



SARACENS BELL LANE

Geography

Key Stage 1

Curriculum map

Philosophy

Six underlying attributes at the heart of Saracens Bell Lane's curriculum and lessons.

1. Lessons and units are knowledge and vocabulary rich so that pupils build on what they already know to develop powerful knowledge.
2. Knowledge is sequenced and mapped in a coherent format so that pupils make meaningful connections.
3. Our flexible curriculum enables schools to tailor Saracens Bell Lane's content to their curriculum and context.
4. Our curriculum is evidence informed through rigorous application of best practice and the science of learning.
5. We prioritise creating a diverse curriculum by committing to diversity in teaching and teachers, and the language, texts and media we use, so all pupils feel positively represented.

Creating an accessible curriculum that addresses the needs of all pupils is achieved to accessibility guidelines and requirements.

[Curriculum map](#)

[Philosophy](#)

[Units](#)

[Lessons](#)

[Unit 1 London in the United Kingdom \(shared with History, EY transition](#)

[unit\) What is the United Kingdom?](#)

[What can you find in the United Kingdom?](#)

[What is the history of London?](#)

[How do people move around in London](#)

[What are the landmarks in London?](#)

[Unit 2 Seven Continents](#)

[What is a continent?](#)

[What is Europe like?](#)

[What is Australia like?](#)

[What is Africa like?](#)

[What is Asia like?](#)

[What is North America like?](#)

[What is South America like?](#)

[What is Antarctica like?](#)

[How is Alaska different to Cornwall?](#)

[How is Alaska similar to Cornwall?](#)

[Unit 3 Oceans and Seas](#)

[What is an ocean?](#)

[Where are the world's oceans?](#)

[How deep is the ocean?](#)

[Why are our oceans important?](#)

[What lives in the ocean?](#)

[How is the ocean different at the North Pole and the](#)

[Equator? Why are the oceans under threat?](#)

[How are people protecting the oceans?](#)

[How can we protect our oceans?](#)

[Campaigning to protect the oceans](#)

[Unit 4 Villages, Towns and Cities](#)

[Where are the world's people?](#)

[What is a settlement?](#)

[What affects where people live?](#)

[How are settlements shaped?](#)

[What makes up a city?](#)

[How are cities and villages different to live in?](#)

[What human and physical features can I find in my settlement? Can I sketch a map of my settlement?](#)

[Can I use symbols and a key in my map?](#)

[How do I describe where things are in my](#)

[settlement? Unit 5 Understanding Brazil](#)

[Where is Brazil?](#)

[Why do people visit Brazil?](#)

[What are the features of cities in Brazil?](#)

[How do experiences within Rio de Janeiro differ? How are populations within Brazil moving?](#)

[What is the weather like in Brazil?](#)

[How is the weather in Brazil different than the](#)

[UK? Who lives in the Amazon Rainforest?](#)

[Why is the Amazon rainforest declining in size? Why is Brazil difficult to describe?](#)

[1. Coherence and flexibility](#)


- [2. Knowledge organisation](#)
- [3. Knowledge selection](#)
- [4. Inclusivity and ambition](#)
- [5. Pupil motivation and engagement](#)
- [6. How will pupils make progress?](#)

Units

KSI Geography is formed of 5 units and this is the recommended sequence:

Unit Title	Recommended year group	Number of lessons
1. London in the United Kingdom (shared with History, EY transition unit)	Year 1	5
2. Seven Continents	Year 1	10
3. Oceans and Seas	Year 1	10
4. Villages, Towns and Cities	Year 2	10
5. Understanding Brazil	Year 2	10

Unit 1 London in the United Kingdom (shared with History, EY transition unit) - Y1

Prior Knowledge:	Describe their immediate environment. Knowledge from observations, discussions and texts and maps.				
Lesson number	North Star Question	Pupils will learn		Lesson questions (Just checking questions)	Key Vocabulary
		Substantive	Disciplinary		
Before teaching Unit: Not from Oak Academy	Can I use compass points in the school playground? Lesson slides: Not planned yet.	NC: Fieldwork: use simple compass directions (North, South, East and West) and locational and directional language [for example, near and far; left and right], to	Map work Draw a simple map of a known place with a key. IDEA: Look at classroom and create a hand drawn map (use compass to find different areas of the room); Look at school	What is a compass? Where is North? Where is South? Where is East? Where is West?	


		describe the location of features and routes on a map	grounds and use aerial maps. Hand drawn maps of the school grounds Topographical scale of the school grounds Fieldwork in school grounds		
1.	<u>What is the United Kingdom?</u> (Possibly two lessons)	Locational Knowledge <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To locate the United Kingdom on a map of the world & of Europe Human and Physical <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To identify the countries of the United Kingdom To articulate that the United Kingdom is made up of islands and identify the surrounding seas 	Field work Using sources such as simple maps, atlases, globes, images and aerial photos.	How many continents are there? Which continent is the UK in? What 4 countries make up the UK?	Continent Europe United Kingdom England Scotland Wales Northern Ireland World map
2.	<u>What can you find in the United Kingdom?</u>	Locational Knowledge <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To explore the physical features of the United Kingdom To identify and name a range of physical features To describe features of different parts of the UK 	Map work Identify features on photographs.	What are geographers? What is a physical feature? What are the capital cities of the 4 countries in the UK?	Capital City London Edinburgh Belfast Cardif Physical features Human features


<p>3.</p>	<p>What is the history of London? (maybe a 2 part lesson - founders and then Great Fire)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Who the Romans were (sailed across to Britain 2000 years ago, built a city called Londinium, built a wall around it to protect them, built markets, roads, canals and government buildings) • Who the Anglo-Saxons were (7 Kingdoms, Viking invasions, King Alfred recaptured London, he created laws, armies and began trading things for money) • Who the Normans were (built castles like Windsor Castle and the Tower of London) • Explain the circumstances of the Second World War • Review photos and eyewitness accounts 		<p>What are historians? Who founded London? What did the Romans call London? What events almost destroyed London? What is a timeline?</p>	<p>London Founder Timeline</p>
<p>4.</p>	<p>How do people move around in London ?</p> <p>ADAPT TO HENDON</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • History of River Thames (Romans built Londinium next to the river to allow transportation of goods) <p>Human and Physical</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify different types of transport (tube, buses, city cycles, taxi) <p>Field work</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How to read 	<p>Field work Asking and answering basic questions</p> <p>Making observations</p> <p>Using sources such as simple maps, atlases, globes, images and aerial photos.</p>	<p>What was transport like in the past? What is present day transport like in London? What does the Mayor of London do? What are the pros and cons of public transport?</p>	<p>Transport Mayor Underground</p>


		<p>an Underground map</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identifying interchanging stations on an Underground map 			
5.	<p>What are the landmarks in London?</p> <p>ADAPT TO HENDON PHYSICAL AND HUMAN FEATURES</p>	<p>Human and Physical</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identifying London landmarks • Facts about key landmarks • Where the Queen lives 	<p>Fieldwork</p> <p>Collecting data and presenting it in a simple way</p>	<p>How many tourists does London get a year?</p> <p>What is the river in London called?</p> <p>What are the main landmarks of London?</p>	<p>Tourist Landmark</p>
Added lesson	<p>What is the weather?</p> <p>Lesson slides: Not planned yet</p>	<p>Human and physical identify seasonal and daily weather patterns in the United Kingdom and the location of hot and cold areas of the world in relation to the Equator and the North and South Poles</p>			


Added lesson	What is the weather like in the UK? Lesson slides: Not planned yet	Human and physical identify seasonal and daily weather patterns in the United Kingdom Collect rain and measure rainfall.			
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Unit 2 Seven Continents - Y1

Prior Knowledge:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Describe similarities and differences in UK and other countries- Explain some similarities and differences between life in this country and life in other countries. Know that there are different countries in the world and talk about the differences they have experienced or seen in photos. Draw information from a simple map. Recognise some environments that are different to the one in which they live Knowledge Organiser:				
Lesson number	North Star Question 	Pupils will learn		Lesson questions (Just checking questions)	Key Vocabulary
		Substantive	Disciplinary		
1.	What is a continent?	Locational knowledge <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Locating each continent on a map Identifying a continent by its shape Definition of a continent 	Map work Simple maps with keys. Atlases appropriate to age.	What is a geographer? What is a continent? Where are the continents on a globe/world map? Which continents are in both Hemispheres? Is a continent bigger than a country?	Australia Africa South America Asia North America Europe Antarctica Continent Northern Hemisphere Southern Hemisphere Equator

Prior Knowledge:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Describe similarities and differences in UK and other countries- Explain some similarities and differences between life in this country and life in other countries. Know that there are different countries in the world and talk about the differences they have experienced or seen in photos. Draw information from a simple map. Recognise some environments that are different to the one in which they live Knowledge Organiser:				
Lesson number	North Star Question 	Pupils will learn		Lesson questions (Just checking questions)	Key Vocabulary
		Substantive	Disciplinary		
2.	<p>What is Europe like?</p> <p>(DO THESE IN SIZE ORDER)</p> <p>ZOOM INTO UNITED KINGDOM??</p>	<p>Human and physical georgpahy/ Map and fieldwork</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Zooming into Europe & exploring physical features (aerial map) Second smallest continent Humans first travelled to Europe about 35,000 years ago. The United Kingdom is in the continent of Europe. Majority of European countries densely populated -populatio of 741 million 		<p>Which continent is the UK in?</p> <p>How many people live in Europe?</p> <p>How many countries in Europe?</p>	<p>Currency</p> <p>Size</p> <p>Landmark</p> <p>Country</p> <p>Europe</p> <p>Population</p> <p>Continent</p>
3.	<p>What is Australia like?</p> <p>Swap order of lesson: lesson 3 should be taught before lesson 2.</p>	<p>Human and physical georgpahy/ Map and fieldwork</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Zooming into Australia and exploring flora and fauna (physical feature) Sometimes called Australasia or Oceania. Identifying key 		<p>What is Australia also known as?</p> <p>Why is it known as the Land down Under?</p> <p>Why is the queen on Australian money? What is different about the seasons in Australia compared to UK?</p>	<p>Currency</p> <p>Size</p> <p>Landmark</p> <p>Country</p> <p>Australia</p> <p>Population</p> <p>Continent</p>

Prior Knowledge:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Describe similarities and differences in UK and other countries- Explain some similarities and differences between life in this country and life in other countries. Know that there are different countries in the world and talk about the differences they have experienced or seen in photos. Draw information from a simple map. Recognise some environments that are different to the one in which they live Knowledge Organiser:				
Lesson number	North Star Question 	Pupils will learn		Lesson questions (Just checking questions)	Key Vocabulary
		Substantive	Disciplinary		
		physical features		How many countries in Australia?	
4.	What is Africa Like?	Human and physical geograph/ Map and fieldwork <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identifying Africa on a map and picking out some of the Physical features in different parts of the country The oldest human fossils and skeletons have been found in Africa. (optional) Population of 1.2 billion 		What is the smallest/largest continent? How many countries are there in Africa? What is the highest mountain in Africa?	Currency Size Landmark Country Africa Population Continent
5.	What is Asia like?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The largest continent. It contains the most people (largest population). 		Which continent has the largest Population? How many people live in Asia?	Size Landmark Country Asia Fruit Population


Prior Knowledge:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Describe similarities and differences in UK and other countries- Explain some similarities and differences between life in this country and life in other countries. Know that there are different countries in the world and talk about the differences they have experienced or seen in photos. Draw information from a simple map. Recognise some environments that are different to the one in which they live Knowledge Organiser:				
Lesson number	North Star Question 	Pupils will learn		Lesson questions (Just checking questions)	Key Vocabulary
		Substantive	Disciplinary		
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Includes several mega-cities (e.g. Tokyo in Japan, Beijing in China, Delhi in India). Key human features in Asian cities 		How many countries does Asia have? What is the highest mountain on Earth?	Continent

6.	What is North America like?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Third largest continent Contains the United States of America, but also Canada, Greenland, Mexico, Greenland and 18 other countries. Describe the different weather conditions in North America 		How many countries in North America? What is the population? What is one of the landmarks in North America?	North America Continent Population Compass Country Size
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7.	<p>What is South America like?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Fourth largest continent. ● Contains the longest river, highest waterfall, and the longest mountain range ● Contains the world's largest rainforest (the Amazon rainforest). ● Key landmarks ● Population of 422 million 		<p>How many countries in South America? What is the largest country in South America? How many people live in South America? Why is it called the Lungs of the Earth?</p>	<p>Rainforest Landmark South America Continent Country Tropic Population Size</p>
8.	<p>What is Antarctica like?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The third smallest continent ● Extremely cold, covered in ice- contains 90% of the world's ice. ● Doubles in size in winter when the seas freeze. ● No humans live in Antarctica permanently- temporary population of 5000. ● The Antarctic Treaty 		<p>Why do people live in South America temporarily? Which continent is the coldest on the planet? How many countries in Antarctica?</p>	<p>Landmark Antarctica Continent Temporary Iceberg Size</p>
9.	<p>How is Alaska different from Cornwall?</p> <p>LESSON 9 & 10 COMBINED??</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● What are the physical features of Cornwall ● What are the physical features of Alaska ● How are they different 		<p>What is a physical feature? How is Alaska different from Cornwall?</p>	<p>Alaska Cornwall Mountains Forest Valley Physical Feature</p>

10.	How is Alaska similar to Cornwall?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What are the human features of Cornwall? • What are the human features of Alaska • How are they different 		<p>What is a human feature?</p> <p>How is Alaska the same as Cornwall?</p>	<p>Alaska Cornwall Human Feature House Shop Harbour similar</p>
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Unit 3 Oceans and Seas - Y1


Prior Knowledge:	Look at seasons (Science link) no Geography link to this unit. However, through discussion in books T can touch on oceans and seas.				
Lesson number	North Star Question 	Pupils will learn		Lesson questions (Just checking questions)	Key Vocabulary
		Substantive	Disciplinary		
1.	What is an ocean?	<p>Locational knowledge</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Definition of an ocean (An ocean is a huge body of salt water) • Identifying the 5 oceans on a map • Ordering the oceans in size 		<p>What is a geographer?</p> <p>Why is our planet called the Blue Planet?</p> <p>What is an ocean? How many continents are there? Which is the largest ocean?</p>	<p>Oceans Pacific Southern Atlantic Arctic Indian</p>
2.	Where are the world's oceans?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Difference between an ocean and a sea • Identifying the different types of seas (enclosed by land or between ocean and land) 	<p>Map work</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Different types of maps - aerial, topographic • Features of a map • Location of each ocean by identifying the surrounding continents 	<p>What is a Geographer?</p> <p>How many oceans are there?</p> <p>Where do you find the sea in relation to the land?</p>	<p>Map Atlas Globe Continent Ocean Sea</p>

3.	<p>How deep is the ocean?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 5 layers of the ocean (sunlight, twilight, midnight, abyss, trench) ● What bioluminescence is ● Bioluminescent animals ● Identifying 3-4 facts about each layer 		<p>What are the layers of the ocean called? Can you name a feature of each layer of the ocean?</p> <p>LESSON DOESN'T ANSWER KEY QUESTION - How many miles deep?</p>	<p>Layers Sunlight Twilight Midnight Deep Abyss trench</p>
4.	<p>Why are our oceans important? (Science link)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Ocean covers 70% of our earth ● Importance of the ocean habitat to animals; oxygen; food; medicine; weather pattern; transportation 		<p>How much of our planet is covered in water? What does the ocean provide? Why are they important?</p>	<p>Habitat Food Medicine Transportation Oxygen</p>
5.	<p>What lives in the ocean? (Science link)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● What a habitat is - pupils will learn about 4 habitats (coral reef, oyster reef, kelp forest, open ocean) ● What a mammal is, examples of marine mammals ● What a mollusc is, examples of molluscs ● What a crustacean is, example of crustaceans ● What fish are, what gills 		<p>How many marine animals live in the coral reef? What are gills?</p>	<p>Crustaceans Molluscs Fish Mammals Coral Habitat</p>

		are, example of fish			
6.	<u>How is the ocean different at the North Pole and the Equator?</u>	<p>Human and physical</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Identify the differences in temperature at these two places ● Observe the differences in the appearance of the sea (ice) ● Explore the different types of life in the sea in 		<p>What is the imaginary line around the Earth called?</p> <p>Which oceans are near the equator? What is the difference in temperature? What is the difference in marine life?</p>	<p>Temperature Equator Ice Hemisphere North Pole</p>
7.	<u>Why are the oceans under threat?</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Identify ocean is under threat from human activity ● Explore different habitats that are at risk - coral ● What is the impact of activity on ocean life 		<p>What are humans doing that is affecting the ocean? What effect is it having?</p>	<p>Human Overfishing Oil Harmful Survive bleach</p>
8.	How are people protecting the oceans?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Exploring the role of NGOs in protecting the oceans ● Case study of sea turtles and how people are protecting them in Indonesia 		<p>How big is the Great Pacific rubbish patch? What is the government doing to protect the oceans? How are people/charities helping? How are people protecting</p>	<p>Turtles Plastic Harmful Protect</p>

				turtles?	
9.	How can we protect our oceans?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Plastic in the ocean • How plastic got into the ocean • How to reduce plastic waste and what actions pupils can take 		<p>How can we stop so much plastic entering the ocean?</p> <p>How can we reduce the amount of plastic we use?</p>	<p>Reuse</p> <p>Threat</p> <p>Rubbish</p> <p>Endangered</p> <p>Impact</p>
10.	<p>Campaigning to protect the Oceans</p> <p>TIE IN THE LAST POINT WITH LESSON 9 RATHER THAN A WHOLE NEW LESSON</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What action could the government take to save the oceans • Explore three different policies that would protect the oceans • Create a thirty second video asking the government to take action on one of these 		<p>How does plastic get into the ocean?</p> <p>What can we do to have an impact?</p>	<p>Recycle</p> <p>Plastic</p> <p>Protect</p> <p>Harmful</p> <p>Survive</p>

Unit 4 Villages, Towns and Cities - Year 2


Prior Knowledge:	<p>Year 1 Seven Continents- link to looking at school grounds and compass points.</p> <p>Human and physical features of different continents, For example waterfall in Argentina, desert in Chile.</p> <p>Knowledge organiser</p>				
Lesson number	North Star Question 	Pupils will learn		Lesson questions (Just checking questions)	Key Vocabulary
		Substantive	Disciplinary		

1.	Where are the world's people?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How many people live on the planet • Where people are distributed globally • Which continents have the biggest populations 	Field work Collecting data and presenting it in a simple way	<p>Approximately how many people live on the planet today?</p> <p>What is happening to the world's population?</p> <p>Which country has the most people living in it?</p>	Population Densely populated Sparsely populated
2.	What is a settlement?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • People live in settlements Place knowledge <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What the differences are between villages, towns and cities • Increasing numbers of people live in cities 	Field work Collecting data and presenting it in a simple way.	<p>What is a settlement?</p> <p>What settlement type is the smallest/largest?</p>	Settlement Village Town City
3.	What affects where people live?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What makes a good location for a settlement • What makes a bad location for a settlement • What the ideal location for a settlement might be • How early settlements were different to settlements today 	Fieldwork Asking and answering basic questions	<p>What are natural resources?</p> <p>Why did people choose to settle in Skara Brae?</p>	Natural Resources Skara Brae r
4,	How are settlements shaped?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How settlements vary in shape • How settlements have patterns 		<p>What are the different settlement patterns?</p>	Settlement patterns: Nucleated Dispersed Isolated Linea

5.	What makes up a city?	Human and physical <ul style="list-style-type: none"> What land uses are found in a city. What the purpose of these different land uses are. 	Map work Simple maps with keys. Atlases appropriate to age.	What areas would you find in a city? What are the similarities and differences between London and New York?	Commercial Areas Residential Areas Industrial Areas Transportation
6.	How are cities and villages different to live in?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Where do people live across the globe? Human and physical <ul style="list-style-type: none"> How life is different for people living in cities and villages 	Map work Identify features on photographs.	What is the Minimum population for a city to be considered a mega city? What are the advantages and disadvantages of living in a village/city?	Megacities Advantages Disadvantages
7.	What human and physical features can I find in my settlement?	Human and physical <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Review the physical and human features in a settlement Identify features of the Settlement where the pupil lives 	Map work 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	What are the human features of a settlement? What are the physical features of a settlement?	Human features Physical features
8.	Can I sketch a map of my settlement?		Map work <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Practice sketching a map of a street Model the process of sketching a settlement Sketch a small part of the settlement where they live 	What is a map?	Map Observing Sketching
9.	Can I use symbols and a key in my map?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Articulate how maps use symbols in a key Draft a more detailed map of my settlement 	Map work Draw a simple map of a known place with a key Field work Making	What are symbols on a map? What is a key on a map?	Symbols Key

		that uses symbols and a key	observations Using sources such as simple maps, atlases, globes, images and aerial photos.		
10.	How do I describe where things are in my settlement?		Map and fieldwork <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Review compass describe where things are in my settlement? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Review compass directions and directional language Model giving directions and routes on a map Practice giving routes and directions on a map 	What are the compass points? Where does the needle always point to on a compass?	Compass points North South East West

Unit 5 Understanding Brazil - Y2

Prior Knowledge:	Y1 link to Seven Continents - Amazon Rainforest,, Amazon River (second longest River), Which continent is Brazil in? How many continents are there? What are they? Knowledge organiser				
Lesson number	North Star Question 	Pupils will learn		Lesson questions (Just checking questions)	Key Vocabulary
		Substantive	Disciplinary		

1.	Where is Brazil?	<p>Place knowledge</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Locate South America on a world map. • Locate Brazil on a map of South America. • Identify and describe the major physical features of Brazil. • Identify and describe the human features of Brazil including major cities. • Recognise the physical and human diversity within Brazil. 	<p>Map work</p> <p>Simple maps with keys. Atlases appropriate to age.</p>	<p>Which continent is Brazil on? What is the main language spoken in Brazil? What are the major cities in Brazil?</p>	<p>South America Human and physical features Diversity</p>
2.	Why do people visit Brazil?	<p>Place knowledge</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Understand that people travel to visit different countries for a range of reasons • Explore the opportunities to visit sites of natural beauty and diversity • Articulate the human features that make Brazil a popular destination (festivals, sport) 	<p>Map work Identify features on photographs.</p> <p>Field work Making observations</p> <p>Using sources such as simple maps, atlases, globes, images and aerial photos.</p>	<p>Why do people visit other countries? What human features are there in Brazil? What physical features are there in Brazil?</p>	<p>Human and physical features Natural beauty The Amazon</p>
3.	What are the features of cities in Brazil?	<p>Place knowledge</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explore cities in Brazil and the differences with cities in the UK • Case study: Rio de Janeiro: what are the most important physical and human features 	<p>Map work Identify features on photographs.</p> <p>Field work Making observations</p> <p>Using sources such as simple maps, atlases, globes, images and aerial photos.</p>	<p>What is the capital city of Brazil? What is the largest city in Brazil? How are cities in Brazil similar/different to those in the UK?</p>	<p>Brasilia Rio de Janeiro</p>

4.	How do experiences within Rio de Janeiro differ?	Human and physical: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Explain how within cities people have very different lives and experiences ● Describe what life is like for poorer people in Rio ● Describe what life is like for richer people in Rio ● Contrast the life experiences of these two groups 	Fieldwork Asking and answering simple questions	What is a favela? What is a business district? How do they differ?	Population Favelas Business district
5.	How are populations within Brazil moving?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Describe the process of urbanisation within Brazil ● Explain the push and pull factors causing migration 		What is an urban area? What is a rural area? What is migration? What is urbanisation? What are push and pull factors causing migration?	Urban Rural Urbanisation Migration
6.	What is the weather like in Brazil?	Human and physical: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Understand the seasonal weather patterns in Brazil ● Explore the extreme weather and the differences in weather across the country Compare weather in Brazil to the UK 	Field work Collecting data and presenting it in a simple way.	What is climate? What is weather? What extreme weather conditions affect Brazil?	Climate Extreme weather Equator
7.	How is the weather in Brazil different than the UK?	Human and Physical: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Understand the seasonal weather patterns in the UK ● Explain how the weather is different in the UK to Brazil weather patterns 	Field work Collecting data and presenting it in a simple way. Asking and answering simple questions	Why does Brazil have Different Climate zones? How are climate and weather different between the UK and Brazil?	Weather Climate Seasons
8.	Who lives in the Amazon Rainforest?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Describe the indigineous peoples of the Amazon rainforest ● Explore their lives 		Where is the Amazon rainforest within Brazil? What is the climate like in the rainforest? What do	Indiginous communities Tribes

		and how they have changed		we mean by an "indigenous community? Where do tribes like the Awá get their food? What are the threats to communities like the Awá tribe?	
9.	Why is the Amazon rainforest declining in size?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The causes of deforestation in the Amazon rainforest: logging & cattle ranching • The importance of the rainforest and how it is being protected 		Why are trees being cut down in the Amazon rainforest? What can we do to help protect the Amazon rainforest?	Deforestation Declining
10	Why is Brazil difficult to describe? (USE AS AN EXTRA LESSON)	<p>Human and physical</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Acknowledge the diversity in Brazil • Describe how different regions of Brazil have different physical and human features. • Use photographs and maps to identify the features of regions in Brazil • Describe these features using geographical language 		Why is the geography of Brazil so diverse? What are the different physical features? What are the different human features?	Diverse Diversity Beach Coast River Sea Mountain Port Shop farm

Added lesson	<p>What is weather?</p> <p>Re-cap from Y1</p>	<p>Types of weather</p> <p>identify seasonal and daily weather patterns in the United Kingdom and the location of hot and cold areas of the world in relation to the Equator and the</p>	<p>Field work</p> <p>Collecting data and presenting it in a simple way.</p> <p>Asking and answering simple questions</p>		
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		North and South Poles			
Added lesson	What is the weather like in the UK?	NC objective: identify seasonal and daily weather patterns in the United Kingdom Collect rain and measure rainfall.	Field work Collecting data and presenting it in a simple way. Asking and answering simple questions		

More information

1. Coherence and flexibility

At KSI, geography will be offered as a discrete subject, organised into units that are each ten lessons long. The number of units per year group will vary between 2 and 3, allowing for other foundation subjects in alternating half terms. This means that schools will have the flexibility to select a unit and teach it at a time that suits their curriculum.

Our approach to geography is organised through thematic enquiry. This should not be conflated with 'enquiry' or 'discovery' based learning, but is rather an approach to ensure substantive knowledge is deliberately and explicitly taught and organised in a meaningful fashion, towards answering a disciplinary appropriate question. As such each

unit will be internally coherent, with carefully selected content framed within lesson-specific enquiries (How do the natural resources of Chile and the UK differ?) and overarching unit enquiries (e.g. How is the production and use of resources changing around the world?).

Units will make the assumption of no prior knowledge, though references to other units of study will be made where appropriate. Schools are strongly encouraged to select units within a two year range with reference to our suggested curriculum map (for example, a year 4 teacher would be advised to select only units at year 3 or year 5 suggested level). This is due to the fact that the difficulty of the tasks is pitched at the suggested year group

2. Knowledge organisation

The topics and proposed sequence are organised around thematic units. These provide a narrative to help students make sense of major geographical concepts (e.g. natural processes, place, scale, interrelationships etc). Units start by developing the knowledge, understanding and skills that underpin the narrative, exemplifying the geographical story through examples of different places, at different scales. This will encourage students to consolidate their understanding, but also help them to contextualise their learning; and develop a broader, global appreciation of places as a result. This curriculum contains a broad and varied selection of places although teachers can provide students with alternative examples within their own curriculum offer. For example, you may wish to provide your students with opportunities to engage with local place studies.

There are many different approaches to curriculum design within geography, for example: delivering units through either a regional, thematic, issues- or enquiry- based models. This curriculum has been designed to take a thematic approach, where the application of skills through place is a core principle. Within this approach, different regions of

the world are explored and all units provide opportunities to engage with geographical issues, at a range of different scales with a focus on the interactions between people and the environment and how places can change over time.

Within certain units, a more place-focused approach to curriculum design has been taken where the narrative engages with more detailed case studies. Here, the level of detail at which the place is examined is far greater and the place(s) chosen will be more prominent and interwoven throughout an entire unit.

3. Knowledge selection

Decisions about knowledge selection have been guided by:

- powerful knowledge which underpins the subject, allowing pupils to gain a better understanding of both the discipline and the world.
- commonly delivered units within the subject
- the National Curriculum at Key Stages 1 and 2, alongside DfE guidance
- high quality resources already available to us
- consultation with secondary specialists to help backwards plan

Content has been selected for this curriculum that involves making connections between the physical and human world through the study of different places and scales. This also involves concepts that induct students into the discipline of geography so that they can think and question like a geographer, allowing them to make sense of the real world, and at the same time be able to make links between place, space and scale and how these interrelationships can change over time.

The suggested curriculum sequence builds through the key stages so that as students move forward in their education, they are equipped with the prior knowledge that they need to succeed in the next phase.

There can be tension between these principles, and we know that we cannot expect everyone to agree with all of our choices. However, we have applied these principles across the curriculum as a whole and made content selection decisions in good faith.

4. Inclusivity and ambition

We want geography lessons to support all children. Our lessons are pitched so that all pupils can get an early sense of success. Our enquiries are designed to gradually build up pupil knowledge so that eventually pupils could produce substantial pieces of work; an essay at the end of each. Our tasks are short and varied and embedded within the lesson videos. Where possible, activities will either be modelled or sample answers will be given after work is complete so that pupils can develop a conception of good geographical writing.

5. Pupil motivation and engagement

We want to develop pupil thinking through a sequence of lessons. This is so that pupils are in the best position to retain new information and so that pupils will realise new information will help them answer the enquiry question. Each enquiry is designed to be an emergent puzzle and each lesson is designed to promote pupil thought about this emergent puzzle. In order to achieve this, lessons will include mini-activities to try to promote some of the pupil thinking that is fostered through class discussion and skilful teacher questioning.

Through careful knowledge selection and crafting engaging narratives our teachers will reveal the intrinsic value in learning about the ever changing world without overwhelming pupils. Tasks and activities will be carefully designed so that pupils can get a sense of success and therefore feel motivated to keep learning more. The hope is that pupils feel so motivated that they feel the need to answer the enquiry question for themselves.

6. How will pupils make progress?

The curriculum follows the National Curriculum guidance in terms of scope. A balance has been struck between human and physical geography. Each unit within a Key Stage is a building block of the curriculum and its sequence is therefore flexible by design. Lessons within a unit follow the broad format of:

1. exposure to new concepts and ideas
2. consolidation of the concepts and ideas
3. exploring geographical issues related to the theme
4. application of the concepts and ideas (to a place or places).

Geography is a diverse subject that covers a range of issues, concepts, and processes. This curriculum is ambitious because it is designed to ensure that all students, regardless of background or ability, will succeed in geography. The curriculum ensures that students acquire new knowledge beyond their everyday experiences, allowing them to make sense of the issues, processes and interrelationships that take place at a local, regional, national, and global scale.

This curriculum is ambitious because it is knowledge-rich, promotes deep thinking and allows students to apply their knowledge and understanding and ask questions like geographers. From this base, students will be able to challenge and engage with future/alternative geographies beyond the curriculum.