			Year 9 Geography				
Curric ulum intent	Year 9 is a rich and diverse mix of human and physical geography. Continuing with a thematic curriculum, Year 9 focuses on landscapes and features which are constantly changing. In Year 9, students get the opportunity to explore the physical and human landscapes across Asia, the poles and Europe, using this exploration to and seek out and understand the patterns and processes that shape the world. At the end of this year, all students will have learned the breadth and depth of geography necessary for them to have a well-rounded global knowledge of the processes that are constantly shaping our world, and how we as humans can influence these changes.  We aim to ensure that all our geographers build the confidence to successfully utilise the tier 3 vocabulary and complex terminology that we teach to develop oracy and comprehension in and beyond their geography lessons, always ensuring that our classroom's are vocabulary rich.						
Term	Strand 1 Dangerous World: Global	Strand 2 Magnificent Mountains: The Alps	Strand 3 Resource Reliance: Global	Strand 4 Geopolitics: Global	Strand 5 Africa		
Knowl edge	<ul> <li>Global hazards and which are the biggest threat to life on earth</li> <li>When living by the beach a bad idea Indonesia</li> <li>How the Earth's most vital resource has become a danger</li> <li>How a swarm of locusts can affect your school lunch</li> <li>How nuclear energy is a risk and does the clean energy source outweigh the risk of disaster: UK</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Tectonic plate theory</li> <li>How communities rely on mountainous environments for their economy and way of life</li> <li>Biomes in mountain regions</li> <li>Flora and fauna of mountainous regions</li> <li>Development in the mountains</li> <li>Tourism in the mountainous environment: The Alps Case Study</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>How energy use is/is not equitable around the world</li> <li>How energy sustainability is/is not a realistic goal</li> <li>Why countries rely on energy security</li> <li>How food use is/is not equitable around the world</li> <li>How physical factors are the main cause for food insecurity         <ul> <li>Western diets and over consumerism at the expense of other nations</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<ul> <li>The importance of geopolitics</li> <li>The importance of the Mekong River</li> <li>Why the Antarctic a contested place</li> <li>The Arctic Circle will/will not lead to the escalation of a great world conflict.</li> <li>Why the South China Sea is of geopolitical importance</li> <li>How geopolitics will shape the future</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>How western attitudes have created stereotypes in Africa</li> <li>How the physical landscapes have a direct link to economic growth</li> <li>How diverse the population of Africa is</li> <li>What the impacts of Africa's colonisation are, historically and in the present day</li> <li>China's economic investment in Africa         <ul> <li>How Rwanda provides a model for growth for Africa</li> </ul> </li> </ul>		

• recognise and describe patterns of vegetation, land use and communications infrastructure, as well as other patterns of human and physical landscapes

- label and annotate different diagrams, maps, graphs, sketches and photographs.
- use and interpret aerial, oblique, ground and satellite photographs from a range of different landscapes.
- use maps in association with photographs and sketches and understand links to directions.
- use online census sources to obtain population and local geo-demographic information.
- Use GIS to understand changes in a landscape over time.
- To be able to use data and inference skills to identify misconceptions and stereotypes about regions of the world.
- Using graphical information to understand processes and conditions in these regions.
- The use of GIS to understand the effects of these processes on landscapes over time.
- Use of graphs and data to understand the scope and scale of climate change and its impacts on people and eco-systems. Use of photo interpretation to analyse a variety of locations.
- Interpret aerial and satellite photographs
- The use of national ordnance survey maps to understand fluvial landscapes.
- Use of photo interpretation to analyse a variety of locations.
- Interpret aerial and satellite photographs

es, summative
questions (PDL,
hout SOL
w has investment in
ged from 2003 to
wn on the graph.
ican World Heritage
•
lture

	management/biodiversity- forestry  Tsunami Facts Tsunami facts: check out the mighty wave! - National Geographic Kids	Pompeii The Impossible The Croods Dante's Peak Krakatoa, East of Java What is a Glacier? https://www.usgs.gov/faqs /what-glacier	Connection to nature- World water day 22 <sup>nd</sup> March  Social Justice- World food day 16 <sup>th</sup> October; Food Security	Education UNESCO 24th January  Climate- Remembering the lost species 30th November International Co- operation Antarctica Day 1st December	BBC News, Rwanda country profile Rwanda country profile - BBC News
Extra- Curric	Nat Geo Tsunami Tsunami Facts and		WWF Water Scarcity   Threats	Antarctica – Virtual Fieldtrip.	Flora and Fauna of Africa: https://www.africanparks.org/t
ular	Information		WWF	https://www.bas.ac.uk/pol	he-parks/majete/fauna-flora
	NOAA  Tsunami Dangers   National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration		Food Scarcity Food Security   Food Insecurity Statistics & Solutions	ar-operations/life-in-the- polar-regions/virtual- tours/virtual-trip-to- antarctica/	Try different African foods – make at home (https://www.bbc.co.uk/ food/cuisines/african)
	Boxing Day Tsunami Facts and Stats Facts and stats  Tsunami facts: check out the mighty wave! -		IEA Global Energy Crisis – Topics - IEA	Pole to Pole https://www.panerai.com/ gb/en/home/panerai- ambassador/mike- horn/pole-2-pole.html	The Nile - https://www.bbc.co.uk/iplayer/ episode/b04l90zl/sacred-rivers- with-simon-reeve-1-the-nile  GGW: https://www.greatgreenwall.or
	National Geographic Kids				g/about-great-green-wall