

Geography

A high-quality geography education should inspire in pupils a curiosity and fascination about the world and its people that will remain with them for the rest of their lives. Teaching should equip pupils with 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. As pupils 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. Geographical knowledge provides the tools and approaches that explain how the Earth's features at different scales are shaped, interconnected and change over time.

The national curriculum for geography aims to ensure that all pupils:

- *develop contextual knowledge of the location of places, seas and oceans, including their defining physical and human characteristics*
- *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 and writing at length.*

Our curriculum is planned around the following geographical concepts: world, UK, local, human and physical, and investigation.

	EYFS	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
World	Our world is a planet called Earth. On Earth, there are many different countries. Some countries are hot and some are cold.	There are 7 continents on the world. (Asia, Africa, North America, South America, Europe, Antarctica, Australia)	There are 7 continents on the world. (Asia, Africa, North America, South America, Europe, Antarctica, Australia) Countries on the equator are the hottest in the world. The North Pole and South Pole are the coldest places on the Earth. There are five oceans – Pacific, Atlantic, Indian, Southern, Arctic. Oceans are between continents.	Identify volcanoes and earthquakes across the world. There are 16 principal tectonic plates in the world.	Significant mountain ranges of the world include the Himalayas, Urals, Andes, Alps, Atlas, Pyrenees, Apennines, Balkans and Sierra Nevada. The longest mountain range on land is the Andes in South America. The Andes run for over 7,000km. Significant world rivers include the Mississippi, Nile, Thames, Amazon, Volga, Zambezi, Mekong.	There are 6 different climates across the globe (Mediterranean, polar, temperate, desert, tropical, mountain) Farming is affected by the climate, topography and soil type of the farm's location. There is a sharp increase in plastic waste pollution across the world.	There are 7 continents on the world. (Asia, Africa, North America, South America, Europe, Antarctica, Australia). Identify and name key landmarks of Moscow, Rio de Janeiro and Seattle. Making comparisons. It takes 24 hours for the Earth to rotate once on its axis. We split the globe into time zones using imaginary lines called meridians. They run from the North Pole to the



			Seas are where the Ocean and the land meet. The North Sea is the sea off the coast of the North East. There are five oceans – Pacific, Atlantic, Indian, Southern, Arctic. Equator is an imaginary circle which divides the earth into two hemispheres. The poles are the southern and northern most parts of the Earth. Climate zones means areas that have similar climates.		Ganges, Danube and Yangtze.		South Pole, crossing lines of latitude. There are 24 time zones. Arctic regions are 60degrees North, 33degrees latitude. Antarctic region is 60degrees South (whole continent of Antarctica) Longitude shows how far East or West a place is. Latitude shows how far North or South a place is. Polar is the areas around the North and South Poles. Polar day – six months of the year in constant daylight. Polar night – six months of the year in constant darkness Countries across the world create trade links to boost/support their economy.
UK	We live in the UK. We live in England. In each country, there are cities, towns and villages.	The United Kingdom (UK) is a union of four countries: England, Northern Ireland, Scotland and Wales. The capital city of England is London. The capital city of Northern Ireland is Belfast. The capital city of Scotland is Edinburgh. The capital city of Wales is Cardiff. The UK flag is called the Union Jack.	The United Kingdom (UK) is a union of four countries: England, Northern Ireland, Scotland and Wales. The capital city of England is London. The capital city of Northern Ireland is Belfast. The capital city of Scotland is Edinburgh. The capital city of Wales is Cardiff. The UK flag is called the Union Jack. The UK has a temperate climate which means it does not have extreme weather and has four seasons.	Recall the four countries of the UK are England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland. A county is an area of land made up of countryside and different settlements. Rural area is an area of countryside outside of a town or city, with few homes and buildings. An urban area is a built-up area with many homes and buildings. A settlement is a place where people live. Recall the meaning of village, town and city. UK counties border each other.	Well-known mountain ranges in the four countries that make up the UK include: the Cairngorms in Scotland, the Pennines in England, the Mourne Mountains in Northern Ireland, Snowdonia in Wales. The highest mountains in the UK are: Ben Nevis in Scotland (also the highest in the UK), Scafell Pike in England, Slieve Donard in Northern Ireland, Snowdon in Wales.	The UK imports food, due to seasonal availability, cost and variety. Know the benefits and risks of importing foods. 70% of the land in the UK is used for farming.	There is an imaginary line running through the UK called the Prime Meridian. It runs through a place in London called Greenwich. The UK's economy changes over time depending on a number of factors.



Local	Say where they live. Know what is in my local town e.g., school, park, church. A street can have buildings either side and a road or path. A road is used for vehicles to move along to get from one place to another.	Local area is the place where you live. A settlement is a place where people live and sometimes work. A village is a small settlement with a small number of houses for a few hundred people. A town is a place where people live which is smaller than a city but bigger than a village. A city is a place where many people live close together.	Knowing what our local weather is like over a period of time.	Recall which county you live in, (Durham, Tyne and Wear, Northumberland). Locate North East counties on a map. Identify how land use in the North East has changed over time. Identify and explain key topographical features of the North East.	Our local rivers are the Tyne, Wear, Tees, Tweed, Derwent.	Identify personal use of plastic at home and school.	Identify waste management on a personal level and their impact on the economy.
Human, Physical and Environmental	Humans share the planet with lots of other things, (e.g. plants and animals, mountains, rivers, and oceans). None of these things are made by people. Some things are part of nature, they are natural. People have made things in the world (man-made- e.g. buildings, cars, benches, tables, televisions, toys).	Physical geography is the natural environment. Human geography is everything to do with human activity. A capital city is a city that is home to the government and ruler of a country. A capital city is where a country's government has its headquarters and where it makes important decisions.	Physical geography is the natural environment. Human geography is everything to do with human activity. Environmental geography – is all about how humans' impact/have an effect on the Earth. Recall human, physical or environmental features might attract tourists to an area. Weather means the daily changes in the conditions outside. Climate means the usual weather over a longer period of time.WHAT	The Earth is the only planet with water on its surface. There are four layers to the Earth– the crust, the mantle, the outer core, and the inner core. The crust is the top layer. It is not one continuous piece, it overlaps. Where the crust overlaps is called a tectonic plate. The tectonic plate floats on a mantle. Earthquakes and volcanoes can be caused by tectonic plates moving. The mantle mixes and moves, causing pressure underneath the crust. This pressure can sometimes cause the mantle to leak out onto the surface of the Earth - a volcano. The inside of the Earth is a hot liquid core. The outer core is a super-heated liquid made of iron and nickel. The inner core is made up of the same metals as the outer core (iron and nickel) but, instead of being liquid, it is a solid.	A mountain is a natural elevation of the Earth's surface, rising to a summit. Mountains have an elevation greater than that of a hill, usually greater than 600m. They are often found together in a group called a mountain range. Mountains are made when the Earth's tectonic plates push together, move apart or when magma underneath the Earth's crust pushes large areas of land upwards. There are five types of mountain: fold, fault-block, volcanic, dome and plateau. A river is a body of water that flows downhill, usually to the sea. The place where a river starts is called the source. Tributaries are small rivers or streams that flow into larger rivers or lakes. The place where a river flows into the sea is called the mouth. Rivers transport materials in four ways.	Mediterranean – The countries that border the Mediterranean Sea. Desert – An area that has little precipitation each year. Low nighttime temperatures. Tropical – An area that is hot and humid with both wet and dry seasons. Mountainous – Changeable climate. Colder and rainier as the elevation increases. Polar – cold and dry with long winters and freezing temperatures. Temperate – warm summers and cool winters. Year round precipitation. A biome is a large naturally occurring community of flora and fauna occupying a major habitat. There are five major types of biomes: aquatic, grassland, forest, desert, and tundra. Specific animals and vegetation are found in each biome.	An atlas is a book that shows a variety of different maps at different scales. World maps are divided into a grid which shows latitude and longitude. Latitude and longitude are measurements of an angular distance measured in degrees. They are shown using the symbol °. Identify the similarities and differences between topography, seasons, climate, precipitation, wildlife, vegetation and humans in both the Arctic and Antarctic. Climate change is a change in global or regional weather patterns. Global warming is the long-term warming of the planet. It is one part of climate change. Identify the risks to polar regions due to climate change. Melting ice is causing sea levels to rise. Animals who have adapted to survive in cold



A hemisphere is half of the Earth. The Earth is split into two halves by the equator: northern hemisphere and southern hemisphere. Lines of latitude are also referred to as parallels of latitude because all of these lines are parallel. The latitude that most people are familiar with is the equator. This is 0 degrees latitude. Lines of longitude are measured in degrees east and west of the Prime Meridian longitude line, which runs through Greenwich, England. They are perpendicular to the lines of latitude, so they run vertically rather than horizontally. Topography is the shape and features of the land. Buildings on land can harm nature. Nature conservation means protecting our environment and the wildlife that lives in it.

Rivers, seas and oceans can transform a landscape through erosion, deposition and transportation. Water is constantly recycled through the water cycle. The four stages of the water cycle are: evaporation, condensation, precipitation and collection.

Farming is the business of growing crops and raising livestock. Arable farms grow crops, such as grains and vegetables. Pastoral farming rears animals such as cows and sheep. Mixed farming is a mixture of arable and pastoral farming. Identify how biomes and climate can affect farming in that area.

SUSTAINABILITY

Renewable energy are forms of energy that can be re-used and never run out. Non-renewable energy is energy that can't be re-used and will eventually run out. A carbon footprint is how much carbon goes into the air because of something done by people (not by nature). Doing something that burns fuel will make carbon dioxide gas in the smoke. Carbon dioxide has carbon in it. Burning fuel leaves carbon dioxide in the air, which is called a carbon footprint. If something is sustainable, it can be carried on for a long period of time. Being sustainable means doing little or no harm to the environment. Recall the advantages and disadvantages of plastic.

regions are struggling to survive. Identify advantages and disadvantages of tourism in polar regions. Human impact affects the economy. A carbon footprint is how much carbon goes into the air because of something done by people (not by nature). Doing something that burns fuel will make carbon dioxide gas in the smoke. Carbon dioxide has carbon in it. Burning fuel leaves carbon dioxide in the air, which is called a carbon footprint.

						Throwing plastic bags away is not sustainable because the planet will eventually run out of landfill space. Most plastic waste is washed into the ocean from the land. Plastic pollution in the ocean also comes from micro-plastic. Plastic can take over 400 years to decompose.	
Investigation	A simple map or plan shows what an area looks like. From space the earth looks like a ball. A direction could be forwards, backwards, left or right.	Geography is the study of the World around us. Maps can be drawings or models. They can help you find where you are and where you are going. Floor plans are a view from above. A globe is a model of the Earth and shows what it looks like from space. There are four points on a compass (North, South, East, West). A compass is a tool for finding direction. North always points to the top of a map. Fieldwork is when you go outside and discover things about a place. Route is a way to travel from one place to another. Directions is the path that something takes to reach a place. We use directional language to help. (forward, right, downward, left, backward) A compass is a tool used to help find direction. Data is information that is gathered or collected.	A meteorologist studies the weather. Precipitation is water vapour which falls from the clouds e.g. rain, snow, sleet. A weather vane is used to measure wind direction. Thermometers measure the temperature of the weather. Temperature is measured in degrees Celsius. A weather forecast will not only tell you where and when the weather's going to change, but why.	A grid reference allows you to pinpoint a place on a map. Four-figure grid references are used to locate a particular grid square on a map. Contour lines on maps join areas of the same height.	Aerial images and maps can help us identify different types of land use; an easy example is housing Maps and keys help us identify industrial areas, fields, woods and built up areas with lots of roads Aerial images reveal patterns and colours in the landscape e.g. farmed areas may have uniform stripes A cartographer is a person whose job it is to make maps Settlements are places where groups of people live and work. Land use is the function or purpose of a particular area – it is how land is used by people, including housing. A hamlet is a settlement with a small group of houses and no other buildings Rural is a term that means land use relating to the countryside A settlement is a place where people live and sometimes work and can be categorised into hamlets, villages, towns and cities	5Rs (rethink, refuse, reduce, reuse, recycle). Present data collected in an accessible way for audience. Use knowledge of line, bar graphs and pie charts to represent pictorial information. Use knowledge of recycling to make a difference in the wider world, at school and home and personally	Deprivation is the degree to which an individual or an area is deprived of services and amenities. There are many different types and levels of deprivation included poor and overcrowded housing, inadequate diet, inadequate income and lack of opportunity for employment.



*Transport links can vary
depending on land use.
Analyse means to
examine something in
detail to explain and
understand it
Evaluate means to judge
or determine the
importance of something*