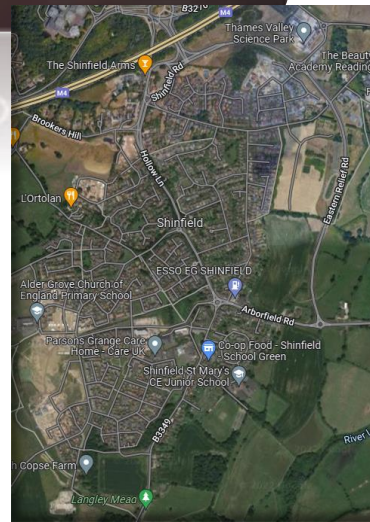


“ The study of geography is about more than just memorizing places on a map. It’s about understanding the complexity of our world”

— President Barack Obama

— President Barack Obama



Geography

Intent and Implementation

Content Spine

Knowledge Organisers

Key Concepts

Progression Maps

Geography Intent and Implementation

Why do we teach geography?

At Shinfield Infant and Nursery School, we aspire to promote a fascination and lifelong interest in the world around them. We will share our own experiences of different countries, climates and cultures within our classrooms, while exploring and learning about new and exciting places in our world.

We want our children to be proud of their local area and the community that thrives within it. We strive to develop and build on their skills year on year, encouraging the children to care and take ownership of the world around them.

What is our curriculum aim?

Our Geography curriculum will enable the children to use their geographical fieldwork skills to collect, analyse and communicate a range of data therefore deepening their understanding of geographical processes. They are also able to use sources of geographical information such as: maps, diagrams, globes, atlases and aerial photographs and interpret these. Children are taught and encouraged to use subject specific language and geographical terminology when discussing their learning.

Our curriculum enriches and widens the children's understanding of the world, building a solid foundation to prepare them for more in-depth learning throughout the Key Stage 2 Curriculum and beyond.

Geography Intent and Implementation

How is geography taught at Shinfield?

- The Geography programme of study provided by the National Curriculum has been broken down to ensure both progression and coverage from EYFS and across Key Stage 1. Geography is taught as part of our curriculum with each year group following a topic/ theme with knowledge and skills interlinked.
- The teaching, learning and sequencing of the curriculum follows: A progression of skills that is organised into four main themes: Geographical enquiry, Geographical skills, investigating places and investigating patterns for each year group.
- Each theme will be taught explicitly through exciting topics, including links to other areas of the curriculum. There will be opportunities which allow for children to explore their local area and a teaching sequence that builds knowledge and skills.

Geography Key Concepts



Geography Content Spine

	Autumn Term	Spring Term	Summer Term
Year 1	Investigating Places Geographical Enquiry & Skills The geography of our school	Investigating Places Geographical Enquiry & Skills A study of the local area	Investigating Places Geographical Enquiry & Skills Locate countries and capitals of the UK Seaside localities
	Investigating Processes (ongoing) Describe seasonal weather changes in the United Kingdom. To track a week's weather in different seasons and compare. Understand weather patterns associated with each season. Patterns		
Year 2	Investigating Places Geographical Enquiry & Skills Naming and locating continents and oceans of the world.	Investigating Places Geographical Enquiry & Skills Investigating Processes A study into the geographical features of Australia. Similarities and differences between our local area and Townsville Australia.	Investigating Places Geographical Enquiry & Skills Local Area Field work- A study of Langley Mead

Geography Progression Map – Investigating Places

Early Learning Goal - People, culture and communities

- Describe their immediate environment using knowledge from observation, discussion, stories, non-fiction texts, and maps
- Know some similarities and differences between different religious and cultural communities in this country, drawing on their experiences and what has been read in class
- 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

Year 1

Describing places

- describe people and places visited, talking about features of that locality.

Naming and linking locations

- name and locate the four countries in the United Kingdom
- describe where somewhere is and how you might get there

Comparing places

- describe the similarities and differences between two different places in the UK - the local area and a seaside locality.

Year 2

Describing places

- decide whether a place is a city, town, village, coastal or rural area using knowledge of the features

Naming and linking locations

- Name and locate the World's continents and oceans
- describe where somewhere is using names of cities, countries or continents

Comparing places

- describe the similarities and differences between Reading and a contrasting Non-European locality.

Geography Progression Map – Geographical Enquiry and Skills

Early Learning Goal - People, culture and communities

- Describe their immediate environment using knowledge from observation, discussion, stories, non-fiction texts, and maps
- Know some similarities and differences between different religious and cultural communities in this country, drawing on their experiences and what has been read in class
- 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

Year 1

Collecting evidence

- draw pictures or take photographs of places I have studied

Identify features

- describe places in relation to another using positional language. Talk about what might be found there.

Fieldwork

- use aerial photographs and maps to identify features in the local area and to follow simple routes

Mapping

- draw a map of the classroom, school or local area
- mark known locations on a map of the British Isles or a map of the local area
- use world maps, atlases and globes to identify the United Kingdom and its countries

Year 2

Collecting evidence

- describe a places physical appearance (e.g. natural, built) using visits, photographs or videos

Identify features

- 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

Fieldwork

- explore areas being studied through real or virtual visits, mapping routes

Mapping

- make a map of a place I am learning about, using geographical words and symbols
- use world maps, atlases and globes to identify 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

Geography Progression Map – Investigating Processes

Early Learning Goal - The Natural World

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

Year 1

- | | |
|-----------------------------|--|
| Patterns | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• make observations about where things are located |
| Physical Processes | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• keep a class weather chart and discuss changes• understand that different parts of the world have different weather |
| Environmental Change | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• suggest ways to improve the local area |

Year 2

- | | |
|-----------------------------|---|
| Patterns | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Recognise some changes in physical and human features e.g. flooding, new housing etc. |
| Physical Processes | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• understand that weather changes according to seasons, localities and hemispheres |
| Environmental Change | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• suggest solutions to different points of view as to how a locality can be improved |

Geography Knowledge Organiser : Year 1 – Our local area

Local Area – Key Facts

- Our school is Shinfield Infant and Nursery School.
- Our school has classrooms, a library, a hall, offices and lots of outside areas.
- Our school is in Shinfield. Shinfield is a village near Reading.
- Shinfield is in England, which is part of the United Kingdom.
- Shinfield has lots of facilities, such as the community centre, churches, shops, houses and schools.
- There are lots of different types of houses and homes in our local area.

Key Vocabulary

school	a place where pupils go to learn - our school is Shinfield Infant and Nursery School
home	a place where people live - these can be detached, semi-detached, terraced or flats etc
address	the location of a building - includes a house number and street name
compass	a tool used to describe directions
directions	north, south, east, west, up, down, left, right etc
street map	a map of the roads and facilities of a local area e.g. Shinfield
buildings	places that can be homes, businesses, schools or places of worship for example
position	the location of a place on a map, for example
route	the journey from one place to another
locate	to find the position of someone or something
fieldwork	the task of finding out information about places (e.g. a local area walk)

Aerial photograph of Shinfield Infant and Nursery School



Geography Knowledge Organiser: Year 1 – Seasonal Change

Seasonal Change – Key Facts

There are four seasons in a year Spring, Summer, Autumn, Winter.

Four seasons are formed in one Year due to the earth travelling around the sun.

In spring the weather usually turns warmer, trees begin to grow their leaves, plants start to flower and young animals such as chicks and lambs are born.

In the U.K Summer has the longest days and the highest temperatures.

Autumn is the time when deciduous trees shed their leaves

In the U.K Winter is the season with the shortest days and the lowest temperatures.



Key Vocabulary

sun	The sun is a star found at the center of the solar system. It rises in the morning (sunrise) and sets in the evening (sunset).
day length	The time from when the sun rises until it sets.
temperature	A measure of warmth or coldness
seasons	Each of the 4 divisions of the year.
weather	Snowy, rainy, windy, sunny
spring	The months of March, April and May
summer	The months of June, July and August
autumn	The months of September, October and November
winter	The months of December, January and February
sunrise	The time when the sun comes above the horizon
sunset	The time when the sun goes down below the horizon



Geography Knowledge Organiser : Year 1 – Seas and Coasts

Coasts – Key Facts

- The United Kingdom is made up of four countries: England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland.
- The capital cities are London (England), Edinburgh (Scotland), Cardiff (Wales) and Belfast (Northern Ireland)
- The British Isles are surrounded by seas and oceans - the English Channel, the North Sea, the Irish Sea and the Atlantic Ocean.



Key Vocabulary

beach	the land at the edge of a the ocean or sea
cliff	a high, steep face of rock or earth
coast	the land next to the ocean
dock	a raised platform that is built out into the water
hill	a naturally raised area of land which is not as high as a mountain
lighthouse	a tower with a flashing light for guiding ships and warning them of dangers in the water
mountain	a land mass with great height and steep sides that is higher than a hill
ocean/sea	the vast body of salt water covering most of the earth's surface
port	a place where ships load and unload, and its nearby a town or city
river	a large, natural stream of fresh water that flows into the sea or lake.
season	one of the four parts of the year; spring, summer, autumn, and winter

Human Geographical Features



Physical Geographical Features



How can I stay safe at the beach?

- Always wear sun cream to protect your skin
- Swim where a lifeguard or adult can see you
- Don't float where you can't swim
- Understand the beach safety flags



Geography Knowledge Organiser : Year 2 – Passport to the World

Continents – Key Facts

There are **seven** continents:

- **Europe** – The continent where we live. It also has the two smallest countries in the world: Vatican City and Monaco.
- **Asia** – The largest continent. It has the biggest land area and the world's biggest population.
- **Africa** - Africa is the second-largest continent in the world. There are 54 countries in Africa.
- **North America** – There are 23 countries in total on the North American continent.
- **South America** – Has 12 countries. The largest of these is Brazil.
- **Antartica** – The smallest continent by population. The continent is covered almost completely with ice, and there are only research stations for scientists to live in.
- **Australia** (also known as Australasia or Oceania) – The smallest continent on the planet. Also the name of a country.

Oceans – Key Facts

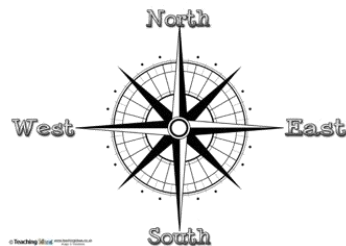
There are **five** oceans:

- **Pacific Ocean** –The biggest ocean. The lowest known point on earth is called Challenger Deep it is in the Pacific Ocean.
- **Southern Ocean** - The Southern Ocean is located around the South Pole. The Southern Ocean is the home of Emperor Penguins and Wandering Albatrosses.
- **Indian Ocean** - The waters of the Indian Ocean provides the largest breeding grounds of the world for humpback whales. The Indian Ocean has the warmest temperatures of the world's oceans.
- **Arctic Ocean** -The Arctic Ocean is located around the North Pole across the Arctic circle. There are many polar bears living on the Arctic ice. It has the coldest temperatures of the world's oceans and is also the smallest ocean.
- **Atlantic Ocean** - The Atlantic is the second biggest ocean in the world and is between the continents of America and Europe and Africa.

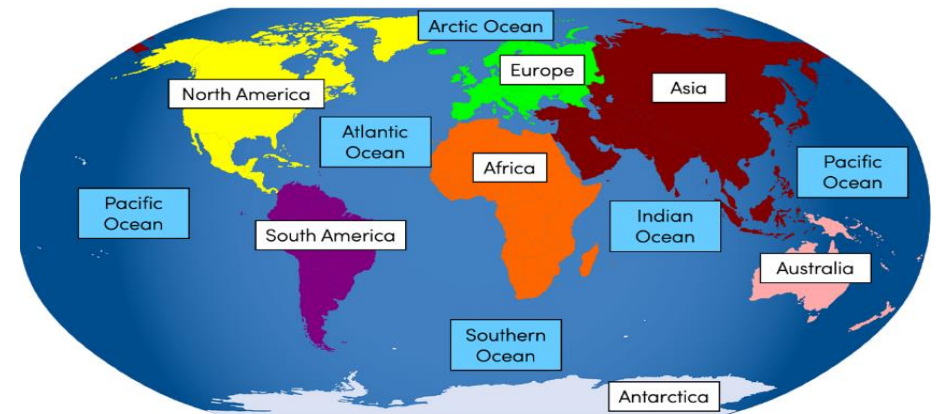
Key Vocabulary

city	a large town. London is the capital city of England
compass point	any of the main points of the compass: north, south, east and west
continent	a very large area of land that consists of many countries. Europe is a continent.
country	an area of land that is controlled by its own government
England	England is in the United Kingdom
island	a piece of land that is completely surrounded by water
Great Britain	an island that is made up of England, Scotland and Wales
ocean	one of the very large areas of salt water on the Earth's surface About 71% of the Earth's surface in ocean
sea	large areas of salty water that are parts of an ocean
United Kingdom	The UK is officially known as the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. (recap of Year 1 learning)

Compass Points



World's Continents and Oceans



Geography Knowledge Organiser : Year 2 – Australia

Key Vocabulary



Continent	A continent is a large solid area of land. Earth has seven continents. In order from largest to smallest, they are Asia, Africa, North America, South America, Antarctica, Europe, and Australia.
States	The six states in Australia are: Queensland, New South Wales, Victoria, Tasmania, South Australia and Western Australia.
Capital City	The capital city is the one from where the government of a country runs. Capital cities are usually large, but not always the largest in the country.
Climate	Weather in a particular place, over a long period of time.
Deadly Creatures	Animals or insects which are likely to cause harm. Australia's deadly creatures include snake, spiders, octopus and crocodiles!
Aboriginal	Aboriginal people, or aborigines, are groups of people who have lived in one area for many thousands of years.
Lifestyle	The way a person chooses to live their life.
Landmarks	An object or feature that is easily seen and recognized from a distance.

Australia

Australia is the smallest continent and one of the largest countries on Earth
Australia's capital is Canberra



Facts

Population - About 25.5 million
Language - English
Currency - 1 Australian dollar (\$)
National Holiday - 26 January (Australia Day)
National Anthem - Advance Australia Fair
Religion - mainly Christians

Australian Landmarks

Sydney Opera House



The Sydney Opera House is based in Sydney, it is a performing arts centre.

Bondi Beach



Bondi Beach is an iconic stretch of fine sand and curling waves and one of the world's most famous beach destinations.

Kangaroo Island



An island off the coast of Australia is one of the best places to see wild native animals, like koalas and kangaroos.

Great Barrier Reef



The Great Barrier Reef is the largest coral reef in the world and it can even be seen from space.

Sydney Harbour Bridge



The Sydney Harbour Bridge is in Sydney and is 134 metres tall. Cars can travel over the bridge.

Melbourne City



Melbourne is in the state of Victoria and used to be Australia's capital city.

Brisbane City



Brisbane is the capital of Queensland and is the third largest city. Brisbane is popular with tourists.

Uluru



Uluru is also called Ayers Rock. It is located near to Alice Springs. It is made from sandstone and lots of Uluru is hidden underground.

Geography Knowledge Organiser : Year 2 – Our local area field work study – Langley Mead

Langley Mead – Key Facts

Langley Mead is just over 18 hectares of countryside along the banks of the River Loddon made accessible to the public for recreation and enjoyment as Suitable Alternative Natural Greenspace (SANG).

The site has been the subject of an ongoing project aimed at restoring agricultural land back into the biodiverse landscape that once existed here. The aim is to create an area that provides a visually stimulating, attractive and educational environment for local people to visit and to enjoy, as well as habitats for a range of wild plants and animals to contribute to visual interest, amenity and environmental conservation.

Over 125 plant species have been recorded here.

Key Vocabulary

facilities	a place or piece of equipment provided for a particular purpose
physical features	geographical features which are natural
human features	geographical features which are man-made
natural	grown or created without the assistance of humans
built	something which has been created by humans
soil	layer of earth in which plants grow
vegetation	collection of plants found in a particular area
River Loddon	stream of water flowing into the River Thames
meadow	a piece of grassland
environment	The surroundings in which a person, animal or plant lives
species	A group of similar organisms
conservation	Protection of things found in nature
landscape	All the things that we see in a place
biodiverse	Variety of life found in a place



https://www.langleymead.co.uk/assets/lm_wildflowerspottersguide_300620_final.pdf