reflection on methods and results</li> <li>Recognising the wider geographical context</li> </ul> <b>Topic 4: Shaping Places - Regenerating Places</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>UK government policy decisions play a key role in regeneration.</li> <li>Local government policies aim to represent areas as being attractive for inward investment.</li> <li>Rebranding attempts to represent areas as being more attractive by changing public perception of them.</li> <li>Assessing the success of regeneration uses a range of measures: economic, demographic, social and environmental.</li> <li>Different urban stakeholders have different criteria for judging the success of urban regeneration</li> <li>Different rural stakeholders have different criteria for judging the success of rural regeneration.</li> </ul>



- Globalisation is a long-standing process which has accelerated because of rapid developments in transport, communications and businesses.
- Political and economic decision making are important factors in the acceleration of globalisation
- Globalisation has affected some places and organisations more than others.
- The global shift has created winners and losers for people and the physical environment.
- The scale and pace of economic migration has increased as the world has become more interconnected, creating consequences for people and the physical environment
- The emergence of a global culture, based on western ideas, consumption, and attitudes towards the physical environment, is one outcome of globalisation.
- Globalisation has led to dramatic increases in development for some countries, but also widening development gap extremities and disparities in environmental quality.
- Social, political and environmental tensions have resulted from the rapidity of global change caused by globalisation.
- Ethical and environmental concerns about unsustainability have led to increased localism and awareness of the impacts of a consumer society.

- Coastlines are now increasingly managed by holistic integrated coastal zone management (ICZM)

#### **Topic 4: Shaping Places - Regenerating Places**

- Economies can be classified in different ways and vary from place to place.
- Places have changed their function and characteristics over time.
- Past and present connections have shaped the economic and social characteristics of your chosen places.
- Economic and social inequalities changes people's perceptions of an area.
- There are significant variations in the lived experience of place and engagement with them.
- There is a range of ways to evaluate the need for regeneration.

**Knowledge organisers and more detailed topic resources can be found on all student Google Classrooms**