

St John and St James Geography

Jesus said, 'I have come that you will have life, life in all its fullness.'



'A high-quality geography education inspires curiosity and fascination about the world and its people that will remain with children for the rest of their lives. The pupils will gain 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. Their growing knowledge about the world will help them to deepen their understanding 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'.

National curriculum 2014

During Foundation Stage

In EYFS, Geography is taught within the area of learning Understanding the World. The pupils build the foundation of basic geographical terms such as houses, farms and shops. They also have the opportunity to learn about their local environment and job that impact our community. Pupils in EYFS are able to observe the weather and use the associated vocabulary and can discuss why some things occur and talk about changes.

During Key Stage 1

Following from the EYFS curriculum, pupils should develop their knowledge about the world, the United Kingdom and their locality. Pupils will learn about seasonal and daily weather patterns in the United Kingdom, contrast the UK to a non- European country and learn about hot and cold places in the world. Pupils will have the opportunities to use maps, atlases and take part in fieldwork.

During Key Stage 2

In KS2, through the curriculum, the children will learn the building blocks of factual content expressed through accounts (stories, descriptions, representations, reports, statistics, source material, commentaries, explanations and analyses) and the vocabulary (concepts, terms, technical language). Thus pupils gain the internal reference points that allow them to recognise the patterns, notice the contrasts, ask the questions and discuss the options that the disciplinary content will demand. Pupils will build on their locational knowledge, locating the world's countries by using maps, atlases and globes and learning more about their characteristics. They will also be able to describe and understand aspects of physical and human geography such as settlements, climate zones and rivers. The carefully sequenced curriculum, will allow pupils to develop their geographical terminology to be ready for the next stage of their academic journey.

By the end of KS2 pupils will:

interpret a range of sources of geographical information, including maps, diagrams, globes, aerial photographs and geographical information systems;
communicate geographical information in a variety of ways, including through maps, numerical and quantitative skills and writing at length.

Planning

- The planning overview for Geography is found on the School Long Term Plan.
- The Medium Term plan shows the units that will be covered each week
- All planning is in line with the National Curriculum Objectives for Geography

Teaching

Geography is taught on a termly basis in KS1 and on a weekly basis in KS2. The Geography lessons are centred on the core vocabulary, which are explicitly taught and reviewed throughout the geography units. This ensures that the knowledge is securely embedded and substantive and disciplinary knowledge are built over time. Teachers will provide effective questioning that will help children to recall the key learning during each lesson and ensure retrieval over time, ensuring children know more and can remember more.

Marking and feedback

Work should be marked according to the school marking policy by using

- Peer and self-assessment
- Oral feedback
- Written feedback

Assessment

Formative:

AFL is used within each lesson to establish next steps for pupils through effective questioning.

Summative:

In KS2, children can be assessed at the end of the unit through a synoptic task.

EYFS:

Teachers and key workers make observations regarding the pupils' development in this subject.

Resourcing

Displays and Working wall

The Geography Working Wall should have the key geographical terms displayed throughout the unit that should be referred to during lessons.

Excursions and Incursions

The Geography curriculum encourages trips to museums and exhibitions or in school workshops to enhance the learning taught in class.

Other Events

The Humanities Department leads assemblies and activities to celebrate or commemorate key events such as e.g. World Water Day and Earth Day.

Monitoring

It is the responsibility of the Humanities Subject Leader and the Headteacher to monitor the standards of children's work and the quality of teaching in humanities. The Humanities Subject Co-Ordinator is also responsible for supporting colleagues in the teaching of humanities, for being informed about current developments in the subject and for providing a strategic lead and direction for the subject in the school. The humanities subject coordinator monitors the quality of teaching through learning walks, book looks and pupil voice/conferencing.