		Unit 1-	Unit 2	Unit 3	Unit 4
Year 12	Theme	Coasts	Regenerating Place	Globalisation	Tectonics
	Key Knowledge	Coastal landscapes and processes: coastal zone, geological structure, rates of recession Landforms and influences: erosion, sediment transport, sub-aerial processes Erosion & sea level change: sea level change; coastal retreat, coastal flooding Coastal management: consequences of flooding and recession, managing risk, ICZM	How and why do places vary. An in-depth study of the local place in which you live or study and one contrasting place. Economy, function, socio-economic past and present connections. Why is regeneration needed? Perception of place, lived experiences, need for regeneration. How regeneration is managed. UK & local government policy, strategies influencing public perception. Success of regeneration.	Causes of globalisation and its acceleration in recent decades. The impacts of globalisation for countries, different groups of people and cultures and the physical environment. What are the consequences of globalisation for global development and the physical environment. Different players responding to the challenges.	Earthquakes, volcanic eruptions and secondary hazards such as tsunamis – the physical processes that cause them and why they represent a significant risk in some parts of the world. Active tectonic plate boundaries which interact with areas of high population density and varying levels of levels of development. Prediction and management of tectonic hazards. Enquiry questions: Why are some locations more at risk from tectonic hazards? Why do some tectonic hazards develop into disasters? How successful is the management of tectonic hazards and disasters?
Year 13	Theme	Superpowers	Migration, Identity, Sovereignty	Water Cycle and security	Carbon Cycle and security
	Key knowledge	Superpowers and how have they changed over time. Impacts of	Impacts of globalisation How nations are defined and evolved.	Physical processes controlling the circulation of water between the stores on land, in the oceans, in the cryosphere,	Physical processes controlling the movement of carbon between stores on land, the oceans and the atmosphere.
		superpowers on the		and the atmosphere.	

global economy political systems and physical environment.	Impacts of global organisations on managing global issues and conflicts.	Stores of water: physical and human processes.	Stores of carbon and carbon fluxes: physical and human processes (Africa and Arctic).
Spheres of influence are contested by superpowers and the implications for this?	Threats to national sovereignty in a more globalised world.	Water insecurity, causes effects and management through a variety of case studies eg river Yukon, Nile, Ganges, Amazon and Indus as well as places eg Sahel, Australia, California ,Bolivia. South west water transfer in China and desalination in Israel	Changes to carbon stores climate change. The role of feedbacks in and between the two cycles, Adaptation and mitigation strategies Case studies: Algeria, Russia France Uk and Canada