Geography Curriculum

	Autumn A	Autumn B	Spring A	Spring B	Summer A	Summer B
Year 1	How geographers think Geographers need to be able to represent the world around them – from the small space of the classroom to the local area where they live. They need to have a shared approach and method to be able to make these representations so that others can understand them as well. Using symbols, compass points and beginning to use scale of space. How geographers work and find out Geographers /cartographer need to use aerial views to help create maps. They look at position and location in relation to other familiar things. They use this knowledge of location to make a map. Using a compass point, North, East, South and West to understand direction. How to make use of geography Geographers use maps and aerial views to identify and plan routes from one point to another.		How geographers think Geographers identify areas of the world that are covered in land vs water. They use borders to define different countries. They use different capital cities, landmarks, cultural traditions and flags to identify the different countries of the UK. How geographers work and find out Geographers use maps to look at areas that do or do not border each other and their relationship with each other. They use their map knowledge to know what land is and what is water. How to make use of geography Geographers get a sense of identity. They explore a wider area than where they live, as well as different cultures and traditions.		How geographers think Geographers group a collection of countries within a larger land mass and define them as continents. They use natural and man-made landmarks to compare and contrast each of the Seven Continents of the world. They gain an understanding of different cultures and diversity of populations. They understand that the Continents are separated by seas and oceans. How geographers work and find out Geographers use their subject knowledge to be able to identify a wide range of features of the human world. They use their knowledge to identify similarities, differences, comparison and contrasting features to explore the world. How to make use of geography Being able to compare and contrast different locations across the globe. Being able to name and locate the continents and oceans on a world map.	
Year 2	**Spatial Sense** How geographers think Geographers need to know where specific landmarks are in relation to others. They need to use cartographers to map out points of interest. Making sure that the information that they have gathered is accurate. Using compass points to help locate key areas on a map and using OS maps to help understand key points of interest. How geographers work and find out Geographers /cartographer need to use aerial views to help create maps. Using buildings, roads, paths and rivers to label clearly what they are to the reader. Ensuring that they have a good knowledge of global sense of place. Using the ordnance map key to identify key points of a map of their local area. Adding that the local area is a very small part of a maps, explaining that maps show areas of all around the world. Using compass points, North, East, South and West to help plot key points in relation to ourselves. How to make use of geography Using aerial views of the local area to locate key areas, using their knowledge of the local area and compasses to help them locate different points on the map. In addition, using Ordnance survey keys to identify where areas/points are in relation to where they may be.		**The British Isles** How geographers think The British Isles is made from England, Scotland, Northern Irland and Walses. Explaining that the British Isle are part of one country, but there are some cultural differences in each country, making comparisons and difference between each one. How geographers work and find out Looking at the similarities between British Isles and comparing them to different country in another continent e.g. comparing Sheffield, England to Cape Town. Noticing how the difference in space has changed what the area is like. How to make use of geography Noting the similarities and differences between the Sheffield and Cape Town, using world maps to understand how the topography has affected the area. E.g Sheffield is landlocked but has many rivers, Cape Town has a coast. Linking this to what we know about our local area.		**Northern Europe** How geographers think Place: Within Northern Europe, there are different types of people: those living in a traditional sense (the Sami people), and those who are not. They have adapted to live in a colder environment in their own ways and with the means available to them. Space: There are more human features in Northern Europe further south, where there is a higher population. The physical features in Northern Europe are further north. How geographers work and find out Consider the climate of Northern Europe and how this affects who lives where. Analysing the map of Northern Europe to consider the shape of the countries and their location to one another to identify them easily. How we can identify if something is a human or physical feature based on how and when it was created. How to make use of geography Using our knowledge of Northern Europe: physical and features of an area, climate and adaptation, we can use this to develop our knowledge of the diversity of the area and the interconnection of the area.	

Year 3	**Spatial Sense** How geographers think Geographers need to know where specific landmarks are in relation to others. Making sure that the information that they have gathered in accurate. How geographers work and find out Geographers /cartographer need to use grid references up to 4 digits to find places on a map. Using symbols of buildings, roads, paths and rivers to label clearly what they are to the reader using a key. Ensuring that they have a good knowledge of points of interests around their area, using the ordnance map key to identify key points of a map of their local area Using 8 points of a compass to help plot key points in relation to ourselves. How to make use of geography Using aerial views of the local area to locate key areas, using their knowledge of the local area and compasses to help them locate different points on the map. In addition, using Ordnance survey keys to identify where areas/points are in relation to where they may be.	**Settlements** How geographers think Geographers need to know how settlements are different and what the differences are. They need to know how to define and compare each settlement to see similarities and differences. They also check to see how settlements change over time. How geographers work and find out Geographers use maps to identify features of settlements to classify them. How to make use of geography Geographer use the features of each settlement to classify them in to hamlet, villages and towns	**Rivers** How geographers think Geographers locate key features of a river, how it travels across the land to the sea and the effects it has on the terrain. They also investigate how human interaction can affect the state and direction of the river. How geographers work and find out Geographers track the river from the source to the mouth to see how it develops and uses maps to plot its features and length. How to make use of geography Geographers use maps and ariels to follow the path of the river and to measure its features.	**UK Geography: The South West** How geographers think Where the South West is in comparison to the rest of the country and why erosion is a big issue in this part of the country. Geographers look at identifiable landmarks and the special agricultural elements of the area, and how these have changed over time. How geographers work and find out Study coast where rocks have eroded to understand the coastline millions of years ago. How to make use of geography Understand how climate affects food production and tourism.	**Western Europe** How geographers think Location of each country in relation to each other. Relative sizes. How each country trades with each other. Comparison of features of England and France. How geographers work and find out Geographers use climate information (rainfall, temperature) to compare countries. How to make use of geography Use maps to locate and compare countries. Look at distance to equator to make generalisations about expected climate.	**Asia – China and India** How geographers think Locate each country in Asia and look at what infrastructure and physical and natural features each country has. How geographers work and find out Use atlases to find out information about land formation (mountains, deserts, rivers), population & climate. How to make use of geography Understand how land type and climate affects physical and human geography and land use.

Year 4	Spatial Sense How geographers think (concepts) Teaching that the world can be navigated using poles, the equator, prime medium, longitude and latitude line. Maps are a visual, to scale, representation of an area. Maps can be divided accurately, and locations pinpointed using grid references. Human settlement change depending on need – this can be seen in Burngreave from the woods, to farmland, to small settlement to suburbia. How geographers work and find out (skills) Learning to map read using coordinates and compasses, finding locations. Both globally and locally. To follow process of grid reading for accuracy. Skills to engage with our surrounding and the world. How to make use of geography (what and why) How locations affect temperatures and climes and how this can help us predict what countries climates around the world might be like. Any form of map, whether paper or electronic will be to scale, we need to understand how to read and interpret these. Locations and environments are constantly changing due to humans needs, how hums have affected the word.	Mediterranean Europe How geographers think Geographers need an understanding that the location, countries, landscapes, climate and society of Med Europe. Physical geography impacts human geography. Climate is not day to day weather but a reflection of the weather's behaviour over time. Resources needed for food and farming. Human settlement change depending on need. There are different types of settlements for this reason. How geographers work and find out Identifying key geographical and human features on maps and in atlases. How to make use of geography Physical geography impacts much of historical human geography. Being able to compare different regions and habitats within Europe and across the globe. Including features associated with certain areas.	Eastern Europe How geographers think Geographers need an understanding of the location, countries, landscapes, climate and society and conflicts of Eastern Europe. Physical geography impacts human geography. Climate is not day to day weather but a reflection of the weather's behaviour over time. Human settlement change depending on conflict. This can affect human and political geography. How geographers work and find out Identifying key geographical and human features on maps and in atlases. Reading climate measurements such as temperature and rain fall from atlases. Reading political maps over time and how they change depending on governments. How to make use of geography Physical geography impacts much of historical human geography. Being able to compare different regions and habitats within Eastern Europe and across the globe. Why there may still be conflicts in Eastern Europe today from historic changes in government (Soviet Union. Russia and Ukraine).	UK Geography: London and the South East How geographers think Geographers need an understanding that the world is divided into groups such as continents and countries. Some countries like England are further broken down into regions and counties, cities and towns. Physical geography impacts human geography. Port towns are located on the sea along with London being along the Thames for access. Historic buildings such as churches and castles can give an insight into the British past. How geographers work and find out Identifying key geographical and human features on maps and in atlases. How to make use of geography To be able to identify influential, southern cities and Towns in England. Specifically focus on the geographical knowledge of one area of England – South East. To learn about the capital city of the country we live in and some areas surrounding in.	Asia – Japan How geographers think To locate Japan on a map. Geographers need an understanding of the location, countries, landscapes and climate of Japan. Physical geography impacts human geography. Japan has lots of volcanoes and is a very mountainous country. This affects where the human settlements are. How volcanoes form, erupt, and affect Japan as a country, including earthquakes and tsunamis. There are very new, technologically advanced cities in Japan but also very old traditional cities. As a country Japan tries to embrace both. Japan has a rich history, remnants of which can still be seen today throughout society. The feudal system is a main part of this history. How geographers work and find out Map/ Atlas reading – information about climate and gradient of a country. How to make use of geography To learn about other places in the world including their culture, physical features, cities and surrounding area. To know knowledge about other countries outside of their own experiences. To know facts about these countries and have a general understanding about what that county might be like.

Year 5	Spatial Senses How geographers think To know that the world splits into 4 hemispheres. Understanding the location, distance, direction, and relationship between different places. Recognising the significance of lines such as the equator and Prime Meridian in dividing the Earth into sections for more accurate location descriptions. How geographers work and find out To be able to read coordinates on a map. Interpret maps that are drawn to different scales. How to make use of geography Use scales on maps to distinguish if the map is more or less detailed. Use coordinates to locate exact locations around the world.	Mountains How geographers think Geographers understand the elevation, location, and relationships between different mountains and mountain ranges. Utilise tools like topographic maps, satellite imagery, and geographic information systems to visualise and analyse mountainous terrain and features. How geographers work and find out Geographers explore mountains, using tools like maps and binoculars to observe their features and collect data. They analyse this information to understand how mountains form, how they change over time, and their importance to the environment and people. How to make use of geography Mountains attract tourists contributing to local economies and providing recreational opportunities. Knowledge of mountain ecosystems helps in managing resources like water, timber, and minerals sustainably, ensuring their conservation for future generations. Mountains play a crucial role in regulating climate, conserving biodiversity, and providing habitats. Mountains often have cultural significance for local communities.	UK Geography: East Anglia, The Midlands, Yorkshire and Humberside How geographers think Separating areas into distinct regions based on factors such as geology, landscape, relationship to major cities. How geographers work and find out Identify counties on map and recognise how the UK has been split up into counties. Features of a national park. Identify the man-made aspects of the peaks. How to make use of geography Use knowledge of the cities and peaks to advise someone which location they would be best suited to. Discuss human impact on these counties, the similarities and differences.	Australia How geographers think Types of settlements and land use. Economic activity including trade links and distribution of natural resources like energy, food , minerals and water Climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, rivers, mountains, volcanoes, earthquakes and the water cycle. How geographers work and find out To see how Australia has changed over time in terms of physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes, and the water cycle and also 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. How to make use of geography Settlement of Australia affects the land use. Most of Australia's population is in a small number of coastal cities. This is explained by the size and climate of the rest of the country.	Local Geography How geographers think Geographers can interpret key features on a map: Place names, transport links, important buildings, rivers, lakes, bridges, tunnels, coast lines etc. Geographers use sketch maps to show distance between places, direction, scale and to locate places. Fieldwork is the term used by geographers to describe the process of observing and collecting data about people, cultures and natural environments. How geographers work and find out Fieldwork allows geographers to collect data about dynamic (changing) places, people and environments. Geographical data is information that is collected, analysed and presented that relates to people, animals, places or natural processes, for example rainfall data, or population data. How to make use of geography Fieldwork is important to geographers because it enables them to explore geographical issues including: education, health, waste collection, housing, recycling, roads, street lighting, sports, community safety, environment, planning, transport. It requires a base of background knowledge, analytical and critical thinking.

Year 6	Spatial sense How geographers think Know exact location of places on a global scale. Timescales on Earth due to lines of longitude. How geographers work and find out Look at different projections of maps. Use of lines of latitude and longitude on a map. How to make use of geography To use coordinates, which are produced where lines of latitude and longitude intersect, to find exact locations. Use knowledge of the equator and link to lines of latitude to understand climates in different regions.	Geographical issues How geographers think Environmental change and impact. Implications of human life. Approaches to environmental issues and sustainable developments. How geographers work and find out Monitoring of events (timelines to show how often events occur and the impacts of them). How to make use of geography Respond to environmental issues and think about human's responsibility with how they interact with the Earth. Discuss human impacts on local, national and global scales.	North America How geographers think Consider the location and climate of continent. Recognise formation of landforms and landscapes in North America.. There is a range of different cities. How geographers work and find out Look at how places have changed. Similarity and differences in place features and processes. How to make use of geography Global sense of places and how humans use the environment. How humans use different landscapes even withing closely located areas.	South America How geographers think Consider the location and climate of continent. Recognise formation of landforms and landscapes in North America.. There is a range of different cities. Sense of place and diversity (how people use the land, and why they settled). How geographers work and find out How Earth has changed over time (from Pangaea to present day). Compare maps of continents from different points in time. Photographs of places, maps and land uses. How to make use of geography The broad physical and human geography of the continent results in a range of ways of life.	Africa How geographers think Pace of environmental change (accelerating). Approaches to environmental issues Impact of technologies and education. Human dependence on a changing planet How geographers work and find out Aerial views that show changes over time. Technology and management solutions vs natural change. How to make use of geography People in different countries are educated and work together to solve shared environmental issues. People take responsibility for their impact on Earth.	Globalisation How geographers think Global issues affect where companies decide to manufacture goods. Globalisation How geographers work and find out Comparing maps shows changes to countries. Maps showing trade unions and trade across the world, and where global companies operate. Graphs of main imports and exports in the UK. Maps showing Eastern and Western hemispheres, and the difference in locations of manufacturing locations across the world. Maps showing changes to political globalisation with timescales. How to make use of geography Knowledge of hemispheres to locate manufacturing premises and link to knowledge of level of development in countries. Globalisation impacts different communities in different ways and the impact needs to be explored. Not everyone supports globalisation. The effects of globalisation can be moderated by government intervention.

- **Disciplinary knowledge**, is the 'knowledge of how geographical knowledge is formed, debated and contested'. It is knowledge about the discipline of geography, and it is through disciplinary knowledge that students learn the practices of geographers.

  These include:
- *knowing how geographers think;* students need to know the key geographical concepts and conceptual frameworks that help us to make sense of the world and generate new geographical ideas (Refer to Concepts and Thinking geographically)
- *knowing how geographers work and find out;* students need to know about working 'like a geographer' as well as developing their own capabilities through practice (Refer to Geographical practice). This includes skills and techniques such as using maps and graphicacy, critical thinking and argumentation, geographical enquiry and both qualitative and quantitative fieldwork methods. The term *procedural knowledge* is often used to describe the knowledge and skills required 'to do geography' and carry out geographical practices
- *knowing how to make use of geography;* this is the application of geographical knowledge and understanding to everyday experiences and real world issues. Geographical application involves applying conceptual understanding, holistic thinking, analysing situations, making judgements and arguing a case (Refer to Teaching thematic geography for different contextual examples).