





Ashdene Primary School – Geography Curriculum


Purpose of Study	<ul style="list-style-type: none">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.The pupil's 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 formed, interconnected and change over time.				
Aims	<ul style="list-style-type: none">To 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.To 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.To be competent in the geographical skills needed to:<ul style="list-style-type: none">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.				
Curriculum Design	<p>The Ashdene Geography Curriculum explicitly sets out the substantive and disciplinary knowledge children will learn in each lesson to ensure there is clear interplay between the knowledge and skills taught. To support schema development, lessons are sequenced to build on prior learning with each lesson having clearly defined knowledge to revisit, which will help to support and deepen their understanding of their new knowledge that lesson.</p> <p>The Ashdene Geography Curriculum has been designed accounting for geographical location. In EYFS and Year 1, children begin by learning about their local area. This progresses to the UK when children move into Year 2. In KS2, the topics children cover build on their prior knowledge with them learning about the wider world, giving children opportunities to compare locations, drawing in on their geographical skills and geographical thinking. Key themes run throughout the curriculum including human and physical geographical features and human impact.</p> <p>The teaching of geographical skills is progressive from EYFS to Year 6 and every year group teaches the geographical skills alongside the substantive knowledge.</p>				
Personal Development Links	 RESPECT	 SMSC	 Rights Respecting	 British Values	 Jigsaw
	 Trips & Visits				




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Topic Overview							
		HT1	HT2	HT3	HT4	HT5	HT6
	Reception (see above)		Celebrations	Things with Wings	Things with Wings	Discovering the UK	Explorers
	Year 1		Local Area - Wilmslow			Seaside	
	Year 2		UK - London		Rainforests		
	Year 3		UK – Settlements		Climate Zones		
	Year 4		Mountains and Rivers – UK, Europe and the wider world including water cycle		Coasts - Llandudno		
	Year 5		UK – Settlements		Volcanoes		
	Year 6		Biomes and Vegetation Belts	World Trade			


Fieldwork Skills




Map Reading



Ariel Photographs



Map Drawing



Fieldwork Skills

Year 3




Year 3 HT6 - Climate Zones

	Week 1	Week 2	Week 3	Week 4	Week 5	Trip/visit
Revisit of prior knowledge	Retrieve continents and oceans. Retrieve what the equator is.	Retrieve what weather is like in a rainforest and a forest in the UK.	Retrieve what a climate zone is. Retrieve what a tropical, temperate and polar climate are.	Retrieve what a climate zone is. Retrieve what an arid, mountainous and Mediterranean climate are.	Retrieve the six different climate zones.	
Lesson sequence	Introduce the lines used to locate places on a map. Children learn how to search for places on Google Earth. Children find and describe the location of: Mexico, Alaska, Columbia, Spain.	Children to understand the meaning of a climate zone. Children to look at the following climates: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tropical Temperate Polar Children to find the following places on a map: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Columbia (tropical) UK (temperate) Antarctica (polar)	Children to understand the meaning of a climate zone. Children to look at the following climates: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Arid Mountainous Mediterranean Children to find the following places on a map: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mexico (arid) Spain (Mediterranean) Himalayas in Asia (mountainous) 	Children to compare a Polar and Mediterranean climates (Alaska and Spain) in terms of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Location Physical geography Weather (average) Plants and 	Children look at global warming and how climates zones are being affected by this. What is climate change? How do we know the Earth is getting warmer? It doesn't feel hotter where I live, why does climate change matter? Children to look at data, graphs and digital technology to collect data and present in a graph.	

Knowledge

Substantive knowledge

Disciplinary Knowledge

	Personal Development	Locational Knowledge	Place Knowledge	Human and Physical Geography	Geographical skills and fieldwork
1		We use imaginary lines to help locate where a place is in the world. These lines are: Equator			Google Earth is a Geobrowser that represents the Earth as a three-dimensional globe.



		<p>Tropic of Cancer Tropic of Capricorn Arctic Circle Antarctic Circle</p>  <p>Northern Hemisphere – the half of Earth which is north of the Equator. Southern Hemisphere – the half of Earth which is south of the Equator.</p>		<p>Google Earth can be used to search for locations using the search tab.</p> 
2			<p>Climate is a description of the average weather conditions in a certain place for the past 30 years.</p> <p>Different areas of the world have different climates. We call these climate zones.</p> <p>Tropical climate– high temperature rainfall and humidity all year, some areas may have a wet and dry season.</p> <p>Temperate climate– vary greatly at different times of the year, with four distinct seasons.</p>	<p>A map can help us find countries and cities.</p> <p>We use keys to find human and physical features.</p> <p>We know that maps show us differences in physical geography</p> <p>A map shows us mountains, seas and oceans</p> <p>A world map can show us the different climate zones.</p>









				<p>Polar climate – temperatures below freezing and can reach - 60°c in winter. .</p>	
3	  			<p>Arid climate– lack natural water sources, with little rainfall, very dry and hot.</p> <p>Mediterranean climate– long, warm, dry summers and wet winters.</p> <p>Mountainous climate– different climate to their surrounding areas, temperature on mountains become colder the higher the altitude gets, can have much wetter climates than the surrounding land</p>	<p>A map can help us find countries and cities.</p> <p>We use keys to find human and physical features.</p> <p>We know that maps show us differences in physical geography</p> <p>A map shows us mountains, seas and oceans</p> <p>A world map can show us the different climate zones.</p> 
4	  	<p>Spain is in Europe. It has a Mediterranean climate.</p> <p>Antarctica is in the arctic circle. It has a Polar climate.</p>	<p>Spain is hotter than Antarctica. Antarctica has long, cold winters and Spain has long, hot, dry summers.</p> <p>Spain has more plants because of their climate. Fruit, vegetables and plants grow because of their climate.</p> <p>Polar climates are colder, but wildlife has adapted to live in these climates.</p>	<p>We can use google earth to look at what different places look like using street view.</p> <p>We can search for locations using the search tab.</p> 	



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					Humans are more than likely to visit and live in Mediterranean climates than Polar.	
5	    				<p>Climate change describes a change in weather for a region over a long period of time.</p> <p>Human activity such as burning of fossil fuels, farming and deforestation cause greenhouse gases in the Earth's atmosphere trap the Sun's heat, making the Earth warmer.</p> <p>The ice is melting because of the heat, making sea levels rise.</p> <p>The change in climate will affect the survival of animals and growing of crops.</p>	<p>We can use, observe and record the impact of human and physical geography over time.</p> 
Trip	