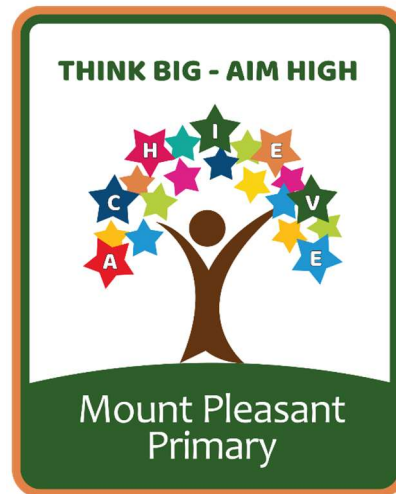


Mount Pleasant Primary School

Geography Curriculum



At Mount Pleasant Primary, we believe that Geography provides children with the knowledge and understanding they need to make sense of the world and their place within it. Through our CUSP Geography curriculum, pupils develop a curiosity and fascination about the diverse places, people, environments and natural processes that shape our planet. They are encouraged to think like geographers by asking thoughtful questions, investigating geographical issues and making meaningful connections between local, national and global contexts.

Our Geography curriculum is ambitious, knowledge-rich and carefully sequenced to ensure that pupils build secure substantive knowledge of places, physical and human geography, and the processes that shape our world. Alongside this, children develop disciplinary knowledge by learning how geographers observe, enquire, interpret evidence and draw conclusions using maps, fieldwork, photographs, data and a range of geographical sources. Key concepts, including location, place, scale, interdependence, sustainability and environmental change, are revisited throughout the curriculum, enabling pupils to deepen their understanding over time.

The curriculum is designed around the principles of cumulative knowledge, allowing children to connect new learning with prior understanding through regular retrieval practice and purposeful revisiting of key content. High-quality vocabulary is explicitly taught and embedded, enabling pupils to communicate their geographical understanding with increasing precision and confidence. Where appropriate, pupils take part in fieldwork activities that allow them to observe, record and interpret geographical features, helping them to apply their classroom learning in real-world contexts.

Every lesson follows a clear and consistent structure that supports all learners to access ambitious content. Teachers use responsive assessment to identify misconceptions, adapt teaching and ensure all pupils make strong progress through the curriculum. By the time they leave Mount Pleasant Primary, children will have developed a secure understanding of the world's diverse places and environments, an appreciation of the interdependence between people and the planet, and the knowledge, vocabulary and enquiry skills needed to think critically about the geographical challenges and opportunities of the future.

Geography Big Ideas	Locational Knowledge	Place Knowledge	Human and Physical Geography	Geographical Skills and Fieldwork	
Disciplinary Knowledge	Place and space	Scale and connection	Human and Physical Geography	Environment and sustainability	Culture and diversity (uniqueness)

MPPS Geography Long Term Plan

	Autumn 1	Autumn 2	Spring 1	Spring 2	Summer 1	Summer 2
YR	Exploring the school environment and grounds. Changes in weather and the seasons - Autumn	Understanding changes in weather and the seasons - Winter	Mapping traditional stories Night and daytime	Making a map on the train ride and following a map Understanding changes in weather and the seasons - Spring	Following a simple map of the school	Exploring natural environment - woodland Understanding changes in weather and the seasons - Summer
Y1		Locational Knowledge Continents, Oceans, UK countries, capital cities and surrounding seas Continuous Learning - Weather			Geographical skill and fieldwork Fieldwork and map skills- School grounds Continuous Learning - Weather	Locational Knowledge Hot and Cold Places Continuous Learning - Weather
Y2		Human and Physical Geography Local area study Human and Physical Features	Place Knowledge Compare a small part of the UK and a contrasting non-European country		Geographical Skill and Fieldwork Field work and map skills- Beaumont Park	Unit 4 revisit Place Knowledge Compare a small part of the UK and a contrasting non-European country
Y3		Geographical Skills and Fieldwork Compass and Human physical features	Locational Knowledge- UK study	Geographical Skills and Fieldwork OS maps and scales		Human and Physical Geography UK Revisit
Y4			Locational knowledge Longitude and Latitude	Human and Physical Geography Water cycle		Human and Physical Geography Rivers
Y5			Human and Physical Geography Biomes n environments regions	Geographical Skills and Fieldwork OS maps and fieldwork		Geographical Skills and Fieldwork 4 and 6 figure grid reference Human and Physical Geography

						Biomes and environments regions-revisit
Y6	Human and Physical Geography Settlements and Relationships			Human and Physical Geography Earthquakes. Mountains and volcanoes		Place Knowledge Comparison study UK, Europe North or South America

Y1	Continents, Oceans, UK countries, Capital Cities and Surrounding Seas	Hot and Cold Places	Fieldwork and Map skills- school grounds
Big Ideas	Locational Knowledge	Human and Physical Geography	Geographical Skills and Fieldwork
Learning Questions	- What are the 7 continents of the world? - What are the 5 oceans of the world? - What are the 7 continents and 5 oceans of the world? - What are the four countries of the United Kingdom? - What are the capital cities of the four countries of the United Kingdom? - What seas surround the United Kingdom?	- Remember – name and find the 7 continents and 5 oceans of the world - Where is the equator? - Where is hot and where is cold on the Earth? - Where are the North and South Poles? What are they like? - Where can I find hot countries? What are they like? - Summary – where are hot and cold areas of the world?	- What is a map? - How do I make an imaginary map? We're going on a bear hunt - How do you show what a place is like? The Storm Whale - How do I make a real map?
Vocabulary	Vast, azure, rotated, expanse, ocean, polar, continent, atlas.	Location, moist, misty, scorched, freezing, tropical, continent, ocean, polar, equator, temperate, compass.	Map, place, space, connect, local, far away, built, human, imaginary, natural, aerial, connected, environment, feature, fieldwork, location.
Y2	Local Area Study	Compare a small part of the UK and a contrasting non-European country	Fieldwork and Map Skills- Beaumont Park
Big Ideas	Human and Physical Geography	Locational Knowledge	Geographical Skills and Fieldwork
Learning Questions	- What are human features? - What are physical features? - What features does our local area have?	- Where is London and what is it like? - Where is the country of Kenya?	- How do we describe places? - What physical features does this place have?

		- What are the physical and human features of Kenya? - Where is Nairobi and what is it like? - How are London and Nairobi similar or different?	- What human features does this place have? - Map keys: how can we show what a place is like? - Sketch map: how can we show what a place is like? - How does the scale of map tell us what the area around our school is like?
Vocabulary	Contrast, record, surrounding, natural, shelter, observe, fieldwork, settlement, coastal, worship, location, rural	Urban, sprawling, contrast, horizon, striking, landmark, country, capital, climate, feature, savanna.	Increase, decrease, align, symbol, observe, sketch, aerial, scale, cardinal point, valley, port, vegetation.
Y3	Compass Work	UK Study	OS Maps and Scales
Big Ideas	Geographical Skills and Fieldwork	Locational Knowledge	Geographical Skills and Fieldwork
Learning Questions	- What are the 8 points on the compass? - Where are the physical and human features located in this place? - What physical features can you identify in the U.K?	- Remember countries and capital cities. What are the regions of England? - What are the cities and counties of the UK? - What are the physical and human landmarks of England and Scotland? - What are the physical and human landmarks of Wales and Northern Ireland? - What are the topological patterns of the UK? What can I see here? - Summarise, present and explain regions, counties, cities and landmarks of the UK.	- What are the countries and capital cities of the United Kingdom? What are the regions of the UK and what are some of their physical and human characteristics like? - What are the human and physical features of Scotland and England? - What are the human and physical features of Wales and Northern Ireland? - What are the topographical features of the United Kingdom?
Vocabulary	Bisect, precise, accurate, approximately, relation, align, cardinal point, bearing, settlement, recreation, harbour, deciduous.	Extensive, sophisticated, settlement, Terrain, wilderness, barren, topography, region, landmarks, county, scale, contour line	Extensive, sophisticated, settlement, Terrain, wilderness, barren, topography, region, landmarks, county, scale, contour line
Y4	Longitude and Latitude	Water Cycle	Rivers
Big Ideas	Locational Knowledge	Human and Physical Geography	Human and Physical Geography
Learning Questions	- What are lines of latitude? - What are lines of longitude? - How do lines of latitude and longitude tell us what the location is like?	- What is the water cycle? - How does the water cycle work? - What affects the water cycle?	- What are the features of a river? - What's our local river? What features can we see? Where did it come from and where does it flow?

	- How can you find exact locations around the world? - What are time zones and how do they affect us? - How does day and night occur?		
Vocabulary	Co-ordinate, parallel, determine, circumnavigate, constitute, straddle, latitude, longitude, horizontal, vertical, Meridan, equator.	Infiltrate, sequence, reoccurring, pollution, consequence, permeate, groundwater, precipitation, condensation, transpiration, percolation, evaporate	Raging, tumble, cascading, precipice, turbulent, iconic, rivulet, estuary, flood plain, tributary, confluence, channel
Y5	Four and Six Figure Grid Reference	Biomes and Environments Regions	OS Maps and Fieldwork
Big Idea	Geographical Skills and Fieldwork	Human and Physical Geography	Geographical Skills and Fieldwork
Learning Questions	- Why do we need latitude and longitude? - What are 4 and 6 figure grid references and how do we use them? - How can I precisely describe locations, landmarks and places as a geographer?	- Where would you find some of the major countries of the world? Remember continents, lines of latitude, longitude, and the Equator - What is a biome? (environmental region) - How do biomes change across the world? - What are the human characteristics that define Europe, North and South America? - What are physical characteristics that define Europe, North and South America?	- Remember: what are OS maps and how do we use them? - What are four and six figure grid references? - What are contour lines? - What does the land look in my local area? - What is the land like in a contrasting locality?
Vocabulary	Parallel, horizontal, reference, degrees, co-ordinates, intersect, latitude, longitude, Meridian, hemisphere, northings, eastings.	Arid, fertile, densely, exceptional, craggy, scenery, continent, latitude, longitude, equator, hemisphere, biome	Contrast, intersect, slope, solar farm, undulating, turbine, co-ordinates, contour lines, eastings, northings, plateau, terrain.
Y6	Settlements and Relationships	Earthquakes. Mountains and Volcanoes	Comparison Study UK, Europe North or South America
Big Ideas	Human and Physical Geography	Human and Physical Knowledge Locational Knowledge	Locational Knowledge
Learning Questions	What are settlements and where are they found?	What makes up the layers of planet Earth?	Where is the Lake District and what is it like?

	• Do settlements have a pattern? • Do people, their movement and economic activity have patterns?	• What are tectonic plates and where do you find them? • How do tectonic plates move and what happens? • What causes an earthquake and what's the effect? • How are mountains formed? • How do volcanoes work?	• How was the Lake District formed? • Poland: where can you find the Tatra mountains? • What are the Tatra mountains like? • The Caribbean and Jamaica: what do we know? What's the terrain like? • What is similar and what is different between the Lake District, Tatra mountains and the Caribbean?
Vocabulary	Location, resource, distribute, employ, distribution, consumption, production, trade, economy, navigable, lowland, migrant, refugee.	Viscous, churning, buckle, disaster, devastation, magnitude, epicentre, fissure, dormant, magma, molten, mantle.	Equivalent, contrast, erosion, inhospitable, moderately, prosper, orogeny, glaciation, temperate, tectonic, summit, altitude.