



Geography

Curriculum Expectations

Engage	Activate		
EYFS	KS 1 NC Expectations	Key Stage 2 NC Expectations	Key Stage 3 + NC Expectations
<p>Understanding the World (People & Communities) Children know about similarities and differences between themselves and others, and among families, communities and traditions.</p> <p>Understanding the World (The World) Children know about similarities and differences in relation to places, objects, materials and living things. They talk about the features of their own immediate environment and how environments might vary from one another.</p>	<p>Locational Knowledge</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> name and locate the world's seven continents and five oceans; name, locate and identify characteristics of the four countries and capital cities of the United Kingdom and its surrounding seas. <p>Place Knowledge</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> understand geographical similarities and differences through studying the human and physical geography of a small area of the United Kingdom, and of a small area in a contrasting non-European country. <p>Human and Physical Geography</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> identify seasonal and daily weather patterns in the United Kingdom and the location of hot and cold areas of the world in relation to the Equator and the North and South Poles; use basic geographical vocabulary to refer to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> key physical features, including: beach, cliff, coast, forest, hill, mountain, sea, ocean, river, soil, valley, vegetation, season and weather; key human features, including: city, town, village, factory, farm, house, office, port, harbour and shop. <p>Geographical Skills and Fieldwork</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> use world maps, atlases and globes to identify the United Kingdom and its countries, as well as the countries, continents and oceans studied at this key stage; use simple compass directions and locational and directional language, to describe the location of features and routes on a map; use aerial photographs and plan perspectives to recognise landmarks and basic human and physical features; devise a simple map; and use and construct basic symbols in a key; use simple fieldwork and observational skills to study the geography of their school and its grounds and the key human and physical features of its surrounding environment. 	<p>Locational Knowledge</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> locate the world's countries, using maps to focus on Europe and North and South America, concentrating on their environmental regions, key physical and human characteristics, countries, and major cities; name and locate counties and cities of the United Kingdom, geographical regions and their identifying human and physical characteristics, key topographical features, and land-use patterns; and understand how some of these aspects have changed over time; identify the position and significance of latitude, longitude, Equator, Northern Hemisphere, Southern Hemisphere, the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn, Arctic and Antarctic Circle, the Prime/Greenwich Meridian and time zones. <p>Place Knowledge</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> understand geographical similarities and differences through the study of human and physical geography of a region of the United Kingdom, a region in a European country, and a region within North or South America. <p>Human and Physical Geography</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> describe and understand key aspects of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes, and the water cycle; human geography, including: types of settlement and land use, economic activity including trade links, and the distribution of natural resources including energy, food, minerals and water. <p>Geographical Skills and Fieldwork</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied; use the eight points of a compass, four and six-figure grid references, symbols and key to build their knowledge of the United Kingdom and the wider world; use fieldwork to observe, measure, record and present the human and physical features in the local area using a range of methods, including sketch maps, plans and graphs, and digital technologies 	<p>Locational knowledge</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> extend their locational knowledge and deepen their spatial awareness of the world's countries using maps of the world to focus on Africa, Russia, Asia (including China and India), and the Middle East, focusing on their environmental regions, including polar and hot deserts, key physical and human characteristics, countries and major cities <p>Place Knowledge</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> understand geographical similarities, differences and links between places through the study of human and physical geography of a region within Africa, and of a region within Asia <p>Human and physical geography</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> understand, through the use of detailed place-based exemplars at a variety of scales, the key processes in: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> physical geography relating to: geological timescales and plate tectonics; rocks, weathering and soils; weather and climate, including the change in climate from the Ice Age to the present; and glaciation, hydrology and coasts human geography relating to: population and urbanisation; international development; economic activity in the primary, secondary, tertiary and quaternary sectors; and the use of natural resources understand how human and physical processes interact to influence, and change landscapes, environments and the climate; and how human activity relies on effective functioning of natural systems <p>Geographical skills and fieldwork</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> build on their knowledge of globes, maps and atlases and apply and develop this knowledge routinely in the classroom and in the field interpret Ordnance Survey maps in the classroom and the field, including using grid references and scale, topographical and other thematic mapping, and aerial and satellite photographs use Geographical Information Systems (GIS) to view, analyse and interpret places and data use fieldwork in contrasting locations to collect, analyse and draw conclusions from geographical data, using multiple sources of increasingly complex information.

Intent

Geography lessons will develop contextual knowledge of the location of globally significant places and understanding of the processes that give rise to key physical and human geographical features of the world, along with how they bring about variation and change over time. We intend to develop children's curiosity and a fascination of the world and its people that will remain with them for the rest of their lives. The learning offers a range of opportunities for investigating places around the world as well as physical and human processes. The lessons are intended to improve children's geographical vocabulary, map skills and geographical facts and provide opportunities for consolidation, challenge and variety.

Implementation

Geography will be taught through engaging, motivating and progressive units across the school. Geography lessons will:

- ❖ start with an engagement/thought provoking stimulus
- ❖ share a 'Big Learning Question'
- ❖ lead to some 'key enquiry questions'
- ❖ take the questions into a scheme of work
- ❖ allow pupils to develop their own Knowledge Organisers
- ❖ allow pupils to evidence their learning using scrapbooks, photographs and performances

Impact

To evidence that our pupils can do more and know more in Geography we will:

- ✓ Collate evidence to monitor progress
- ✓ Review knowledge organisers
- ✓ Interview pupils
- ✓ Monitor teaching
- ✓ Review schemes of work
- ✓ Follow achievements through progression maps

	EYFS	KS 1	KS 2	KS 3+
Locational Knowledge		<p>Children can:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a name and locate the world's seven continents and five oceans; b name, locate and identify characteristics of the four countries and capital cities of the United Kingdom and its surrounding seas; a use key vocabulary to demonstrate knowledge and understanding in this strand: United Kingdom, England, Scotland, Wales, Northern Ireland, town, city, village, sea, beach, hill, mountain, London, Belfast, Cardiff, Edinburgh, capital city, world map, continent, ocean, Europe, Africa, Asia, Australasia, North America, South America, Antarctica. 	<p>Children can:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a locate the world's countries, using maps to focus on South America, concentrating on environmental regions and key physical and human characteristics; b name and locate counties and cities of the United Kingdom, identifying human and physical characteristics including hills, mountains, rivers and seas, and how a place has changed; c identify the position and significance of latitude, longitude, Equator, Northern Hemisphere, Southern Hemisphere, the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn, Arctic and Antarctic Circle, the Prime/Greenwich Meridian and time zones; a use key vocabulary to demonstrate knowledge and understanding in this strand: county, country, town, coast, physical features, human features, mountain, hill, river, sea, climate, tropics, tropical, of latitude, longitude, Equator, Northern Hemisphere, Southern Hemisphere, the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn, Arctic and Antarctic Circle. 	<p>Children can:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a use maps to locate the world's countries with a focus on Eastern Europe and South America, concentrating on their environmental regions, key physical and human characteristics, countries, and major cities; b name and locate counties and cities of the United Kingdom, identifying their physical features, including mountains, and rivers, and land-use patterns; showing change over time; c identify the position and significance of latitude, longitude, Equator, Northern Hemisphere, Southern Hemisphere and use longitude and latitude to find locations on a map; a use key vocabulary to demonstrate knowledge and understanding in this strand: atlas, index, coordinates, latitude, longitude, contour, altitude, peaks, slopes, continent, country, city, North America, South America, border, key.

Place Knowledge		<p>Children can:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a compare the UK with a contrasting country in the world; b compare a local city/town in the UK with a contrasting city/town in a different country; a use key vocabulary to demonstrate knowledge and understanding in this strand: South America, London, Brasilia, compare, capital city, China, Asia, country, population, weather, similarities, differences, farming, culture, Africa, Kenya, Nairobi, river, desert, volcano. 	<p>Children can:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a understand geographical similarities and differences through the study of human geography of a region of the United Kingdom; b explore similarities and differences, comparing the human geography of a region of the UK and a region of South America; c understand geographical similarities and differences through the study of physical geography of a region of the United Kingdom; d explore similarities and differences comparing the physical geography of a region of the UK and a region of South America; a use key vocabulary to demonstrate knowledge and understanding in this strand: Amazon rainforest, Sherwood Forest, Sheffield, city, Yorkshire, physical features, human features, landscape, feature, population, land use, retail, leisure, housing, business, industrial, agricultural. 	<p>Children can:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a understand geographical similarities and differences through the study of human geography of a region of the United Kingdom, a region of Eastern Europe and South America; b understand geographical similarities and differences through the study of physical geography of a region of the United Kingdom, a region of Eastern Europe and South America; a use key vocabulary to demonstrate knowledge and understanding in this strand: latitude, Arctic Circle, physical features, climate, human geography, land use, settlement, economy, natural resources.
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Human & Physical Geography		<p>Children can:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a identify seasonal and daily weather patterns in the United Kingdom and the location of hot and cold areas of the world in relation to the Equator and the North and South Poles; b use basic geographical vocabulary to refer to key physical features, including: beach, cliff, coast, forest, hill, mountain, sea, ocean, river, soil, valley, vegetation, season and weather; a use basic geographical vocabulary to refer to key human features, including: city, town, village, factory, farm, house, office, port, harbour and shop. 	<p>Children can:</p> <p>describe and understand key aspects of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes, volcanoes, tornadoes, tsunamis, earthquakes and the water cycle; b human geography, including: types of settlement and land use; a use key vocabulary to demonstrate knowledge and understanding in this strand: mantle, outer core, inner core, magma, volcano, active, dormant, extinct, earthquake, epicentre, shock wave, magnitude, tsunami, tornado, climate, tropics, deforestation, evaporation, water cycle, evaporation, condensation, precipitation, cooling, filter, pollution, settlement, settler, site, need, shelter, food. 	<p>Children can:</p> <p>describe and understand key aspects of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, mountains and the water cycle; b human geography, including: types of settlement and land use, economic activity including trade links, and the distribution of natural resources including energy, food, minerals and water; a use key vocabulary to demonstrate knowledge and understanding in this strand: environmental disaster, settlement, resources, services, goods, electricity, supply, generation, renewable, non-renewable, solar power, wind power, biomass, origin, import, export, trade, efficiency, conservation, carbon footprint, peak, plateau, fold mountain, fault-block mountain, dome mountain, volcanic mountain, plateau mountain, tourism, positive, negative, economic, social, environmental.
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Geographical Skills & Fieldwork		<p>Children can:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a use world maps, atlases and globes to identify the countries, continents and oceans studied at this keystone; b use simple compass directions and locational and directional to describe the location of features and routes on a map; c devise a simple map; and use and construct basic symbols in a key; d use simple fieldwork and observational skills to study the geography of the surrounding area, including key human and physical features, using a range of methods; a use key vocabulary to demonstrate knowledge and understanding in this strand: compass, 4-point, direction, North, East, South, West, plan, record, observe, aerial view, key, map, symbols, direction, position, route, journey, the UK, changes, tally chart, pictogram, world map, country, continent, human, physical. 	<p>Children can:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied; b use symbols and keys (including the use of Ordnance Survey maps), to build their knowledge of the United Kingdom and the wider world; c use fieldwork to observe and present the human and physical features in the local area using sketch maps, plans and digital technologies; a use key vocabulary to demonstrate knowledge and understanding in this strand: sketch map, map, aerial view, feature, annotation, landmark, distance, key, symbol, land use, urban, rural, population, coordinates. 	<p>Children can:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features; b use the eight points of a compass, four and six-figure grid references, symbols and key (including the use of Ordnance Survey maps) to build their knowledge of the United Kingdom and the wider world; c use fieldwork to observe, measure, record and present human features using a range of methods, including sketch maps, plans and graphs, and digital technologies; a use key vocabulary to demonstrate knowledge and understanding in this strand: atlas, index, coordinates, latitude, longitude, key, symbol, Ordnance Survey, Silva compass, legend, borders, fieldwork, measure, observe, record, map, sketch, graph.