



Ark Little Ridge
Primary Academy

Geography Curriculum



Being the best that we can be.

Subject Intent

We feel so fortunate to live in and enjoy this wonderful part of East Sussex with its vast range of human and physical features which can be easily explored locally.

Here at Little Ridge we believe that ***Geography should provide pupils with a powerful, alternative lens through which to see the world. We wish to inspire in pupils a curiosity and fascination about the world and its people.***

Our knowledge rich Geography Curriculum allows pupils to understand and explore the relationship between the physical and human phenomena of our diverse world. By gaining this knowledge they can apply analysis, critical thinking, and exploration to understand how and why events occur and importantly their impact on natural and human environments. We will provide our pupils with opportunities to explore places and landscapes which otherwise they would not encounter or meaningfully understand. Through this engagement with the world, we aim to increase their care and compassion for the planet and its inhabitants and provide them with a stronger voice to discuss the issues that matter.

Implementation

In Year 1 pupils begin their journey in Geography with a study of what is familiar to them – the local area. They then move outwards to study the United Kingdom. Then in Year 2 outwards again to gain an overview of the world and the continents and oceans within it. Pupils then finish the year by studying a contrasting location to their own within Kenya, Africa.

Through Key Stage 2, pupils develop their understanding of locations, places, processes and people.

In Lower Key Stage 2, they use their knowledge of the UK to understand settlements and land use before exploring Europe, North and South America. Which includes the location and characteristics of a range of the most significant human and physical environments in the world; pupils learn about mountains, climate zones, biomes, rivers and rainforests. As well as gaining this knowledge there is the opportunity to explore three places in more depth and compare them to their own locality.

In Upper Key Stage 2, pupils explore the human and physical characteristics of Asia and learn about natural disasters such as volcanoes and earthquakes. A case study of a natural disaster allows pupils to see the impact on both a place and the people within it. When looking at the world, pupils consider the global challenges faced in the movement of people, growing populations, the distribution of natural resources, fair trade and the impact of climate change. They will also discover what they can learn from different maps of the world, question how and why maps of the world are often distorted and the impact this can have on our own knowledge and perceptions.

	Autumn Term		Spring Term		Summer Term	
	Autumn 1	Autumn 2	Spring 1	Spring 2	Summer 1	Summer 2
Year 1	My Local Area 				The United Kingdom 	
Year 2			Planet Earth 			Life in Kenya. 
Year 3	UK: Settlement & Land Use 		Europe: Mountains <small>Case Study: Italy</small>  		Biomes <small>boundless</small> BIOMES 	
Year 4			Amazon: Rivers & Rainforests 			The USA 
Year 5			Asia: Volcanoes & Earthquakes 			
Year 6		Global Challenges 			Mapping the World 	

Developing Geographical Skills and Fieldwork

Alongside the rich knowledge of the Geography Curriculum, pupils learn Geographical skills, which are ongoing and developed over time across multiple unit of study. For example, pupils do not study 'map skills' just the once and then progress to using a compass. There is clear progression within these skills and a child's map reading skills in Year 6, combined with their rich knowledge of the planet, will be more advanced than those taught in years 1 and 2.

	End of Year 2	End of Year 4	End of Year 6
Locational knowledge	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Name and locate the world's 7 continents and 5 oceans Name, locate and identify characteristics of the 4 countries and capital cities of the United Kingdom and its surrounding seas 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use maps to locate the countries of north and South America and make comparisons to the UK and Europe. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Name and locate the main counties and cities in the whole of the UK. 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 (including day and night)
Place knowledge	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> I 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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Study the geographical similarities and differences through the study of human and physical geography of a region in the UK and a region within North or South America. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Study the geographical similarities and differences through the study of human and physical geography of a region in the UK and a region of Europe.
Human and physical geography	<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 Identify and understand key physical features, including: beach, cliff, coast, forest, hill, mountain, sea, ocean, river, soil, valley, vegetation, season and weather Identify key human features, including: city, town, village, factory, farm, house, office, port, harbour and shop 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Describe and understand key aspects of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Climate zones, Biomes, Vegetation belts. Describe and understand types of land use. Describe and understand distribution of natural resources: land use and food production. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Describe and understand key aspects of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Climate zones Rivers/ mountains, Volcanoes/Earthquakes, Coasts Water cycle. Describe and understand types of settlement Understand economic activity including trade links Describe and understand distribution of natural resources: energy.

Geographical skills and fieldwork

- 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 (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.
- 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.

- Use maps, atlases, globes and digital computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied.

- Use the 8 points of a compass, 4- and 6-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.

National Curriculum Key stage 1

Pupils should develop knowledge about the world, the United Kingdom and their locality. They should understand basic subject-specific vocabulary relating to human and physical geography and begin to use geographical skills, including first-hand observation, to enhance their locational awareness. Pupils should be taught to:

Locational knowledge

- name and locate the world's 7 continents and 5 oceans
- name, locate and identify characteristics of the 4 countries and capital cities of the United Kingdom and its surrounding sea

Place knowledge

- 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

Human and physical geography

- 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:
 - 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

Geographical skills and fieldwork

- 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 (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
- 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

Key stage 2

Pupils should extend their knowledge and understanding beyond the local area to include the United Kingdom and Europe, North and South America. This will include the location and characteristics of a range of the world's most significant human and physical features. They should develop their use of geographical knowledge, understanding and skills to enhance their locational and place knowledge.

Pupils should be taught to:

Locational knowledge

- locate the world's countries, using maps to focus on Europe (including the location of Russia) 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 (including hills, mountains, coasts and rivers), 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 (including day and night)

Place knowledge

- understand geographical similarities and differences through the study of human and physical geography of a:
 - o region of the United Kingdom,
 - o a region in a European country,
 - o and a region in North or South America

Human and physical geography

- describe and understand key aspects of:
 - physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes, and the water cycle
 - human geography, including:
 - o types of settlement and land use,
 - o economic activity including trade links,
 - o and the distribution of natural resources including energy, food, minerals and water

Geographical skills and fieldwork

- use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied
- use the 8 points of a compass, 4- and 6-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
- 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