

Geography Statement of Intent, Implementation and Impact

<u>Intent</u>

At Humshaugh C of E (Aided) First School, our aim is for all children to develop a greater understanding of the world, as well as their place in it. We hope that, when teaching geography, we promote an interest for learning more about diverse places, people, resources and environments, as well as encouraging our children to develop a deep understanding of the Earth's physical and human processes. In line with our Vision 'Being Good Soil', we aim to centre our Geography curriculum around becoming stewards of the Earth by celebrating diversity and encouraging the protection and restoration of the Earth.

Implementation

Our children are taught geography using a variety of enriching learning tools, such as through first-hand experiences and also using textbooks, maps and digital technology. At Humshaugh First School, we provide extensive opportunities for children to explore our village and utilise the vast local area to strengthen geographical skills, such as fieldwork and map reading. We use nearby resources for educational visits that link with current topics to enhance the cultural experience for our children, also embedding first-hand learning outside the classroom into our lessons. We promote a language-rich Geography curriculum that encourages children to use subject-specific vocabulary. Our Geography curriculum is further enriched by our Forest School programme which enables children to develop some of the more practical aspects of this subject for example, orienteering and map skills.

Impact

Children at Humshaugh First School have an excellent knowledge of their surrounding area, its location and the human and physical features within it. Our pupils can fluently use geographical language to describe similarities and differences between their own and other regions. They can utilise their knowledge of geography to effectively analyse and enquire about different cultures and concepts. Our students have a real sense of curiosity to find out more about their world and the features, cultures and people within it. The children at Humshaugh First School are enthusiastic to work collaboratively when learning more about the world, using research and feedback assemblies to share their learning with one another and to discover more about the amazing world we live in.

EYFS

CYCLE A

YEAR GROUP	AUTUMN 1	AUTUMN 2	SPRING 1	SPRING 2	SUMMER 1	SUMMER 2
EYFS	ALL ABOUT ME	TRADITIONAL	WHAT IS IT LIKE IN	WEATHER AND	PIRATES AND THE	PIRATES AND THE
(Knowledge and	Explore and make	TALES 1	THE WOOD AND IN	GROWING THINGS	SEA	SEA
Understanding)	simple maps of	Recycling	THE JUNGLE?	Make observations	Compare animals	Compare animals
	Humshaugh and		Compare Woodland	about weather	who live on land	who live on land
	where we live		and Jungle		with those that live	with those that live
			environments		in seas and oceans	in seas and oceans
			Use world maps		Seaside safety and	Seaside safety and
			and globes		Coast guard	Coast guard

CYCLE B

YEAR GROUP	AUTUMN 1	AUTUMN 2	SPRING 1	SPRING 2	SUMMER 1	SUMMER 2
EYFS (Knowledge and Understanding)	MAGICAL ME/HOW I AM CHANGING	TRADITIONAL TALES 2	WHAT IS IT LIKE IN THE WINTER IN THE UK AND ARCTIC? Compare the UK and Arctic climates Life and animals in the Arctic Global Warming Polar ice caps	PEOPLE WHO HELP US	ALL AROUND THE WORLD: WHAT IS IT LIKE IN OTHER COUNTRIES? Use maps and globes to locate countries learning about food, culture, people Compare similarities and differences	ALL AROUND THE WORLD: WHAT IS IT LIKE IN OTHER COUNTRIES? Use maps and globes to locate countries learning about food, culture, people Compare similarities and differences

Year Group	Autumn 1	Autumn 2	Spring 1	Spring 2	Summer 1	Summer 2
Y1/2 Year A	Geography Human and Physical Interactions Seasons and Weather	History Significance Neil Armstrong The Moon Landings	Geography Location and Place UK	History Change Transport	Geography Studying local area Mapping and Fieldwork Welcome to our school	History Cause and Consequence Evidence Great Fire of London
Y1/2 Year B	Geography Human and Physical Interactions Hot and Cold Places Australia	History Cause and Consequence Evidence Shackleton and Endurance	Geography Location and Place UK - Global Comparison Hong Kong	History Change Toys	Geography Studying local area Mapping and Fieldwork My School in 9 Photos	History Significance Grace Darling
Year 3/4 Year A	History Significance Anglo Saxon and Scots	Geography Studying local area Mapping and Fieldwork Forest School Local Study Egger	History Significance Vikings and Alfred the Great	Geography Location and Place Europe including Russia	History Local History Study Roman Britain Hadrian's Wall	Geography Human and Physical Interactions Rainforests Biomes
Year 3/4 Year B	Geography Studying local area Mapping and Fieldwork	History Cause and Consequence Evidence World War I	Geography Location and Place Geography of Brazil	Geography Human and Physical Interactions Mountains, Volcanoes and Earthquakes	History Change Stone Age - Iron Age	Geography Location and Place This is my UK
	History Cause and Consequence Evidence Ancient Greece			Luttiquikes		

Geography and History Long Term Plan-KS1 and LOWER KEY STAGE 2

Progression of key skills from EYFS – Y4

EYFS

Year group	Skills	Knowledge	Vocabulary
2-year-old provision	To be curious about the world around them. Explore natural materials, indoors and outside. Experience, explore and respond to different natural occurrences such as different weather and seasons.	Know that things change. Know some different types of weather.	Sunny Cloudy Rainy Snowy Windy
Nursery	Talk about what they see, using a wide vocabulary. Be curious and ask questions. Talk about their findings and ideas. Begin to understand the need to respect and care for the natural environment and all living things. Show an interest in different occupations. Continue to develop positive attitudes about the differences between people. To notice that everyone is not the same and that differences make us special. Discuss similarities and differences between different families and communities. Know that there are different countries in the world and talk about the differences they have experienced or seen in photos.	Know that some things fit into a group/ category and others do not. Know some basic describing vocab to build on. Know where they live and who is in their family. Know some people go to work for different reasons. Recognise people who help us/stranger danger	Sort same different Float, sink melt Ice, water, freezes Heat/hot Past

Reception	Explore and demonstrate curiosity, awe and	Know how we can care for the natural	Recycle
	wonder about the natural world around them.	world around us.	Habitat
	Ask questions.	Know about similarities and differences	Spring Summer Autumn Winter
	Observe closely and describe what they see, hear	in relation to:	Grow /growth
	and feel whilst outside.	Places	Same/different
	Observe and record changes in the natural world	Different places that people live	Now, then, in the past, a long
	over time.	Natural and man-made environments.	time ago
	Recognise some environments that are different	Know why some changes occur	Map, road, river, sea, hill,
	to the one in which they live.	Know how to record in an appropriate	Celebrate, festival
	Understand the effect of changing seasons on the	way	
	natural world around them.	Create simple maps using appropriate	
	Talk about different types of weather- what does	symbols/pictures/ photographs.	
	it look like/feel like?		
	Talk about members of their immediate family		
	and community.		
	Name and describe people who are familiar to		
	them, including people in the community e.g.		
	doctors, fire fighters.		
	Draw information from a simple map. Create their		
	own simple map of a journey e.g. bear hunt		
	Become familiar with their local area.		
	Recognise some similarities and differences		
	between life in this country and life in other		
	countries.		

Years 1 to 4

Year group	Locational / Place Knowledge	Human and Physical	Fieldwork skills	Vocabulary
Year 1	 To draw a simple picture map of imaginary places and from stories To use simple symbols on imaginary maps To use a simple picture map to move around school To draw around objects to make a simple plan 	 To recognise how their town or village have become the way they are To begin to identify human and physical features 	 To respond to simple geographical questions To use information books and pictures as sources of information To make observations about where things are in their immediate location To use geographical language to describe their immediate location To be able to follow directions e.g. up/down, left/right, forwards/ backwards 	Physical geography; human geography; characteristics; comparison (similarities and differences); direction; location

Year 2	 To draw a map of an imaginary or real place - add detail to a sketch map from an aerial photograph To begin to understand the use for a key To follow a route on a map To look down on objects to make an aerial view map (e.g. using Google Earth) To use an infant atlas to locate places and to begin to spatially match places e.g. recognise the UK on a small and large scale map To begin to use a largescale maps and plans. 	 To be able to describe why a settlement close to where they live has become the way it has e.g. types of shops To identify a wider range of physical and human features using basic geographical vocabulary 	 To begin to ask and respond to geographical questions e.g. where is it? what is it like to live in this place? To use stories, maps, pictures, photographs and the internet as sources of information To investigate their immediate surroundings and use appropriate geographical vocabulary To make appropriate observations about why things happen and make simple comparisons between the features of different places 	Physical geography; human geography; characteristics; comparison (similarities and differences); direction; location
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			 To follow directions including the use of north, east, west and south 	
Year 3	 To try to make a map of a short route experienced with features in correct order To follow a route on a map in orienteering To try to make a simple scale drawing To know why a key is needed To use standard symbols To locate places on a larger scale map e.g. map of Europe To begin to use large scale OS maps To begin to use 	 To begin to describe and understand key aspects of physical and human geography 	 To ask and respond in more detail to geographical questions e.g. where is this location and what do you think about it? To use stories, maps, pictures, photographs and the internet as sources of information To begin to collect and record evidence To use the 4 compass points to follow and give directions To use letter and 	All KS1 vocabulary plus: place; region; pattern; physical features; human features; resources; scale; processes; systems; movement; change; distribution; position; relationship; impact biome

	 map sites on the internet To begin to use a junior atlas To begin to identify features on aerial / oblique photographs 		number coordinates to locate features on a map • To analyse evidence and draw conclusions e.g. make comparisons between locations using photographs and pictures, temperature and population
Year 4	 To try to make a map of a short route experienced with features in correct order To try to make a simple scale drawing To know why a more complex key is needed To recognise symbols on an OS map To locate places on 	 To describe and understand aspects of physical and human geography in more detail To begin to identify different views of people including themselves and support with real data collection To recognise simple geographical ideas, processes and patterns 	 To ask and respond to questions and offer their own ideas e.g. what is the landscape like and what will it be like in the future? To begin to use primary and secondary sources of information in an investigation To investigate places and themes of more than one All KS1 vocabulary plus: place; region; pattern; physical features; human features; resources; scale; processes; systems; movement; change; distribution; position; relationship; impact

a larger scale map	scale
e.g. find UK on a	To collect, record
globe	and analyse
To begin to match	evidence e.g. show
boundaries e.g.	questionnaire
same boundary of	results in simple
a country on	charts, colour
different scale	coded maps which
maps	demonstrate
To follow a route	patterns
on a large scale	 To use 4 compass
map	points with
To use large and	confidence
medium scale OS	To begin to use 8
	compass points
maps	
To use map sites	• To use letter/
on the internet	number co-
To use a junior	ordinates to locate
atlas	features on a map
To identify	confidently
features on aerial /	
oblique	
photographs	