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|  **Primary School****Geography Curriculum Plan**Our Curriculum statements are designed to be used as a supportive tool to plan teaching and learning across our school.  The key skills are derived from the National Curriculum and spilt into individual year groups to support a progressive approach and mixed age classes.    |
| At Widecombe, the central purpose or rationale of geography is to enable pupils to understand the interaction of human beings with their environments – at personal, local, regional, national and global scales. The study of Geography will inspire in children a curiosity and fascination about the world and its people which will remain with them for the rest of their lives. We aim to develop a better understanding of and respect for the complexity of our world and the links between its diverse places, people, resources and natural and human environments and their place within it***.*** The study of the wider world develops an understanding of what being part of a global community means and encourages children to be more aware of other cultures around the world and the impact they can have as an individual.We use an enquiry-based approach for teaching Geography because we know it makes the learning focused for the children. Big Questions are used as a starting point for each Geographical topic, to pique children’s interest and learning is structured towards finding answers in creative and memorable ways whilst ensuring National Curriculum coverage is achieved. Through this approach pupils are likely to know, remember and be able to do more. |

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| **Vocabulary****The importance of subject vocabulary** Children’s command of vocabulary is fundamental to learning and progress across the curriculum. Vocabulary is developed actively, building systematically on pupil’s current knowledge and deepening their understanding of etymology and morphology (word origins and structures) to increase their store of words. Simultaneously, pupils make links between known and new vocabulary, and discuss and apply shades of meaning. In this way, children expand the vocabulary choices that are available to them. It is essential to introduce technical vocabulary which define each curriculum subject. Vocabulary development is underpinned by an oracy culture and a tiered approach. High value is placed on the conscious, purposeful selection of well-chosen vocabulary and appropriate sentence structure to enrich access to learning and feed into written work across the curriculum.Choosing subject content carefully and ‘doing less better’ effectively provides space to ensure that appropriate and specialised geographical vocabulary is introduced and consolidated. An important aspect of both continuity and progression is to ensure that time is devoted to thinking about what subject vocabulary the pupils have already mastered and how this can be built upon and extended through the curriculum. Each Connected Geography unit of work has a vocabulary list specific for that unit that is used to create a word bank to support children's learning and understanding. |
| At Widecombe, Geography is taught on a 2 Year rolling programme using the Connected Curriculum.

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| Cherry Brook  | Autumn 1  | Autumn 2  | Spring 1  | Spring 2  | Summer 1  | Summer 2  |
|  **(Starting September 2022)**  *General themes* *NB: These themes may be adapted at various point to allow for children’s interests to flow through provision.*   | **Mirror Mirror!** **Who do you think you are?** NC Link – History/Geography Past/present Starting school Emotions/feelings Being kind What am I good at? Families People who help us/careers Where do I live? Fairy Tales Superheroes Family and home Routines   | **Let’s celebrate!** **How do we celebrate?** NC Link – Geography  EYFs people and community Harvest  Different cultures/religions/ celebrations/countries  Diwali Maps  Nativity  Christmas  Non-fiction texts- Diwali Guy Fawkes   | **Ticket to ride!** **How long will it take to get there?** NC Link – Geography and History  Transport  Space Neil Armstrong  Local area/world Google Earth  How do I get there?  Where in the world have you been? Maps Fly me to the moon! Vehicles past and Present. Design your own transport.    | **A wonderful World** **What makes our world wonderful?** NC Link – Geography  Life cycles  Weather/climate Antarctica Animals around the world David Attenborough Habitats  Minibeasts Safari Seasons    | **Come outside** **How do I stay healthy?** Growing – Healthy eating  Plants/flowers Andy Goldsworthy  On the farm  Materials Traditional tales Weather/Seasons The great outdoors  | **Fun at the Seaside** **Are coastlines important?** Under the sea Off on Holiday/clothes Send me a postcard! Marine life Fossils – Mary Anning  Dinosaurs  Volcanoes Seaside’s in the past  Compare: Now and then! Seaside art Reduce, reuse and recycle.   |

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|  | **GEOGRAPHY**  |
| **2nd Autumn Term**  | **2nd Spring Term**  | **2nd Summer Term**  |
| **Key Stage** **1**  | **Yr A**  | Why don’t penguins need to fly?  | Why does it matter where my food comes from?  | **Local Study**What is the geography of where I live like?**MAP WORK FOCUS (APPLICATION)** |
| **Yr B**  | How does the geography of Kampong Ayer compare to where I live?   | How does the weather affect our lives? | Why do we love being beside the seaside so much?  |
| **Lower Key Stage 2**  | **Yr A**  | Why do some earthquakes cause more damage than others?  | Beyond the Magic Kingdom: what is the Sunshine State really like?  | Why do so many people in the world live in megacities?  |
| **Yr B**  | **Local Study**How and why is my local area changing? Land Use**MAP WORK FOCUS**  | How can we live more sustainably?  | Why are jungles so wet and deserts so dry? |
| **Upper Key Stage 2**  | **Yr A**  | How is climate change affecting the world?  | Why is Fair Trade fair?  | Who are Britain’s National Parks for? **MAP WORK FOCUS**  |
| **Yr B**   | How do volcanoes affect the lives of people on Hiemaey?  | **Local Study**What is a river? (River Lemon?)  | Why are mountains so important? |

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| **The 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. Locational Knowledge • name and locate the world’s seven continents and five oceans • name, locate and identify characteristics of the four countries and capital cities of the United Kingdom and its surrounding seas 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 daily 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 * 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. 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 Place Knowledge • 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 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: types of settlement and land use, economic activity including trade links, 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 eight points of a compass, four and six-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.  |
| **Progression of Key Skills**  |
| **Key skills** |
| It is our intention that pupils become more expert as they progress through the curriculum, accumulating and connecting substantive and disciplinary geographical knowledge. A student in a Geography class should be aiming to **think and behave** like a geographer. Conceptual knowledge, factual knowledge and skills together create a distinct subject discipline through which learners can progress. Children at Widecombe make progress in Geography through being taught and developing:- **substantive knowledge (**their knowledge of locational and place, human, physical and environmental processes and geographical skills and fieldwork)**- second order concepts (**examining Geography in a deeper context than just facts)- d**isciplinary knowledge (**to consider how geographical knowledge originates and is revised, to understand relationships and connections between ideas**) - high level/key concepts (**revisited to ensure children build upon their prior knowledge and to deepen their understanding. all of which provide lenses through which to consider different aspect of geography. Key concepts include place, space, scale, interdependence, physical and human processes, environmental, impact, sustainable development, cultural awareness and cultural diversity.)- **geographical skills (e.g.** mapwork, directional language and fieldwork are taught and revisited throughout the curriculum and links are made with other subjects to ensure the relevance of these skills is clear)A student in a Geography class should be aiming to **think and behave** like a geographer. Conceptual knowledge, factual knowledge and skills together create a distinct subject discipline through which learners can progress.**Outcomes Focused Learning**Learning objectives are outcome focused and progressively more challenging for Years 1–6 and reflect what it means for a pupil to get better at geography. The learning objectives recognise that whilst it is important for pupils to increase and extend their knowledge of the subject it is also vital that they have space and time to develop as geographers.  Important subject knowledge is implicit in each enquiry but this is balanced with adequate time and opportunity for pupils to master key subject skills and outcomes by ‘doing less better’. This ensures progression in both the complexities of content and in terms of pupils applying their knowledge to achieve higher order outcomes as they move through the programme. |
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| **Assessment** |
| We do not make summative judgements about individual pieces of pupil’s work but rather use the AFL to build an emerging picture of what the pupil knows, understands and can do. It is not anticipated that every learning outcome will be assessed in every enquiry, but that we build up a developing picture of how a pupil is progressing as a young geographer. The focus should be on whether the pupil has shown that they have been able to, for example: use their developing mapping skills to use a compass and to locate key points on a chosen route.It is left to the professional judgment of the teacher as to which outcomes are most appropriate and relevant to assess given the stage of learning of the pupil in question. Assessment should be accumulative over time, enabling the teacher to construct a ‘best fit’ picture of each pupil against a set of performance descriptors appropriate for the end of Key Stage 1, Key Stage 2 (Years 3 and 4) and Key Stage 2 (Years 5 and 6).We measure the impact of geography through the following methods: * Moderation of children’s learning in staff meetings, allowing opportunities for dialogue between staff members
* Annual reporting to parents on their child’s progress
* Learning Walks
* Moderation of children’s learning across our Academy
* Interviewing the children about their learning (Pupil Voice)
* Lesson observations
* Book looks
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