

Holy Family Catholic Primary School

Following in the footsteps of Jesus, we Pray, Play and Learn Together



## **Geography Curriculum Statement**

At Holy Family, our Geography curriculum aims to provide children with the skills and knowledge needed to understand their place as an informed and active geographer in an ever-changing and diverse world. We aspire for children to understand what it means to be part of a unique and vital community, beginning locally, expanding nationally and then globally. We want children to make connections between their own life experiences and circumstances and other contrasting locations and cultures, developing curiosity, appreciation and fascination of lives different from their own. Concurrently, we aim for the children to develop the key skills required to understand geography from a social, emotional and physical standpoint. We believe that Geography is a commonplace approach that children exercise on a day-to-day basis through the actions and attitudes that they display in school. The topics included within our long-term-plan aim to promote these values and give children the opportunity to engage in global and local issues that they care about.

INTENT	IMPLEMENTATION	PLANNED IMPACT
It is our intention that pupils become more expert as they progress through the curriculum, accumulating andconnecting <b>substantive</b> and <b>disciplinary</b> geographical knowledge.	Geography, at Holy Family, has a clear progression of skills and knowledge within these four strands across each year group.:	Our Geography curriculum ensures that children leave:
<ul> <li>Substantive knowledge- this is the subject knowledge and explicit vocabulary used to learn about the content</li> <li>Disciplinary knowledge- this considers how geographical knowledge originates and is revised. It is through disciplinary knowledge that children gradually become more expert by <i>thinking like a geographer</i>.</li> <li>This ensures that pupils develop the knowledge, skills and understanding of the key geographical concepts of contextual knowledge, processes (both physical and human) and geographical skills ensuring that they achieve/exceed the aims of the National Curriculum for Geography – Key Stages 1 and 2 (DfE, 2013)</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Locational knowledge</li> <li>Place knowledge</li> <li>Human and physical geography</li> <li>Geographical skills and fieldwork</li> </ul> This substantive knowledge and Our Progression of skills and knowledge shows the skills taught within each year group and how these develop to ensure that attainment targets are securely met by the end of each key stage. The National curriculum mapping document, provided by the scheme 'Kapow' shows which of our units cover each of the National curriculum attainment targets as well as each of the four strands. With the support from the 'Kapow Primary scheme' we follow a spiral curriculum, with essential knowledge and skills revisited with increasing complexity, allowing pupils to revise and build on their previous learning. Locational	<ul> <li>Remembering key knowledge of places and locations as outlined in the National Curriculum and how to source geographical information as required.</li> <li>Able to use a variety of vital vocabulary with which to discuss their geographical knowledge and understanding.</li> <li>Knowing how their actions affect the local environment and the sustainability of the Earth's resources.</li> <li>Knowing how their actions support the continued</li> </ul>

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In a second s	Training planning and togething over
knowledge, in particular, will be reviewed in each unit to	Training, planning and teaching our
coincide with our belief that this will consolidate children's	Geography curriculum ensures:
understanding of key concepts, such as scale and place, in	
Geography. Cross-curricular links are included throughout	Teachers with secure subject
each unit, allowing children to make connections and apply	knowledge, an appreciation of the
their Geography skills to other areas of learning.	structure of geography as a
Enquiry questions form the basis for our units, meaning that	subject and an appreciation of the
pupils gain a solid understanding of geographical knowledge	relationship between the two.
and skills by applying them to answer enquiry questions. The	<ul> <li>Teachers able to assess pupils'</li> </ul>
questions have been designed to be open-ended with no	learning against our Progression
	Map objectives.
preconceived answers and therefore they are genuinely	
purposeful and engage pupils in generating a real change. In	
attempting to answer them, children learn how to collect,	
interpret and present data using geographical	
methodologies and make informed decisions by applying	
their geographical knowledge.	
Lessons incorporate various teaching strategies from	
independent tasks to paired and group work, including	
practical hands-on, computer-based and collaborative tasks.	
This variety means that lessons are engaging and appeal to	
those with a variety of learning styles.	
At the start of every lesson, children are required to retrieve	
previously gained knowledge through a short, independent	
task. The children may have acquired this knowledge in a	
previous lesson, period of study or in a previous year group.	
This task is designed to strengthen children's memory of key	
knowledge, enabling them to develop and make progress	
across the curriculum.	
Each unit contains alamants of sagaranhisal skills and	
Each unit contains elements of geographical skills and	
fieldwork to ensure that fieldwork skills are practised as	
often as possible. The units follow an enquiry cycle that	
maps out the fieldwork process of question, observe,	
measure, record, and present, to reflect the elements	
mentioned in the National curriculum. This ensures children	
will learn how to decide on an area of enquiry, plan to	

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measure data using a range of methods, capture the data         and present it to a range of appropriate stakeholders in         various formats.         Fieldwork includes smaller opportunities on the school         grounds to larger-scale visits to investigate physical and         human features. Developing fieldwork skills within the         school environment and revisiting them in multiple units         enables pupils to consolidate their understanding of various         methods. It also gives children the confidence to evaluate         methods. Ta do gives children the confidence to evaluate         methods. It also gives children the confidence to evaluate         methods. It also gives children the confidence to evaluate         methods. It also gives children the confidence to evaluate         methods. It also gives children the confidence to evaluate         methods. It also gives children the confidence to evaluate         methods. It also gives children the confidence to evaluate         methods. It also gives children the confidence to evaluate         methods. It also gives children the confidence to evaluate         methods. It also gives children the confidence to evaluate         methods. It also gives children the confidence to evaluate         methods. It also different accessible while giving         children a thorough understanding of the incertify.         providing a solif foundation when compari	
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