

Inspiring children to shine



'Walk as children of light'

Geography at Hardwicke Parochial Primary Academy

Purpose of study

At Hardwicke, we understand that 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. Teaching should 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 pupils progress, their growing knowledge about the world should 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.

Aims in Key Stage 1 and Key Stage 2

The national curriculum for geography aims to ensure that all pupils:

- develop contextual knowledge of the location of globally significant places – both terrestrial and marine – including their defining physical and human characteristics and how these provide a geographical context for understanding the actions of processes
- understand the processes that give rise to key physical and human geographical features of the world, how these are interdependent and how they bring about spatial variation and change over time
- are competent in the geographical skills needed to:
 - collect, analyse and communicate with a range of data gathered through experiences of fieldwork that deepen their understanding of geographical processes
 - interpret a range of sources of geographical information, including maps, diagrams, globes, aerial photographs and Geographical Information Systems (GIS)
 - communicate geographical information in a variety of ways, including through maps, numerical and quantitative skills and writing at length.

Aims in Early Years Foundation Stage

People, Culture and Communities

Describe their immediate environment using knowledge from observation, discussion, stories, non-fiction texts and maps

Explain some similarities and differences between life in this country and life in other countries, drawing on knowledge from stories, non-fiction texts and – when appropriate – maps

Understanding The Natural World:

Explore the natural world around them, making observations and drawing pictures of animals and plants

Know some similarities and differences between the natural world around them and contrasting environments, drawing on their experiences and what has been read in class;

Understand some important processes and changes in the natural world around them, including the seasons and changing states of matter.

Progression of skills

Locational knowledge	YR	Understanding the World Three & Four Year-Olds Use all their senses in hands-on exploration of natural materials. Begin to understand the need to respect and care for the natural environment and all living things. Know that there are different countries in the work and talk about the differences they have experienced or seen in photos. Reception Draw information from a simple map. Recognise some similarities and differences between life in this country and life in other countries. Explore the natural world around them. Recognise some environments that are different to the one in which they live. ELG Describe their immediate environment using knowledge from observation, discussion, stories, non-fiction texts and maps. Explain some similarities and differences between life in this country and life in other countries, drawing on knowledge from stories, non-fiction texts and (when appropriate) maps. Know some similarities and differences between the natural world around them and contrasting environments, drawing on their experiences and what has been read in class. Understand some important processes and changes in the natural world around them, including the seasons.		
	Key Vocabulary	Street, house, bungalow, school, church, zebra crossing, traffic lights, bridge, flat, left, right, forwards, backwards, above, under, tunnel, roundabout, teacher, caretaker, cleaner, head teacher, police officer, doctor, dentist, map, spring, summer, autumn, winter		
	NC	name, locate and identify characteristics of the four countries and capital cities of the United Kingdom and its surrounding seas	name and locate the world’s seven continents and five oceans	
	Year 1	Know the names of the four countries that make up the UK and name the three main seas that surround the UK Know the name of and locate the four capital cities of England, Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland		
	Key Vocabulary	England, Wales, Scotland, Ireland. North, East, South, West, Capital, United Kingdom (UK), Country, Irish Sea, North Sea, Map, Landmark, Capital Cities,		
	Year 2	Know the names of and locate the seven continents of the world Know the names of and locate the five oceans of the world		
	Key Vocabulary	Revise: Year 1 vocab Introduce: compass, near, far, left right, continent, country, city, land mass, body of water, island, ocean, globe, world		
	NC	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 (including day and night)

	Year 3	Know the names of and locate at least eight European countries Exposed to the world's countries, using maps	Know the names of and locate at least eight counties and at least six cities in England	Know the names of four countries from the southern and four from the northern hemisphere
	Key Vocabulary	Revisit Year 2 vocab Introduce: North and South America, regions, human, physical, county, rural, urban, coastal, latitude, longitude, equator Northern Hemisphere, Southern Hemisphere, the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn, Arctic and Antarctic Circle, the Prime/Greenwich Meridian, time zones		
	Year 4	Know the names of and locate at least eight major capital cities across the world	Know where the main mountain regions are in the UK Know, name and locate the main rivers in the UK	Use the position and significance of latitude, longitude, Equator, Northern Hemisphere, Southern Hemisphere, the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn, Arctic and Antarctic Circle and the Greenwich Meridian are on a world map Know what is meant by the term 'tropics'
	Key Vocabulary	Continents, oceans, United Kingdom, Russia, China, North and South America, mountain, river, latitude, longitude, Equator, Northern Hemisphere, Southern Hemisphere, the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn, Arctic and Antarctic Circle, the Prime/Greenwich Meridian and time zones (including day and night),		
	Year 5	Know the names of a number of European capitals 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	Apply the position and significance of latitude, longitude, Equator, Northern Hemisphere, Southern Hemisphere, the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn, Arctic and Antarctic Circle and the Greenwich Meridian are on a world map
	Key Vocabulary	Revise previous vocabulary. Paris, Rome, Madrid, Berlin, Moscow, Athens, Stockholm, Warsaw, Atlas, grid reference, ordnance survey, digital, human characteristics, physical characteristics Topographical, land-use pattern Apply		
	Year 6		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	Know about time zones and work out differences Make link between 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
	Key Vocabulary	Human, physical, environment, region, topographical, hill, mountain, coast, river, similarity, difference, farming, cities, urban, rural; Russia, North America, South America, International Date Line, Greenwich Meridian, latitude, longitude, tropical		
	NC	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		
	Year 1	Know features of hot and cold places in the world Know where the equator, North Pole and South Pole are on a globe		

	Key Vocabulary	Atlas, globe, weather, equator, North Pole, South Pole, similar, different, hot, cold, map, North, South	
	Year 2	Know the main differences between a place in England and that of a small place in a non-European country	
	Key Vocabulary	Locality, town, city, village, population, language, culture, tradition, transport, farming, industry, factory, house	
	NC	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	
	Year 3	Know at least five differences between living in the UK and a Mediterranean country	
	Key Vocabulary	United Kingdom, Mediterranean, similarities, differences	
	Year 4	Understand geographical similarities and differences through the study of human and physical geography of a region of a European country.	
	Key Vocabulary	similarity, difference, climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, human, physical, environment, region, Europe, Greece, Italy	
	Year 5	Know key differences between living in the UK and in a country in either North or South America	
	Key Vocabulary	Amazon basin, Amazon river, biome, climate, coastal, compass points, continent, country, desert, equator, human features, physical features, latitude, longitude, mountain, mountain range, pampas, peninsula, river, slum, tributary	
	NC	identify seasonal and daily weather patterns 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 to refer to: • beach, cliff, coast, forest, hill, mountain, sea, ocean, river, soil, valley, vegetation, season and weather • city, town, village, factory, farm, house, office, port, harbour and shop
	Year 1	Know which is the hottest and coldest season in the UK Know and recognise main weather symbols Know the main differences between city, town and village I can use basic geographical vocabulary to refer to key physical features (beach, cliff, coast, forest, hill, mountain, sea, ocean, river, soil, valley, vegetation, season and weather) I can use basic geographical vocabulary to refer to key human features (city, town, factory, farm, office, port, harbour and shop)	
	Key Vocabulary	Season, weather, similar, different, Months of the year, symbols, key, map, city, town, village, United Kingdom (UK), beach, cliff, coast, forest, hill, mountain, sea, ocean, river, soil, valley, vegetation, city, town, factory, farm, office, port, harbour and shop, human, physical, feature	
	Year 2	Identify the following physical features: mountain, lake, island, valley, river, cliff, forest and beach Explain some of the advantages and disadvantages of living in a city or village.	
	Key Vocabulary	Physical geography, mountain, lake, island, valley, river, cliff, forest, beach Human geography, Town, city, village, population, language, culture, tradition, transport, farming, industry, crime, overcrowded, pollution,	
	NC	describe and understand key aspects of physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes, and the water cycle	describe and understand key aspects of 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
	Year 3	Know what causes an earthquake Label the different parts of a volcano	
	Key Vocabulary	Plate tectonics, plate, earthquake, lava, core, crust, mantle, outer core, inner core, collide, eruption, gas, richter scale	
	Year 4	Know and label the main features of a river Know the name of and locate a number of the world's longest rivers	

		Know the names of a number of the world's highest mountains Explain the features of a water cycle Know why most cities are located by a river	
	Key Vocabulary	the water cycle, river, ocean, mountains, Nile, Amazon, Yangtze, Yellow River, Congo, Everest, K2, Mont Blanc, Ben Nevis	
	Year 5	Know what is meant by biomes and what are the features of a specific biome Label layers of a rainforest and know what deforestation is	
	Key Vocabulary	Climate zones, Biome - aquatic, desert, forest, grassland, rainforest, tundra Rainforest, emergent layer, canopy layer, understory layer, forest floor Deforestation, cause, man-made, cattle ranching, burning, logging	
	Year 6	Know the names of and locate some of the world's deserts Know why industrial areas and ports are important Know main human and physical differences between developed and third world countries	
	Key Vocabulary	Sahara, Africa, Gobi, Mojave, Las Vegas, Australia, vegetation, precipitation, desertification, adaptation, Arabian, Asia, cold deserts; industry, trade, transport, fairtrade, import, export, goods, global, globalisation, global supply chain, multi-national, economy, energy, sustainability, minerals; housing, environment, income, foreign aid, Human Development Index (HDI), life expectancy, access to resources, poverty, healthcare	
		Use world maps, atlases and globes Use simple compass directions Use aerial photos, construct simple maps Undertake simple fieldwork within school locality	
	Year 1	Know which is N, E, S and W on a compass Know their address, including postcode I can use locational and directional language (near, far, left, right) to describe the location of features and routes on a map I can devise a simple map I can use and construct basic symbols in a key I can use simple fieldwork and observational skills to study the geography of my school and its grounds	
	Key Vocabulary	Compass, north, east, south, west, address, post code, locality, Hardwicke, Gloucester, near, far, left, right, map, symbols, key, fieldwork, observation	
	Year 2	Know and use the terminologies: left and right; below, next to I can use aerial photographs	
	Key Vocabulary	left and right; below, next to aerial, bird's eye view, map, coordinates, building, forest, field, office, port, harbour, shop, landmark, symbol	
		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
	Year 3	Use maps to locate European countries and capitals. Know and name the eight points of a compass Begin to 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	
	Key Vocabulary	Europe, compass, north, east, south, west, eight point compass, physical features	
	Year 4	Use maps and globes to locate the equator, the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn and the Greenwich Meridian Know how to plan a journey within the UK, using a road map Use the 4- 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
	Key Vocabulary	Map, globe, equator, Tropics (Cancer & Capricorn), Greenwich (Prime) Meridian, United Kingdom, Ordnance Survey, human, physical, observe, measure, record
	Year 5	Know how to use graphs to record features such as temperature or rainfall across the world Use and apply maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied Use the 8 points of a compass, 6-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
	Key Vocabulary	Graphs, data, data collection, scale, North, South East, west, North-East, South-East, South-East, South-West, compass, grid reference, contour line, distance, key, symbols,
	Year 6	Use Google Earth to locate a country or place of interest and to follow the journey of rivers, etc. Know what most of the ordnance survey symbols stand for • Know how to use six-figure grid references Use and apply the 8 points of a compass, 4- and 6-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 Draw conclusions upon fieldwork in which we have observed, measured, recorded and presented the human and physical features in the local area using a range of methods, including sketch maps, plans and graphs, and digital technologies
	Key Vocabulary	Source, transportation, meander, oxbow lake, deposition, erosion, mouth, bed, current, confluence, delta, estuary, floodplain, silt, tributary, watershed; compass, Ordnance Survey, grid references, symbols, contour lines, spot height, scale; sketch maps, recording, measuring, tables, tallying