



'Let your light shine' Matthew 5:16

Characteristics: We are Explorers!

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. Our Geography curriculum aims to 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 our pupils progress, their growing knowledge about the world will 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, understanding and skills provide the frameworks and approaches that explain how the Earth's features at different scales are shaped, interconnected and change over time.

At Beckley CE Primary School, we are Geographers. We:

- Are inspired, curious and fascinated about the world and its people
- Develop knowledge about the world to help us deepen our understanding of the interaction between the physical and human processes and the formation of landscapes and environments
- Develop contextual knowledge of the location of globally significant places both terrestrial and marine
- Understand the processes that give rise to key physical and human geographical features of the world and how these are interdependent
- Collect, analyse and communicate with a arrange of data gathered through experiences of fieldwork
- Interpret a range of maps, diagrams, globes, aerial photographs and (GIS) systems
- Communicate geographical information in a variety of ways maps, numerical skills and writing at length

KS1 – An Early Geographer	KS2 – A Developed Geographer
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Investigate the world's continents and oceans. • Investigate the countries and capitals of the United Kingdom. • Compare and contrast a small area of the United Kingdom with that of a non-European country. • Explore weather and climate in the United Kingdom and around the world. • Use basic geographical vocabulary to refer to and describe key physical and human features of locations. • Use world maps, atlases and globes. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Locate the world's countries, with a focus on Europe and countries of particular interest to pupils. • Locate the world's countries, with focus on North and South America and countries of particular interest to pupils. • Identify key geographical features of the countries of the United Kingdom, and show an understanding of how some of these aspects have changed over time. • Locate the geographic zones of the world. • Understand the significance of the geographic zones of the world. • Understand geographical similarities and differences through the study of human and physical geography of a region or area of the United Kingdom (different from that taught at Key Stage 1). • Understand geographical similarities and differences through the study of human and physical geography of a region or area in a European country. • Understand geographical similarities and differences through the study of the human and physical geography of a region or area within North or South America. • 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: settlements, land use, economic activity including trade links and the distribution of natural resources including energy, food, minerals and water supplies. • Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied.

<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Use simple compass directions.• Use aerial photographs.• Use fieldwork and observational skills.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Use the eight points of a compass, four-figure grid references, symbols and keys (including the use of Ordnance Survey maps) to build knowledge of the United Kingdom and the world.• Use a wide range of geographical sources in order to investigate places and patterns.• Use fieldwork to observe, measure and record the human and physical features in the local area using a range of methods, including sketch maps, plans and graphs and digital technologies.
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