

Geography on a page

At South Stanley Junior School, we aim to develop an engaging curriculum which pushes children to develop their geographical skills and knowledge progressively. Throughout Key Stage 2, children will reflect on previous learning to ensure disciplinary and substantive knowledge is retained long-term. Locational knowledge will be developed through studies of our local area, the United Kingdom, Europe, North and Central America as well as South America. Children will gain in-depth place knowledge and make comparisons between different locations. Further, geography skills and fieldwork will be used to enhance learning. Students will be taught geographical vocabulary and will be guided to think and express their work as 'geographers'.

Progression

Geography is underpinned by locational knowledge. As children move through Key Stage 2, they will expand their locational knowledge systematically starting with a recap of learning in KS1, they will then study the UK including our locality. In year 4, they will study Europe. Next, they will carry out an in-depth study of North and Central America and look at some countries in the wider world. In the last year of primary, they will carry out an in-depth study of South America.

Skills and areas of learning

Locational knowledge	Place knowledge	Human and physical geography	Fieldwork and map skills
-	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	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	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.

Teaching

Lessons:

- Substantive and disciplinary knowledge addressed from medium term planning
- Use of key vocabulary
- Appropriate skills practiced (Fieldwork, map skills, use of atlas, GIS) to address LO.
- Recap of previous skills/knowledge throughout to ensure long-term retention.

Books:

- Evidence of skills taught.
- Adapted teaching evident.
- Use of marking policy with geographical questions and responses.
- Clear independent or group guided work.