

## Big Ideas

Big Ideas are the building blocks of subjects. They are: -

- Concepts and ideas that help us make sense of lots of otherwise isolated or disconnected facts.
- Principles, theories, or processes that serve as a focal point of a subject.
- Something that changes the way we think about information or schema.

The big ideas in this subject are: -

| Big Idea              | Description   |
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| <b>Place/Location</b> | Places play an important role in the lives of people. The physical and human qualities of a place influence the way we live and are, in turn, influenced by people over time. Geographers investigate the outcomes of these changes in our dynamic world.   |
| <b>Space</b>          | The three key elements of space are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Location – where things are located around the world</li> <li>● Spatial distribution – how things are arranged in shapes or patterns</li> <li>● Organisation – how and why people arrange and manage things</li> </ul>  |
| <b>Scale</b>          | Geographers study the world on many different spatial levels, including local, regional, national, international and global scales.   |
| <b>Relationships</b>  | The mutual dependence of different factors on each other - for example, economic interdependence - when one country relies on the workforce from another country; social interdependence - when migration leads to extensive family networks straddling two countries or environmental interdependence - for our mutual survival such as climate change mitigation. |
| <b>Sustainability</b> | Humans are constantly interacting with their environment. To do this sustainably, humans must develop methods to ensure that all resources on Earth are used and managed responsibly – maintaining them for future generations without compromising the needs of people today.  |
| <b>Processes</b>      | Physical geographical processes are natural processes of the Earth such as climate, erosion and plate tectonics. Human geographical processes involve the impact and behaviour of people and how they relate to the physical world, such as urbanisation or migration.  |



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| <b>Geographical Skills</b> | A range of key skills including; OS map skills, interpretation and analysis of sources and numeracy skills. |
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