



Intent, Content and Progression Route Map Humanities

Intent:

The Humanities curriculum is designed to give all students the confidence and experience to help inform and shape ideas; investigating human and physical strands of the subject. This will enable students to become global citizens and have the cultural literacy to be role models for the future. Considering themes such as sustainability, development and climate change in their everyday lives.

Humanities offers the opportunity to study a range of topics that investigate the physical processes of our planet, human societies and the economic and environmental challenges within the local, national and global context. This gives students the confidence to interact with the wider world, leading to fulfilled and positive life experiences. The curriculum encourages students to ask questions and begin to develop critical thinking skills.

Humanities skills are embedded within units of work throughout all key stages. Students develop their cartographic graphical and world knowledge. Fieldwork enquiries enable students to apply their skills, knowledge and understanding within both human and physical Geography.

Humanities is connected to the curriculum in the following subject areas. Science through the study of the earth, creativity in English and the quantitative skills of Mathematics. Students are able to use these connections to excel in the wider world.

Implementation

	Autumn	Spring	Summer
Year 7	<p><u>Historical Skills</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. What is History? 2. What is Chronology? 3. Historical Accounts 4. Historical Sources 5. Source or Interpretation? 6. What are Historical Concepts? 	<p><u>Geographical Skills</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Social, Economic, Environmental 2. Direction 3. Oceans and Continents 4. British Isles 5. Grid References 6. Relief and Map Symbols 	<p><u>Medieval Realms</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Britain in 1066 2. Succession 3. The Battle of Stamford Bridge 4. The Battle of Hastings 5. Bayeux Tapestry 6. Castles 7. Domesday Book 8. The Feudal System



	Autumn	Spring	Summer
Year 8	Plate Tectonics <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The Structure of the Earth 2. Continental Drift 3. Plate Boundaries 4. Volcanoes – Mount Fuego Cast Study 5. Earthquakes – Iran Case Study 6. Preparing for Natural Hazards 7. Tsunamis – Japanese Case Study 	Elizabeth I – Golden Age <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. What was Queen Elizabeth like 2. Marriage – Why did she never marry? 3. Looks – Perceived or real 4. Elizabeth’s Rule 5. Problems with Religion 6. Mary Queen of Scots 7. The Spanish Armada 	Development <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. What is Development 2. Measures of Development 3. Classifying the World 4. The Development Gap 5. Globalisation – Trans National Corporations 6. Trade – China case study 7. The future
Year 9	WW1 <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. What caused WW1? 2. The life of a soldier in WW1 3. The Battle of the Somme 4. The Home Front 5. Recruitment 6. Conscription – fair? 7. The Treaty of Versailles 	Coasts <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Waves 2. Coastal Erosion 3. Transportation and deposition 4. Erosional and depositional landforms 5. Dorset coast landforms 6. Managing coast lines – hard and soft engineering 7. Holderness coast line case study 	WW2 –The Holocaust <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The persecution of the Jews from 1933 2. What was the Final Solution? 3. Can we blame bystanders? 4. How did other countries respond? 5. Why was the Holocaust allowed to happen? 6. Liberation of camps

	Autumn 1	Autumn 2	Spring 1	Spring 2	Summer 1	Summer 2
AQA Geography Year 10	<p>Physical Section A: The Challenge of Natural Hazards – Tectonics Key Ideas</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Natural Hazards pose major risks to people and property Earthquakes and volcanic eruptions are the result of physical processes The effects and responses to tectonic hazards vary between areas of contrasting wealth How to manage tectonic risks 	<p>Physical Section A: The Challenge of Natural Hazards – Weather Key Ideas</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Global atmospheric circulation and weather patterns Tropical storms have significant effects on people and the environment The UK is affected by a number of weather hazards Climate change is the result of natural and human factors Managing climate change involves mitigation and adaptations 	<p>Human Section A: Urban Issues and Challenges - LICs and NEEs Key Ideas</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> A growing percentage of the world's population live in urban areas Urban growth creates opportunities and challenges for cities in LICs and NEEs Urban challenges in Rio de Janeiro How urban growth has created opportunities Urban planning improving the quality of life for the urban poor 	<p>Human Section A: Urban Issues and Challenges – Urban Change in the UK Key Ideas</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> The distribution of population across major cities in the UK The importance of Bristol in the wider world Urban change and its opportunities in Bristol Urban change has created challenges in Bristol Urban regeneration Urban sustainability requires management of resources and transport 	<p>Physical Section C: Physical Landscapes in the UK – Coasts Key ideas</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> The UK has a range of diverse 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 the coastline from the effects of physical processes 	<p>Physical Section C: Physical Landscapes in the UK – Rivers Key ideas</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> The shape of the river valley changes as rivers flow downstream Distinctive fluvial landforms result from different physical processes Fluvial features in the River Tees Different management strategies can be used to protect river landscapes <p>Fieldword Prep</p>
AQA Geography Year 11	<p>Human Section B: The Changing Economic World Key Ideas</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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 growing rapidly which leads to social, economic and cultural change. Major changes in the economy of the UK have affected and will continue to impact employment patterns and regional growth. 	<p>Physical Section B: The Living World – Ecosystems Key Ideas</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Ecosystems exist at a range of scales Tropical rainforest ecosystems have a range of characteristics Deforestation has economic and environmental impacts Tropical rainforests need to be managed to be sustainable <p>Hot deserts</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Hot desert ecosystems have a range of characteristics Development of hot deserts create opportunities and challenges Areas on the fringe of hot deserts are at risk of desertification 	<p>Human Section C: The Challenge of Resource Management Key Ideas</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Food, water and energy are fundamental to human development The changing demand and provision of resources in the UK creates opportunities and challenges <p>Energy</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Demand for energy resources is rising globally but supply is not secure and can lead to conflict Different strategies can be used to increase energy supply. Sustainable energy 	<i>Exam Prep - Revision</i>	<i>Exam Prep - Revision</i>	<i>Exam Prep - Revision</i>

Impact

Humanities and GCSE Geography have a profound impact on students, influencing their academic, personal, and future prospects. This subject goes beyond memorising facts and figures, it shapes young minds in various ways. Academically, GCSE Geography fosters a comprehensive understanding of the world's physical and human aspects. Students delve into topics such as climate, ecosystems, urbanisation and population. They learn to analyse data, maps and geographical information, nurturing critical thinking and problem solving abilities. Fieldwork and research projects enhance their research and data analysis skills. Geography also acts as a bridge to other disciplines like science and maths.

On a personal level Humanities nurtures environmental consciousness, emphasising the impact of human actions on the planet. Learners develop a global perspective as they explore issues like climate change, migration and global inequalities.

In conclusion, the subjects impact is far reaching, encompassing academic, personal and future oriented aspects of a student's life. It helps to equip them with knowledge, skills and perspective that are invaluable for navigating an increasingly complex and interconnected world.