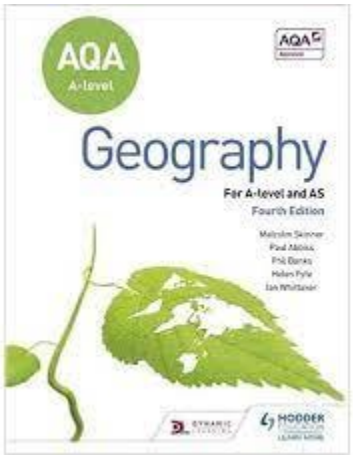
Year 13 Geography Curriculum Map



The teachers at RMGS will be unable to teach lessons in school as well as monitor students who are self-isolating. Please read through the curriculum map and use your textbook / click on the suggested links. The key ideas are questions that you should be able to answer.

Textbook chapters will refer to the AQA A-Level Geography textbook that you received at the start of the course.

September - October

You will write-up and complete your NEA worth 20% of your Geography A-Level.

See the following links and our Moodle page for all the resources you will need.

https://moodle.rainhammark.com/course/view.php?id=561 Scroll down to the independent investigation / NEA section

https://www.rgs.org/CMSPages/GetFile.aspx?nodeguid=882a6e79-5e28-4667-a753-17d26cec8c19&lang=en-GB

November – March

You study two topics concurrently – **Population & Environment** (Mrs Milne) and **Global Systems and Global Governance** (Miss Leach / Ms Waters)

Population & Environment
https://www.physicsandmathstutor.com/geography-revision/a-level-aqa/population-and-environment/

Population & Environment	**Book Reference**
Section 1: Environment and Population	
Global patterns of population numbers, densities and change rates.	Chp.10 – 10.1
Key population parameters: distribution, density, numbers, change.	Chp.10 – 10.1
The environmental context for human population characteristics and change including: climate, soils, resource distributions e.g. water supply.	Chp.10 – 10.2
Global and regional patterns of food production and consumption. Agricultural systems and agricultural productivity.	Chp.10 – 10.2
Relationship with key physical environmental variables – climate and soils. Characteristics and distribution of two major climatic types to exemplify relationships between climate and human activities and numbers.	Chp.10 – 10.2
Climate change as it affects agriculture.	Chp.10 – 10.2
Characteristics and distribution of two key zonal soils to exemplify relationship between soils and human activities especially agriculture	Chp.10 – 10.2
Soil problems and their management as they relate to agriculture: soil erosion, waterlogging, salinisation, structural deterioration.	Chp.10 – 10.2
Strategies to ensure food security.	Chp.10 – 10.2
Section 2: Environment, Health and Well-being	

Global patterns of health, mortality and morbidity. Economic and social development and the epidemiological transition.	Chp.10 – 10.3
The relationship between environment variables e.g. climate, topography (drainage), water and air quality and incidence of disease.	Chp.10 – 10.3
The global prevalence, distribution, seasonal incidence of one specified biologically transmitted disease, e.g. malaria; its links to physical and socio-economic environments including impacts of environmental variables on transmission vectors. Impact on health and well-being. Management and mitigation strategies.	Chp.10 – 10.3
The global prevalence and distribution of one specified non-communicable disease, e.g. a specific type of cancer, coronary heart disease, asthma; its links to physical and socio-economic environment including impacts of lifestyles. Impact on health and well-being. Management and mitigation strategies.	Chp.10 – 10.3
Role of international agencies and NGOs in promoting health and combating disease at the global scale.	Chp.10 – 10.3
Section 3: Population Change	
Factors in natural population change: the demographic transition model, key vital rates, age–sex composition; cultural controls.	Chp.10 – 10.4
Models of natural population change, and their application in contrasting physical and human settings.	Chp.10 – 10.4
Concept of the Demographic Dividend.	Chp.10 – 10.4
International migration: refugees, asylum seekers and economic migrants: environmental and socio-economic causes, processes.	Chp.10 – 10.4
Demographic, environmental, social, economic, health and political implications of migration.	Chp.10 – 10.4
Section 4: Principles of Population Ecology and their Application to Human Populations	
Population growth dynamics. Concepts of overpopulation, underpopulation and optimum population	Chp.10 – 10.5
Implications of population size and structure for the balance between population and resources; the concepts of 'carrying capacity' and 'ecological footprint' and their implications.	Chp.10 – 10.5
Population, resources and pollution model: positive and negative feedback.	Chp.10 – 10.5
Contrasting perspectives on population growth and its implications; Malthusian, neo-Malthusian and alternatives such as associated with Boserup and Simon.	Chp.10 – 10.5
Section 5: Global Population Futures	
Health impacts of global environmental change: ozone depletion – skin cancer, cataracts; climate change – thermal stress, emergent and changing distribution of vector borne diseases, agricultural productivity and nutritional standards.	Chp.10 – 10.6
Critical appraisal of future population-environment relationships.	Chp.10 – 10.6
Prospects for the global population and projected distributions.	Chp.10 – 10.6
Section 6: Case Studies	
Case study of a country/society experiencing specific patterns of overall population change – increase or decline – to illustrate and analyse the character, scale, and patterns of change, relevant environmental and socio-economic factors and implications for the country/society.	Chp.10
Case study of a specified local area to illustrate and analyse the relationship between place and health related to its physical environment, socio-economic character and the experience and attitudes of its populations.	Chp.10

Global Systems and Global Governance

https://www.physicsandmathstutor.com/geography-revision/a-level-aqa/global-systems-and-governance/
https://www.tutor2u.net/geography/collections/global-systems-revision-study-notes-for-a-level-ib-geography
https://www.coolgeography.co.uk/advanced/global_systems.php
https://geography-revision.co.uk/a-level/human/global-governance/#more-1138
https://geography-revision.co.uk/a-level/human/global-systems/#more-1139

Global Systems and Global Governance	**Book Reference**
Dimensions of globalisation: flows of capital, labour, products, services and information; global marketing; patterns of production, distribution and consumption.	Chp.7 – 7.1
Factors in globalisation: the development of technologies, systems and relationships, including financial, transport, security, communications, management and information systems and trade agreements.	Chp.7 – 7.1
Form and nature of economic, political, social and environmental interdependence in the contemporary world.	Chp.7 – 7.1
Unequal flows of people, money, ideas and technology within global systems.	Chp.7 – 7.2
Unequal power relations enable some states to drive global systems to their own advantage.	Chp.7 – 7.2
Global features and trends in the volume and pattern of international trade and investment.	Chp.7 – 7.2
Trading relationships and patterns between large, highly developed economies, emerging major economies and smaller, less developed economies.	Chp.7 – 7.2
Differential access to markets associated with levels of economic development and trading agreements and its impacts on economic and societal well-being.	Chp.7 – 7.2
The nature and role of TNCs with a **detailed reference to a specified TNC** and its impacts on those countries in which it operates.	Chp.7 – 7.2
World trade in at least one food commodity or one manufacturing product.	Chp.7 – 7.3
Analysis and assessment of the geographical consequences of global systems to specifically consider how international trade impacts on students' and other people's lives across the globe.	Chp.7 – 7.3
The emergence and developing role of norms, laws and institutions in regulating and reproducing global systems.	Chp.7 – 7.3
Agencies, including the UN in the post-1945 era, can work to promote growth and stability but may also exacerbate inequalities and injustices	Chp.7 – 7.4
Interactions between the local, regional, national, international and global scales are fundamental	Chp.7 – 7.4
The concept of the 'global commons'. The rights of all to the benefits of the global commons.	Chp.7 – 7.5
An outline of the contemporary geography, including climate, of Antarctica (including vulnerability).	Chp.7 – 7.6
Threats to Antarctica arising from climate change, fishing & whaling, mineral resources, and tourism and scientific research	Chp.7 – 7.6
Critical appraisal of the developing governance of Antarctica. (E.g. UN, UNEP, Antarctic Treaty, IWC Whaling Moratorium)	Chp.7 – 7.6

The role of NGOs in monitoring threats and enhancing protection of Antarctica	Chp.7 – 7.7
Analysis and assessment of the geographical consequences of global governance for citizens and places in Antarctica and elsewhere	Chp.7 – 7.7
The impacts of globalisation to consider the benefits of growth, development, integration, stability against the costs in terms of inequalities, injustice, conflict and environmental impact	Chp.7 – 7.7

April – May

Revision – see above and the Y12 curriculum map for Geography. Plenty of revision resources are also available on Moodle and Teams.