Geography

What We Teach in Geography:

- Knowledge of places, locations, and environments, from the local area to the wider world.
- Substantive knowledge: key concepts such as place, environment and change, including physical and human features.
- Disciplinary knowledge: how geographers use maps, atlases, and data, ask questions, and identify patterns and relationships.
- Geographical enquiry skills, including observing, comparing, interpreting sources, and drawing conclusions.
- Understanding of how people and environments are connected and how this changes over time.
- Study of the local area, including links to the community and surrounding environment.
- Development of geographical vocabulary to describe locations, features, and processes accurately.
- Progressive development of map skills and fieldwork, from simple observations to more detailed analysis.

How We Teach Geography:

- Through a carefully sequenced curriculum that revisits key concepts and builds knowledge from the local area to the wider world, ensuring children develop secure understanding over time.
- Teaching is informed by assessment, with misconceptions identified and addressed, and learning broken into manageable steps to support all learners.
- Using a range of approaches, including enquiry, map work, fieldwork, and data analysis, enabling children to think and work like geographers.
- Through first-hand experiences such as local area walks, fieldwork, and use of the outdoor environment, making learning meaningful and memorable.
- Embedding vocabulary and reading by explicitly teaching geographical language and using maps, texts, and visual sources to support understanding.
- Providing scaffolds and adaptations to ensure all children, including those with SEND and EAL, can access the full curriculum.
- Encouraging children to make links, ask questions, and identify patterns so they develop as confident and informed geographers.

What Our Children Have Learnt in Geography:

- By the end of primary school, our children develop a secure understanding of the world around them, including knowledge of places, environments, human and physical features, and global systems.
- They are confident using key geographical vocabulary and can describe locations, regions, and patterns with fluency.
- Children demonstrate understanding through a range of skills, including map reading, fieldwork, data collection, analysis, and presenting findings. They compare locations, explain natural and human processes, and evaluate the impact of humans on the environment.
- Learners can make connections between physical and human geography, understand cause and effect, and use evidence to support their ideas.
- They ask questions, engage with enquiry-based learning, and consider the wider implications of environmental change.
- They are equipped to understand and engage with the world in a responsible, informed, and sustainable way, preparing them for lifelong learning and global citizenship.