



Geography @ StJohnBosco Primary Catholic Primary School

Intent

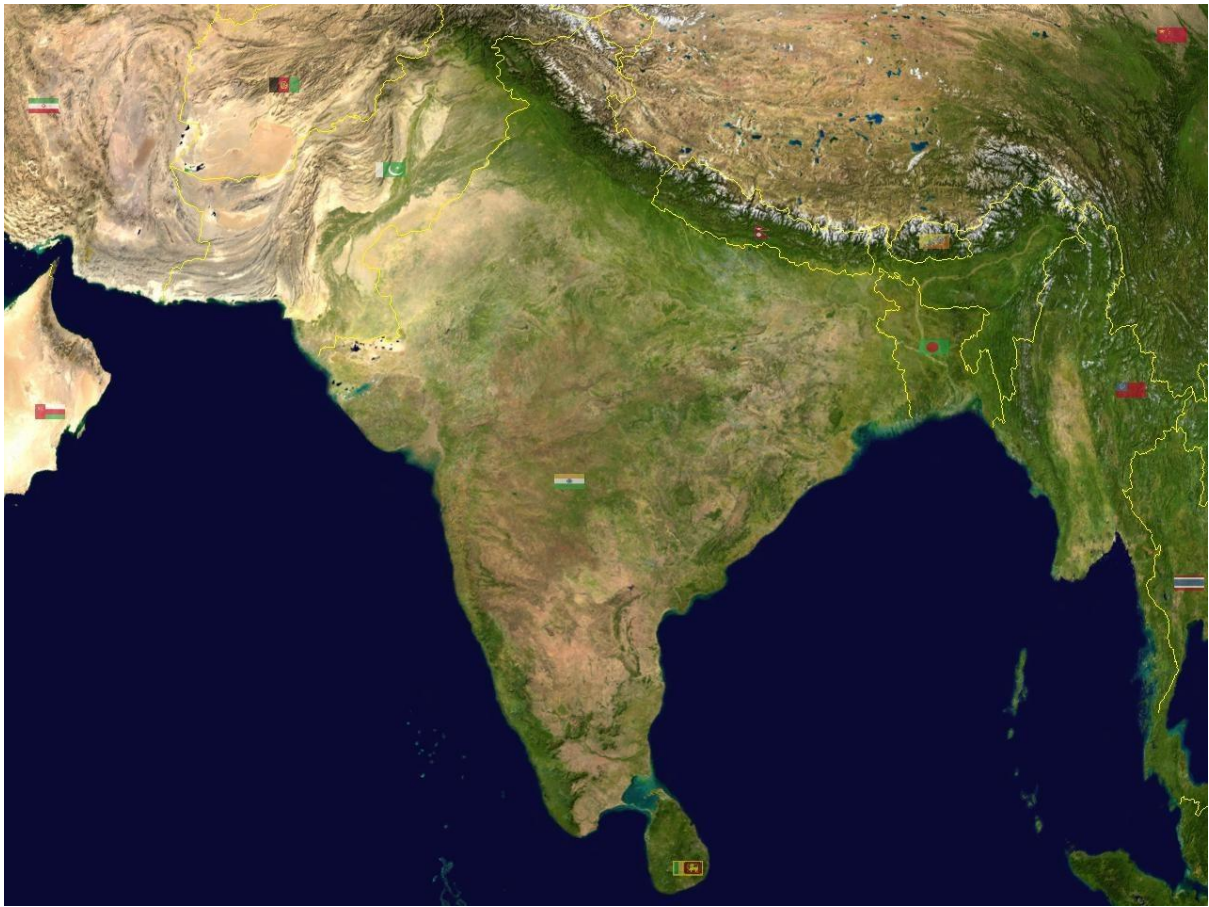
This geography curriculum will inspire in, all pupils, a curiosity and fascination about the world and its people. It will equip pupils with knowledge about diverse places, people, resources and natural and human environments, together with a deep understanding of the Earth's key physical and human processes. This includes: Locational knowledge of globally significant places; Have opportunities to experience physical geography and human geography throughout the learning journey; Have opportunities to experience geography outside the classroom, where pupils will have the geographical skills to be competent in fieldwork to observe, measure record and present the human and physical features in the local area using 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 skills and writing at length.

Implementation



The key threshold concepts across the Geography curriculum are taught throughout the units to develop geographically knowledge and skills from EYFS to Y6 and beyond. The curriculum is designed for progression and built around the overarching threshold concepts with content structured as a narrative over time, ensuring essential knowledge is learned, applied and accessible for all pupils. The curriculum narrative is led by the four threshold concepts: Location and place knowledge; Geographical skills and communication; Physical processes and landscapes; Human interaction with the environment.

Impact



Pupils can talk enthusiastically about geography; Pupils can use subject specific vocabulary effectively in both written and verbal work; Pupils understand their place in the world and are aware of contemporary issues such as deforestation and sustainability.

Key Thresholds



Location and Place Knowledge

Location and place knowledge is not simply about knowing where a place is in the world. It includes:

- Location Knowledge: world countries, regions, environments, continents, physical features (rivers and mountains)
- Physical Knowledge: similarities and differences between places (physical and human), cultures, cities, capitals
- Map Literacy: latitude, longitude, equator, northern hemisphere, southern hemisphere, the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn, Arctic and Antarctic Circle, the Prime/Greenwich Meridian and time zones²)

Geographical Techniques

The use of geographical techniques such as fieldwork, but also the use of terminology and geographer traits, such as:

- Map literacy, Ordnance Survey maps, grid references, latitude and longitude, atlases, globes, GIS (Google maps), aerial photos.
- Numeracy and graphicacy, manipulating data, interpreting graphs and tables, constructing graphs.
- Literacy skills using key terminology, constructing and writing arguments, writing persuasively

.• Annotating diagrams/photos, using case studies, causes, effects, responses, processes leading to landforms, inferring information and making judgements.3)

Physical Features and Processes

Looking at the natural landscapes, features and the processes which create them. This is done in two stages:

1. Characteristics (describe) What does the feature look like? What makes it unique? What are its dimensions? Observations (figures ,photos, diagrams).

2. Processes (explain) Why does the feature/event occur? Step-by-step formation, directly link how the processes create the characteristics.4) Human Interaction with the Environment Humans interact in a number of ways including:

- Land use, types of settlement, economic activity including trade links, distribution of natural resources.
- Human impacts on the natural environment, human induced hazards, impacts of natural hazards on people.
- Human responses to natural hazards and to human induced hazards.

Human Interaction with the Environment

Humans interact in a number of ways including:

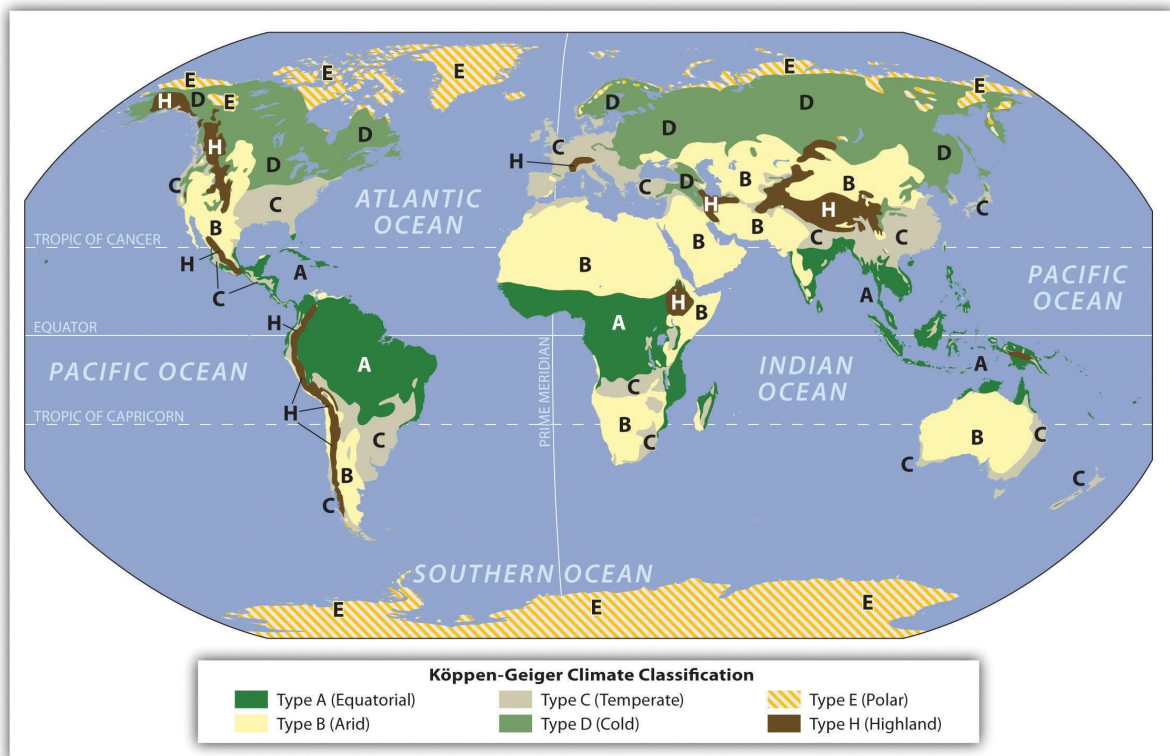
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Pupil Voice



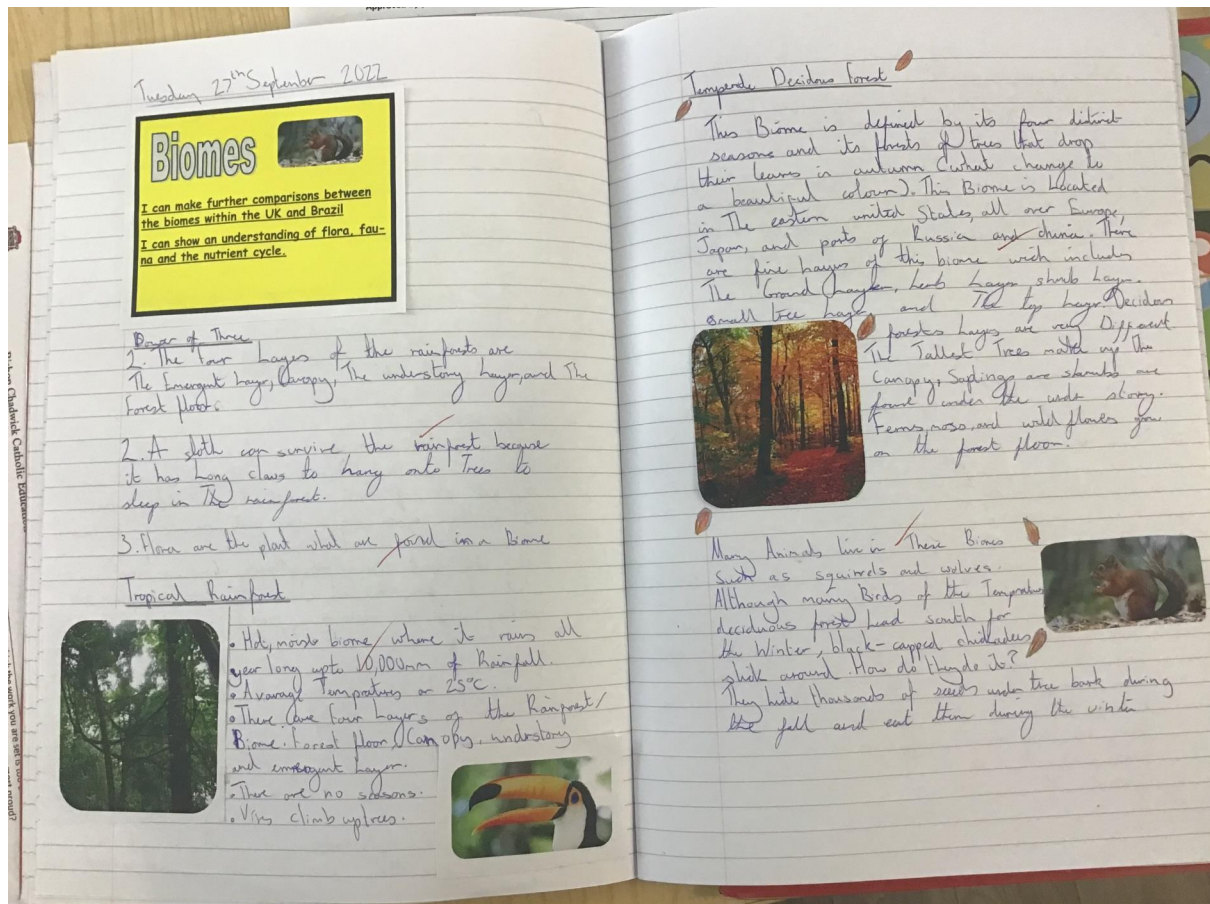
'I love geography because I like learning about countries that are really far away. When I grow up, I want to go and explore lots of new places.' Y3

Displays at St John Bosco





Notable geographers



Deforestation

Why are rainforests important?
Rainforests cover 6% of the Earth but are home to 50% of all plant and animal species.

What is Deforestation?
This is when trees are cut down to make a wide area. The land is then used for another purpose.

Why are the rainforests being cut down?
The increasing population of the world means that land is cleared for housing, forests are cleared for agriculture, and land is used to grow crops like rubber, cane, and palm oil.

Other reasons:
The rainforest is home to many hardwoods like teak which are used for furniture. These trees are slow growing and take 100 years to replace.

Did you know?
Every minute, an area of rainforest the size of a football pitch is cut down. It is replaced by the rainforest but the rainforest is slow growing and takes 100 years to replace.

Climate change:
Trees absorb carbon dioxide. When they are cut down, the carbon is released into the atmosphere and contributes to global warming.

Substance being:
Small pieces of the forest are cut down and burnt to improve the soil for farming. 40% of deforestation comes from this.

Palm oil:
Palm oil is found in food and other products such as toothpaste and soap. These are part of the rainforest, so we cut down to grow palm oil trees. This means animals and plants lose their natural habitat.

Floods:
Without trees, soil is washed away and rivers and streams are blocked. This causes flooding and contaminated drainage.

Drought:
Without trees, there will be a lack of rain. Habitat loss: Animals and plants lose their homes and become endangered or extinct.

What is a rainforest like?

The rainforest is a very hot and humid area. It is also the most biodiverse area on Earth. There are many different types of trees and plants. The rainforest is home to many different animals, including monkeys, birds, and insects. The rainforest is a very important part of the world's ecosystem. It produces oxygen and absorbs carbon dioxide. It also provides a home for many different species of plants and animals. The rainforest is a very beautiful and interesting place to visit. It is a place where you can see many different types of trees and plants. You can also see many different animals, including monkeys, birds, and insects. The rainforest is a very important part of the world's ecosystem. It produces oxygen and absorbs carbon dioxide. It also provides a home for many different species of plants and animals. The rainforest is a very beautiful and interesting place to visit. It is a place where you can see many different types of trees and plants. You can also see many different animals, including monkeys, birds, and insects.

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Layers of a Rainforest

Canopy:
This is the top layer of the rainforest. It is made up of the crowns of the trees. It is very dense and blocks out most of the sunlight. Only a small amount of light gets through to the other layers.

Emergent:
This is the layer just above the canopy. It is made up of the tallest trees. They are very tall and have large, flat tops. They are the first to see the sun and get the most light.

Understorey:
This is the layer below the emergent layer. It is made up of smaller trees and plants. They are very close together and get very little light. They are adapted to live in the shade.

Forest floor:
This is the bottom layer of the rainforest. It is very dark and has very little light. It is covered in fallen leaves, branches, and other organic matter. It is home to many different types of plants and animals.

Buttress Roots:
Buttress roots are a type of root system found in many tropical rainforest trees. They are large, flat roots that grow from the trunk of the tree and spread out over a wide area. They are thought to help the tree absorb nutrients from the soil and provide extra support. They are also a very beautiful sight.

Curriculum Journey



Y6 Biomes and North America

Y5 Settlements and Land Use and the Natural Resources

Y4 Journey of the River and Coasts

Y3 My Place in the World: The United Kingdom and Volcanoes and Earthquakes

Y2 Handa's Africa Adventure and Planet Earth

Y1 Where I live and Wonderful weather

EYFS EYFS children begin to develop their geographical knowledge by exploring features of their school and nursery. They begin to compare and contrast different places and environments. They talk about themselves, their family and the people in their community.

They interpret simple maps and develop their knowledge about different countries and talk and share what they know through experience or looking at photographs and books