



Why study GCSE Geography and History?



Blessed Robert Sutton Catholic Voluntary Academy

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Geography Curriculum KS4

AQA GCSE Geography (8035)

1. Living with the Physical Environment

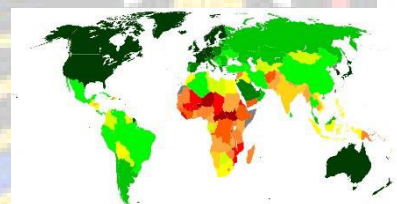
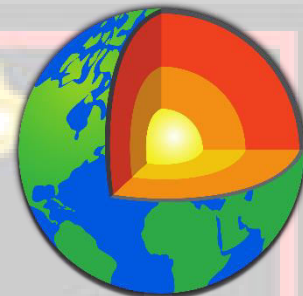
This unit is concerned with the dynamic nature of physical processes and systems, and human interaction with them in a variety of places and at a range of scales. The aims of this unit are to develop an understanding of the tectonic, geomorphological, biological and meteorological processes and features in different environments, and the need for management strategies governed by sustainability and consideration of the direct and indirect effects of human interaction with the Earth and the atmosphere.

2. Challenges in the Human Environment

This unit is concerned with human processes, systems and outcomes and how these change both spatially and temporally. They are studied in a variety of places and at a range of scales and must include places in various states of development, such as higher income countries (HICs), lower income countries (LICs) and newly emerging economies (NEEs). The aims of this unit are to develop an understanding of the factors that produce a diverse variety of human environments; the dynamic nature of these environments that change over time and place; the need for sustainable management; and the areas of current and future challenge and opportunity for these environments

3. Geographical Applications

The Geographical applications unit is designed to be synoptic in that students will be required to draw together knowledge, understanding and skills from the full course of study. It is an opportunity for students to show their breadth of understanding and an evaluative appreciation of the interrelationships between different aspects of geographical study.





History Curriculum KS4

AQA GCSE History (8145)

Topic	Description
Period Study – America, 1840-1895: Expansion and consolidation.	This period study focuses on the development of America during a turbulent half century of change. It was a period of expansion and consolidation – the expansion to the west and consolidation of the United States as a nation.
Wider World Depth Study– Conflict and Tension, 1894-1918.	This wider world depth study enables students to understand the complex and diverse interests of the Great Powers and other states. It focuses on the causes, nature and conclusion of the First World War and seeks to show how and why conflict occurred, and why it proved difficult to bring the war to a conclusion.
Thematic Study – Britain, Health and the People c.1000	This thematic study will enable students to gain an understanding of how medicine and public health developed in Britain over a long period of time. It considers the causes, scale, nature and consequences of short and long term developments, their impact on British society and how they were related to the key features and characteristics of the periods during which they took place.
British Depth Study: Norman England, c.1066- c.1100	This option allows students to study in depth the arrival of the Normans and the establishment of their rule. The depth study will focus on major aspects of Norman rule, considered from economic, religious, political, social and cultural standpoints of this period and arising contemporary and historical controversies.





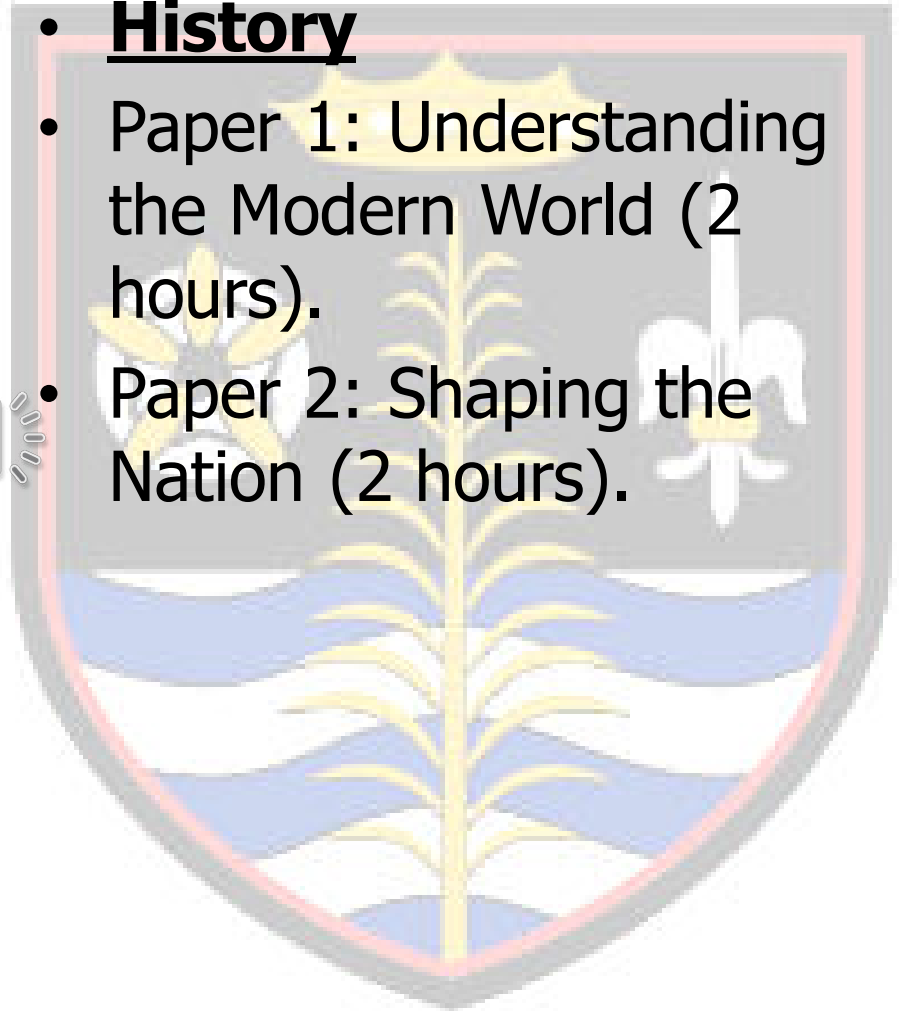
How will I be assessed?

- **Geography**

- Paper 1: Living with the Physical Environment (1hr30mins)
- Paper 2: Challenges in the Human Environment (1hr30mins)
- Paper 3: Geographical Applications (1hr15mins)

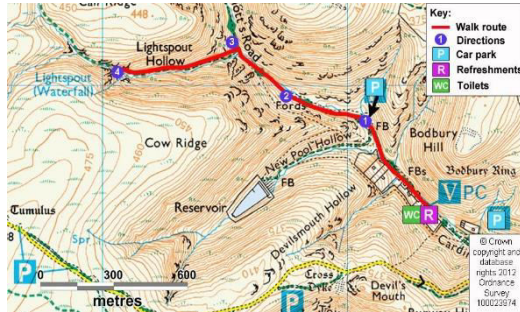
- **History**

- Paper 1: Understanding the Modern World (2 hours).
- Paper 2: Shaping the Nation (2 hours).





Enrichment and Extra Curricular



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Carding Mill Valley Fieldwork
Booklet

Key Questions for Investigation

How Does the River Channel Change as We Move Downstream?

Does the River at Carding Mill Valley fit the Bradshaw Model?



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GCSE Geography 2020
Human Geography Fieldwork
Booklet – Jewellery Quarter,
Birmingham.



Urban Issues and Challenges

Key Questions for Investigation

How Can Urban Change create Social and Economic Opportunities?

How can Urban Change Affect the Environment?

How Successful has the Jewellery Quarter Regeneration Been?

Name –



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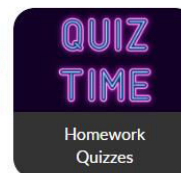
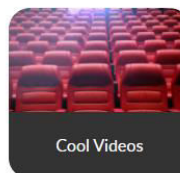
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Remote Learning

- Lessons on FireFly
 - Quizzes
 - Videos
- Geography in the News
 - Knowledge Organisers

HT1 - Fantastic Places - Map Skills



Cool Videos



Articles

Options
Transport policy Wed 23 Sep 2020
Electric cars won't solve our pollution problems – Britain needs a total transport rethink

George Monahan
All vehicles create carbon emissions and cause congestion. The coronavirus crisis should help us break our dependence on them.



Electric vehicles don't solve congestion, or the extreme lack of physical activity that

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Sustainable Transport.docx

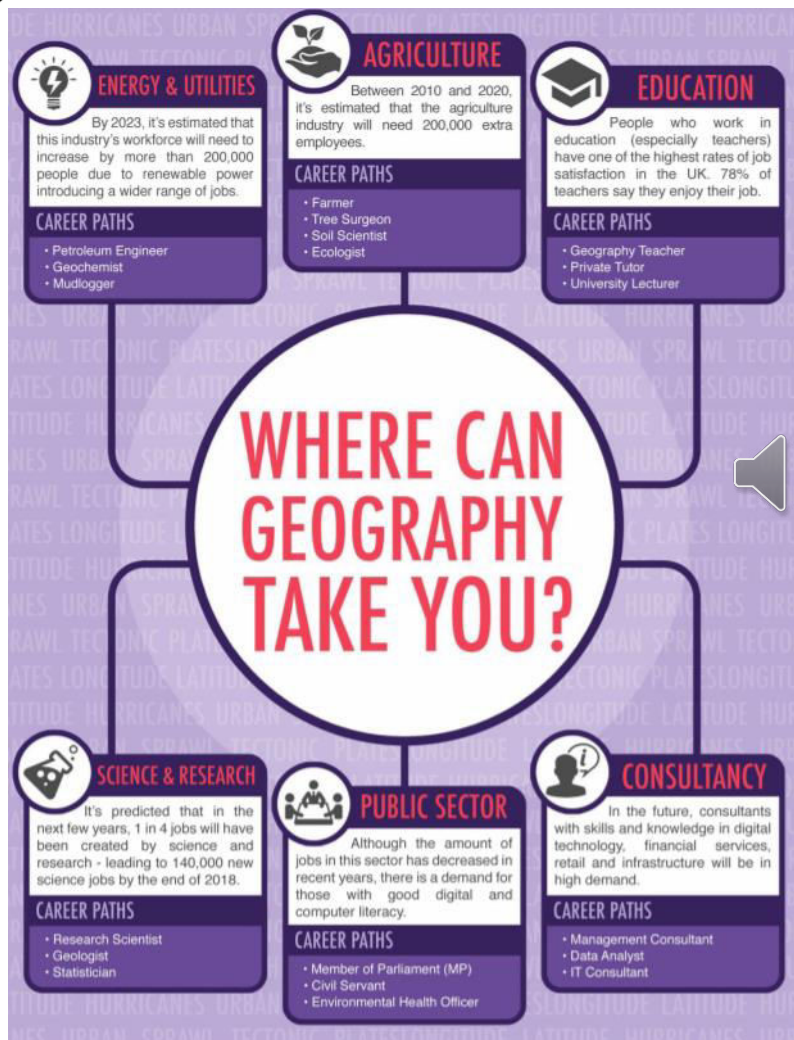
1 The Anglo Saxons

1. In what year did the Roman army abandon Britain?	<input type="radio"/> 43BC <input type="radio"/> 410AD <input type="radio"/> 490AD	Marks: 1
2. What was the dominant population of Britain before the arrival of the Anglo-Saxons?	<input type="radio"/> Celts <input type="radio"/> Normans <input type="radio"/> Vikings	Marks: 1
3. What country did the Anglo-Saxons come from?	<input type="radio"/> France <input type="radio"/> Germany <input type="radio"/> Poland	Marks: 1
4. What major skill did the Romans have, but the Anglo-Saxons lack, which means there is little evidence from this period?	<input type="radio"/> Ability to fly <input type="radio"/> Ability to resurrect the dead <input type="radio"/> Ability to read and write (literacy)	Marks: 1

Year	Event	Significance
1914	Outbreak of the First World War	The most destructive conflict in world history, resulting in over 16 million deaths and the collapse of several major empires.
1918	End of the First World War	The war ended with the signing of the Treaty of Versailles, which imposed heavy penalties on Germany.
1919	Paris Peace Conference	The conference resulted in the Treaty of Versailles, which reshaped the map of Europe and the world.
1920	League of Nations established	The League of Nations was created to maintain world peace and prevent future wars.
1929	Wall Street Crash	The crash led to the Great Depression, a period of severe economic hardship worldwide.
1933	Hitler becomes Chancellor of Germany	Hitler's rise to power marked the beginning of Nazi rule and the Holocaust.
1939	Outbreak of the Second World War	The war was the deadliest conflict in human history, resulting in over 70 million deaths.
1945	End of the Second World War	The war ended with the defeat of the Axis powers, leading to the establishment of the United Nations.
1947	Truman Doctrine announced	The doctrine committed the United States to supporting free peoples who are resisting communist subversion.
1949	Communist Revolution in China	The revolution resulted in the establishment of the People's Republic of China, a major superpower.
1950	Korean War begins	The war was the first major conflict of the Cold War, resulting in a stalemate and the division of Korea.
1954	Geneva Conference	The conference aimed to resolve the Korean War and other international disputes.
1955	North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) established	NATO was created to provide collective defense against the Soviet Union and its allies.
1957	European Coal and Steel Community established	The community was the first step towards the creation of the European Union.
1959	Space Race begins	The race to be the first to reach the moon led to the Apollo program and the development of space technology.
1960	Decolonisation begins	Many countries gained independence from European colonial powers, leading to the formation of new nations.
1962	Cuban Missile Crisis	The crisis was a major confrontation between the United States and the Soviet Union over the presence of nuclear missiles in Cuba.
1963	Bay of Pigs Invasion	The invasion was an attempt by the United States to overthrow the communist government of Cuba.
1964	Great Britain joins the European Economic Community	The EEC was the predecessor of the European Union, aimed at economic integration.
1968	Prague Spring	The Prague Spring was a period of liberalization in Czechoslovakia, which was crushed by the Soviet Union.
1969	First Moon Landing	The Apollo 11 mission marked a major achievement in space exploration.
1970	Shanghai Communiqué	The communiqué marked the beginning of normal relations between the United States and the People's Republic of China.
1971	China joins the United Nations	The People's Republic of China replaced the Republic of China as the sole representative of China in the UN.
1972	European Economic Community expands	The EEC expanded to include the United Kingdom, Ireland, and Denmark.
1973	Yom Kippur War	The war was a major conflict between Israel and its Arab neighbors, resulting in a ceasefire.
1974	First oil crisis	The crisis was a period of high oil prices and economic hardship caused by the Arab oil embargo.
1975	Smoot-Hawley Tariff Act	The act was a protectionist law that raised tariffs on imports, leading to economic hardship.
1976	First oil shock	The shock was a period of high oil prices and economic hardship caused by the Arab oil embargo.
1977	First oil price increase	The increase was a period of high oil prices and economic hardship caused by the Arab oil embargo.
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Where can GCSE Geography and History take me?



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What our current Year 10s and Year 11s think...

'Teachers are positive and helpful.'

'Teachers are very helpful and enthusiastic about the subject.'

'Decent lessons.'

'History and Geography are interesting as we learn about world problems.'

'History is a great subject. You learn all about how the UK came to be what it is today.'