

Our Geography Curriculum Overview

National Curriculum Purpose and Aims of Study

- To develop contextual knowledge of the location of globally significant places – both terrestrial and marine – including their defining physical and human characteristics and how these provide a geographical context for understanding the actions of processes.
- Understand the processes that give rise to key physical and human geographical features of the world, how these are interdependent and how they bring about spatial variation and change over time
- Are competent in the geographical skills needed to:
 - collect, analyse and communicate with a range of data gathered through experiences of fieldwork that deepen their understanding of geographical processes
 - Interpret a range of sources of geographical information, including maps, diagrams, globes, aerial photographs and Geographical Information Systems (GIS)
 - Communicate geographical information in a variety of ways, including through maps, numerical and quantitative skills and writing at length.

Our Geography Curriculum

By the end of Key Stage 2, students will:

- Have a strong knowledge of where places are and what they are like, in Britain, Europe and on other continents.
- Have developed a sense of place in terms of where they live, and knowledge of what makes our local area special geographically.
- Have fieldwork skills including sketching and mapping
- Be able to discuss and share opinions about how human beings are affecting the physical and environmental geography of Earth.

	What is being taught?	
	Broad Area of Geographical Study	Context of Inquiry
Year Three	<p>Locational Knowledge- Using maps, globes and digital mapping:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Locate the countries and capitals of the UK (Y2) • Identify features such as hills, mountains, coasts and rivers. • Locate environmental regions. • Identify the position and significance of the equator. • Locate Egypt and Greece 	<p>Term 1</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Locate the countries of the United Kingdom and their capitals in relation to the location of Skara Brae in the Orkney Islands using Google Earth. • Know the four points of a compass (north, east, south and west). • Know the key physical features of the Orkney Isles- coasts, rivers, vegetation, topography- using a range of sources; Google Earth, atlases. • Describe the distribution of natural resources of food and water (including fresh water) and minerals (rock types) needed for settlement. <p>Term 2</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use maps, globes and digital mapping to locate Egypt and the region of the 'Cradle of Civilization'. • Know what the climate is like in Egypt - temperature, rainfall. • Identify the position of the equator and understand its significance • Know the main features of land use in Egypt now and in ancient times- understanding how the climate influences this. • Know the key features of the water cycle. • Know the key features of the Nile river system-and how these have enabled farming and trade to happen. • Understand the difference between climate and weather. <p>Term 3</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Locate Greece - using Google Earth and maps and atlases and look at location in relation to Egypt and the UK. • Using a globe identify Greece as being north of the Equator. • Identify the key physical characteristics of Greece and compare with Orkney Islands- hills, mountains, coasts. • Use the four (8) points of a compass to describe place location. • Describe and understand the key aspects of how earthquakes form mountains.
	<p>Place Knowledge- Understand the main physical features of the Orkney Isles</p>	
	<p>Human and Physical Geography- Understand how the distribution of natural resources allowed settlement in Skara Brae and Egypt. Describe and understand key aspects of vegetation belts, rivers and the water cycle. Describe and understand the key aspects of earthquakes and mountains.</p>	
	<p>Geographical Skills and Fieldwork- use atlases and digital mapping Know the four points of a compass (north, east, south and west).</p>	

Year Four	<p>Locational Knowledge Using maps, globes and digital mapping: Locate the world's countries focussing on Europe- Italy, Russia, Scandinavia Name and locate counties and cities of the UK and geographical regions. Identify the key topographical features (hills, mountains, rivers and coasts) of the UK.</p>	<p>Term 1</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Locate the UK, Egypt, Greece and Italy and relate locations to each other. • Locate Norwich, London, Rome. • Locate East Anglia and know the names of the counties of Norfolk and Suffolk and of Norwich and Great Yarmouth. • Describe and understand key aspects of mountains. • Describe and understand key aspects of the water cycle. • Identify key topographical features of East Anglia; hills, mountains, rivers and coasts. • Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied. • Use the eight points of a compass to describe place location. <p>Term 2</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Name and locate counties (Norfolk and Suffolk) and cities (Norwich, Ipswich, London) and geographical regions (East Anglia) using maps, atlases and Google Earth. • Identify the key topographical features (hills, mountains, rivers and coasts) of the UK using maps, atlases and Google Earth. • Understand the geographical similarities and differences through the human and physical geography of East Anglia in England and Jutland in Denmark. • Types of settlement and land use-coastal, rural, urban, village, city. • Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied. • Use four figure grid references and the eight points of a compass to describe place location. <p>Term 3</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Name and locate European countries including those already learned and the Scandinavian countries, and Russia using maps, atlases and Google Earth and Locate Lindisfarne. • Focussing on topography- Understand the geographical similarities and differences between East Anglia in the UK and Jutland in Scandinavia. • Describe and understand key aspects of: Rivers, lakes and mountains. • Describe and understand key aspects of: Climate Zones, biomes and vegetation belts. • Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied.
	<p>Place Knowledge Understand the geographical similarities and differences through the study of human and physical geography of a region of the United Kingdom and a region in a European country.</p>	
	<p>Human and Physical Geography Describe and understand key aspects of mountains.</p>	
	<p>Geographical Skills and Fieldwork Use simple symbols and keys when using maps Use the eight points of a compass Use fieldwork to observe, measure, record the human and physical features in the local area using a range of methods, including sketch maps, plans and graphs and digital technologies.</p>	

Year Five	<p>Locational Knowledge Using maps, globes and digital mapping: Locate European countries and cities and regions (France, Normandy, Sussex, Hastings, Norwich, Norfolk Yorkshire) Identify the position and significance of the Equator, Northern and Southern hemisphere. Identify the position and significance of the tropics of cancer and capricorn. Locate the world's countries- Nigeria Learn about land use patterns of the UK and understand how some of these aspects have changed over time.</p>	<p>Term 1</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Name and locate European countries, cities and regions (France, Normandy, Sussex, Hastings, Norwich, Norfolk, Yorkshire). • Revise the location of other known European countries in relation to the UK and France. • Revise the key features of rivers and understand key aspects. • Use four figure grid references for key landmarks in Norfolk (Ordnance Survey maps) symbols and keys. <p>Term 2</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Locate countries in West Africa in relation to the UK including the environmental and physical characteristics of the region. • Identify the position and significance of the tropics of Cancer and Capricorn. • Identify the position and significance of the Equator, Northern and Southern hemisphere. • Describe and understand key aspects of the four major world climate zones and how these relate to major biomes and vegetation belts. <p>Term 3</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Human geography of East Anglia- focussing on land use patterns and understand how some of these aspects have changed over time- field system and enclosure. • Types of settlement and land use- sheep farming, land ownership and enclosure. • Use fieldwork to observe, measure, record the human and physical features in the local area using a range of methods, including sketch maps, plans and graphs and digital technologies- when studying the local area. • Use maps and four figure grid references, and introduce six figure grid references, to locate significant places in Norfolk- use symbols and keys.
	<p>Place Knowledge Understand geographical similarities and differences through the study of human and physical geography of a region of the United Kingdom</p>	
	<p>Human and Physical Geography To understand the aspects and key features of rivers. Describe and understand key aspects of climate zones. Describe and understand key aspects of biomes and vegetation belts. Types of settlement and land use</p>	
	<p>Geographical Skills and Fieldwork Four figure grid references (Ordnance Survey maps) symbols and keys. Use fieldwork to observe, measure, record the human and physical features in the local area using a range of methods, including sketch maps, plans and graphs and digital technologies.</p>	
Year	Locational Knowledge	Term 1

Six	<p>Using maps, globes and digital mapping: Identify the position and significance of latitude, longitude, Equator, Northern and Southern hemisphere, the tropics and the prime/greenwich meridian and time zones. Locate Worlds countries (North and South America) using maps, globes and digital mapping. Name and locate counties and cities of the United Kingdom. Identify the key aspects of the five major world climate zones and how these relate to major biomes and vegetation belts. Identify the Arctic and Antarctic circles.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Revise the location of the world's countries learned so far and include North and South America using maps, globes and Google Earth. ● Geographical similarities and differences between East Anglia and Virginia. ● Revise the position and significance of the Equator, Northern Southern hemisphere and the tropics of Cancer and Capricorn. ● Identify the position and significance of latitude, longitude, the Prime Greenwich Meridian and time zones.
	<p>Place Knowledge Understand geographical similarities and differences through the study of human and physical geography of a region of the United Kingdom and a region of North America</p>	<p>Term 2</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Name and locate counties and cities of the United Kingdom- Revise towns and cities in Norfolk and relation to London ● Human Geography including types of settlement- planned settlement ● Use the eight points of a compass and four and six figure grid references, keys and symbols (including the use of Ordnance Survey maps) to build knowledge of the wider world.
	<p>Human and Physical Geography</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Human Geography including types of settlement ● The distribution of natural resources, including energy, food, minerals and water 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Use fieldwork to observe, measure, record the human and physical features in the local area using a range of methods, including sketch maps, plans and graphs and digital technologies- when studying the local area.
	<p>Geographical Skills and Fieldwork</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Use the eight points of a compass and four and six figure grid references, keys and symbols (including the use of Ordnance Survey maps) to build knowledge of the wider world. ● Use fieldwork to observe, measure, record the human and physical features in the local area using a range of methods, including sketch maps, plans and graphs and digital technologies. 	<p>Term 3</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Revise the key aspects of the four major world climate zones and how these relate to major biomes and vegetation belts. ● Revise the location of the hemispheres, tropics and equators. ● Identify the Arctic and Antarctic circles. ● The distribution of natural resources, including energy, food, minerals and water.