Geography A Level | Key Stage 5 Curriculum Plan | Year 12

Exam Board:	*Edexcel*
Qualification:	*9GE0*
Assessment Information:	*3 exams all 2 hr 15 min*
Link to official specification	

Department Information:

The A Level Geography classes follow the Edexcel specification, which adopts an enquiry-based approach to deepen students' understanding of diverse geographical concepts, places, and processes. Core themes balance contemporary and traditional aspects of both human and physical geography. The curriculum includes units on ***coastal landscapes, tectonic processes, globalisation, regeneration, superpowers and human rights****, among others. Students also explore* ***environmental challenges*** *such as climate change and resource management in topics on the water and carbon. Fieldwork skills are developed through trips to Somerset FSC Nettlecombe Court and participation in the Student Hazard Conference in London, enhancing their practical experience and understanding of real-world applications.*

ACHIEVE in the curriculum:

The Geography Department at Furze Platt fosters excellence by encouraging students to be ambitious, collaborative, and happy. It promotes integrity through ethical practices and environmental respect, while teaching endurance and versatility to navigate challenges. This holistic approach prepares students to achieve their best in both academics and life.

Curriculum Aims & Intent:

The A Level Geography curriculum at Furze Platt aims to deepen students' understanding of complex physical and human geography, enhancing their critical thinking and analytical skills. It emphasizes connections to real-world issues and global challenges, encouraging the application of geographical tools and data analysis. This course prepares students for higher education and fosters informed, active citizenship.

Resources:

All lessons and resources are found in the Geography A Level resources.

How we keep parents informed:

Year 12 - Progress reports are published 4 times per year, in October, November and February, with a face-to-face parents' evening in November. Parental conversations as and when appropriate

How parents can help their child:

Parents can support their child's A Level Geography preparation by encouraging curiosity about geographical topics and discussing current events. Providing resources like books and documentaries can deepen understanding. Promoting critical thinking through discussions, helping with study habits, and facilitating fieldwork opportunities are also beneficial. Additionally, assisting with organization, communicating with teachers, and encouraging collaborative study can enhance their readiness for the course.

What we study and when:					
Term	**Unit, Topic Or Summary Of Work Covered**	**Knowledge, Understanding & Skills Developed**	**ACHIEVE / Personal Development Focus**	**How The Work Is Assessed**	**Careers Links**
1 and 2 Human	Topic 3: Globalisation	Globalisation aims to help students understand the processes and impacts of global interconnectedness. The intent is to explore how economic, cultural, political, and technological factors contribute to globalisation and how these changes affect societies, environments, and economies around the world. Students examine the benefits and challenges of globalisation, such as increased trade, cultural exchange, and economic growth, alongside issues like inequality, environmental degradation, and the loss of local cultures. The topic encourages critical thinking about the implications of globalisation for different regions and the role of various actors, including governments, multinational corporations, and non-governmental organizations. Ultimately, this topic equips students with the analytical tools to assess globalisation's complex impacts and to engage with ongoing debates about its future.	See info above	End of chapter Assessments, in class essay questions and exam practice questions.	Careers related to A Level globalisation encompass a wide range of fields, including international business, economics, sociology, and global governance. Professionals in international business develop strategies to navigate global markets, manage cross-border operations, and foster international partnerships. Economists analyse the effects of globalisation on trade, labour markets, and economic growth, providing insights for policy-making. Sociologists study the social and cultural implications of globalisation, examining issues like migration, identity, and inequality. Additionally, experts in global governance work with international organisations to address challenges such as climate change, human rights, and global health. These careers are crucial for understanding the complexities of an interconnected world and addressing the challenges and opportunities that globalisation presents.
1 and 2 Physical	Topic 1: Tectonic Processes and Hazards	Tectonic Processes and Hazards aims to provide students with a comprehensive understanding of the Earth's tectonic systems and the natural hazards associated with them. The intent is to explore the processes that shape the Earth's surface, including plate tectonics, earthquakes, volcanic activity, and tsunamis. Students study the causes and effects of tectonic hazards, examining how different factors, such as location and infrastructure, influence vulnerability and risk. The topic also encourages analysis of management strategies	See info above	End of chapter Assessments, in class essay questions and exam practice questions.	Careers related to tectonic hazards encompass various fields such as geology, seismology, civil engineering, and emergency management. Geologists study the Earth's processes and materials to understand the causes and effects of tectonic events like earthquakes and volcanic eruptions. Seismologists specialise in monitoring and analysing seismic activity, contributing to earthquake prediction and risk assessment. Civil engineers design buildings and infrastructure that can withstand seismic forces, ensuring public safety in hazard-prone areas. Emergency management

		and disaster response, helping students understand how societies can mitigate the impacts of such hazards. Overall, the aim is to equip students with the knowledge and skills to critically assess tectonic processes and the associated risks, fostering an understanding of both natural phenomena and human responses to them.			professionals develop preparedness and response strategies for communities affected by tectonic hazards, coordinating relief efforts during crises. Together, these careers are essential for mitigating the impacts of tectonic hazards and enhancing community resilience.
3 and 4 Human	Topic 4: Shaping Places – 4A Regenerating Places	Regenerating Places aims to explore the processes and strategies involved in the regeneration of urban and rural areas. The intent is to understand the socio-economic, cultural, and environmental factors that influence regeneration efforts and the impacts these have on communities. Students examine case studies of regeneration initiatives, analyzing the challenges faced by places in decline and the methods used to revitalize them, such as urban renewal, community engagement, and sustainable development practices. The topic encourages critical thinking about the effectiveness of different regeneration strategies, as well as the potential social and environmental consequences. Ultimately, the goal is to equip students with the knowledge to assess regeneration processes and their implications for people and places, fostering an understanding of how geography shapes and is shaped by these changes.	See info above	End of chapter Assessments, in class essay questions and exam practice questions.	Careers related to regeneration encompass various fields such as urban planning, community development, architecture, and economic development. Urban planners focus on revitalising neighbourhoods and improving infrastructure to enhance quality of life and sustainability. Community development specialists work to engage residents in the regeneration process, ensuring that local voices are heard, and needs are addressed. Architects design innovative spaces that reflect the community's identity while promoting functionality and sustainability. Economic development professionals assess market trends and create strategies to attract investment, boost local economies, and create jobs. Together, these careers play a vital role in transforming underdeveloped areas into vibrant, thriving communities.
3 and 4 Physical	Topic 2: Landscape Systems, Processes and Change – 2B: Coastal Landscapes and Change	Coastal Landscapes and Change aims to provide students with an understanding of coastal processes, landforms, and the dynamic nature of coastal environments. The intent is to explore how physical processes such as erosion, deposition, and sediment transport shape coastal landscapes.	See info above	End of chapter Assessments, in class essay questions and exam	Careers related to coastal landscapes and change include roles in coastal engineering, environmental science, geography, and marine biology. Coastal engineers design and implement solutions to manage erosion, flooding, and other changes affecting coastlines, ensuring the protection of communities and infrastructure. Environmental scientists study the effects of climate change and

		Students study different types of coasts, their characteristics, and the factors influencing change, including human activities and climate change. The topic encourages analysis of coastal management strategies and their effectiveness in addressing issues like coastal erosion and flooding. Ultimately, the goal is to equip students with the knowledge and skills to critically assess coastal landscapes and the challenges they face, fostering an understanding of the interactions between natural processes and human interventions.		practice questions.	human activity on coastal ecosystems, working to develop conservation strategies and sustainable management practices. Geographers analyse spatial patterns and processes in coastal areas, contributing to land-use planning and policy development. Marine biologists focus on the health of marine ecosystems, studying how changes in coastal landscapes impact biodiversity. Together, these careers are essential for understanding and managing the dynamic nature of coastal environments and promoting their resilience in the face of change.
5	NEA (Coursework) and Field data collection (FSC Nettlecombe court) Preparation	The intent of Edexcel A Level Geography's Non-Exam Assessment (coursework) is to provide students with an opportunity to engage in independent research and apply their geographical knowledge and skills to a specific topic. This component encourages critical thinking, data collection, and analysis, allowing students to explore real-world geographical issues in depth. Through the coursework, students develop essential skills such as fieldwork techniques, data interpretation, and report writing. The assessment aims to enhance their understanding of geographical concepts and methods while fostering their ability to evaluate evidence and present coherent arguments. Overall, the Non-Exam Assessment is designed to promote student autonomy, encourage investigative learning, and prepare them for further study or careers in geography and related fields.	See info above	End of chapter Assessments, in class essay questions and exam practice questions.	areers linked to geography coursework focusing on regeneration or coastal management include roles in urban planning, environmental consultancy, community development, and coastal engineering. Urban planners work on revitalising urban areas, applying geographical principles to create sustainable and vibrant communities through effective land use and infrastructure design. Environmental consultants assess the environmental impacts of regeneration projects and provide solutions to mitigate potential issues. Community development professionals engage residents in the regeneration process, ensuring their needs and voices are prioritised. In coastal management, coastal engineers design structures to protect shorelines from erosion and flooding, while environmental scientists' study coastal ecosystems and advocate for sustainable practices. These careers emphasise the importance of geography in addressing the challenges of regeneration and coastal change, promoting resilient and sustainable environments.
6	Exam N/A	Exam N/A	Exam N/A	Exam N/A	