

| YEAR THIRTEEN HUMAN GEOGRAPHY CURRICULUM MAP |  |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |  |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |
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| Weeks  | 1  | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22   | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 31 | 32 | 33 | 34 | 35 | 36 | 37 | 38 |
| Topic  | SUPERPOWERS  |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    | MIGRATION IDENTITY AND SOVEREIGNTY   |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |
| Key concepts                                 | <p><b>EQ1:</b> Geopolitical power stems from a range of human and physical of characteristics of superpowers. <b>EQ2:</b> What are the impacts of superpowers on the global economy, political systems and the physical environment? <b>EQ3:</b> What spheres of influence are contested by superpowers and what are the implications of this?</p>   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    | <p><b>EQ1:</b> What are the impacts of globalisation on international migration? <b>EQ2:</b> How are nation states defined and how have they evolved in a globalising world? <b>EQ3:</b> What are the impacts of global organisations on managing global issues and conflicts? <b>EQ4:</b> What are the threats to national sovereignty in a more globalised world?</p>  |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |
| Knowledge and understanding                  | <p><b>Characteristics of superpowers:</b> Definitions of superpower. Characteristics. Maintaining power. <b>Change of power over time:</b> The imperial era. Indirect control. Unipolar, bipolar and unipolar worlds. <b>Emerging superpower influence:</b> The BRICs. G20 emerging countries. World Systems Theory. Dependency Theory. Modernisation Theory. <b>Superpowers and IGOs:</b> World Bank. IMF. WTO. WEF. TNCs. <b>International decision making:</b> Global action. Alliances and interdependence. <b>The Environment and superpowers:</b> Demand for resources. Climate change. Expanding middle class in emerging countries. <b>Global tensions:</b> Physical resources. Intellectual property rights. Political spheres of influence. <b>Developing nations and superpowers:</b> China and Africa. China and India. The Middle East. <b>Economic challenges to superpowers:</b> Economic challenges. Maintaining military power. The future.</p> |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    | <p><b>Globalisation and migration:</b> Changing patterns of migration. Migration variation between countries. <b>Causes of migration:</b> Free movement of people. Asylum seekers and refugees. <b>Consequences of migration:</b> Assimilation. Perceptions and myths. Ability to migrate. <b>History of nation states:</b> Crimea. Syria and the DRC. <b>Nationalism and the nation state:</b> Nationalism in the 19th century. The disintegration of empires. Colonial migration. <b>Globalisation and new states:</b> Tax havens. Global inequality. <b>Global organisations:</b> The United Nations. <b>Intergovernmental organisations:</b> IMF The world Bank and SAPs. Trade blocs. <b>Environmental IGOs:</b> Research on five key environmental IGOs. <b>National identity:</b> Being British. British values. <b>Threats to sovereignty:</b> Made in Britain and the capitalist model. Foreign property ownership. <b>Separation and disunity:</b> UK, Spain, Brazil, Russia, India and China.</p> |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |
| Careers input                                | Politics. Resource exploitation.   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    | Economist. Merchant banker. Tax accountant.  |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |
| Links prior and future knowledge             | Y9 India. Y11 resource management. Y10 Ecosystems.   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    | Y10 Ecosystems. Y9 India.  |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |
| Key vocab                                    | Superpower. Hard power. Soft power. Multi polar. Bi polar. Uni polar. Imperialism. Neo colonialism. Cultural imperialism. BRIC. G20. Sphere of influence. ASEAN. ANZUS. EU. IMF. World Bank. NATO. World Economic Forum. UN Security Council. Hegemony.  |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    | Core. Periphery. Diaspora. Post colonial. Schengen agreement. Ethnicity. Assimilation. Sovereignty. Nation state. Nationalism. Tax haven. Unilateral/multilateral intervention. Failed state. Bretton Woods Conference. Structural Adjustment Programme. HIPC. Nationalist. Ethnoscapes.   |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |
| Assessment and feedback                      | Two independent learning projects: Global Power Theories. Superpowers role in global decision making. Three small exams completed in exam conditions. ILP's have detailed written feedback and exams have dedicated GRIT.  |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    | Two independent learning projects: Nationalism and the nation state. Environmental IGOs. Three small exams completed in exam conditions. ILP's have detailed written feedback and exams have dedicated GRIT.   |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |