

Aims of Spiritual Development	Spiritual Development in Geography
Explore beliefs and experience; respect faiths, feelings and values; enjoy learning about oneself, others and the surrounding world; use imagination and creativity; be reflective.	The study of Geography is promoting a sense of wonder and fascination with the physical and human world. An understanding of scale is an important aspect of Geography and how small changes in climate can have far reaching consequences. Understanding that all life is linked together and create the processes that make Earth the only known inhabited planet. Pupils reflect on the long and short term impacts noting the rights and wrongs linking into the value of justice. The value of stewardship is covered looking at reduce, reuse and recycle.

Examples of good practice:

❖ The notion of stewardship in fragile environments such as the Amazon and global commons such as Antarctica.



Aims of Moral Development	Moral Development in Geography
Recognise right and wrong; respect the law; understand consequences; investigate moral and ethical issues; offer reasoned views.	Moral issues are a vital part of many of the topics covered in Geography. We look at how the development of cites have put pressure on wildlife and the rural-urban fringe. At GCSE we cover the issues of an ever increasing population and the different approaches taken by countries to tackle the problem. Examples include the one child policy in China, the education of women in India and the aging population in the UK. We explore issues of poverty and the development of shanty towns and the issue of food miles and the moral dilemma of importing food and the consequences of it on global warming.

Examples of good practice:

- ❖ The moral issue of fair trade and food miles putting profit before others and the environment.
- ❖ Analysing the impact that the empowerment of women and the spread of literacy among women can have on birth rates in SE Asia
- The winners and losers in a globalised economy



Aims of Social Development	Social Development in Geography
Use a range of social skills; participate in the local community; appreciate diverse viewpoints; participate, volunteer and cooperate; resolve conflict; engage with the 'British values' of democracy, the rule of law, liberty, respect and tolerance.	Social issues are common themes within Geography. At KS3 we study the causes of migration and tackle the issue of immigration in the UK and pupils look at the views of asylum seekers and refuges to develop compassion. Year 8 complete a project on global warming with an emphasis on how they can make a difference by making small changes to their lifestyles. At GCSE social impacts are studied in detail from natural disasters to meeting the increasing demand for water. Pupils also develop leadership and teamwork both in the classroom and on field work visits.

Examples of good practice:

- Analysing the effectiveness of the one child policy in China, giving their views and suggesting alternative methods to combat the issue of increasing populations.
- Studying the needs of a settlement and deciding on the best location
- Using case studies of natural disasters to understand the social and cultural impacts



Aims of Cultural Development	Cultural Development in Geography
Appreciate cultural influences; appreciate the role of Britain's parliamentary system; participate in culture opportunities; understand, accept, respect and celebrate diversity.	Understanding different cultures is an important part of Geography. We look at how different cultures and beliefs can impact on issues such as birth control. Students look at the development of settlement within the United Kingdom and the importance of leisure and tourism and how shifts in culture have impacted on tourism. At GCSE pupils look at different places such as Brazil, India and China and are introduced to their customs and traditions allowing pupils to develop their humility and an understanding of the world as a global community.

Examples of good practice:

❖ The impacts of the One Child Policy and the cultural differences between China and Europe with respect to gender.