



Geography

Whole-school definition of Geography: Geography is the study of places and the relationships between people and their environments.

- Each topic lasts 6 weeks
- Each week to link back to previous knowledge, some of the identified vocabulary and enquiry questions.
- Knowledge organisers as resource for key vocab and understanding.
- Final week includes quiz or assessment task focused on the vocabulary and key questions.
- Through each unit teachers support children to think like a geographer by making links between units and prior knowledge and developing the following skills:
 - Asking and answering questions – engaging with locations and processes by asking and answering questions such as ‘what is this place link?’ ‘why is this happening?’ ‘What will happen when...’
 - Collecting, analysing and interpreting evidence – data collected personally or gathered online. Age-appropriate use of data collection and analysis to draw conclusions.
 - Evaluate, communicate and debate – consider the interrelated nature of geography and share thoughts and different perspectives. Communicate through writing, drawing, charts, maps or presenting orally.

Nine **key concepts** of geography repeat throughout the curriculum. (In brackets, you will see other important related concepts.) These provide lenses through which to consider the different aspects of geography:

- **boundaries** (continents, localities, nations)
- **cartography** (atlases, directions, distance, Equator, latitude, longitude, North/South Pole, maps, scale, symbols)
- **physical geography** (biomes, bodies of water, tectonics, topography)
- **change** (adaptation, sustainability)
- **climate** (climate change, climate zones, pollution, weather)
- **interdependence** (economy, trade)
- **movement** (migration, navigation, transport)
- **resources** (energy, food supply, infrastructure)
- **settlements** (population, rural areas, urban areas)

A brief overview of the substantive knowledge, vocabulary, geographical skills and map work is detailed below

See whole school progression map for further information.

Year A	Autumn	Spring	Summer
Ruby	Teddy Bears/Hansel and Gretel How do maps help us find our way?	Go Jetter's Go What is life like in other countries?	Wolves Where do animals live? Can we find any habitats at Spellbrook?
Sapphire	Food and Farming Where does our food come from and how does it get here?	Where we live What is it like near our school? Where in the UK is Spellbrook?	Coastlines What makes a coastal settlement different to an inland settlement?
Emerald	Climate zones What are climate zones and why do they matter?	Waterways and water cycle What is the water cycle and why is it important? Are all rivers the same?	Extreme earth: Plate tectonics, volcanoes and earthquakes: How does understanding the structure of the earth help to explain natural disasters?
Diamond	Magnificent mountains What are the different types of mountain and how are they formed?	Marvellous Map Reading How can we use maps, atlases and compass points to describe where we are in the world?	Trading and Economics Why do we trade and who do we trade with?
Year B	Autumn	Spring	Summer
Ruby	Dinosaurs/Little Red Riding Hood How do maps help us find our way?	Meerkat Mail What is life like in other countries?	Pirates What are the different places I can find on a map?
Sapphire	Continents of the world What are the continents and oceans and where are they on a map? Where do different animals live?	The UK: What kind of place is it? What are the four countries that make up the UK? How are they similar and different?	Contrasting non-European country Is everywhere in the world like Spellbrook?
Emerald	Cities of the UK What are counties, regions and cities (including those near to us) and how do we find them in an atlas?	Northern Italy and my area What is it like to live in northern Italy?	Rainforests Where in the world do you find rainforest and What is it like there?
Diamond	Settlement and natural resources What resources do people need and are there enough for everyone?	Our changing world What are the physical processes changing our world?	North and South America How diverse are their places and landscapes?