

KS5 Curriculum Mapping 2026-27

Geography							
		Term1		Term2		Term3	
		Term 1.1	Term 1.2	Term 2.1	Term 2.2	Term 3.1	Term 3.2
12	Concept/ Theme	Globalisation & The Water Cycle & Water insecurity			Coastal Landscapes & change & Diverse Places		
	Knowledge	Globalisation looks at <i>global interdependence and the impact this has on business and people</i>. It examines the inequalities that exist at a country and global level. It looks closely at the key players involved in globalisation such as the World Bank, the IMF and International monetary fund. Issues explored include the causes of globalisation and why has it accelerated in recent decades, impacts of globalisation for countries, different groups of people and cultures and the consequences of globalisation for global development and how different players respond to its challenges. The Water Cycle looks at <i>the importance of water on the planet</i>. The water cycle operates on different scales and short and long-term timescales. It examines the circulation of water on the land, in the oceans and in the cryosphere. The topic begins to examine the reasons and consequences behind water insecurity and the management strategies that can be put into place to ease this problem. The topic explores the processes operating within the hydrological cycle from global to local scale, the factors that influence the hydrological system over short- and long-term timescales and how water insecurity occurs and why it is becoming such a global issue in the 21st century.			Coastal Landscapes & change considers how coastal landscapes develop due to the interaction of winds, waves and currents, as well as through the contribution of both terrestrial and offshore sources of sediment. These flows of energy and variations in sediment budgets interact with the prevailing geological and lithological characteristics of the coast to operate as coastal systems and produce distinctive coastal landscapes, including those in rocky, sandy and estuarine coastlines. These landscapes are increasingly threatened from physical processes and human activities, and there is a need for holistic and sustainable management of these areas in all the world’s coasts. Studies include examples of landscapes from inside and outside the UK. In Diverse Places, pupils become experts on their local area (Saltaire) and a contrasting local place (Manningham). The topic considers the changing nature of places and how they vary demographically and culturally. It examines the processes that create and intensify social inequalities both between and within local areas. Variations in past and present connections lead to varied lived experiences. Pupils will look at places where they live and understand the context of this place on the local, national and international scale. The Non-Examined Assessment is a piece of coursework that between 3000-4000 words and is worth 20% of the assessment in the A Level. It is introduced in Term 3 of Year 12 and looks at the investigation process from start to finish. The focus is on one element of the specification, chosen by the pupil and must include both human and physical elements. It involves data collection, data interpretation – analysis and conclusions, evaluative techniques, and secondary data research.		
13	Concept/ Theme	Superpowers & The Carbon Cycle & Energy security			Tectonic Processes & Hazards & Migration, Identity & Sovereignty		
	Knowledge	Superpowers considers <i>the world dominance of particular countries</i>. and how this has changed over time. In the 21st Century, as China and India are developing, they are becoming threats to the current superpowers. These superpowers have a large influence on the global economy, global politics and the environment. The spheres of influence of these superpowers are often contested and result in implications for the countries involved. The topic explores superpowers characteristics and how have they changed. The Carbon Cycle examines the importance of carbon stores and fluxes and why this has an impact on physical and human processes. The topic explores how the carbon cycle operates to maintain planetary health, our reliance on fossil fuels and how it affects the changes of carbon stores and how this has contributed to anthropogenic carbon emissions, what the consequences are for people and the environment of our increasing demand for energy and how the carbon and water cycles link to the global climate system.			Tectonics looks at the processes that pose a large risk to many parts of the world. This topic addresses why some locations are more at risk from tectonic hazards, why some tectonic hazards develop into disasters and how successful the management of tectonic hazards and disasters is. Migration, Identity & Sovereignty considers <i>the influence of various nations and global organisations in today’s world</i> and the tensions that occur with growing levels of environmental, social and economic interdependence among people, economies and nation states. There are contested ideas surrounding traditional ideas of national sovereignty and territorial integrity. This unit examines the impact of international migration and different attitudes to national identity. It looks at the challenges of nationalist movements and the conflict between protectionist policies and a wider-global view.		
Extra curricular		Year 12: Local fieldtrip to Manningham & Saltaire				Year 12: Three day residential to the Holderness Coast	