

Holy Trinity Progression Map of Key Concepts for

Geography

Changing Economic World

There are global variations in economic development and quality of life.

Various strategies exist for reducing the global development gap.

Some LICs and NEEs are experiencing rapid economic development which leads to significant social, environmental and cultural

Major changes in the economy of the UK have affected, and will continue to affect, employment patterns and regional growth.

Energy

Demand for energy resources is rising globally but supply can be insecure, which may lead to conflict. Different strategies can be used to increase energy supply.

Challenges of resource management

Food, water and energy are fundamental to human development.

The changing demand and provision of resources in the UK create opportunities and challenges.

Water

Demand for water resources is rising globally but supply can be insecure, which may lead to conflict.

Different strategies can be used to increase water supply.

Urban issues and challenges

A growing percentage of the world's population lives in urban areas.

Urban growth creates opportunities and challenges for cities in LICs and NEEs.

Urban change in cities in the UK leads to a variety of social, economic and environmental opportunities and challenges.

Urban sustainability requires management of resources and transport.

Demand for food resources is rising globally but supply can be insecure, which may lead to conflict.

Different strategies can be used to increase food supply.

Human Environment

Challenges in the

Geographical Skills

Geographical Applications

River Landscapes

The shape of river valleys changes as rivers flow downstream.

Distinctive fluvial landforms result from different physical processes. Different management strategies can be used to protect river landscapes from the effects of

flooding.

Issue Evaluation

Fieldwork

Coastal Landscapes

The coast is shaped by a number of physical processes. Distinctive coastal landforms are the result of rock type, structure and physical processes.

Different management strategies can be used to protect coastlines from the effects of physical processes.

UK physical Landscapes

The UK has a range of diverse landscapes.

<u>Living World – Ecosystems</u>

Ecosystems exist at a range of scales and involve the interaction between biotic and abiotic components.

Tropical Rainforests

Tropical rainforest ecosystems have a range of distinctive characteristics. Deforestation has economic and environmental impacts.

Tropical rainforests need to be managed to be sustainable.

Hot Deserts

Hot desert ecosystems have a range of distinctive characteristics.

Development of hot desert environments creates opportunities and challenges. Areas on the fringe of hot deserts are at risk of desertification.

Climate Change

Climate change is the result of natural and human factors, and has a range of effects. Managing climate change involves both mitigation (reducing causes) and adaptation (responding to change).

Tectonic Hazards

Earthquakes and volcanic eruptions are the result of physical processes. The effects of, and responses to, a tectonic hazard vary between areas of contrasting levels of wealth.

Management can reduce the effects of a tectonic hazard.

Weather Hazards

Global atmospheric circulation helps to determine patterns of weather and climate. Tropical storms (hurricanes, cyclones, typhoons) develop as a result of particular physical conditions.

Tropical storms have significant effects on people and the environment.

The UK is affected by a number of weather hazards.

Extreme weather events in the UK have impacts on human activity.

Challenge Of Natural Hazards Natural hazards pose major risks to people and property.



