Lesson	Learning Objectives - The pupils should learn:	Differentiation linked to assessment grid	Lesson Content (Students to)	Possible Resources
1.	 What is an economy? To be able to define key words – economy, employment sector, employment structure, primary, secondary, tertiary and quaternary sectors. To devise a class survey about jobs, and choose appropriate methods to present data. To identify how the UK employment structure has changed since 1791, and suggest reasons for the patterns identified. 	Geographical key words, Processes, Opinions, People and their places, Statistics, Patterns (G1-5)	 Think-Pair-Share: Keywords. Key word match up. Spider diagram of job types; categorise into Prim/Sec etc. Focus on employment structure changes; produce pie charts using data (or excel), line graphs. Describe the patterns. Could devise class survey about family jobs, and choose appropriate data presentation techniques. 	Youtube clips, Photos, Hodder p.42-43
2.	To explain what a farm is, and understand their importance. To understand a farm as an economic system.	Geographical key words, Processes, People and the environment, Impact, Theory (G1-5)	 Photo starter – why is this important? (Farm) What different types of farms are there? Discussion; write summary. Link to changing UK employment structure. Flow chart arrange to show farm as a system- inputs, processes and outputs. 	Youtube clips, Photos, Hodder p.44-45; and map extract on flap
3.	 Why is manufacturing all about choosing the right site? To understand the location factors for a factory. To make decisions about locating a factory. 	Places, Describing Places, Maps, Using sources, Geographical Key words, Patterns (G1-5)	 Establish prior knowledge of industry location factors; how and why has this changed over time? Use old photograph v modern. Decision making activity – Groups act as 'Business Research Consultants'; see p 46-47. Group presentations to feedback decisions. Opportunities for peer assessment. 	Youtube clips, Photos, Hodder p.46-47
4.	 Why did Nissan locate in the UK? To apply the location factors for an industry. To recognise how manufacturing in the UK has changed. 	Geographical Key words, Processes, Using sources, Graphs, Patterns,	 Starter - Who are Nissan? Find video clip. Discuss why foreign investment is important to the UK. Complete skills activities in Hodder. Role play/scenarios – get them to consider the viewpoints of different stakeholders. Debate. 	Youtube clips, Photos, Hodder p.48-49

	To investigate a location using multiple sources (geographical skills).	(G1-5)		
5.	 What are the environmental impacts of industry? To describe and explain the impacts of industry on the physical environment. To learn about an example of how modern industrial development can be more environmentally sustainable. 	Geographical key words, Processes, People and the environment, Impact (G1-5)	 Starter – What are the advantages and disadvantages of industry? Categorise into social, economic, and environmental. Rank top 5. Show photos of various industrial scenes. Work in groups to identify the environmental issues. Explain the environmental impacts; perhaps a 'heads/tails' worksheet to finish sentence explanations using key terms. Show video clip of how industry is being made more sustainable. Note down facts. Decision making – Give 15-20 ways industry can be more sustainable. Diamond 9 activity – choose, rank and justify. 	
6.	 Why is the tertiary sector increasing? Tourism example. To explain why the tertiary sector of the UK economy is growing. To describe how tourism creates tertiary jobs (direct and indirect). To understand how tourism has changed. 	Places, Key words, Processes, Using sources, Statistics, Graphs (G1-5)	 Starter – What jobs are there in the tourism industry? Thinkpair share. Categorise reasons for tourism growth. Tourist location – identify attractions; create specific list of jobs – perhaps link to the skills needed in the sector. Potential for role play. Will tertiary growth continue? What are the advantages and disadvantages of some service jobs? Introduce terms like 'zero-hours', 'gig economy' etc. Class discussion. 	Youtube clips, Photos, Hodder p.50-51
7.	How does the UK trade with other countries? To understand what trade is, and how it works. To know the main UK imports and exports. To understand how the UK is linked to the rest of the world. To understand what a port is and how it functions.	Geographical key words, Processes, Opinions, People and their places, (G1-5)	 Think-Pair-Share: Keywords. Key word match up. UK foreign trade – questions based on source A (Hodder). OS map skills tasks – Port of Southampton. Discuss the importance of having good trade relations as plenary. Link to current state of UK trade affairs. 	Youtube clips, Photos, Hodder p.54-55
8.	 What is globalisation? To be able to define and explain the concept of globalisation. 	Geographical Key words, Processes, Using sources, Graphs,	 Starter – how are you linked to other countries directly and indirectly? Define key terms. Including the 4 elements of globalisation. 	Youtube clips, Photos, Hodder p.52-59. Geog.3 p66-69

9.	 To understand the factors that have accelerated globalisation. To know what a TNC is. Example to show global connections. Who are the winners and losers of globalisation? To assess the impacts of globalisation. To understand that there are many different stakeholders, and 	Patterns, (G1-5) Impact, People and their places, Opinions (G1-5)	 Explain how this has accelerated over time; technology, containerisation. Categorise factors. Assess the importance of each. What is a TNC, and name some. Use example of chocolate (p52-53) or Apple (p56-57) to highlight global connections. Starter – 5 advantages and disadvantages of globalisation. Debate – Give out role cards, and tell groups, they need to come up with arguments for/against globalisation. Teacher chairs debate. Worksheet to categorise advantages and disadvantages. Plenary – opinion line. 	Geog.3 p.74-77 Doddle
10.	 viewpoints will differ. What is fairtrade? To know what faitrade is and how it works. To explain the moral case for faitrade, linked to global citizenship. To design a faitrade T-shirt to promote the message of fairtrade. 	Geographical key words, Processes, Opinions, People and their places, (G1-5)	 Starter – use two bars of chocolate (1 Fairtrade, 1 not); give out and ask class to identify how they are different? Fairtrade video clip – students identify and list the benefits. Categorise Fairtrade v non-Fairtrade statements. Discuss the moral case. Students design a fair trade T-shirt to promote the cause. Must create plan – materials, logo etc. Each T-shirt comes with a tag; students must summarise the moral case on the tag to promote the cause. 	Geog.3 p.84 and 85. Doddle
11.	Mid Unit assessment (Globalisation Essay)		 MILD – Who are the winners and losers of globalisation? Sentence starters and key word bank. MED/HOT – To what extent do you agree with the following statement? Globalisation has been a good thing for the world. 	MILD, and MED/HOT differentiated success criteria available. Focus of MED/HOT should be on structure of response. Linked to GCSE commands.
12.	What is development? ■ To define development, and to compare development around the world.	Geographical Key words, People and their places, Using sources,	 Think-pair-share: What is development? Photo analysis – developed or developing? Why is it hard to analyse from photos? Key word match up. 	Youtube clips, Photos, Hodder p.122-125.

13.	 To understand how to measure development using one economic indicator (wealth). To investigate patterns of wealth across the world. What other ways can be used to measure development? To identify different measures of development. To understand the benefits of using different measures of development. 	Statistics (G1-5) Geographical Key words, People and their places, Opinions, Using sources,	 How can we measure development? Choropleth map analysis; describe patterns. Suggest reasons. Plenary – Is wealth the only development indicator? Why is it important to look at other indicators? What could these be? Starter – Two photos (LIC/HIC); identify all the things that can indicate differences in development. Explain HDI and the benefits of multiple measures of development. Students predict relationships between development indicators; and use scatter graphs (and/or Spearman's Rank) 	Youtube clips, Photos, Hodder p.126-127 Country data
	 To use Scatter graphs/Spearman's Rank to investigate relationships between development indicators. 	Statistics (G1-5)	to identify relationships. • Plenary – Describe the distribution of HDI levels. What are the advantages and disadvantages of choropleth maps?	
14.	 How can development change over time? To understand that development is a process of change. To understand that development occurs at different rates and times in different countries. 	Geographical Key words, Processes, Using sources, Graphs, Patterns, (G1-5)	 Starter – UK 1791 v UK 2011. Sort activity. Identify inventions that led to main changes in development. Compare rates and times of development in the UK to development rates of the BRICs. Pie chart analysis. Use gapminder website to demonstrate change using this statistical data visualisation tool. Plenary – True/False statements highlighting key words/themes of lesson. 	Youtube clips, Photos, Hodder p.128-129 https://www.gapmind er.org/
15.	How does development link to population dynamics? To understand how the population of a country changes as it develops. To use the demographic transition model to investigate population change.	Geographical Key words, Processes, Using sources, Graphs, Patterns, (G1-5)	 Starter – Why do populations change? Re-caps work done in Year 8. Maps from memory – DTM. Students to complete DTM sheet for books. Questions related to DTM and development. Plenary – Show world population graph which includes the predicted slowing down of growth in the future. Get them to try to explain why this is predicted (linked to changes in development). 	Youtube clips, Photos, Hodder p.146
16.	What is the global development map missing? • To understand that inequality occurs within countries at different scales.	Impact, People and their places, Opinions, Using sources, Graphs, Patterns,	 Starter – Use the global HDI map. Zoom into the UK. Ask what is wrong with what this shows? Link to it as a disadvantage of using choropleth maps. Explain the term 'inequality'. Get them to identify inequality using variety of sources. 	Youtube clips, Photos, Hodder p.130-131

		(G1-5)	 Could begin to offer reasons for inequality; perhaps focus on Liverpool as an example (ward data showing contrasts is available from PL). Write a letter to an MP raising concerns and offering solutions. 	
17.	Why do people live in poverty? • To understand the causes of poverty.	Impact, People and their places, Opinions, Using sources, (G1-5)	 Starter – Re-cap. How can inequality be evidenced? Create mind map of causes of poverty. Categorise causes, e.g. climate, location, politics. Apply understanding to Nepal case study. Complete activity 3 (Hodder). Apply understanding to Liverpool. What is deindustrialisation? How did this exacerbate inequality in Liverpool? What is being done to address this? 	Youtube clips, Photos, Hodder p.132-133
18.	How can gender equality increase development? To understand gender inequality. To understand how gender equality can lead to higher levels of development.	Impact, People and their places, Opinions, Using sources, (G1-5)	 Starter – Gender equality facts. True or false? Get them to think in pairs to write their own definition. Explain what gender equality is. Own definitions correct? Benefits of gender equality on development. Give sentence starters – get them to finish them off (heads and tails). Discuss poster shown on page 135. Rank them in order of importance and justify why (diamond 9). Plenary – Which of the FCJ values most links to this lesson theme? 	Youtube clips, Photos, Hodder p.134-135
19.	How do countries and organisations support development? To understand how bilateral and non-governmental aid supports development. To understand how development aid may change over time.	Geographical Key words, People and their places, Opinions, Using sources, Statistics (G1-5)	 Think-Pair-Share: Keywords. Key word match up. Use sources from Hodder to analyse the information. Use the examples of Actionaid (p137) to create a storyboard to show how aid supports development. Plenary – Doddle quiz. 	Youtube clips, Photos, Hodder p.136-137 Doddle
20.	Revision lesson		 Revision clock activity. 5 mins intervals used to complete one section of the clock. Carousel style group work. 	
21.	Assessment (Summative)		Assessment created using KS3 assessment guidance. Marks out of 50.	