Geography Curriculum

St Matthew's Church of England Primary School

Curriculum Intent

At St Matthew's our curriculum is designed to build upon prior learning, improve communication skills, promote creativity, broaden knowledge and prepare pupils for life beyond school.

We embrace our diversity as individuals and celebrate our unity as a caring, Christian community.

Breadth and balance

We value pupils as individuals and aim to recognise their achievements in a wide range of areas. Our curriculum therefore ensures balance between academic and personal development. It gives equal importance to core and foundation subjects.

Key resources

'Maps' by Mizielinska & Mizielinski
Non-fiction texts
Annotated world map and globes
Google Earth
Key vocabulary
Sentence stems

Subject Leader
Miss Willingham



Communication

- Key vocabulary and sentence stems support communication and language development.
- Clear and explicit focus on Geography learning objectives improves subject specific understanding and knowledge.
- Pupils from other countries are encouraged to share their knowledge with their peers.

Aspiration

- High expectations benefit all pupils, with a focus on thinking as a geographer.
- Outings and visitors enrich the curriculum and provide experiences pupils may otherwise miss out on.
- Geography broadens pupils' understanding of the world in which they live and opens their eyes to opportunities.

Creativity

- A cross-curricular approach engages interest and facilitates the understanding of wider themes.
- Art, design and musical themes are incorporated where useful and appropriate.
- Geographical themes are sometimes utilised in English lessons, providing context and meaning.

Knowledge of the World

- Pupils develop a knowledge of the location of globally significant places. World maps are used in all classes.
- Pupils are taught to understand the processes that give rise to key physical and human geographical features.
- Pupils develop the geographical skills needed to use data, maps, diagrams and technology when undertaking fieldwork.

Suggested monitoring schedule	Autumn	Spring	Summer
Work scrutiny	3 4 5 6	EYFS 1 2	
Drop ins		3 4 5 6	EYFS 1 2
Pupil perceptions	EYFS 1 2		3 4 5 6

Year group	Autumn I	Autumn 2	Spring I	Spring 2	Summer I	Summer 2

ELGs

- Describe their immediate environment using knowledge from observation, discussion, stories, non-fiction texts and maps.
- ✓ Explain some similarities and differences between life in this country and life in other countries, drawing on knowledge from stories, non-fiction texts and, when appropriate, maps.
- ✓ Know some similarities and differences between different religious and cultural communities in this county, drawing on their experience and what has been read in class.
- ✓ Know some similarities and differences between the natural world around them and contrasting environments, drawing on their experiences and what has been read in class.

- Have a developing awareness of the world around them, including the school environment, local area and park.
- Know that they live in a town called Ipswich and a country called England.
- Begin to find out information about other countries around the world (linked to their families, animals, stories etc).

EYFS	Food	Favourite Stories	People Who Help Us	Transport	The Sea	Animals
Key knowledge	Handa's Surprise Concept of the world and countries Jigsaw Jennie's birthday	We're Going on a Bear Hunt Weather Hot & cold habitats Story maps Diwali Christmas	What the Ladybird Heard Drawing maps Addresses Postal workers Houses and homes in the locality Chinese New Year	Whatever Next? Describing the moon / role play Maps - transport Visit a smaller town Woodbridge Pancake Day	Anna Hibiscus Exploring Africa Habitats – ocean Hot and cold Maps treasure map world map	Augustus, the Tiger Who Lost His Smile Exploring animal homes Lifecycles Local habitats
Key vocabulary	map world country celebration birthday	Christingle weather wind sun rain ice cloud storm celebration special light	map direction address house flat bungalow town Ipswich	transport near far town countryside	Africa Arctic / Antarctic habitat ocean desert jungle	farm zoo woods grass pond

Geography Curriculum Year |

Year I	Autumn 2 Kenya	Spring 1 The UK	Summer 2 Ipswich and Felixstowe
Key knowledge	Know where Kenya is on a world map. Describe main human and physical features of Kenya Name some animals found in Kenya. Explore food from Kenya. Describe the weather and climate in Kenya and how this influences lifestyle. Ask simple geographical questions.	Name the four countries of the UK and find them on a map. Identify the flags of the four countries that make up the UK as well as the Union flag. Identify the four capital cities and their locations on a map of the UK. Describe key features of the capital cities. Explore a map showing where food is grown in the UK.	Compare a coastal town with an urban town. ie. Felixstowe and Ipswich. Describe the key features of a seaside location. Use and make simple maps. Identify the seas around the UK.
Key vocabulary Kenya Africa Nairobi Swahili continent safari similar different		United Kingdom capital city country map flag England London Scotland Edinburgh Wales Cardiff Northern Ireland Belfast	compare town beach seaside direction port North Sea English Channel Irish Sea Atlantic Ocean

- Name, locate and identify characteristics of the four countries and capital cities of the UK and its surrounding seas.
- Identify seasonal and weather patterns in the UK and the location of hot and cold areas in relation to the Equator.
- Use basic geographical vocabulary to refer to physical features. For example, season, weather, beach, mountain, sea.
- Use basic geographical vocabulary to refer to key human features. For example, *city, town, village, shop.*
- Use world maps, atlases and globes to identify the UK and its countries.
- Use simple directional language to describe routes. For example, *near*, *far*, *left* and *right*.
- Use simple fieldwork and observational skill to study the geography of the school grounds and the surrounding environment.

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Year 2	Autumn 2 Hot and Cold Places	Spring 2 USA	Summer 2 Town and Country
Key knowledge	Name the continents. Name the oceans. Know where hot and cold parts of the world are. Describe the human and physical features of the Antarctic and the Arctic. Use compass directions.	Use aerial photos to recognise landmarks. Use atlases and globes to identify countries. Explore similarities and differences between Ipswich and New York. Both speak English; both on a river; four seasons, Prime Minster President; tourist / non-tourist etc	Use fieldwork and observational skills to study the local environment. Study the vegetation in local habitats. Use compass directions. Use maps and directional language. Describe features of a town.
	Coo compace amesanemen		Use aerial photographs and maps.
Key vocabulary	continent desert equator ocean temperature iceberg sea shore harbour	address country feature landmark population route tourist town	compass North South East West vegetation soil environment route map key

- Name and locate the world's seven continents and five oceans.
- Explore similarities and differences through the study of a small area of the UK (London) and a non-European country.
- Identify seasonal and weather patterns in the UK and the location of hot and cold areas in relation to the Equator, North and South Poles.
- Use basic geographical vocabulary to refer to physical features. For example, season, weather, coast, ocean, vegetation.
- Use basic geographical vocabulary to refer to key human features. For example, city, town, port, harbour.
- Use world maps, atlases and globes to identify countries, continents and oceans.
- Use simple compass directions (North, South, East and West).
- Use aerial photographs to recognise landmarks and basic human and physical features.
- Use simple fieldwork and observational skills to study the geography of the local environment.

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Year 3	Autumn 1 Canada	Autumn 2 Mexico	Spring 2 Weather and the UK	Summer 1 Maps and Fieldwork
Key knowledge	This unit of work is research based and investigative. Pupils will learn the following Canada is located in	This unit of work is research based and investigative. Pupils will learn the following Mexico's location in the world.	Recall the four countries and capital cities in the UK. Locate other significant cities such as Manchester, Cambridge and Portsmouth.	Discuss the human and physical features of Ipswich, including the docks, parks and River Orwell. Draw an accurate sketch
	North America. Aspects of Canada's culture eg. Inuit people, food, animals, sports Have an awareness of key geographical features including the Rocky Mountains, Great Bear Lake, Niagara Falls, Ottawa, Toronto and Vancouver.	Geographical features (cities, peninsula) Mexico's culture (language, food, currency, bull fighting) Festivals such as Day of the Dead.	Locate Ipswich on a map. Compare weather in Ipswich (inland) and Felixstowe (coastal). Know that the weather in the north of Europe is generally colder than in the south.	map of the school. Use the 8 points of a compass to describe routes. Use four figure grid references. Create a map with symbols and a key.
Key vocabulary	North America Rocky Mountains Niagara Falls Inuit Ottawa	Mexico City Peso tortillas peninsula matador	weather climate inland coastal precipitation	sketch map compass human features physical features grid reference key ordinance survey

- Locate countries using maps, atlases, globes and digital resources, concentrating on their environmental regions and major cities.
- Learn about key topographical features, including hills, mountains and rivers.
- Describe and understand the impact of physical geography on the development of a locality, including hills, rivers, biomes and the water cycle.
- Describe and understand aspects of human geography, including settlement, land use and the distribution of natural resources.
- To use fieldwork to observe, measure and record the human and physical features in the local area.
- Use the eight points of a compass and four-figure grid references to build their knowledge of the UK and beyond.

Geography Curriculum Year 4

Year 4	Autumn 1 Around the World	Spring 1 Climate and Extreme Weather	Summer 1 Scandinavia (Denmark)
Key knowledge	Identify the position and know the significance of the Equator, northern hemisphere and southern hemisphere. Use lines of longitude and latitude to locate places. Locate the north and south poles and identify the Arctic and Antarctic circle. Identify the tropics and explore weather patterns. Find out about time zones.	Know about the four layers of the Earth, Know how volcanoes are formed. Explain where and why earthquakes occur. Describe what causes a tsunami and how it affects people. Explore what causes tornadoes and describe the effects they can have. Understand how human activity affects the world, including climate change.	Locate Denmark on a world map. Create a fact file about Denmark, including information about the capital, population, language etc. Explore why people might visit Denmark. (brochure)
Key vocabulary	Equator Northern hemisphere Southern hemisphere Iongitude Iatitude	crust mantle inner core outer core earthquake tornado tsunami volcano climate climate change	Scandinavia Denmark Copenhagen Nordic Hans Christian Andersen Europe

- Locate countries using maps and other resources, with a focus on Europe, concentrating on their environmental regions and major cities.
- Understand geographical similarities and differences through the study of human and physical geography of a region of the UK and a European country.
- Identify the position and significance of latitude, longitude, Equator, Northern Hemisphere, Southern Hemisphere, the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn.
- Describe and understand physical geography, including climate zones, volcanoes and earthquakes.
- Name and locate counties and cities of the UK, geographical regions and their human / physical characteristics. For example, Suffolk.
- Use the eight points of a compass and four-figure grid references to build their knowledge of the UK and beyond.
- To use fieldwork to observe, measure and record the human and physical features in the local area.

N Geography Curriculum Year

Year 5	Spring 2 Managing Environments / Human Impact	Summer 2 Coasts and Rivers
Key knowledge	Recognise where rainforests occur in the world and why.	Know what a coast is and how it is formed.
	Explain the equatorial climate and its impact. Explore the layers of the rainforest and their inhabitants.	Describe the physical features of coasts and the process of erosion that affects them. Explore different strategies of coastal management.
	Investigate Amazon tribes, exploring how they manage and use their environment. Understand the human impact, positive and negative, on the rainforest.	Find out about the journey of rivers, including how they erode, transport and deposit materials. Explore climate change and the impact this has on the coast and rivers.
Key vocabulary	climate conservation equator deforestation regeneration sustainable indigenous industry	erosion transport delta shoreline gabion groyne deposit meander tributaries global warming

- Locate countries using maps, including Europe and South America, concentrating on their environmental regions and physical / human characteristics.
- Name and locate the world's seven continents and five oceans.
- Understand geographical similarities and differences through the study of human and physical geography of a region within South America.
- Learn about key topographical features and land-use patterns and how these have changed over time. For example, the Amazon Rainforest.
- Describe and understand the impact of physical geography on the development of a locality, including rivers, biomes and vegetation belts.
- Describe and understand aspects of human geography, including settlement, land use, trade links and economic activity.

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Year 6	Autumn 1 Antarctica	Spring 1 Migration
Key knowledge	Locate Antarctica on a map and discuss in relation to countries, continents and oceans. Compare with the Arctic. Describe key physical geography, including the watercycle, saltwater and freshwater. Explore the different ice types in Antarctica. Find out about the human geography of Antarctica, including the impact of biologists, glaciologists and the Antarctic Treaty. Identify animals found in Antarctica.	Describe types of migration, including national, international, temporary, voluntary, forced, refugees etc. Examine global migration trends and the impact of migration on the UK. Look at a case study to explore in more depth the impact of migration on jobs, food, culture etc. Explore how climate and physical geography affects migration, including droughts and floods. Case study: Bangladesh
Key vocabulary	Antarctica Arctic North pole South pole Continent Glaciologist Meteorologist Geologist Oceanographer	migrant emigrant immigration emigration temporary and permanent migration forced and voluntary migration economic migration refugee push and pull factors

- Locate countries using maps, including North America, concentrating on their environmental regions, major cities and physical / human characteristics.
- Understand geographical similarities and differences through the study of human and physical geography of a region within North America.
- Identify the position and significance of latitude, longitude, Equator, Northern Hemisphere, Southern Hemisphere, Arctic and Antarctic Circle.
- Name and locate counties and cities of the UK, geographical regions and their human / physical characteristics.
- Use the eight points of a compass, four and six-figure grid references and OS maps to build their knowledge of the UK and beyond.
- Describe and understand human geography, including types of settlement and land use and the distribution of natural resources.
- To use fieldwork to observe, measure, record and present the human and physical features in the local area.