Curriculum intent (overview) – To deepen students' skills and knowledge through a broad and balanced curriculum which prepares students for adulthood.

Class - **Navigator Curriculum** - *Geography/2 Lessons weekly*

Year	2026 – 2027 Autumn 1 Unit 1	2026 – 2027 Autumn 2 Unit 2	2026 – 2027 Spring 1 Unit 3	2026 – 2027 Spring 2 Unit 4	2026 – 2027 Summer 1 Unit 5	2026 – 2027 Summer 2 Unit 6
Year 8	**Topic:** Our physical world **Key questions:** **Key skills and knowledge:** 7.1 A world of extremes. • The world has an amazing range of contrasting physical landscapes, from oceans to deserts, and rivers to mountains. • Lines of latitude and longitude are imaginary lines around the earth which help us to describe where places are in the world. 7.2 Our underwater world. • Beneath the world's oceans are vast landscapes, from high mountain ranges, such as the	**Topic:** Our living world **Key questions:** **Key skills and knowledge:** 8.1 The story of bamboo. • Bamboo is a fast-growing type of grass with stiff, strong stems, which grows in warm, wet climates. • Bamboo is one of the world's most useful plants, and is used in cooking, construction, for fuel, and for making a wide range of products, including clothing. • Bamboo is an important sustainable resource. It is easy to grow, has many uses, produces more oxygen (and absorbs more	**Topic:** Map Skills and locational knowledge **Key questions:** **Key skills and knowledge:** 9.1 Global development. • Most people in HICs are rich, while most people in LICs are poor. • Many people in poor countries do not have enough food to eat, and do not have access to a good education, healthcare, or services such as sanitation and clean water. • Inequality between rich and poor countries means that it is more difficult for poorer countries to develop economically and improve the quality of people's lives.	**Topic:** Focus on Africa **Key questions:** **Key skills and knowledge:** 10.1 What is Africa like? • Africa is a continent, with 54 countries. • The countries of Africa are very diverse, with many geographical, social and cultural contrasts. • Africa has many different types of landscapes, from deserts to rainforests and mountains. • Africa has many natural resources, such as oil, diamonds, gold, and valuable crops such as cotton,	**Topic:** World cities **Key questions:** **Key skills and knowledge:** 11.1 Urbanisation. • Urbanisation is where more and more people in a country move to towns and cities. • Urbanisation is caused by rural–urban migration and natural population increase. • There are huge global variations in the percentage of people living in towns and cities, from 43 per cent in Africa to 83 per cent in the UK. There are also variations in the rate at which cities are growing. • Where cities are located is determined mainly by their	**Topic:** Global issues **Key questions:** **Key skills and knowledge:** 12.1 Plastic in the oceans. • Much of the plastic waste we produce ends up in the sea, where it can be very harmful to wildlife. • Plastic is produced from crude oil. One of its many uses is to make plastic bottles, which can end up in landfill or in the sea if not recycled after they've been used. • The Great Pacific garbage patch is a huge area of plastic waste floating in the Pacific Ocean, trapped by ocean currents called gyres. • Plastic waste can be reduced by collecting, reusing or recycling existing waste, and by

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	Mid-Atlantic Ridge, to deep valleys and trenches, such as the Mariana Trench. • The theory of plate tectonics is used to explain how the earth's major landforms, such as mountain ranges and deep ocean trenches, were formed. • At the edges (margins) of tectonic plates, the earth's crust is either created (constructive plate margins, where plates move away from each other), destroyed (destructive plate margins, where plates move towards each other) or conserved (conservative plate margins, where plates move alongside each other). 7.3 Earthquakes. • Earthquakes are caused when the huge pressure which builds up at	carbon dioxide) than trees, and helps reduce soil erosion. 8.2 Where does my breakfast come from? • Breakfast foods come from a range of plant and animal sources. Breakfast cereals are made from processed cereal grains such as wheat and rice, and porridge is made from oats. • After cereals are harvested they go through a series of processes, including storage and milling, in a production chain that turns them into breakfast cereals. • Porridge is made from oats. After harvesting, the oats are cleaned, processed (to separate the kernel from the husk), dried, and then rolled or ground, to make porridge oats or oatmeal. • Some foods can be produced locally, reducing the fuel needed for transport and the emissions of	• The development of a country can be measured using a number of development indicators, such as life expectancy, GNI, birth rate, literacy rate and HDI. 11.2 Escaping inequality. • Some countries in the world have been able to develop and prosper economically, while other countries have not. • Some countries may find it difficult to develop economically because of their location or climate, a lack of good healthcare and education, for social and political reasons, or because of the legacy of their colonial past. • People may choose to leave their home country to escape poverty, war or persecution, and to seek opportunities for a better quality of life.	cocoa, coffee and tea. 10.2 African populations. • Africa has been the home to many different groups and civilisations throughout history. • Africa today is very culturally and ethnically diverse, and has thousands of different ethnic groups. • More and more people in Africa are moving to towns and cities. In rural areas most people are subsistence farmers, and in cities many people do informal work. • Africa has more young people than anywhere else in the world – this brings benefits, but could also bring challenges in the future. 10.3 The Sahara. • Few people live in the Sahara because it is very dry and very hot. It is difficult to find water, and there is	geographical setting (usually on flat land) and their links with other places (near the coast or a river) for trade and transport. • Rio has access to a plentiful supply of raw materials from the surrounding area for manufacturing and industry. Its coastal location, with five ports, makes it an important trading centre for imports and exports. Rio has three airports, and is home to large oil companies, banks and important businesses. • Rio is urbanising rapidly, at a rate of 1 per cent per year. 11.2 Rural–urban migration in China. • People in China move to urban areas for a better quality of life, more job opportunities and better education and services. • Rural–urban migration in China	reducing the use of plastics. 12.2 Climate change. • Evidence for climate change can be seen in the increase in global temperatures, and the effect this is having, such as the melting of sea ice, ice sheets and glaciers, changes in the seasons, rising sea level and extreme weather events. • The greenhouse effect is the process by which naturally occurring gases in the atmosphere trap heat and energy from the sun and act like a warm blanket, keeping temperatures warm enough for life to exist on earth. • Bangladesh is at risk from climate change because of the rise in sea level and more extreme tropical storms. • In response to climate change, many countries are working to reduce the emission of greenhouse gases. Everyone can play their part by using

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	tectonic plate margins is suddenly released, causing the ground to move and shake violently. The effects of earthquakes can be devastating, with many people killed and injured and homes and livelihoods destroyed. • Most earthquakes occur at the margins of tectonic plates, forming lines (or belts) across land and under the sea, for example, around the edge of the Pacific Ocean. • Earthquakes are measured using a seismograph, which records the shaking of the ground in the form of a graph. The strength (magnitude) of an earthquake is described using the Richter scale. • Tsunami waves are caused by earthquakes under the sea, creating huge waves that grow higher as they get nearer to the coast. Tsunamis	carbon dioxide. Other foods have to be grown in other countries, where the climate is different, and may have to be transported for long distances (food miles). • Blueberries are a popular 'superfood'. They are grown all around the world, and in the UK. They need warm, sunny weather and plenty of water to help them ripen. 8.3 Ecosystems – who is eating who? • Temperate deciduous forest is a woodland ecosystem dominated by trees that shed their leaves in winter. • A food chain shows the links between organisms that feed on each other (who eats who!) in an ecosystem. • A food web shows the interconnected food chains between plants, animals and birds in an ecosystem.	• The journey for migrants is dangerous because they are often trying to get into another country illegally, and have to face many difficulties. 9.3 Food inequality. • Resource security means having a sufficient and reliable supply of important resources such as food, water and energy. • A country experiences food insecurity when it does not have enough food to feed its people. • Food insecurity can cause undernutrition and famine, and the price of available food increases, making it difficult for people to afford. • South Sudan is a poor country that has been experiencing a famine since 2017 because of poverty, conflict and drought. • Food security is where a country has enough nutritious	little vegetation. The rocky and sandy terrain makes it hard to get from place to place. • To get enough water, people in the Sahara live near oases, or move from place to place. • The causes of desertification are drought, lower rainfall due to climate change, population growth, and human activity such as overgrazing. • The Great Green Wall is a scheme to create a wide boundary of trees and vegetation along the southern edge of the Sahara, to help reduce desertification. 10.4 Nigeria – a country of contrasts. • Nigeria has a variety of different landscapes, with mountains, high plateaus and two major rivers. • Nigeria has four different biomes: desert, rainforest, tropical savannah	has led to poor working conditions, overcrowding and pollution in cities. It is likely to bring increased poverty and social problems in rural areas, as well as making it difficult for China to grow enough food. 11.3 Megacities. • Nine of the world's top ten megacities are found in south and east Asia (China, India, the Philippines, Indonesia and Japan), and one (New York) in America. • Megacities have grown rapidly in LICs because of high rates of rural–urban migration and natural population increase. Megacities in HICs have grown because of internal and international migration, the development of trade and business, and their geographical location.	less energy and avoiding waste. • People all over the world will need to adapt to the effects of climate change. 12.3 Sustainable tourism. • International tourism has grown very rapidly in the last 20 years. Tourism is one of the world's fastest-growing industries. • Mass tourism can bring benefits to places, such as jobs, income and improved services. But unsustainable tourism can be harmful to the environment and have negative effects on the lives of local people. • The Feynan Ecolodge allows visitors to experience Jordan's landscape, people and culture, with a minimal impact on the local environment and support for the local community.

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	can cause widespread destruction over large areas as they sweep onto the land. 7.4 Volcanoes. • A volcano is a cone-shaped landform. It has a broad base and steep sides, with a crater at the top, where the volcano erupts. • When a volcano erupts, it produces clouds of ash, with molten and burning rocks, ash and gas, which flow down the sides of the volcano or are thrown into the air. All these hazards are extremely dangerous and destructive for people, animals, buildings, roads and vegetation. • Most volcanoes are found at constructive and destructive tectonic plate margins, where magma is produced.	• Global ecosystems are called biomes, and can cover huge areas of a continent. The global distribution of biomes is closely related to the different global climate zones. This is because climate is the main factor that determines the types of plants that will grow in a biome. Biomes are characterised by their climate and the types of plants that grow there. • Australia has a range of different biomes, from deserts to rainforest. 8.4 The Mediterranean biome. • A Mediterranean diet is high in vegetables, fruit, grains, nuts and seeds, and low in meat and dairy products. Olive oil is used for cooking and as a salad dressing. • The Mediterranean biome is characterised by hot, dry summers	food for people to eat and stay healthy. • Food security can result in overnutrition, where people eat too many calories and too much 'junk' food that is not nutritious. This can cause health problems such as obesity and heart disease. • Many HICs have problems with obesity, which is caused by eating more calories than is healthy, drinking alcohol, an unhealthy lifestyle and lack of exercise. 9.4 Health inequality. • In HICs, higher standards of living and access to good healthcare means that people are healthier than in LICs, where people are poorer, living standards are lower, and many people to not have access to healthcare. • In India many people cannot access or afford healthcare, especially in rural	and semi-arid savannah. • Nigeria has the largest population of any African country, with hundreds of different ethnic and tribal groups, and a high proportion of young people. • Around half the population live in towns and cities. • There are famous Nigerians in sport, literature and the performing arts. 10.5 Opportunities and challenges in Nigeria. • Nigeria has experienced rapid economic development in recent decades. New industries have developed, bringing jobs and increased wealth. • Nigeria's economic development has improved the quality of life for many people, with better health, education and job opportunities. • Rapid economic growth in Nigeria	• Jakarta (the capital city of Indonesia) is growing rapidly, and is the world's third largest megacity. The development of business, healthcare, tourism and culture in Jakarta has brought opportunities for the people living there. But the growth of the city has also brought poverty, overcrowding and pollution. 11.4 Housing the poor: focus on India. • Squatter settlements are areas of poor quality housing on land where people live illegally, with few services such as water supply, sewage or electricity. Most people work in the informal sector. • India's largest squatter settlement is Dharavi, where one million people live in one square mile.	

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	Volcanoes are concentrated mainly around the edge of the Pacific Ocean. This is known as the 'Ring of Fire'. • In 2018, Kilauea, a volcano in Hawaii, erupted several times over many months. Hundreds of homes were destroyed and thousands of people evacuated, to avoid lava flows and poisonous gases. 7.5 Global weather and climate. • Extreme weather events occur all over the world, including the UK. In 2018, many places experienced events such as heatwaves and tropical storms – the summer in the UK was the hottest on record. • Latitude is the main factor affecting the world's climates. Climate is also influenced by distance from the sea and ocean currents.	and warm, wet winters. These regions are found in the countries around the Mediterranean Sea, and in other parts of the world – California (USA), Chile (South America), South Africa and South Australia. • Animals and plants in the Mediterranean biome have adapted to cope with the long, hot, dry summers. • The olive tree is native to the Mediterranean. Olives have been harvested for their oil for thousands of years. Olive oil is widely used for cooking and for skincare products. 8.5 Coral reefs – rainforests of the seas. • A coral reef is a hard, rock ridge or mound on the seabed, formed from the external skeletons of tiny marine animals. Coral reefs are one of the world's richest	areas. In Japan there is a modern healthcare system that is available to everyone, with regular health checks and most of the cost met by the government. 9.5 The geography of chocolate. • Chocolate is made from cocoa beans, which are picked, dried, roasted and ground down before being made into chocolate products. The right warm and wet conditions for growing cocoa beans are found only in a narrow strip 20' north and south of the equator. • Trade in cocoa beans is not always fair, as the farmers who grow the beans are paid a very low price. This is very little compared to what is paid to the other people involved in the production of chocolate. • Fairtrade ensures that farmers are paid fairly for their	has also brought economic, social and environmental challenges for many people. 1) use atlas maps 2) use and interpret political maps 3) use and interpret ground photos 4) describe landscapes from photos.	• The problems of squatter settlements can be solved through government redevelopment projects to provide residents with better-quality housing, or self-help schemes that enable residents to improve their own homes and set up better services such as water supply and sewerage. Both options have advantages and disadvantages. 11.5 Sustainable cities. • A sustainable city meets the needs of people now while also thinking about the future. Being sustainable means making sure that future generations have the resources available to meet their needs, economically, socially and environmentally.	

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	• Asia experiences seasonal weather known as the monsoon. The summer monsoon brings warm weather with very heavy rain and floods; the winter monsoon brings cold weather and low rainfall. This seasonal weather is caused by changes in the wind direction. • This pattern of seasonal monsoon weather is experienced in Dhaka, the capital city of Bangladesh.	and most diverse ecosystems. • Coral reefs require very special conditions, and are found only in certain parts of the world, where the sea is warm, clear, shallow and salty. • Coral reefs are important for their ecological diversity, for scientific research, for commercial fishing, and as tourist destinations. They also protect coastlines from the impacts of storms and tsunamis. • Coral reefs are under threat from human activities, such as waste and chemical pollution from the land, harmful fishing methods and the impact of tourism. However, these problems can be solved through careful management. 1) understand and use numerical data	products, that their products are grown in an environmentally friendly way, and in safe conditions. Farmers are also given money to improve their communities. 1) use, interpret and complete diagrams, bar charts and pictograms 2) understand and use numerical data 3) label atlas maps.		• Copenhagen (Denmark) and Tianjin (China) are examples of cities that have developed strategies to become more sustainable. 1) use and interpret aerial photos 2) use, interpret and complete line graphs 3) use and interpret atlas maps 4) complete bar charts.	

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		including percentage 2) label and annotate maps 3) complete pie charts 4) use and interpret ground photos. **Assessment outcomes:** **Pre and post topic assessments.**	**Assessment outcomes:** **Pre and post topic assessments.**	**Assessment outcomes:** **Pre and post topic assessments.**	**Assessment outcomes:** **Pre and post topic assessments.**	**Assessment outcomes:** **Pre and post topic assessments.**
Links to Gatsby Benchmarks:	**Gatsby Benchmark** 3. Addressing the needs of each pupil. Students to consider what skills are needed to access the opportunities they are interested in.	**Gatsby Benchmark** 4. Linking curriculum learning to careers. Students to consider what skills are needed to access the opportunities they are interested in.	**Gatsby Benchmark** 6. Experiences of workplaces. Students to consider what skills are needed to access the opportunities they are interested in.	**Gatsby Benchmark** 3. Addressing the needs of each pupil. Students to consider what skills are needed to access the opportunities they are interested in.	**Gatsby Benchmark** 5. Encounters with employers and employees. Students to consider what skills are needed to access the opportunities they are interested in.	**Gatsby Benchmark** 4. Linking curriculum learning to careers. Students to consider what skills are needed to access the opportunities they are interested in.