

<u>Timeline</u>	<u>Topic</u>	<u>Key concepts and knowledge</u>	<u>Skills development</u>	<u>Rationale</u>
17 lessons	Russia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What are the key features of the site and situation of Russia? • How can latitude explain the distribution of world biomes? • What are Russia’s main biomes? • What is the climate of the Taiga biome like? • How have plants adapted to survive in the Taiga biome? • How does the structure of the Earth determine the location of tectonic hazards? • How do convection currents drive tectonic movement? • Why is the Kamchatka peninsula tectonically active? • What are the characteristics of composite volcanoes? • What is the landscape of Lake Baikal like? • What is the role of lakes and rivers in the Hydrological cycle? • How can energy resources be classified? • What are the costs and benefits of oil and gas supplies in Russia? • How have oil and gas led to conflict in the Arctic Ocean? • What is NATO and how effective is it? • What are the causes and consequences of the Russia-Ukraine conflict? • How does physical geography affect population distribution? • Who are the BRIC countries and how does Russia compare to the others? • What does it mean to be a global superpower? 	<p style="text-align: center;">Map skills (Use of Atlas maps) Use and interpretation of bar charts. Use and interpretation of diagrams Independent research skills Use and interpretation of data showing variation of GDP. Use and interpretation of satellite images.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><u>British values</u> Rule of law Democracy Tolerance of different cultures and religions Mutual respect Individual liberty.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><u>Employability skills</u> Self-management Informed Numeracy Communication Digital skills</p>	<p>We are learning about the Russia because of its varied physical and human Geography. Russia is one of the BRIC countries and is rapidly developing. Russia also holds large reserves of oil and gas which has shaped its relationships with other countries. Russia also holds a unique position in the World spanning both Europe and Asia.</p> <p>Learning in this unit will build on student’s knowledge from year 7 including site, biomes, adaptation, tectonics, rivers and development.</p>

18 lessons	Africa	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What are the key features of the site and situation of the continent of Africa. • Where is the River Nile? • How does erosion contribute to the formation of river landforms? • How does deposition contribute to the formation of river landforms? • How are coastal landscapes in Africa used by humans? • How has erosion contributed to the formation of coastal landforms? • What is the Sahara desert biome like? • What is desertification and how can it be addressed? • What is the Great Rift Valley and how was it formed? • How do levels of development vary within Africa? • How has development in Ghana been affected by colonisation? • How do past colonial powers continue to influence countries in Africa today? • How can aid address development in Africa today? • How has conflict led to international migration from some African countries? • How is Africa linked to other continents through trade? • How do megacities in Africa compare to megacities in other continents? 	<p style="text-align: center;">Map skills (Use of Atlas maps) Use and interpretation of bar charts. Use and interpretation of diagrams Independent research skills Use and interpretation of data showing variation of GDP. Use and interpretation of satellite images.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><u>British values</u> Rule of law Democracy Tolerance of different cultures and religions Mutual respect Individual liberty.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><u>Employability skills</u> Self-management Informed Numeracy Communication Digital skills</p>	<p>We are learning about the continent of Africa because of its varied physical and human Geography including the largest hot desert on Earth (the Sahara). 16% of all the people in the World live in this continent. Development in many African countries has been affected by colonial rule by countries including Britain and the impacts of the global slave trade.</p> <p>Learning in this unit will build on students' knowledge from year 7 and earlier in Year 8 including describing site, river landforms, biomes, tectonics, development and urban growth.</p>
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<p>14 lessons</p>	<p>The Middle East</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What are the key features of the site and situation of the Middle East? • What are the key physical features of the Middle East? • How do the biomes in the Middle East compare to each other? • How has tectonic movement led to the formation of Fold Mountains (for example the ones found in the Middle East)? • How has sedimentary rock led to the formation of different landscapes in the Middle East? • How are global oil supplies distributed? • What are the advantages and disadvantages of oil production in the Middle East? • What are the environmental impacts of plastic production? • How has conflict led to migration from the Middle East? • What is life like for women in Iran? • Why is Qatar a controversial venue for the 2022 World cup? • What are the potential positives and negatives of the Qatar world cup? 	<p>Map skills (Use of Atlas maps) Use and interpretation of climate graphs Use and interpretation of diagrams Independent research skills</p> <p><u>British values</u> Rule of law Democracy Tolerance of different cultures and religions Mutual respect Individual liberty.</p> <p><u>Employability skills</u> Self-management Informed Numeracy Communication Digital skills</p>	<p>We are learning about the Middle East because it sits in a unique region where Asia, Europe and Africa join. Actions taken and decisions made in the Middle East have worldwide impacts. The regions unique physical geography has resulted in a range of different landscapes.</p> <p>Learning in this unit will build on students' knowledge from year 7 and earlier in Year 8 including describing site, biomes, tectonics, energy, conflict and migration.</p>
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	Biomes, weather and climate	Rivers, coasts and glaciation	Tectonics and geology
7	<p>Definition of ‘ecosystem’ and named examples</p> <p>Definition of ‘biome’</p> <p>Where the World’s main biomes are located.</p> <p>The climate of the tropical rainforest biome. (temperature and rainfall)</p> <p>How high rainfall has led to a unique structure in the Tropical Rainforest</p> <p>How the Lion Tailed Macaque has adapted to thrive in the tropical rainforest.</p> <p>The evidence for global warming</p> <p>The Human causes of global warming (CO2)</p> <p>The impacts of global warming</p> <p>How temperature and precipitation are measured</p> <p>How geographical information on weather is presented on a climate graph</p> <p>Where tropical cyclones form</p> <p>The impacts of tropical cyclones (Cyclone Fani)</p>	<p>What the long profile of a river looks like.</p> <p>Identification of river landforms found in the upper, middle and lower course (source, waterfalls, v-shaped valleys, meanders, flood plains, deltas, mouth)</p> <p>How the height above sea level of a river changes from source to mouth.</p> <p>How the width of the river changes from source to mouth.</p> <p>Human uses of rivers (The River Ganges)</p> <p>Definition and recognition of a glacier</p> <p>How glaciers have shaped our land in the past (UK – Lake District)</p> <p>Identification of glacial landforms (U shaped valleys, Corries, Arêtes, Peaks)</p>	<p>Volcanoes and earthquakes happen at tectonic plate boundaries.</p> <p>Impacts of tectonic hazards. (China earthquake)</p> <p>How the Richter scale is used to measure the impact of earthquakes.</p> <p>Rock types (igneous, metamorphic, and sedimentary.)</p> <p>Mountains are found in certain locations around the globe.</p> <p>The formation of sedimentary rock including limestone.</p> <p>The features of limestone landscapes including sink holes, resurgences, caves and limestone pavements. (China and UK (Malham)).</p>
8	<p>How latitude influences the location of the Worlds biomes.</p> <p>How atmospheric circulation influenced the location of dry biomes (Arabian desert)</p> <p>The climate of the taiga biome.</p> <p>Soils in the Taiga are thin and nutrient poor.</p> <p>Plant adaptations (including to the taiga biome (Reindeer moss))</p>	<p>How water is transported through the hydrological cycle and Lake Baikal as a freshwater store.</p> <p>How erosion leads to the formation of waterfalls (weak rock Vs hard rock.</p> <p>Formation of Iguazu falls)</p> <p>How erosion and deposition leads to the formation of meanders and ox bow lakes (The River Nile)</p>	<p>The structure of the Earth (inner core, outer core, mantle crust including temperature and physical state)</p> <p>How convection currents are the drivers of tectonic plate movement.</p> <p>The Pacific Ring of Fire is a tectonically significant location.</p>

	<p>The resources humans take from biomes (softwood from the Taiga) How we, as individuals, contribute to the enhanced greenhouse effect How global warming has affected biomes (desertification in Sub-Saharan Africa) How humans can manage desertification (The Great green wall) How the temperate grassland, desert and semi desert biomes compare (climate, vegetation, animals). How Hadley cells lead to the formation of deserts in the Middle East.</p>	<p>How deposition leads to the formation of deltas (Nile delta) Rivers, coasts and glaciers all erode. How erosion takes place (abrasion) How coastal landscapes can vary (Coastlines of Africa) How coastal erosion can lead to the formation of arches, stacks and stumps on headlands.</p>	<p>How tectonic plates move at a converging plate boundary. (The Kamchatka peninsula Russia) Composite volcanoes are a feature of converging plate boundaries. Main characteristics of composite volcanoes. How tectonic plates move at diverging plate boundaries. (The great Rift Valley, Africa) The formation of igneous rocks including Basalt and Granite Mountains are formed by the movement of tectonic plates. Landscapes formed by sedimentary rocks.</p>
<p>9</p>	<p>How altitude and soil type have played a role in biome distribution How the biosphere regulates the atmosphere How nutrients move round in a cycle. How nutrient cycling varies in contrasting biomes (Taiga and the TRF) The main threats to TRF and taiga biomes (deforestation, commercial agriculture, urbanisation, climate change) How humans can manage threats to biomes (CITES and REDD, national parks) The role of methane in the enhanced greenhouse effect.</p>	<p>How physical factors can affect storm hydrographs (geology and slopes) How high rainfall can lead to river floods. The impacts of river floods on people (New York 2021). How the exploitation of energy resources can lead to the pollution of river systems in Canada’s Taiga forest.</p>	<p>How geology can affect the likelihood of a river flooding (impermeable rocks Vs permeable rocks) How access to energy resources is affected by geology. How geology can influence the location of biomes locally (Eg alkaline soil in limestone areas eg Malham)</p>

	<p>The role of deforestation in the enhanced greenhouse effect. The impact of climate change on tropical rainforest biomes The impact of climate change on taiga biomes?</p>		
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