

<p>1. Cartographer or GIS Analyst Link: Skills in map reading, grid references, and interpreting data are foundational for careers in mapping, urban planning, or GIS analysis.</p> <p><i>"You're using the same skills that cartographers and geospatial analysts use to help governments and businesses plan what happens where."</i></p> <p>2. Urban Planner or Regeneration Officer Link: Studying how Oldham has changed links to urban planning, housing, and regeneration.</p> <p><i>"Town planners look at how areas change and work with communities to design better futures."</i></p> <p>3. Environmental Fieldwork Technician Link: Field investigations mirror real careers in environmental surveying, site monitoring, and consultancy.</p> <p><i>"Fieldwork is essential in careers that monitor land use, pollution, and local biodiversity."</i></p>	<p>1. Hydrologist or Flood Risk Consultant Link: Understanding river systems and flood risks connects directly with roles in water management and infrastructure planning.</p> <p><i>"Hydrologists help protect communities from flood risks and ensure water is managed sustainably."</i></p> <p>2. Coastal Engineer Link: Learning about coastal erosion and management introduces students to engineering roles that design sea defences.</p> <p><i>"Coastal engineers apply geography and science to protect towns from rising seas and erosion."</i></p> <p>3. Environmental Consultant Link: Knowledge of natural processes and human impacts supports careers in environmental impact assessments.</p> <p><i>"Consultants assess the impact of new developments on rivers and coasts to protect people and nature."</i></p>	<p>1. Energy Analyst or Sustainability Advisor Link: Exploring energy, forests, and water connects to the renewable energy sector and sustainable resource use.</p> <p><i>"Energy analysts assess how countries and companies can meet future energy needs sustainably."</i></p> <p>2. Environmental Policy Advisor Link: Understanding the global impacts of resource extraction links to policy work in NGOs and governments.</p> <p><i>"Advisors help create the rules and policies that protect our planet's resources for the future."</i></p> <p>3. Mining or Forestry Manager Link: Learning about resource extraction ties into industry-specific careers managing operations and minimising environmental harm.</p> <p><i>"Geographers in the mining or forestry industries plan how to extract resources responsibly."</i></p>	<p>1. International Development Officer (NGOs/Government) Link: Studying inequality, development projects, and aid directly supports careers in global development.</p> <p><i>"Development officers work with communities to tackle poverty, improve education, and support infrastructure."</i></p> <p>2. Conservation Scientist or Ecologist Link: Focus on African ecosystems and conservation leads into work protecting habitats and endangered species.</p> <p><i>"Ecologists study how to protect Africa's rainforests and savannas while balancing local needs."</i></p> <p>3. Journalist or Documentary Researcher Link: Addressing misconceptions about Africa links to media roles that help share more accurate and informed stories.</p> <p><i>"Geographers working in media help the public understand the real issues and opportunities in African countries."</i></p>
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Key Stage 3: Year 8

Overall Curriculum Goals					
<p>Studying Geography at KS3 will enable students to deepen their knowledge and understanding of powerful geographical knowledge, whilst enabling them to use a range of skills for them to be able to make sense of the world around them. Students will learn in depth about key geographical regions so that they are able to articulate how the world is changing and how places/regions are developing to become significant to life in the 21st century. Students will implicitly consider a range of questions whilst studying key knowledge and places:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 - Why is the climate changing and what can we do about it? 2 - Why is the world so unfair and what can we do about it? 3 - How are we affecting the oceans and what can we do about it? 4 - Why are ecosystems important and why should we conserve them? 5 - Why is there so much conflict in the world and what can we do about it? 6 - How does water affect our lives? 7 - Are there too many people living on earth? 8 - Why are people vulnerable to natural hazards and what can we do about it? 9 - How are we connected to the rest of the world? <p>Key concepts are interwoven throughout the curriculum: adaptation, equilibrium, feedback, globalisation, human processes, inequality, interdependence, management, mitigation, physical processes, place, risk, sustainability, and systems.</p>					
Half Term 1	Half Term 2	Half Term 3	Half Term 4	Half Term 5	Half Term 6
<p>Population Global population change since the pre-Industrial era. Global population density. Population density. Natural population change. Population pyramids and the demographic transition model.</p>	<p>Tectonic Hazards The structure of the earth. Evidence for continental drift. Names and locations of major tectonic plates. Plate margins: constructive, destructive, conservative, and collision.</p>	<p>Climate Change What is climate change why does it matter? Natural causes of climate change in the geological past. Human causes of climate change. The greenhouse effect and global warming. Global impacts of climate change. National and local impacts of climate change.</p>	<p>Focus on Asia Asia's countries, population density, and key physical features. Asia's ecosystems: tropical rainforests of southeast Asia. Asia's ecosystems: economic inequalities. Asia's development: industry and globalisation.</p>		

Types of migration. The concept of overpopulation.	Causes and impacts of tectonic hazards: Iceland 2010, Japan 2011 and Turkey/Syria 2023. Reducing the risk from tectonic hazards.	Mitigating climate change. Adapting to climate change.	Asia's population and urbanisation. Environmental challenges in Asia.
Key Vocabulary/Concepts/Ideas		Key Vocabulary/Concepts/Ideas	
<p>Overlapping Key Questions: 2 – Why is the world so unfair and what can we do about it? 7 – Are there too many people living on earth? 9 – How are we connected to the rest of the world?</p> <p>Key Concepts: Inequality – population distribution, access to healthcare and resources. Human processes – migration, natural population change, urbanisation. Globalisation – international migration and interconnected demographic trends. Place – regional differences in population structure and growth. Sustainability – balancing population growth with resource availability. Interdependence – economic and social links formed through migration. Systems – population change as a dynamic system with inputs, outputs, and feedback. Adaptation – how societies respond to population pressures.</p>	<p>Overlapping Key Questions: 5 – Why is there so much conflict in the world and what can we do about it? 8 – Why are people vulnerable to natural hazards and what can we do about it? 2 – Why is the world so unfair and what can we do about it?</p> <p>Key Concepts: Risk – exposure and vulnerability to tectonic hazards. Physical processes – plate tectonics and hazard formation. Inequality – differences in hazard impacts and recovery between HICs and LICs/NEEs. Mitigation – strategies to reduce risk, e.g., building design, monitoring. Management – hazard preparedness, response, and recovery. Place – case study locations and their physical/human characteristics. Feedback – how human actions influence future risk (e.g., reconstruction choices). Systems – tectonic processes as part of earth systems. Adaptation – adjusting to risk-prone environments.</p>	<p>Overlapping Key Questions: 1 – Why is the climate changing and what can we do about it? 2 – Why is the world so unfair and what can we do about it? 4 – Why are ecosystems important and why should we conserve them? 9 – How are we connected to the rest of the world?</p> <p>Key Concepts: Mitigation – reducing greenhouse gas emissions (international, national, local levels). Adaptation – strategies for coping with climate change impacts (e.g., sea level rise). Feedback – positive/negative feedback loops in climate systems. Systems – climate as a global, interconnected system. Sustainability – managing human activity to ensure a habitable planet. Inequality – disproportionate impacts and responsibilities between countries. Globalisation – global industrialisation and consumption driving emissions. Risk – increasing hazard exposure (e.g., extreme weather, sea level rise). Place – understanding regional variations in climate change impacts.</p>	<p>Overlapping Key Questions: 2 – Why is the world so unfair and what can we do about it? 4 – Why are ecosystems important and why should we conserve them? 6 – How does water affect our lives? 7 – Are there too many people living on Earth? 9 – How are we connected to the rest of the world?</p> <p>Key Concepts: Inequality – stark differences in development and living standards across Asia. Place – geographical diversity across the Asian continent. Ecosystems – tropical rainforests, pressures, and conservation. Globalisation – Asia's role in global manufacturing and economic networks. Sustainability – managing development and environmental challenges. Human processes – population growth, urbanisation, industrialisation. Interdependence – links between Asian economies and the rest of the world. Adaptation – how communities respond to urban and environmental challenges. Management – urban and environmental management strategies. Systems – how social, economic, and environmental systems interact in Asia.</p>
CIAG	CIAG	CIAG	CIAG
<p>Demographer Link: studies population structures, birth and death rates, and migration trends to inform planning and policy.</p> <p>Urban Planner Link: designs and manages urban development, considering population density, housing, and migration patterns.</p> <p>Migration Policy Officer Link: works on issues around forced migration, refugee resettlement, and immigration policy.</p>	<p>Seismologist/Volcanologist Link: monitors earthquakes and volcanoes, using scientific data to predict and reduce hazard impacts</p> <p>Disaster Risk Reduction Officer Link: plans and implements strategies to help communities prepare for and recover from natural disasters.</p> <p>Civil Engineer Link: designs earthquake-resistant buildings and infrastructure in hazard-prone areas.</p>	<p>Climate Scientist Link: research natural and human causes of climate change, models future scenarios, and informs policy.</p> <p>Environmental Policy Advisor Link: develops and promotes government strategies for climate mitigation and adaptation.</p> <p>Renewable Energy Project Manager Link: leads development of sustainable energy projects (e.g., wind, solar) to reduce carbon emissions.</p>	<p>Climate Scientist Link: research natural and human causes of climate change, models future scenarios, and informs policy.</p> <p>Environmental Policy Advisor Link: develops and promotes government strategies for climate mitigation and adaptation.</p> <p>Renewable Energy Project Manager Link: leads development of sustainable energy projects (e.g., wind, solar) to reduce carbon emissions.</p>

Key Stage 3: Year 9

Overall Curriculum Goals

Studying Geography at KS3 will enable students to deepen their knowledge and understanding of powerful geographical knowledge, whilst enabling them to use a range of skills for them to be able to make sense of the world around them. Students will learn in depth about key geographical regions so that they are able to articulate how the world is changing and how places/regions are developing to become significant to life in the 21st century. Students will implicitly consider a range of questions whilst studying key knowledge and places:

- 1 - Why is the climate changing and what can we do about it?
- 2 - Why is the world so unfair and what can we do about it?
- 3 - How are we affecting the oceans and what can we do about it?
- 4 - Why are ecosystems important and why should we conserve them?
- 5 - Why is there so much conflict in the world and what can we do about it?
- 6 - How does water affect our lives?
- 7 - Are there too many people living on earth?
- 8 - Why are people vulnerable to natural hazards and what can we do about it?
- 9 - How are we connected to the rest of the world?

Key concepts are interwoven throughout the curriculum: adaptation, equilibrium, feedback, globalisation, human processes, inequality, interdependence, management, mitigation, physical processes, place, risk, sustainability, and systems.

Half Term 1	Half Term 2	Half Term 3	Half Term 4	Half Term 5	Half Term 6
<p>Weather Hazards Factors influencing climate. Global Atmospheric Circulation Model (GACM). Comparing the climate of Manchester and Moscow. Types of wildfires. The California Camp Fire 2018: causes, impacts, and responses. The environmental benefits of wildfires. The El Nino effect: role of ocean currents and trade winds. The economic, social, and environmental impacts of El Nino events on Australia and South America.</p>	<p>Focus on the Middle East The key physical geography of the Middle East. Population distribution and diversity. The development of the region: how Dubai has changed economically and socially. The development of the region: under-development in Yemen and its causes. Hot desert climate features and plant/animal adaptations. Key physical processes within hot deserts. The landforms created by key processes. Conflict in the Middle East: Israeli and Palestine.</p>	<p>Urbanisation Defining urbanisation. Urbanisation rates in different parts of the world. Living in megacities – Mexico City. Why are people leaving urban areas in the developed world? Sub- and counter-urbanisation. Sustainable cities.</p>	<p>Focus on Russia Russia’s physical geography – its scale and diversity. Russia’s climate and biome zones. Population distribution and density. Natural resources and the economy. Life in Russian cities – Moscow and St. Petersburg. Transport and infrastructure challenges. Russia’s global influence in geopolitics. Russia’s environmental challenges. Challenges and opportunities for Russia’s future.</p>		
Key Vocabulary/Concepts/Ideas		Key Vocabulary/Concepts/Ideas		Key Vocabulary/Concepts/Ideas	
<p>Overlapping Key Questions: 1 – Why is the climate changing and what can we do about it? 5 – Why is there so much conflict in the world and what can we do about it? 8 – Why are people vulnerable to natural hazards and what can we do about it?</p> <p>Key concepts: Adaptation – responses to wildfires and El Niño Equilibrium – climate systems and atmospheric balance Feedback – climate feedback loops (e.g. wildfire-carbon release) Physical processes – atmospheric circulation, wildfires Risk – wildfire hazard, El Niño impacts Systems – climate and atmospheric systems Management – wildfire and climate hazard response Sustainability – managing natural hazard risks</p>	<p>Overlapping Key Questions: 2 – Why is the world so unfair and what can we do about it? 4 – Why are ecosystems important and why should we conserve them? 5 – Why is there so much conflict in the world and what can we do about it? 6 – How does water affect our lives?</p> <p>Key concepts: Inequality – development disparities (e.g. Dubai vs. Yemen) Globalisation – economic growth in Dubai Place – diverse characteristics of the Middle East Human processes – urbanisation, conflict, development Physical processes – desert processes Adaptation – plant and animal survival strategies Risk – conflict and environmental challenges Interdependence – geopolitical relationships Sustainability – managing fragile desert environments</p>	<p>Overlapping Key Questions: 2 – Why is the world so unfair and what can we do about it? 7 – Are there too many people living on earth? 9 – How are we connected to the rest of the world?</p> <p>Key Concepts: Human processes – migration, urban growth, counter-urbanisation Inequality – living conditions in megacities Globalisation – spread of megacities, interconnectivity Interdependence – between rural/urban areas, countries Management – of urban environments Sustainability – sustainable cities focus Place – urban characteristics and differences</p>	<p>Overlapping Key Questions: 1 – Why is the climate changing and what can we do about it? 2 – Why is the world so unfair and what can we do about it? 6 – How does water affect our lives? 8 – Why are people vulnerable to natural hazards and what can we do about it? 9 – How are we connected to the rest of the world?</p> <p>Key Concepts: Place – scale and diversity of Russia Physical processes – climate, biomes Human processes – urbanisation, economy, transport Inequality – access to resources, rural/urban divide Globalisation – Russia’s global economic and political role Management – of infrastructure, environment Sustainability – challenges in resource extraction Systems – interaction between climate, resources, and development Interdependence – Russia’s geopolitical role Risk – environmental degradation</p>		

CIAG	CIAG	CIAG	CIAG	CIAG	CIAG
<p>Meteorologist Link: Meteorologists study atmospheric patterns such as the Global Atmospheric Circulation Model and El Niño to forecast weather and understand climate change.</p> <p>Emergency Planner Link: Emergency planners respond to hazards like wildfires or El Niño-related disasters, helping communities prepare for and recover from environmental events.</p> <p>Climate Change Analyst Link: This role involves analysing the causes and consequences of climate change, such as global warming and feedback loops from wildfires.</p>	<p>International Aid Worker Link: Aid workers help regions like Yemen that are experiencing conflict or underdevelopment, often working with NGOs to tackle inequality.</p> <p>Conflict Analyst / Geopolitical Analyst Link: This role focuses on understanding political conflicts like the Israeli–Palestinian conflict and advising on international relations.</p> <p>Environmental Consultant Link: Environmental consultants may advise on land use and sustainable development in desert environments like those in the Middle East.</p>	<p>Urban Planner / Town Planner Link: Planners design and manage city growth, tackle housing needs, and develop sustainable urban environments.</p> <p>Transport Planner Link: Transport planners help improve infrastructure and reduce congestion in rapidly growing megacities.</p> <p>Architect Link: Architects contribute to sustainable city design, helping develop greener and more liveable urban spaces.</p>	<p>Geopolitical Analyst / Political Risk Consultant Link: Analysts study Russia’s global influence and the risks involved in trade, politics, and energy.</p> <p>Energy Analyst / Energy Policy Officer Link: This role focuses on natural resources like oil and gas, especially important in countries like Russia.</p> <p>Logistics and Infrastructure Manager Link: Managing transport and supply networks across a vast country like Russia requires strategic planning and knowledge of geography.</p>		