Geography
Key Stage 3 Curriculum Map

Woolwich Polytechnic School for Boys

YEAR 7 CURRICULUM EXPECTATIONS

KEY KNOWLEDGE	KEY SKILLS
Throughout Year 7, students are introduced to the fundamental concepts of geography and develop an understanding of the interactions between people, places and environments at local, national and global scales. They explore geographical skills and mapwork, weather and climate systems, population change and demographic patterns, river landscapes, climate change and the growing global influence of China. Through these topics, students gain knowledge of physical and human processes, environmental challenges and the ways in which places are shaped by social, economic and environmental factors.	Throughout Year 7, students develop core geographical skills including map interpretation, data presentation, graph construction, fieldwork, pattern identification and evidence-based explanation. They learn to analyse geographic information from a range of sources, interpret maps and population data, investigate environmental processes and communicate geographical understanding through written explanations and decision-making activities.

YEAR 7

Geography
Key Stage 3 Curriculum Map

Woolwich Polytechnic School for Boys

	AUTUMN 1 Skills, maps and our local area	AUTUMN 2 Exploring Weather	SPRING 1 Population Pressures	SPRING 2 Rivers	SUMMER 1 Climate Change	SUMMER 2 Unstoppable China
KNOWING WHAT	Students are introduced to geography as a subject and begin developing the essential skills required to think and work as geographers. They learn how to interpret and use Ordnance Survey maps, including grid references, scale, contour lines and map symbols. Students develop their understanding of geographical description and explanation and learn how to present geographical data using a range of graphical techniques. Through investigating their local area, students begin to understand how geographical skills can be used to analyse places and environments.	Students investigate the Earth's atmosphere and hydrosphere, focusing on the water cycle and the processes that influence weather and climate. They examine the differences between weather and climate, the role of air pressure in generating weather patterns and the formation of clouds and rainfall. Students explore variations in weather across the United Kingdom and investigate the causes and impacts of weather hazards. Through microclimate fieldwork, they develop an understanding of how local conditions influence weather patterns.	Students explore population growth and change at local, national and global scales. They investigate the causes of population growth and consider how changing birth and death rates affect population size and structure. Students examine population pyramids and compare the characteristics and challenges of youthful and ageing populations. Through studying development and population trends, they develop an understanding of how demographic change can influence societies and economies.	Students investigate the processes that shape river landscapes, including weathering, erosion and transportation. They examine how rivers change from source to mouth and how different landforms are created along a river's course, including waterfalls, meanders and floodplains. Students explore the causes and impacts of river flooding and assess strategies used to manage flood risk. Practical investigations allow students to develop their understanding of infiltration and river processes.	Students investigate the causes of climate change and explore the evidence for changing global climates. They examine the social, economic and environmental impacts of climate change through the Maldives case study and consider how different communities may be affected in the future. Students evaluate mitigation and adaptation strategies and develop an understanding of the challenges associated with managing global environmental change.	Students investigate China as an emerging global power by examining its physical and human geography. They study China's climate, population distribution and political system before exploring the impacts of the One Child Policy and rapid economic growth. Students consider the environmental challenges created by industrialisation and urbanisation, including pollution, and evaluate China's future opportunities and challenges in an increasingly interconnected world.
KNOWING HOW	Students will be able to use Ordnance Survey maps accurately, interpret geographical data, construct and analyse graphs, describe spatial patterns and write explanations using geographical evidence and terminology.	Students will be able to collect and analyse weather data, interpret weather maps and climate graphs, explain atmospheric processes and use fieldwork evidence to investigate variations in local weather conditions.	Students will be able to interpret population pyramids, analyse demographic data, identify patterns of population change and explain the opportunities and challenges created by different population structures.	Students will be able to explain how river landforms develop, analyse the causes and effects of flooding, interpret geographical diagrams and maps, and evaluate the effectiveness of flood management strategies.	Students will be able to analyse climate data, interpret environmental evidence, assess the impacts of climate change at different scales and evaluate the effectiveness of adaptation and mitigation strategies.	Students will be able to interpret demographic and economic data, analyse spatial patterns, assess the impacts of development and population policies, and evaluate the opportunities and challenges associated with rapid economic growth.
PLANNED ASSESSMENT	4 & 6 figure grid references test Graph drawing Data analysis.					

YEAR 7

Geography
Key Stage 3 Curriculum Map

Woolwich Polytechnic School for Boys

YEAR 8 CURRICULUM EXPECTATIONS

KEY KNOWLEDGE	KEY SKILLS
Throughout Year 8, students deepen their understanding of the relationship between physical and human geography through the study of diverse environments, places and global challenges. They investigate extreme environments, coastal landscapes, urbanisation and the growth of cities, as well as the opportunities and challenges facing different regions of the world. Students develop their knowledge of Africa as a continent of contrasts and explore the Middle East as a region shaped by its physical geography, natural resources, migration, geopolitics and environmental change. Through a range of contemporary case studies, students gain a greater appreciation of global interdependence, sustainability and development.	Throughout Year 8, students build upon the geographical skills developed in Year 7 by interpreting a wider range of geographical data, maps and case studies. They learn how to analyse patterns and processes at local, regional and global scales, assess the impacts of environmental and human change, and evaluate different solutions to geographical challenges. Students develop their ability to use geographical evidence to support arguments, make decisions through decision-making exercises and communicate balanced geographical judgements using subject-specific vocabulary.

YEAR 8

Geography
Key Stage 3 Curriculum Map

Woolwich Polytechnic School for Boys

	AUTUMN 1 Extreme Environments	AUTUMN 2 UK Landscapes - Coasts	SPRING 1 Crowded Cities	SPRING 2 Africa - A Continent of Contrasts	SUMMER 1 The Middle East	SUMMER 2 The Middle East
KNOWING WHAT	Students investigate the world's major climate zones and biomes, exploring how climate influences the distribution of ecosystems across the globe. They examine the characteristics of hot desert and polar environments and consider the ways in which plants, animals and people have adapted to survive in some of the Earth's most challenging conditions. Students assess the opportunities provided by extreme environments, including tourism, resource extraction and scientific research, while also evaluating the environmental and social challenges associated with living and working in these regions.	Students explore how geological structure and coastal processes shape Britain's coastlines. They investigate the characteristics of different wave types and examine how weathering, erosion, transportation and deposition operate along the coast. Students study the formation of distinctive coastal landforms, including cliffs, caves, arches, stacks, beaches and spits, and assess the role of longshore drift in shaping coastal landscapes. The unit concludes with an evaluation of hard and soft engineering approaches to coastal management and consideration of the impact of climate change on coastal environments.	Students investigate the rapid growth of cities and the process of urbanisation at a global scale. They explore the development of megacities and examine the push and pull factors that influence migration to urban areas. Through the case study of Lagos, students assess the opportunities created by urban growth, including employment and economic development, as well as challenges such as housing shortages, congestion and environmental problems. Students also investigate how UK cities are becoming more sustainable through improvements in transport, housing and urban planning.	Students develop an understanding of Africa as a diverse and dynamic continent rather than a single place. They investigate Africa's physical geography, including major landforms, climate regions and biomes, and explore the environmental challenges facing the continent. Students examine the significance of Africa's natural resources and evaluate how colonialism has influenced patterns of development. The unit culminates in a study of Nigeria as an emerging regional power, considering its economic growth, opportunities and challenges within Africa and the wider world.	Students investigate the Middle East as a region of global significance shaped by its physical geography, strategic location and natural resources. They explore the distribution of major physical features and population centres before examining the importance of water and energy resources to economic development. Students consider patterns of migration and population change and investigate how historical events, empires, borders and religious influences have shaped contemporary geopolitics. Through the case study of Dubai, students examine how cities can become global centres of trade, tourism and investment. The unit concludes by exploring the environmental challenges facing the region, including water scarcity, climate change and sustainability.	
KNOWING HOW	Students will be able to interpret climate and biome maps, explain the relationship between climate and ecosystems, analyse adaptations to environmental conditions and evaluate the opportunities and challenges associated with extreme environments.	Students will be able to explain coastal processes and landform formation, analyse maps and photographs of coastal landscapes, assess the impacts of erosion and deposition and evaluate the effectiveness of different coastal management strategies.	Students will be able to interpret urban population data, analyse the causes and consequences of urban growth, compare challenges and opportunities in different cities and evaluate strategies used to improve urban sustainability.	Students will be able to interpret thematic maps, assess the influence of physical and human factors on development, analyse geographical evidence relating to inequality and development and challenge common misconceptions about places.	Students will be able to interpret physical and political maps, analyse the relationship between resources and development, assess the causes and impacts of migration, evaluate geopolitical issues using geographical evidence and make informed judgements about environmental and sustainability challenges within the region.	
PLANNED ASSESSMENT						

YEAR 8

Geography
Key Stage 3 Curriculum Map

Woolwich Polytechnic School for Boys

YEAR 9 CURRICULUM EXPECTATIONS

KEY KNOWLEDGE	KEY SKILLS
Throughout Year 9, students develop a deeper understanding of the physical and human processes that shape our world whilst building foundations for GCSE Geography. They investigate global development and inequality, coastal landscapes and processes, tectonic hazards, resource management and sustainability, and ecosystems and biomes. Students explore how people interact with environments at a range of scales and examine contemporary global challenges including poverty, natural hazards, resource security and environmental sustainability. Through a variety of case studies, students gain a more sophisticated understanding of the interconnected nature of geographical issues and the opportunities and challenges facing different places around the world.	Throughout Year 9, students strengthen their ability to think critically and work independently as geographers. They develop skills in interpreting a wide range of geographical data, including maps, graphs, photographs and statistical information, and learn to apply geographical concepts to real-world issues. Students practise analysing patterns, explaining physical and human processes, evaluating management strategies and making evidence-based judgements. They also develop confidence in extended writing, decision-making and using case study evidence to construct balanced geographical arguments.

YEAR 9

Geography
Key Stage 3 Curriculum Map

Woolwich Polytechnic School for Boys

	AUTUMN 1 Our Unequal World	AUTUMN 2 Cool Coasts	SPRING 1 Tectonic Hazards	SPRING 2 Resource Management and Sustainability	SUMMER 1 The Living World	SUMMER 2 The Living World
KNOWING WHAT	Students investigate global patterns of development and inequality, exploring why standards of living vary between countries and regions. They examine a range of development indicators and indices used to measure quality of life and economic progress. Students consider the causes of the development gap and explore how factors such as wealth, education, health and access to resources influence development. The unit concludes with an evaluation of strategies used to reduce inequalities and support sustainable development across the world.	Students investigate the geological and physical processes that shape coastal landscapes. They examine the characteristics of different wave types and study the processes of weathering, erosion, transportation and deposition operating along coastlines. Students explore how these processes create distinctive landforms such as headlands, bays, caves, arches, stacks, beaches and spits. The unit also considers the challenges of coastal erosion and flooding, alongside the role of hard and soft engineering in managing coastlines in a sustainable way.	Students investigate the dynamic nature of the Earth's crust and the processes responsible for tectonic activity. They explore the theory of plate tectonics and examine how different plate boundaries generate earthquakes and volcanic eruptions. Through contrasting case studies in countries with differing levels of development, students investigate the impacts of tectonic hazards and assess the effectiveness of management, prediction, preparation and response strategies. The unit develops students' understanding of risk, vulnerability and resilience in hazard-prone areas.	Students investigate the growing global demand for resources and the challenges associated with managing them sustainably. They examine the provision of food, water and energy in the United Kingdom and consider how changing populations and lifestyles affect resource consumption. Students explore issues surrounding global energy security and evaluate strategies that can be used to increase resource availability and sustainability. The unit encourages students to consider the importance of balancing economic development with environmental protection.	Students investigate ecosystems and biomes at a range of scales, exploring how climate influences the distribution of the world's major ecosystems. They examine the characteristics of small-scale ecosystems and develop an understanding of food chains, food webs and ecological interdependence. Students study the opportunities and challenges associated with hot and cold environments and investigate the causes and consequences of desertification. The unit also explores strategies used to manage environmental change and promote sustainability in fragile ecosystems.	
KNOWING HOW	Students will be able to interpret development data and indices, compare levels of development between countries, identify patterns of global inequality and evaluate strategies designed to reduce the development gap.	Students will be able to explain the formation of coastal landforms, analyse the influence of geological and physical processes on coastlines, interpret maps and photographs of coastal environments and evaluate coastal management strategies.	Students will be able to interpret tectonic hazard maps, explain the processes that cause earthquakes and volcanic eruptions, compare the impacts of hazards in different countries and evaluate strategies used to reduce risk and manage tectonic events.	Students will be able to analyse resource-use data, identify factors affecting resource security, assess the impacts of resource shortages and evaluate sustainable approaches to managing food, water and energy resources.	Students will be able to interpret biome distribution maps, explain ecosystem interactions, analyse environmental challenges affecting different biomes and evaluate strategies used to manage fragile environments sustainably.	
PLANNED ASSESSMENT						

YEAR 9