

Curriculum Map: Year 13 Subject Geography Teacher 2 - Human Geography

Topic	Key Knowledge What will all students KNOW by the end of the topic?	Key Skills What key skills will be learnt/developed by the end of the topic? What will all students be able to DO by the end of the topic?	Assessment Opportunities What are the key pieces of assessment? How will students be assessed?
NEA	The independent investigation may relate to human or physical geography or it may integrate them. • be based on a question or issue defined and developed by the student individually to address aims, questions and/or hypotheses relating to any of the compulsory or optional content • incorporate field data and/or evidence from field investigations, collected individually or in groups • draw on the student's own research, including their own field data and, if relevant, secondary data sourced by the student • require the student independently to contextualise, analyse and summarise findings and data • involve the individual drawing of conclusions and their communication by means of extended writing and the presentation of relevant data.	Varied depending on choice of topic	Final piece is assessed in line with exam board rules
Superpowers	Superpowers can be developed by a number of characteristics. The pattern of dominance has changed over time.	(Constructing power indexes using complex data sets, including ranking and scaling. (Mapping past, present and future spheres of influence and alliances using world maps.	Assessed question every 2 weeks

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	 Superpowers and emerging superpowers have 	graphs of world trade growth using linear and	
	a very significant impact on the global economy,	logarithmic scales.	
	global politics and the environment.	Mapping emissions and resource consumption using	
	 The spheres of influence between these 	proportional symbols.	
	powers are frequently contested, resulting in	Plotting the changing location of the world's economic	
	geopolitical implications.	centre of gravity on world maps.	
		Analysing future gross domestic product (GDP) using	
		data from different sources.	
Migration	 Globalisation involves movements of capital, 	Use of flow lines on global maps showing flows, both	Assessed question every 2 weeks
	goods and people. Tensions can result between	the direction and number of migrants between global	
	the logic of globalisation, with its growing levels of	regions.	
	environmental, social and economic	Interpreting oral accounts from migrants to	
	interdependence among people, economies and	investigate the cause of migration.	
	nation states and the traditional definitions of	Interpreting a range of opinions on the contribution of	
	national sovereignty and territorial integrity.	migrants to the culture and social life of two	
	 International migration not only changes the 	contrasting nations.	
	ethnic composition of populations but also	Interpreting a range of opinions on the contribution of	
	changes attitudes to national identity. At the same	migrants to the culture and	
	time, nationalist movements have grown in some	social life of two contrasting nations.	
	places challenging dominant models of economic	Use of divided bar graphs to compare the ethnic	
	change and redefining ideas of national identity.	diversity of countries.	
	 Global governance has developed to manage a 	Comparison of global maps of languages and colonial	
	·	histories to analyse relationships between them	
	number of common global issues (environmental,	(Anglophone, Francophone and Lusophone).	
	social, political and economic) and has a mixed		
	record in its success in dealing with them.		
	Promoted growth and political stability for some		
	people in some places whilst not benefiting		
	others.		
	 Unequal power relations have tended to lead to 		
	unequal environmental, social and economic		
	outcomes.		
Final exams			