

Year 9

Subject: Geography

Half term	Unit of work & brief outline of what will be covered.	Key Objectives – what will students learn	Assessment
1	Population Change. Study of global population growth and the reasons for it.	The world has experienced exponential population increase since 1800. The relationship between population distribution and physical geography. Understanding the terms natural increase, birth rate, death rate and life expectancy including influencing factors. The relationship between population structure and development. The impact of pro and anti-natal policies.	Graph interpretation (TA) Population distribution description and explanation (PA) Evaluate the successes of the one child policy. (TA)
2	Globalisation and Migration. An investigation into the issue of global migration with a focus on key European and Middle East movement.	International migration has increased significantly in numbers of people and is a cause of globalisation. Migration has push and pull factors that make people decide to leave their homes and move. Most migration is voluntary for economic reasons, but forced migration is still significant. Internal migration from rural to urban areas has contributed to the growth of megacities.	Data interpretation exercise (SA) Impact of migration (PA) Assess the significance of economic migration. (TA)
3	Global Development. Students study a range of development issues and assess progress towards the Millennium Development Goals.	Understanding that many trends within global development have been very positive this century. TNC led growth in Asia the most important factor behind many people moving out of absolute poverty. Africa remains the poorest continent, with wide disparities between countries, often linked to historical causes and governance. With greater economic wealth inequalities have also increased – the difference between the richest and poorest groups of people has often increased.	Distribution of wealth exercise (SA) China knowledge and globalisation quiz. (SA) Rise of China questions. (SA) Assess the view that underdevelopment in the DRC is caused by historical factors. (TA)
4	Factfulness. 'Is Our understanding of the World wrong?', we take a critical look at many elements of development and quality of life around the world.	Using a range of data to explore Hans Rosling's idea of a 'factful' world view – data driven understanding of global development and improvements over time. Exploring questions around why our world view is often negative, including reasons such as being influenced by the media. Exploring global data over time of impacts of natural hazards and climate change, and the reasons why our understanding of this is not always accurate.	Factful worldview explanation (SA). To what extent is our perception of the world wrong (TA).
5	Natural hazards. A study of how natural events can impact on people with focus on atmospheric and tectonic hazards.	Atmospheric hazards impact on people in certain areas. Greatest vulnerability in coastal areas with the tropics but away from the equator. Low pressure storm systems - Conditions needed for tropical storms to form – warm ocean water, low pressure, Coriolis' Force (force of the Earth spinning). Plate tectonic movement causes earthquakes, volcanoes and tsunami along boundaries. Similar events have very different impacts due to variation in vulnerability and capacity to manage the event. Comparison of event sin developed and developing countries.	Distribution of tropical storms (SA) Assess the significance of development in explaining the impact of contrasting tropical storms. (TA)
6	Megacities. The growth of world cities, including examples from India and China.	The distribution of the world's biggest cities has changed through time, with the largest cities now found in Asia and South America. The world is increasingly urban, driven by high rates of rural to urban migration. Cities are often unequal spaces with super rich areas and large slum populations. Megacities show huge opportunities but also significant challenges. Top down and bottom up development strategies can be used to improve quality of life and make cities more sustainable.	Changing locations of megacities. (SA) Impact of urban growth (PA) Evaluation of solutions, top down vs bottom up development. (TA)