



Geography

"The study of geography is more than just memorising places on a map. It is about understanding the complexities of our world."

Barack Obama



At St Kenelm's, the teaching of geography inspires in pupils a curiosity and fascination about the world. Geography teaching focuses on enabling children to be 'Geographers'. Our curriculum is planned to ensure a geographical knowledge about diverse places, people, resources and natural and human environments, together with a deep understanding of the Earth's key physical and human processes.

Geographical knowledge is taught alongside the development of subject specific skills including: being able to collect, analyse and communicate data gathered through field work, being able to interpret a range of sources and to communicate geographical information.

As our children progress, their growing knowledge about the world should help them to deepen their understanding of the interaction between physical and human processes, and of the formation and use of landscapes and environments. At St Kenelm's, we want our children to have a wide range of first-hand learning experiences that inspire high aspirations. All children will participate in field work, exploring both local and regional environments, while getting them engaged and excited about geography. Through geography, our children learn a broad range of knowledge, skills, attitudes and methods of working.



Geography is important in our school, as through a topic-based approach, it provides a means of exploring, appreciating and understanding the world in which we live and how it has evolved. Through geographic enquiry and the application of geography skills, (locational and place knowledge, human and physical geography and geographical skills and fieldwork), our pupils are given opportunities to develop an awareness of their immediate surroundings, other places and how people have used their environment. We want pupils to develop respect for other people different to themselves and the environment. As pupils study geography, they encounter different societies and cultures, which helps them realise how nations rely on each other. It can inspire them to think about their own place in the world, their values and their rights and responsibilities to other people and the environment.

In order for children to know more and remember more in each area of geography studied, there is a structure to the lesson sequence within the Learning Journeys, whereby prior learning is always considered. Through revisiting and consolidating skills, lesson plans and resources help pupils build on prior knowledge alongside introducing new skills and challenge. The revision and introduction of key vocabulary is built into lessons.

Formative assessments provide teachers with confidence in the progression of skills and knowledge and that outcomes have been met.

Geography is taught as a termly topic and units are blocked across each key stage, over 2 years. During a Geography topic block, teachers ensure lessons are delivered weekly/fortnightly through the term and links are made to other subjects to further enrich the teaching.

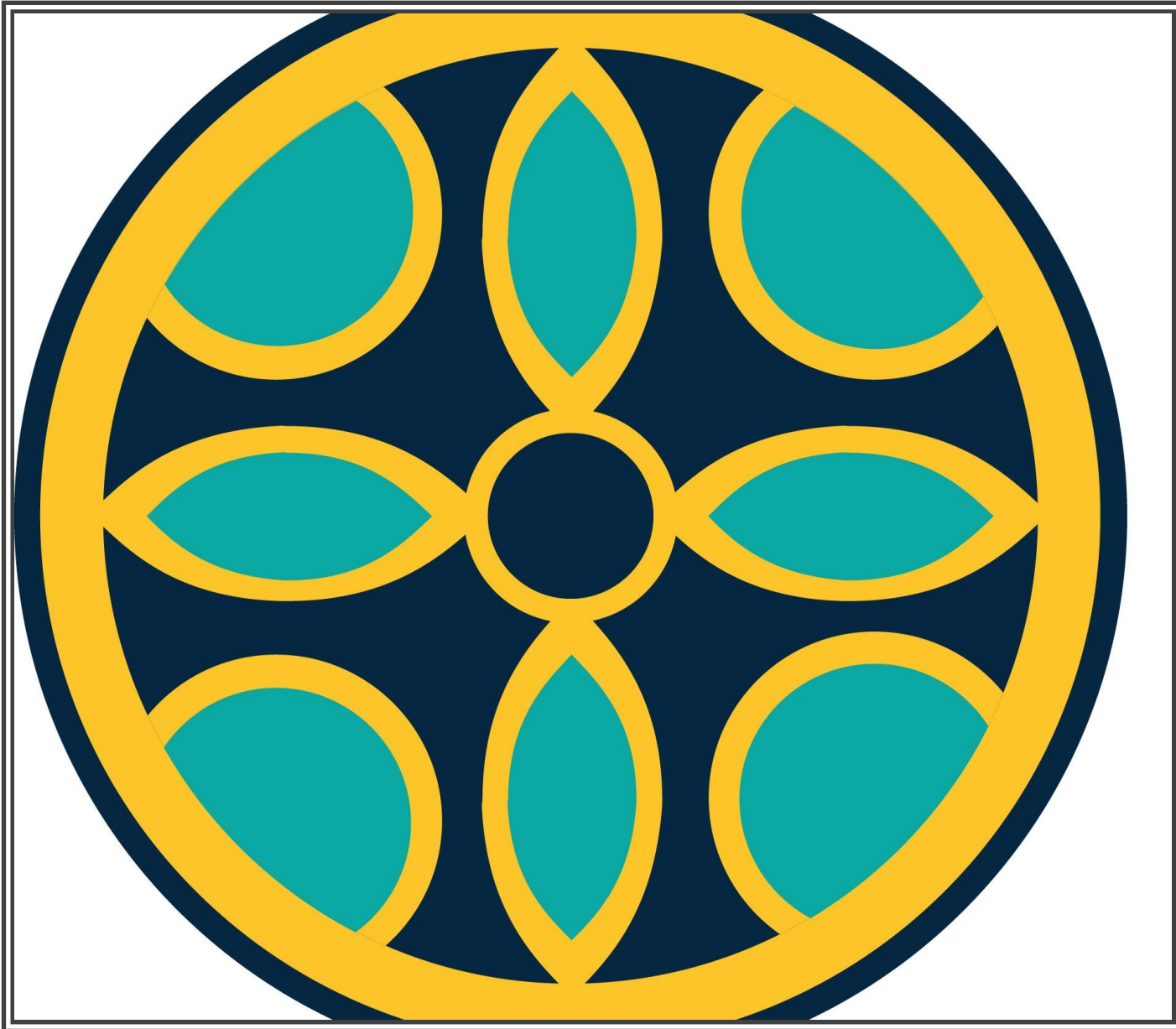




In Early Years, children begin to gain a wider experience of the world around them. They will learn through first-hand experiences to explore, observe, problem solve, predict, think critically, make decisions and talk about the creatures, people, plants and objects in their natural environments. Our children learn about seasons, the weather, features in the local area and the buildings that surround them. The learning and development of Geography is taught through the activities and experiences provided in the Knowledge and Understanding of the World area of learning from the Early Years Foundation Stage framework. These experiences and skills prepare the children for work in year 1 and beyond.

In Key Stage 1, children will be asked to begin to develop a geographical vocabulary. They will learn about weather patterns in the United Kingdom and hot and cold areas of the world. They will use a variety of resources to enhance their geographical skills such as: ICT, world maps, atlases and globes, simple compass directions, aerial photographs and plans. Our children will also all have the opportunity to develop simple fieldwork and observational skills to enhance their locational awareness by getting out into the locality.

In Key Stage 2, children will continue to build and expand on their previous knowledge and understanding beyond the local area to include the United Kingdom and Europe, North and South America. Our children will be taught to describe and understand key aspects of geography, for example: climate zones, rivers, mountains, volcanoes, earthquakes, the water cycle, types of settlement, economic activity and the distribution of natural resources. Their developed use of geographical knowledge will enhance their locational and place knowledge, which, in turn, will prepare them for their next stage of education.



The impact of our Geography curriculum is that, by the end of Key Stage 2, our children will possess secure geographical knowledge and skills. Our children will 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. They will also be able to collect, analyse and communicate with a range of data gathered through experiences of fieldwork that deepen their understanding of geographical processes.

Ultimately, we want our children to interpret a range of sources of geographical information to allow them to possess fundamental respect and knowledge of the world they live in, allowing them to make informed decisions in the future world in which they will live.



Humanities Overview

2024-2025



2024 - 2025	Autumn	Spring	Summer
Little Minster Reception	All About Me Owls Celebrations	Look out, Look out Jack Frost is About! People Who Help Us	What a Wonderful World! Minibeasts
Dovecote Year 1	Memory Lane	Beyond My Village	Dinosaurs
Wenrisc Year 2	Planes, Trains and Automobiles	London's Burning	Around the World
Cotswold Year 3/4	Magical Mummies	The Home Front	Visiting the Village
Charterville Year 4/5	Victorious Victorians	Journey Across Europe	Kenelm's Kingdom
Lovell Year 5/6	Quest for the Kingdom	An Italian Escapade	Off With Their Heads!





Geography Skills Progression



Geography

Areas of learning

EYFS

3-4 Year olds

Reception

Communication and Language

Learn new vocabulary.
Ask questions to find out more and to check they understand what has been said to them.
Articulate their ideas and thoughts in well-formed sentences.

Use new vocabulary in different contexts
Engage in non-fiction books.
Listen to and talk about selected non-fiction to develop a deep familiarity with new knowledge and vocabulary.

Personal, Social and Emotional Dev

Develop their sense of responsibility and membership of a community.

Know and talk about the different factors that support their overall health and wellbeing:

- regular physical activity
- healthy eating
- toothbrushing
- sensible amounts of 'screen time'
- having a good sleep routine
- being a safe pedestrian

Physical Development

Literacy

Mathematics

Describe a familiar route. Discuss routes and locations, using words like 'in front of' and 'behind' Talk about and identify the patterns around them. For example: stripes on clothes, designs on rugs and wallpaper. Use informal language like 'pointy', 'spotty', 'blobs', etc.

Understanding the World

Continue developing positive attitudes about the differences between people.
Know that there are different countries in the world and talk about the differences they have experienced or seen in photos.

Talk about members of their immediate family and community.
Recognise some similarities and differences between life in this country and life in other countries.
Draw information from a simple map.
Understand that some places are special to members of their community

Expressive Arts and Design

Explore, use and refine a variety of artistic effects to express their ideas and feelings.
Return to and build on their previous learning, refining ideas and developing their ability to represent them. Create collaboratively, sharing ideas, resources and skills.



Locational and Place knowledge	Name, locate and identify the characteristics of the 4 countries and capital cities of the UK.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use maps and globes to locate the UK • Be able to identify the 4 countries and label the capital cities • Identify important features/landmarks in the UK • Draw a map of the UK and match landmarks to their location • Express own views about a place. Give detailed reasons to support own likes, dislikes and preferences
Human and Physical Geography	Identify seasonal and daily weather patterns in the UK.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use basic geographical vocab to refer to key physical features including: beach, coast, forest, mountain, sea, river, season: weather • Use basic geographical vocab to refer to key human features, including: city, town, village, factory, farm, house and shop. Be able to verbalise and write about similarities and differences between the features of the two localities • Ask questions about the weather and seasons • Observe and record e.g. draw pictures of the weather at different times of the year or keep a record of how many times it rains in a week in the winter and a week in the summer • Express opinions about the seasons and relate the changes to changes in clothing and activities e.g. winter = coat, summer = t-shirts
Geographical skills and fieldwork	<p>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 e.g. note taking, videoing, data collection, sketches, observations.</p> <p>use simple compass directions (north, south, east and west) and locational and directional language [for example, near and far, left and right], to describe the location of features and routes on a map.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Observe and record information about the local area e.g. how many shops there are near the school, how many bus stops are there close to the school • Children to take photos of interesting things in the local area and explain what the photos show • Study aerial photographs of the school and label it with key features e.g. school, church, park, shops • Look at a simple map of the local area and identify the things they know and have seen • Observe and record the features around the school e.g. the different types of plants, the animals seen by the pond compared to the creatures seen near the playground • Children make sketches of their trip to school and then create a map to direct others that includes the main physical and human features • Make a simple map



Locational and Place knowledge	<p>Name and locate the world's 7 continents and 5 oceans, understanding the terms 'continent' and 'sea'. Understand that a world map shows all the countries in the world. Identify the UK and the countries where members of the class come from.</p> <p>Understand the geographical similarities and differences through studying the human and physical geography of a small area of the UK and of a small area in a contrasting non-European country – The Arctic.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use maps and a globe to identify the continents and oceans and understand that both a map and a globe show the same thing • Locate the continents on a paper map • Use simple compass directions (North, South, East and West) to describe the location of features on a map. Locate Australia on a map • Study pictures/videos of a locality and ask geographical questions e.g. What is it like to live in this place? How is this place different to where I live? • Express own views about a place, people and environment and give detailed reasons to support their own likes, dislikes and preferences • Draw and label pictures to show how places are different
Human and Physical Geography	<p>Identify the human and physical features of the two localities studied.</p> <p>Identify the location of hot and cold areas in the world in relation to the Equator and the North and South Poles.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use both maps and globes, identify the coldest places in the world – The North and South Pole, related to their study of the Arctic • Make predictions about where the hottest places in the world are? • Children to identify the equator and locate the places on the Equator which are the hottest • Use basic geographical vocab to refer to key physical features, including: beach, cliff, coast, forest, hill, mountain, sea, ocean, river, soil, valley, vegetation, season and weather • Use basic geographical vocab to refer to key human features, including: city, town, village, factory, farm, house, office, port, harbour and shop
Geographical skills and fieldwork	<p>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.</p> <p>Revisit compass directions and locational and directional language [for example, near and far, left and right], to describe the location of features and routes on a map.</p> <p>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.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Study maps and aerial photographs and use compass directions and locational and directional language to describe the location of features and routes on a map • Draw own maps of the local area; use and construct basic symbols in a key • Communicate findings in different ways e.g. reports, graphs, sketches, diagrams, pictures • Create an aerial map of the school/local area as a class by using different sized blocks



Locational and Place knowledge	<p>Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping (Google Earth) to locate the countries of Europe, including Russia.</p> <p>Look at the environmental regions of Europe (different areas defined by their environmental conditions, such as climate, landforms, soil etc).</p> <p>Identify the key physical and human characteristics, countries and major cities e.g. rivers, mountains, capitals, landmarks.</p> <p>Know the position and significance of the Equator, the Tropic of Cancer and the Tropic of Capricorn.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Using maps and globes identify the world's continents, seas and oceans • Using maps to locate countries of Europe • Study maps to make assumptions about the different areas of Europe • Identify hilliest areas and flattest areas as well as decide which rivers they think are the largest • Match key landmarks to the country and make suggestions as to how landmarks affect a country • Use the language of 'North', 'South', 'East', 'West' • Using maps, locate the Equator, the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn • Consider the countries and climates that surround these lines • Look at maps, pictures and other sources to identify similarities and differences between a UK region and South America • Compare physical and human features, draw conclusions, pose questions and use prior knowledge of map reading • Look at settlements, and analyse evidence and draw conclusions • Use locational and place vocab, including country, town, coast, hill, river, sea, Equator, South America
Human and Physical Geography	<p>Children locate a range of the world's most significant human and physical features. Explain how physical features have formed and the impact of humans on the earth.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Begin to look at the impact of humans on the earth in relation to global warming • Look at land use and trade in relation to settlements • Use geographical vocab to refer to key physical features, including: climate zones, tropics, deforestation, region • Use geographical vocab to refer to key human features, including: settlement, shelter, trade, land use, pollution, deforestation, site, need and food • Identify human and physical features
Geographical skills and fieldwork	<p>Children begin to collect, analyse and communicate a range of data gathered through fieldwork that deepens their understanding of geographical processes. They begin to interpret a range of sources of geographical information including maps, diagrams, globes, aerial photographs and Geographical Information Systems (GIS).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use locational language to describe the location of points on a familiar map • Use coordinates to plot points on to a map • Use 4 figure grid references, symbols and a key • Undertake environmental surveys • Undertake weather surveys, and interpret data • Make an aerial plan/map of the school • Use key vocabulary to demonstrate knowledge and understanding in this strand: sketch map, map, aerial view, feature, landmark, key, symbol, land use, population, coordinates



Locational and Place knowledge	<p>Identify the position of the Northern and Southern Hemisphere.</p> <p>Understand the term 'climate zones' and identify some differing ones. Touch upon global warming and its implications.</p> <p>A focus on biomes: A biome is a large region of Earth that has a certain climate and certain types of living things. The main types are: Tundra, Desert, Grassland, Tropical Rain Forest. Identify where some of these are on the world map. Focus in particular on the biomes of Antarctica and on the Amazon rainforest (covered within existing topics).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify the Northern and Southern Hemispheres, Equator, The Tropics, Arctic and Antarctic Circle • Use the 8 compass points, begin to use 4 and 6 figure grid references, symbols and a key • Locate and label different countries/continents in the Northern and Southern hemisphere • Identify and find the different climate zones • Ask questions and find out what affects the climate • Discuss and compare the climate zones of the UK and relate this knowledge to the weather in the local area • Understand the term 'biome'. Use maps to locate different biomes making comparisons • Ask geographical questions, make comparisons to life in the UK and another countries • Develop informed opinions and develop reasoned arguments about our role on the planet • Make connections, compare and contrast two differing regions e.g. rich/poor within a country • Understand how geographical features are marked on a map • Build on Y3 locational and place vocab, and include additional vocabulary including, county, mountain, tropics, tropical, latitude, longitude, Northern and Southern hemisphere, Arctic and Antarctic Circle
Human and Physical Geography	<p>Children locate a range of the world's most significant human and physical features. Explain how physical features have formed, why they are significant and how they can change.</p> <p>Explain the impact of humans on the earth in terms of land use, settlements and their direct connection to physical changes.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explain the impact of humans on the earth considering cause and effect • Look at land use and trade in relation to settlements. • Identify trade links around the world based on a few chosen items e.g. coffee, chocolate, bananas. • Use and build on Y3 vocab to refer to key physical features, including: climate zones, tropics, tropical. deforestation, region, rural, water cycle, evaporation, condensation, precipitation, cooling, filter and environmental disaster • Use and build on Y3 vocab to refer to key human features, including: settlement, shelter, trade, land use, pollution, deforestation, site, food and urban • Identify human and physical features
Geographical skills and fieldwork	<p>Children collect, analyse and communicate a range of data gathered through fieldwork that deepens their understanding of geographical processes. They interpret a range of sources of geographical information including maps, diagrams, globes, aerial photographs and Geographical Information Systems (GIS).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use maps, atlases, globes and digital computer mapping to locate countries and describe features • Use 4 figure grid references, symbols and a key including the use of Ordnance Survey maps, to build their knowledge of the UK and the wider world • Undertake environmental surveys, weather surveys, and interpret data • Use fieldwork to observe and present the human and physical features in the local area using sketch maps, plans and digital technologies • 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



Locational and Place knowledge	<p>Pupils should extend their knowledge and understanding beyond the local area to include the United Kingdom and Europe, North America. They will begin to explore the concept of tourism and its impact. Children can develop contextual knowledge of the location of globally significant places – both terrestrial and marine.</p> <p>Children develop their understanding of recognising and identifying key physical and human geographical features of the world; how these are interdependent and how they bring about spatial variation and change over time.</p> <p>Children can 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 America.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Confidently use maps, globes and Google Earth, to concentrate on a countries environmental regions, major cities, key places and human characteristics • Locate North America on a map, atlas and globe and draw conclusions about the climate • Begin to locate largest urban areas on a map and use geographical symbols e.g. contours to identify flattest and hilliest areas of the continent • Interpret a range of sources of geographical information including diagrams, maps and Geographical Information Systems and ask questions • Identify and explain different views of people including themselves • Begin to locate mountain ranges, rivers and oceans. Consider how the location of these geographical features and show how they have changed over time • Compare physical and human features, draw conclusions, pose questions and identify main trade and economy in North America and the UK
Human and Physical Geography	<p>Pupils will explore the human and physical of a river system and will build upon their knowledge of the water cycle including transpiration.</p> <p>Pupils will be able to describe and understand the key aspects of a volcano and how earthquakes occur.</p> <p>Children will deepen their understanding of the interaction between physical and human processes, and of the formation and use of landscapes and environments. They can explain the terminology of both aspects of geography with a range of examples. They spend time exploring human geography and the impact humans have on the world. They focus on trade links (fair/unfair), resources and the distribution of resources between the UK, Europe and the rest of the world.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use the language of rivers e.g. erosion, deposition, transportation • Understand the process of the water cycle and associated language • Begin to identify, explain and present the key features of a river • Compare how river use has changed over time and research the impact on trade in history • Research and discuss how water affects the environment, settlement, environmental change and sustainability • Discuss land use and draw conclusions about the reasons for this based on the human inhabitants and changing needs • Begin to locate places in the world where volcanoes occur and understand the cause of volcanoes and the process that occurs before a volcano erupts • Use and build on Y4 vocab to refer to key physical features, including: mountains, rivers, water cycle, evaporation, condensation, precipitation, cooling, filter, environmental disaster, flooding, erosion, deposition, transportation, mouth, origin, volcanic mountain, mantle, outer core, inner core, magma, volcano, active, dormant, extinct, earthquake, epicentre, shock wave, magnitude, tsunamis, tornado • Use and build on Y4 vocab to refer to key human features, including: settlements, land-use, trade, tourism, positive, negative, economic, social, flooding, dams
Geographical skills and fieldwork	<p>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>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Make field notes/observational notes about land features • Begin to locate and explain the features of a local river • Begin to compare and contrast the use of the river from a period of time with today • Use 6 figure grid references, symbols and a key including the use of Ordnance Survey maps, to build their knowledge of the UK and the wider world • Use fieldwork to observe and present the human and physical features in the local area using sketch maps, plans and digital technologies • Use key vocabulary to demonstrate knowledge and understanding in this strand: sketch map, latitude, longitude, key, symbol, boarders, fieldwork, measure, observe, record, sketch, graph



Locational and Place knowledge

Pupils should extend their knowledge and understanding beyond the local area to include the United Kingdom and Europe, North America. They will begin to explore the concept of tourism and its impact. Children can develop contextual knowledge of the location of globally significant places – both terrestrial and marine.

Children develop their analytical skills by comparing areas of the UK with areas outside of the UK. They will have a deeper knowledge of diverse places, people, resources, natural, and human environments. They can make links to places outside of the UK and where they live. Children are encouraged to conduct independent research, asking and answering questions.

- Use 6 figure grid references to identify countries and cities in the world, the main mountain ranges and the longest river
- Locate the major cities of the world and draw conclusions as to their similarities and differences
- Identify, compare and contrast different environmental region
- Locate the key physical and human characteristics. Relate these features to the locality e.g. population sizes near tourist landmarks/ivers, transport links to mountains
- Locate largest urban areas on a map and use geographical symbols e.g. contours to identify flattest and hilliest areas of the continent
- Locate mountain ranges, rivers and oceans. Consider how the location of these geographical features and show how they have changed over time
- Compare physical and human features, draw conclusions, pose questions and identify main trade and economy in North America and the UK

Human and Physical Geography

Pupils will explore the human and physical of a river system and will build upon their knowledge of the water cycle including transpiration.

Pupils will be able to describe and understand the key aspects of a volcano and how earthquakes occur. Explain how physical features have formed, why they are significant and how they can change.

Children will deepen their understanding of the interaction between physical and human processes, and of the formation and use of landscapes and environments. They can explain the terminology of both aspects of geography with a range of examples. They spend time exploring human geography and the impact humans have on the world. They focus on trade links (fair/unfair), resources and the distribution of resources between the UK, Europe and the rest of the World.

- Identify, explain and present the key features of a river
- Compare how river use has changed over time and research the impact on trade in history
- Research and present how water affects the environment, settlement, environmental change and sustainability
- Locate places in the world where volcanoes occur and understand and explain the cause of volcanoes and the process that occurs before a volcano erupts
- Use and build on Y5 vocab to refer to key physical features, including: fold mountains, fault-block mountain, dome mountain, plateau, peak, mantle
- Use and build on Y5 vocab to refer to key human features, including: import, export, efficiency, conservation, carbon footprint, environmental
- Describe and explain the processes that causes natural disasters

Geographical skills and fieldwork

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.

- Locate and explain the features of a local river
- Compare and contrast the use of the river from a period of time with today
- Use fieldwork to observe, measure, record and present human features using a range of methods, including sketch maps, plans and graphs, and digital technologies
- Use key vocabulary to demonstrate knowledge and understanding in this strand: atlas, index, coordinates, Ordnance survey, Silva compass, legend, map

