

# Key Stage 5 Geography – Year 12/13



## Topic 1a: Global Connections (Migration)

- This topic allows learners to explore the processes and flows that occur at the global level, and the ways in which these influence people, places and institutions.
- The complexities of migration is explored at a variety of different spatial scales such as local, national, regional and global.
- We explore the complex reasons behind a variety of different types of migration such as rural-urban, north to north, south to north, intraregional, interregional migration etc.
- We look at global patterns of migration and explore some of the policies behind these patterns.
- The topic has a critical emphasis on the impact of migration on people and society. We explore this by having an in-depth look at countries such as Brazil (EDC), USA (AC) and Laos (LIDC).

- This topic explores the concept of human rights by investigating the UN declaration of human rights.
- We look at various human rights issues such as gender inequality, forced displacement and other issues. By doing this, we look at the causes, consequences and global governance management strategies of these issues.
- We look at current issues such as human rights violations in Syria stemming from the civil war, human rights violations in Afghanistan, gender inequality issues in India and other regions around the world.
- The study enables learners to gain an understanding of the way in which people's lives are affected by global and regional issues.



## Topic 1b: Global Connections (Human Rights)



## Topic 2: Changing Spaces Making Places

- This topic explores how people are at the heart of places, living their lives, forming attachments and making connections.
- Places are dynamic, multi-layered and the history and culture of a nation can be found in its buildings, public spaces and towns and cities.
- Our environment is explored including a wide variety of places from rural to urban, small streets to megacities.
- We explore the concept of space vs place by investigating how places are connected to other places by the forces of globalisation.
- We look at the concept of place and space at various spatial scales and how shifting flows of people, money and resources are shaping these places.
- The place specific areas explored in this topic are Birmingham (UK), Cornwall (UK), Indonesia, California, London and Lymington (UK).

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## Topic 3: Coastal Landscapes

- This topic introduces learners to the integrated study of Earth surface processes, landforms and resultant landscapes within the conceptual framework of a systems approach.
- An understanding of Earth surface processes, together with their associated transfers of energy and movements of materials underpins the landscape systems topic.
- We specifically look at coastal landscapes and how it can be viewed as a system. Through this, we investigate how the coastal landscape system is comprised of inputs, processes and outputs. We look at how coastal landforms are also formed.
- We also look at how coastal landforms evolve over time as climate changes.
- The influence of human activity is also considered. Our place specific areas entail New Zealand, Sandbanks, Holderness, Nile Delta etc.

- This topic is introduced by exploring how water and carbon support life on Earth, utilised by flora, fauna and humans.
- Water and carbon are cycled between the land, oceans and atmosphere in open and closed systems, the processes within these cycles are inter-related.
- Forests, soils, oceans and the atmosphere all store carbon and yet they are threatened and altered by human activity. This will be examined in detail through the Tropical rainforest (The Amazon and Maderia Basin) and the Arctic tundra (The Alaskan Arctic – Arctic North Shore) case studies as well as at a global scale.
- Physical changes in these cycles occur over time, from seconds to millions of years, and these changes can be seen at a range of scales, from individual plants or trees to vast ecosystems. Therefore, this topic explores the need for global and national solutions to protect 'Earth's life support systems'.



## Topic 4: Earth's Life Support System



## NEA Investigation: Coursework

- This is an independent scientific investigation that students undertake that is worth 20% of their A-level. This is comprised of a fieldtrip residential that underpins the planning of this investigation.
- Students construct their own investigation title for their chosen location. In doing so, they will create a report around sections such as Introduction, Literature review, Methodology, data presentation/results, data analysis, conclusion and evaluation.
- The independent investigation may relate to any aspect of the specification.
- It is a written report with a recommended length of between 3000 and 4000 words.

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## Topic 5: Future of Food

- Food is both a celebrated and contested issue. It is predicted that 805 million people go to bed hungry each night, while others consume and waste far more than their fair share.
- Across the planet food security varies both within and between countries at all levels of the development spectrum.
- This topic explores the spatial patterns and complex causes of food security, from the physical influences on food systems and how humans create and exacerbate food security issues.
- Learners will investigate the impacts of food systems on people and the environment before considering management strategies at a range of scales, including an in-depth case study of one country's efforts to improve food security.
- These place specific case studies revolve around India (physical factors and human factors causing issues with food security), The Sahel (Drylands), The Arctic (extreme environment), China (Steppe), Kenya, USA (The Bronx), Cuba, UK and Tanzania.

- Diseases do not discriminate who becomes infected or develops symptoms. Diseases can be communicable and noncommunicable and a number of physical and human factors affect an individual's and a community's susceptibility to the risk.
- The global nature of some diseases in terms of their geographical spread and scale has encouraged international efforts to combat them.
- The causes of disease are often complex and the impacts even more so especially when dealing with these at epidemic and pandemic levels.
- Continued research into diseases and developments in pharmaceuticals and 'our' understanding of diseases offers opportunities to combat diseases, however unequal access to drugs and information has implications for communities and countries.
- We investigate how natural hazards can influence the outbreak and spread of disease (Eg. Monsoon in Bangladesh).
- We investigate the link between air pollution and incidences of cancer etc. This is in the context of India.
- We look at the issues around Malaria and Cancer in Ethiopia and the UK. We also look at the issue of Cholera in Haiti.
- The debate around whether diseases can be fully eradicated is the concluding point of this topic. We look at TNCs like GlaxoSmithKline and medicinal plants such as the rosy periwinkle in exploring this.



## Topic 6: Disease Dilemmas