

# A bespoke Geography Curriculum- The Tilstock Way

**Geography underpins a lifelong “conversation” about the earth as the home of humankind”**

***Geography Association.***

Geography at our school has a strong emphasis on applying knowledge from the real world and developing skills required to enable them to understand the link between us and the earth.

We want our children to experience the live geography in our locality – this is the field work, the magical moments and experiences that enable children to see the geography that is all around us. Weekly forest school, day-trips to explore the River Severn and the famous Ironbridge. Residential to urban cities take our children out of their rural environment and allow them to experience the impact that city-life brings

We want to provide our children with an authentic route  
A sequence of lessons taught in blocks provides an immersion into a concept through a meeting of elements. The use of Tv news programmes, reports and daily news-round  
Enables children to see what is going on across the world. The use of photographs, artwork and food enables children the opportunity to get a flavour of cultures and ways of life.

Key organisers are provided to children with key vocabulary, significant landmarks and figures to ensure they are able to learn and apply the factual knowledge in their work.

Through our whole school Literacy, we ensure that children develop an understanding of worldwide geography, now and in the past through a rich range of stories and texts and are able to share their understanding of vocabulary through written and oral projects



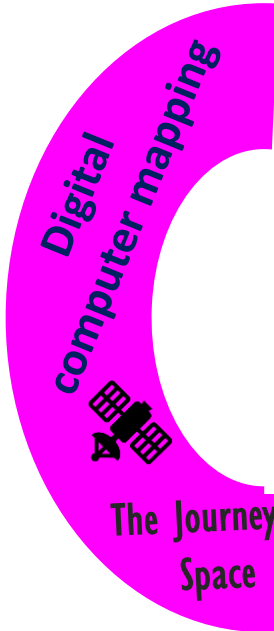
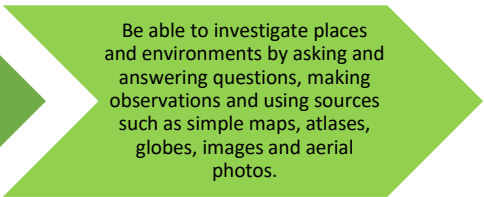
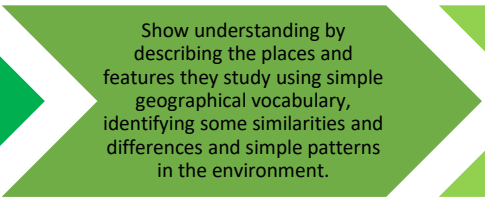
# Tilstock Geography Pathway



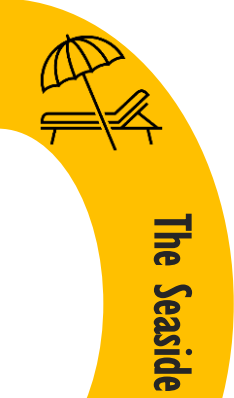
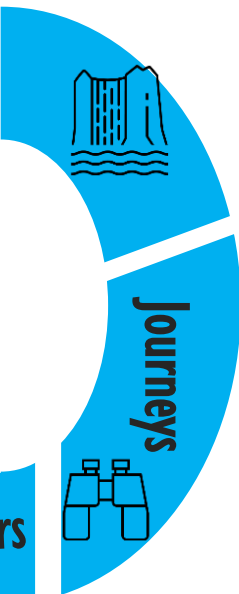
Years 1, 2

Years 3, 4

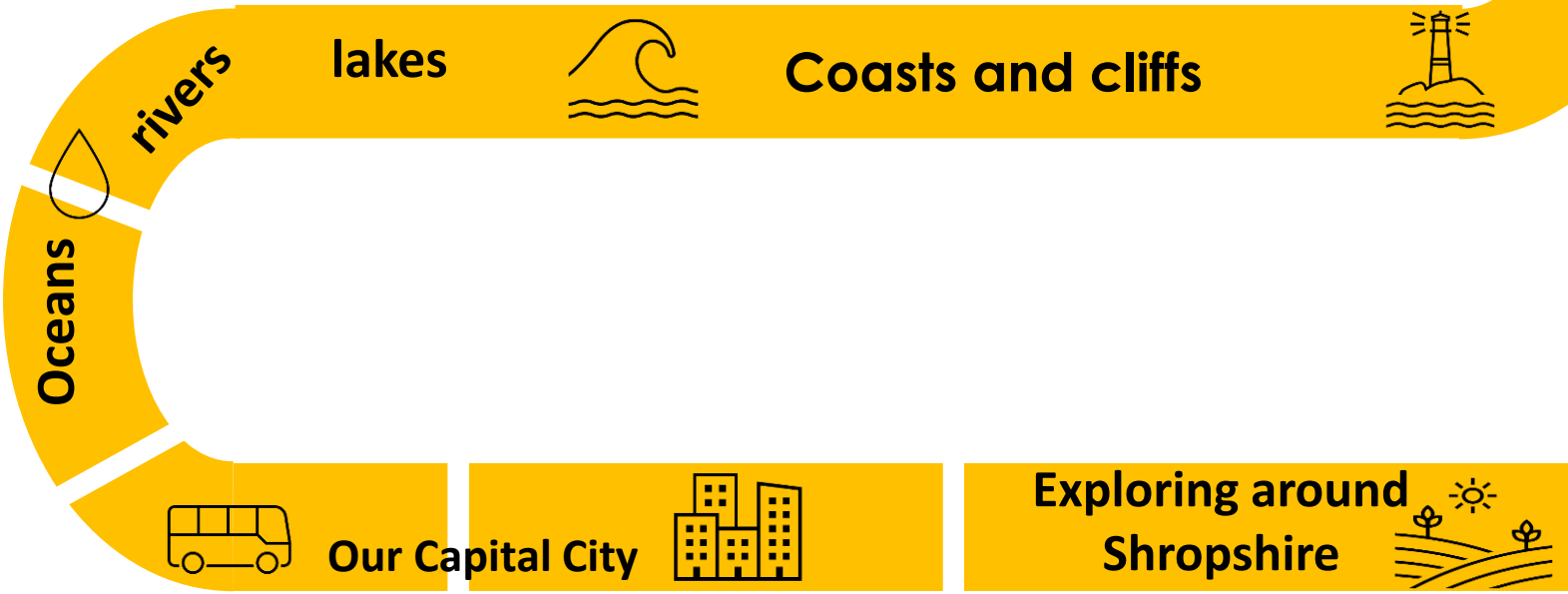
Years 5, 6



Time zones



Electricity



# Year 5/6 Geography Journey



continent seas  
oceans climate  
zones Equator  
hemisphere Arctic  
Antarctic Poles  
Tropics of Cancer  
and Capricorn  
Greenwich  
Meridean (and  
AM/PM)

civilisation trade  
war exploration  
marine trade  
continent  
country/ies

North, south  
America, states,  
New York,  
Manhattan,  
Empire, The  
White House,

## Subject Specific Terminology

Exploration conquest British Empire rainfall desert (scientific meaning) physical and human features regional climates biomes Arctic and Antarctic regions and weather patterns satellite images expedition mountains glacier landforms ocean plain arid atmosphere/atmospheric pressure habitats aurora axis bedrock climatology clouds – cirrus continental shelf/slope diversity population communication links ecology/ecosystem flora/fauna

Autumn

Spring

Summer

Have simple locational knowledge about individual places and environments, especially in the local area, but also in the UK and wider world.

Show understanding by describing the places and features they study using simple geographical vocabulary, identifying some similarities and differences and simple patterns in the environment.

Be able to investigate places and environments by asking and answering questions, making observations and using sources such as simple maps, atlases, globes, images and aerial photos.

Contextual world knowledge

Understanding

Geographical enquiry

settlement trade  
links region  
county /shires  
invader settler  
grid reference (6  
figure) fertile  
arable livestock  
village natural  
resources  
manmade/natural  
features boundary  
farmland water  
supply river aerial  
photograph  
Ordnance Survey

Europe Adriatic  
Sea  
Mediterranean  
Sea climate  
tourism islands  
city state  
mountainous  
terrain maps  
(ancient, digital,  
satellite) colony

Use the eight points of a compass, four-figure grid references, symbols and key (including the use of Ordnance Survey maps) to build their knowledge of the United Kingdom in the past and present.

Linking with History, compare land use maps of UK from past with the present, focusing on land use.

Types of settlements linked to History.

*Describe and understand key aspects of :  
Physical geography including Volcanoes and earthquakes,  
looking at plate tectonics and the ring of fire.*

*Distribution of natural resources focussing on energy (link  
with History and D&T)*

The land that time  
forgot

America

*Name and locate the key topographical features  
including coast, features of erosion, hills,  
mountains and rivers. Understand how these  
features have changed over time*

Compare a region in UK with a region in N. or S. America with **significant differences and similarities**. Eg. Link to Fairtrade of bananas in St Lucia (see Geography.org etc for free and commercially available packs on St Lucia focussing on Geography).

*Understand some of the reasons for similarities and differences*

The River Nile

*On a world map locate the main countries in Africa, Asia and Australasia/Oceania. Identify their main environmental regions, key physical and human characteristics, and major cities.*

•Describe and understand key aspects of :  
Physical geography including coasts, rivers and the water cycle including transpiration; climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts.

The River Severn

Use fieldwork to observe, measure and record the human and physical features in the local area using a range of methods, including sketch maps, plans and graphs, and digital technologies.

**Extend to 6 figure grid references with teaching of latitude and longitude in depth. Expand map skills to include non-UK countries.**

Have a more detailed and extensive framework of knowledge of the world, including globally significant physical and human features and places in the news.

The Journey to  
Space

Digital  
computer mapping

Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping (Google Earth) to locate countries and describe features studied

Compare 2 different regions in UK rural/urban.

Locate and name the main counties and cities in England.

Linking with History, compare land use maps of UK from past with the present, focusing on land use.

*Linking with local History, map how land use has changed in our local area over time.*

Time zones

Fairtrade

Identify the position and significance of latitude/longitude and the Greenwich Meridian.  
Linking with science, time zones, night and day

Locate the main countries in Europe and North or South America. Locate and name principal cities.

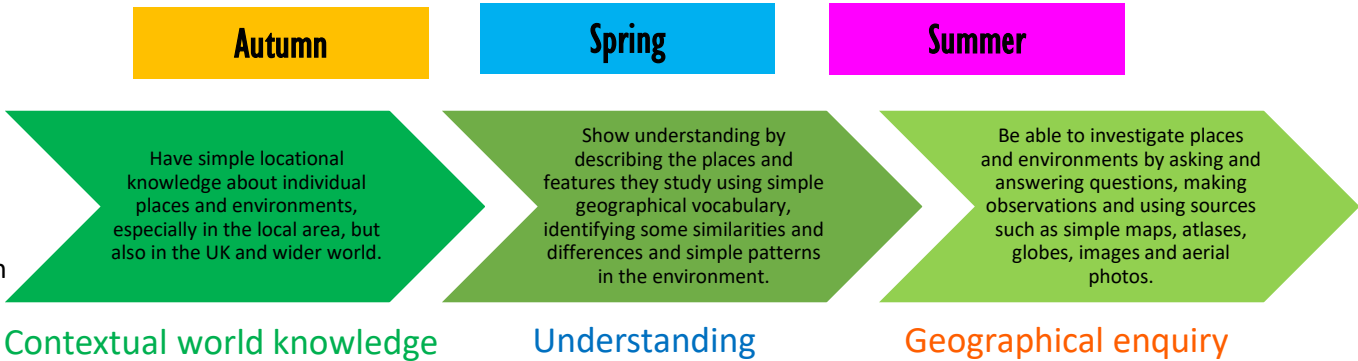
Human geography including trade between UK and Europe and the rest of the world  
Fair/unfair distribution of resources (Fairtrade).

railway track  
Ordnance Survey  
topographical contour  
lines grid reference (4  
and 6 digit) hills local  
farming commercial  
farming arable mixed  
livestock crops co-  
ordinates

continents countries trade links traditional industrial land use plains landscape terrain population trade farming seas and  
oceans map atlas latitude longitude biomes physical and natural features conservation settlements population rural urban

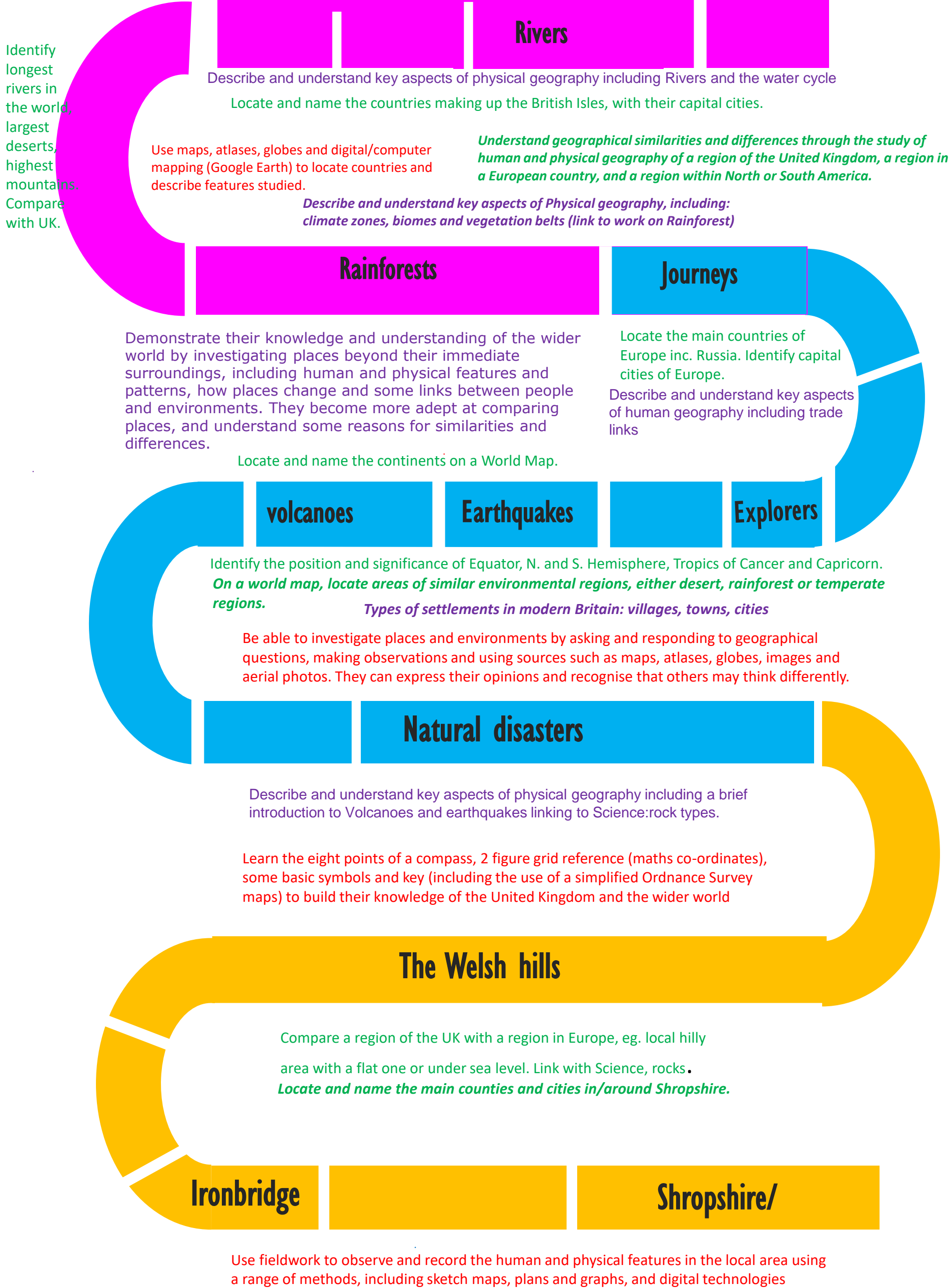
mountains volcano/es biomes earthquake saturated landslide floodplain tremor peak tourism trade manmade/natural characteristics abrasion lava  
population corrosion urbanisation summit continental crust cyclone eruption pyroclastic flow Richter Scale barometer meteorology Beaufort Scale

transport trade  
explorers invaders  
climate mountainous  
valley vegetation  
biome agriculture  
crops language  
indigenous population  
Forest conquest



River Severn  
River Nile source  
mouth flooding  
fertile trade  
climate dry  
desert key  
features  
natural/man-  
made farming

Mediterranean Sea  
White Nile/Blue Nile  
Lake Victoria  
mud/silt ploughing  
crops valley  
highlands lowlands





# Year 1/2 Geography Pathway

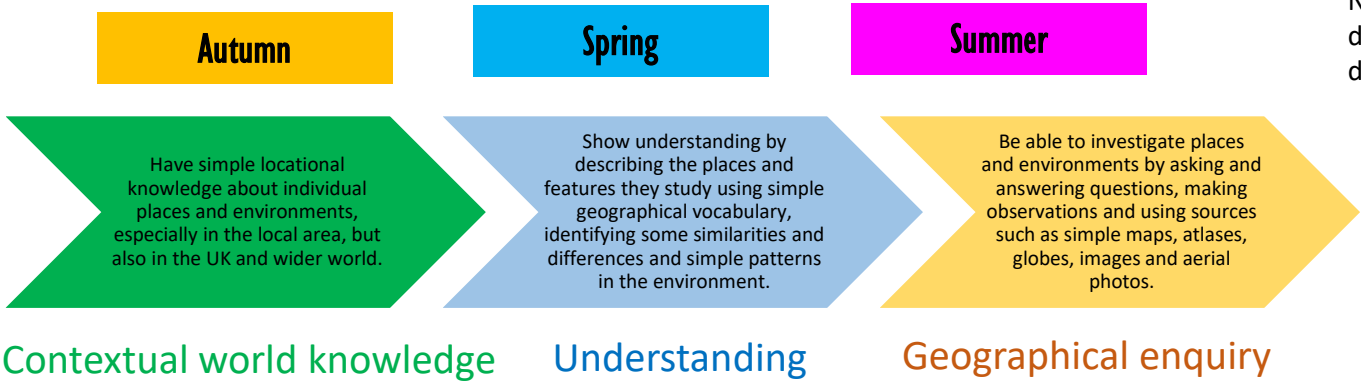


climate weather plain  
mountains river atlas  
map



United Kingdom  
near far soil rock  
sand house shop

beach cliff coast  
ocean sea port  
harbour  
countryside  
fieldwork map  
symbols keys North  
Sea English  
Channel, island,  
France, Germany,  
Europe, vegetation  
season tourism  
routes habitat  
vegetation soil  
sand rock



Europe town village river  
hills countryside towns  
North South East West  
directions plans maps  
distance travel left right

mountains river  
atlas map farm  
factory house  
industry goods  
shops transport  
railway line



Use simple fieldwork and observational skills to study the geography of their school and its grounds and the key human and physical features of its surrounding environment..

*Yr 2 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.*