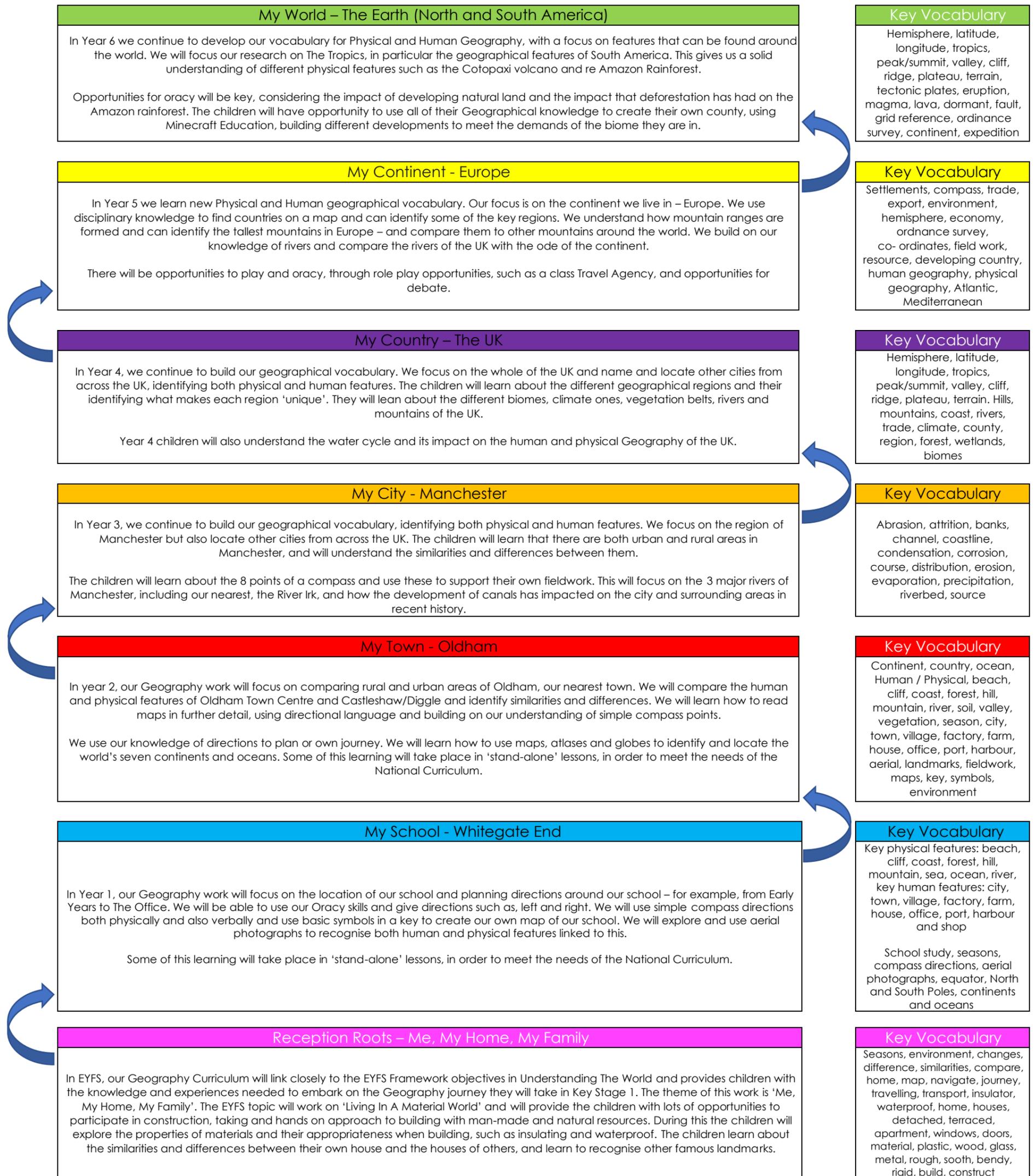


Geography Curriculum Sequence - September 2023

A fully grown Whitegate End geographer will be able to articulate and explain what Geography is. Equipped with extensive geographical knowledge and vocabulary, they will have a sense of curiosity about the world and people and an excellent knowledge of different places. Our geographers will have an excellent understanding of the ways in which places are organised, interdependent and interconnected. They will understand how human and physical environments are related. They will be fluent in geographical enquiry and presentational techniques and be able to reach clear conclusions and develop a reasoned argument to explain findings. Using their imagination and creativity to interpret and represent geographical subject matter, they will be able to competently develop fieldwork and other geographical skills and techniques. As they move to secondary education, they will be able to express well-balanced opinions, supported and evidenced with knowledge and understanding about current and contemporary issues in society and the environment.



Key Stage One	
Locational knowledge	
name and locate the world's seven continents and five oceans	
name, locate and identify characteristics of the four countries and capital cities of the United Kingdom and its surrounding seas	
Place knowledge	
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	
Human and physical geography	
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:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> key physical features, including: beach, cliff, coast, forest, hill, mountain, sea, ocean, river, soil, valley, vegetation, season and weather key human features, including: city, town, village, factory, farm, house, office, port, harbour and shop 	
Geographical skills and fieldwork	
use world maps, atlases and globes to identify the United Kingdom and its countries, as well as the countries, continents and oceans studied at this key stage	
use simple compass directions (North, South, East and West) and locational and directional language [for example, near and far; left and right], to describe the location of features and routes on a map	
use aerial photographs and plan perspectives to recognise landmarks and basic human and physical features; devise a simple map; and use and construct basic symbols in a key	
use simple fieldwork and observational skills to study the geography of their school and its grounds and the key human and physical features of its surrounding environment.	
Key Stage Two	
Locational knowledge	
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)	
Place knowledge	
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	
Human and physical geography	
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: 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	
Geographical skills and fieldwork	
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	