

THE GEOGRAPHY DEPARTMENT-MANDALA



- * Each unit studied has interleaving and spaced learning throughout.
- * The earth is often studied at a Higher Education level by splitting it into the 6 areas of the Mandala; Biosphere, Atmosphere, Lithosphere, Hydrosphere, Anthropoe and Issues.
- Our SOW's and curriculum maps link all the 6 areas together- which are taught at each key stage.
- * The common threads of sustainability, stewardship, humanity, equality, inter-relationships are interwoven in each topic and through the years as pupils progress.
- Each key stage is given a title- KS3- Global Adventurers, KS4- Global Explorers; KS5- Global Expeditioners.
- In delivering the units we adopt an explore element to pupils geography studiesencouraging pupils to have a thirst for wanting to know more about the world they live in and the role/ responsibility they have in that.

THE BIOSPHERE THE GLOBAL ECOSYSTEM

The study of all living beings and their habitats.



<u>Global Adventurers</u>	<u>Global Explorers</u>	<u>Global Expeditioners</u>
<u>(KS3)</u>	<u>(KS4)</u>	<u>(KS5)</u>
 My Personal Geography Local environment Global Superpower Forests of China and pandas. Fragile Geography Antarctica Global Geography The African Equatorial Rainforest, savanna and desert- climate, vegetation and animal adaptations. Fragile Geography The Brazilian Rainforest 	 Landscapes and Physical Processes- Coastal environments- ecosystems- sand dunes and salt marshes. Environmental challenges of cities and rural areas- impacts to the countryside, greenfield locations and sustainable living. Drainage basins- the role of vegetation in flood prevention Tectonic Landscapes and hazards- environmental effects of eruptions and earthquakes. Weather, climate and ecosystems; whole unit with climate change; biomes, use of ecosystems. Environmental challenges- consumerism and eco tourism. 	 Changing Places- Endogenous and exogenous factors of places/ physical geography of a place. Hazards The impacts of natural disasters on the local and global ecosystem. Coasts- coastal ecosystems. Carbon and Water- the role of theses elements in the global ecosystem. Urban Areas- urban greening and sustainability. Global Governance- issues of Antarctica protection.

THE ATMOSPHERE

The study of the outer layer of the planet from the land surface extending into space.



Global Adventurers (KS3)Global Explorers (KS4)Global Explorers (KS4)* My Personal Geography * Local environment* Landscapes and physical processes- coasts The role of the atmosphere in wave formation and weathering.Changing places- i< climate and sense of the rural- urban continuum- the impact of wind farms and the issues in rural areas.Changing places- i< climate and sense of wind farms and the issues in rural areas.* Climate change; causes, effects and solutions. * Global Geography * African climates and role of the ITCZ.* Landscapes and physical processes- Rivers. The water cycle and its role in river processes, features and flooding.Changing places- i	editioners
 Local environment Global Superpower Forests of China and the impact of air pollution. Geography Futures Climate change; causes, effects and solutions. Global Geography The rural- urban continuum- the impact of wind farms and the issues in rural areas. Landscapes and physical processes- Rivers. The water cycle and its role in river 	
 Dangerous Geography The causes, effects and management of tropical storms. Global Issues Fossil fuels and impact on the environment. Tectonic Landscapes and hazards- the impact of volcanic eruptions on he atmosphere. Tectonic Landscapes and hazards- the impact of volcanic eruptions on he atmosphere. Meather patterns and processes- whole unit, with direct links to ecosystems and 	e of place. of volcanic <u>bical storms</u> tween the sea ere. ater- <u>the</u> role of theses movement mosphere. problems in
environmental challenges- climate change. air quality.	

Global Governance-the global sharing of air space.

THE LITHOSPHERE

The study of the creation of the earth from the 'Big Bang' to current day position of all land and sea and the active tectonic processes resulting in volcanic eruptions and earthquakes



<u>Global Adventurers</u> <u>(KS3)</u>	<u>Global Explorers</u> <u>(KS4)</u>	<u>Global Expeditioners</u> <u>(KS5)</u>
 Dangerous Geography- volcanoes and earthquakes Global Geography- African landscapes- relevant to some countries. 	 Landscapes and Physical Processes- coasts and rivers effects of geology on the features and landforms. Distinctive Landscapes- origin of Britain, Tees- Exe Line divide between upland and lowland. Tectonic Landscapes and Hazards- whole unit. Weather patterns, processes and ecosystems: Drainage of water and effects of relief on climate, drought. 	 Hazards- whole unit on plate tectonics, volcanoes and earthquakes. Changing Places- the geology and relief of a place- endogenous factor. Coasts- coastal geology. Carbon and Water- the relief of the land and its effects on carbon and water cycle. Urban Areas- the site of settlements and historical functions.

 Global Governance- the difference in natural resources across the globe.

THE HYDROSPHERE

levels.

The study of the global water cycle and the water bodies of the planet; seas, oceans, rivers, lakes and glaciers.



supply. Global Governance- issues of sea and ocean ownership.

THE ANTHROPOCENE

This is the study of the new name given to the 'Holocene' geological period we live in. It is the study of how humans have had such a significant impact on the planet and its natural systems.



Global Adventruers (KS3)

- My Personal Geography- carbon footprints, environmental survey.
- Global Superpower- China- impact of humans growth of industry on resources
- Geography Futures- whole unit- climate change, causes, effects and solutions.
- Fragile Geography- how our actions have a global impact in Antarctica.
- Liverpool Fieldwork- impact of humans on their local area- regeneration schemes.
- Global Geography- inequalities in quality of life, indigenous populations
- ✤ Brazil, China- effects of deforestation.

Global Explorers (KS4)

- Landscapes and Physical Processeshumans manage coastal systems.
- Urban Issues in contrasting global cities- the problems and solutions of megacities.
- Rural- urban continuum in UK-
- Landscapes and physical processes- humans managing flooding and causes
- Measuring global inequalities
- Weather patterns and processeswater supply and climate change.
- Ecosystem and environmental challenges- the whole unit.

Global Expeditioners (KS5)

- Changing Placesenvironmental issues and its impact of place perception over time.
- Hazards- human causes of natural diastases- topical storms and wildfires.
- Coasts- human conflicts with coastal areas.
- Carbon and Water- the human impacts to these natural cycles.
- Urban Areas- pressures created by increasing population in urban areas and rural depletion.
- Global Governance- issues of conflict in managing global resources across nations.

ISSUES- ESSENTIALLY THE PURPOSE OF STUDYING ALL UNITS



This is the study of the current issues affecting all who live on the planet; from climate change to habitat destruction, poverty and inequality.

	<u>Global Adventurers</u> <u>(KS3)</u>		<u>Global Explorers</u> <u>(KS4)</u>		<u>Global Expeditioners</u> <u>(KS5)</u>
*	My Personal Geography- introducing the idea of stewardship.	*	Landscapes and Physical Processes- the UK coastal regions at risk from erosion, sea level rise and flooding.	*	Changing Places- how agents of change have impacted on place perception.
*	Global Superpower- How china is Interdependent with the world.	*	Urban Issues in contrasting global cities- the increasing gap between poverty and wealth in cities.	*	Hazards- why are places become more at risk of natural disasters and is there a common approach
*	Geography Futures- whole unit- climate change, causes, effects and solutions.	*	Rural- urban continuum in UK- political issues facing UK urban areas- what will the UK be in 10 years time? Increasing ageing population, loss of greenbelt, lack	*	to management? Coasts - Increasing hazards of living on the coast.
*	Fragile Geography- how our actions have a global impact in Antarctica.	*	of housing. Landscapes and physical processes- Increasing river flood risk in the UK.	*	Carbon and Water- the changes to these cycles and future concerns and impacts on the
*	Global Geography_whole unit; inequalities in quality of life, indigenous populations and the loss of a culture or	* *	Measuring global inequalities- <u>analysis of why there</u> is such a gap between poor and rich in countries and globally, including the role of trade and MNC's. Weather patterns and processes- the inequalities in	*	planer. Urban Areas- managing current and future pressures in urban areas.
*	commodification of a culture.The causes and effects of thegap between rich and poor.Brazil- effects of deforestation-nationally and globally.	*	water supply and the threats to people- drought. Ecosystem and environmental challenges- the loss of species and 'lungs of with world' with consumerism.	*	Global Governance- how conflicts arise from an unequal power struggle of resources, trade and nations.