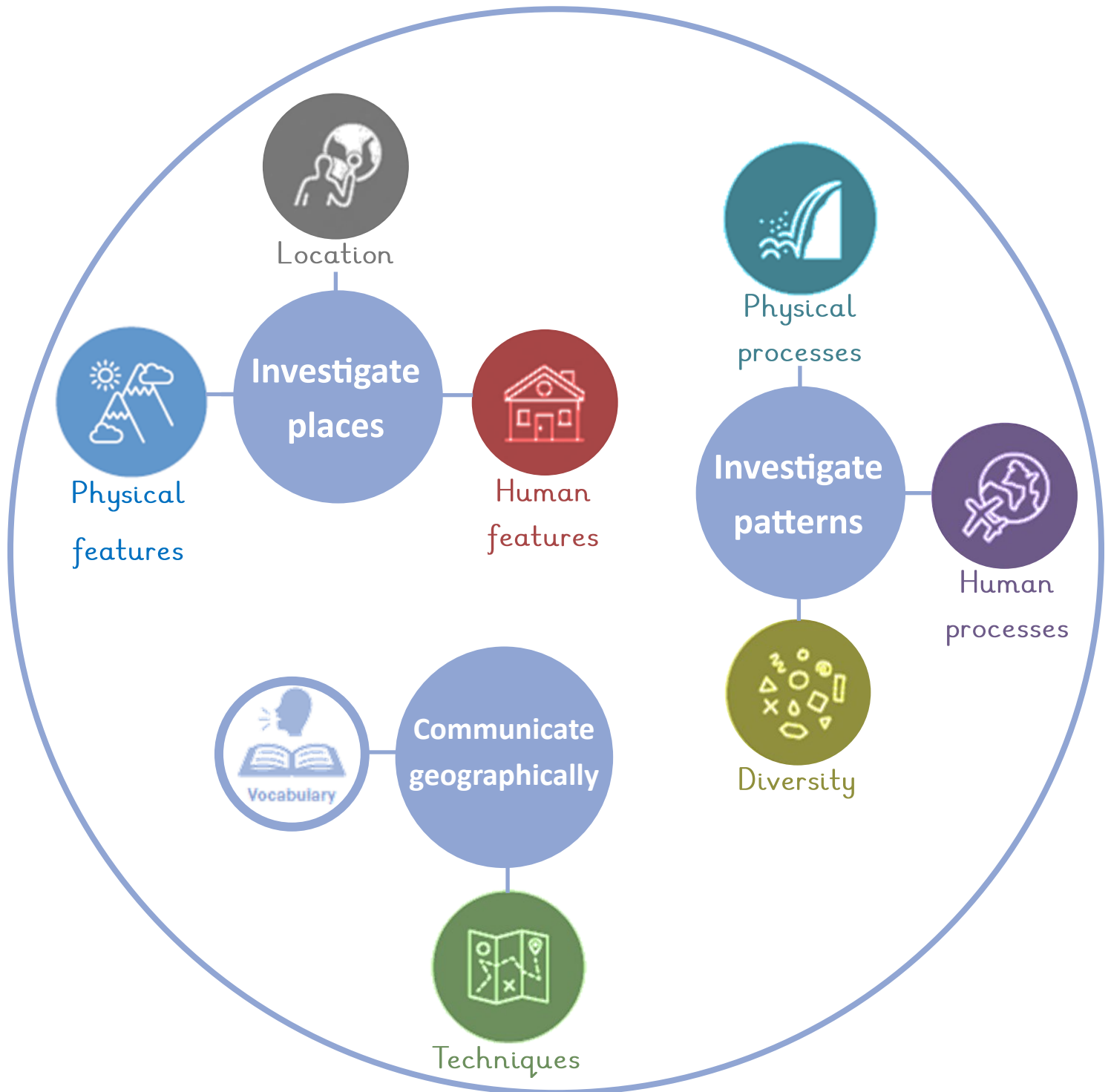




Berkswich CE

Geography Curriculum



In every unit in Geography, we investigate places, patterns and communicate geographically.

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We will investigate places, patterns and communicate geographically throughout our Geography units and lessons. The areas of learning below will be visited again and again to help us to grow our knowledge and understanding of geography.

Location



Understanding geographical location is an essential part of geography.

Continents, oceans, regions, countries, capital cities, global position, compass directions, distances.

Physical features



Physical features are the naturally occurring landforms of environments.

Hills, mountains, valleys, bodies of water, natural resources.

Human features



Human features are the things made or altered by people.

Urban, suburban and rural settlements, leisure and manufacturing facilities, transport hubs and infrastructure, retail outlets, farming and agriculture, reservoirs and dams, power stations.

Diversity



Geographical diversity involves looking at how physical, human and cultural elements are differentiated from each other.

Physical characteristics: climate, vegetation, fauna, water bodies, landscape.

Human characteristics: population density, ethnicity, poverty levels.

Physical processes



The world is shaped by physical processes which give rise to the physical features we see in spaces and environments. These processes take a long time and they are ongoing.

Erosion and deposition in rivers and coasts, the water cycle, ocean circulation, climate change, earthquakes and volcanoes.

Human processes



Human processes influence and are influenced by the physical features of environments which offer possibilities and constraints to human activity.

Transport, trade, migration, settlements, industry, travel, leisure and tourism, pollution.

Techniques



Geographical techniques are a way of finding out geographical information and communicating it.

- fieldwork: observation, measuring and recording using mapping
- secondary geographical sources: atlases and other research materials
- map reading (symbols, grid references and keys)