

West Ashton CE Primary - Geographical Concepts Progression 2023-2025

| | EYFS | KS1 | Lower KS2 | Upper KS2 |
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| <p>'Concepts are important in geography as they draw out the links between processes and ideas. To develop their understanding of each of these concepts, pupils need to learn the range of relevant knowledge and skills. It is from this knowledge and development of these skills that pupils gain a more abstract appreciation of the subject. Therefore, it is critical that the content of the curriculum is broken down into component parts (or chunks) that pupils can first comprehend in their own right, before combining different components to gain a fuller conceptual appreciation.'</p> | | | | |
| Place <i>(signifies more than a geographical location, it encompasses distinctive features, landscape, community and diversity)</i> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Places have names to help people describe where they are. Places can be different sizes and types. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A place is more than just a location, it is about how it looks, what is there and how it makes you feel. A place has different features that make it unique. Landscape and surrounding environment are important parts of a place. No two places are exactly alike. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A 'place' encompasses distinctive features, landscape, community, and diversity. A 'place' is shaped by various factors including culture and shared experiences. As individuals, they are part of the process of shaping the place where they live. People's shared experiences of a place can help people to connect as a community. Places are interconnected, influencing and being influenced by other places. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Places can change over time due to various factors such as human activity and natural processes, and these can have changes on the community and environment. Factors such as socio-economic influences, historical context, and environmental impact can influence a place. The significance of different places may vary from person to person. |
| Space <i>(acts as a foundation for ideas like location, distribution, pattern, interaction, and distance)</i> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Things can be distributed or spread out across a space in different ways. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Patterns can be seen in the way features are distributed within a space. How far apart features are in a space can be compared and contrasted. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The concept of space can be observed in various physical and human geographical features like landforms and urban areas. 'Space' is linked to ideas like location, distribution, pattern, interaction and distance. Elements, such as information, goods and people, within a space relate to and influence each other. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 'Space' involves examining features and the relationships between them. Pattern, within the concept of 'space', refers to how distributions of things repeat or vary. That distributions of human features can occur in a pattern and that this is intentional and influenced by physical, historical and socio-economic factors. |
| Scale <i>(refers to the size or level of geography, from local to national, international and global)</i> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Some places are bigger than others. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Some features of an environment are bigger or smaller than others. People can be described as living in a number of different places, all of different scales (e.g their house, their street, their town, their country, their continent). Maps are small - scale representations of a place. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Scale can refer to local, national, international and global. Local issues, such as litter in their school, can be connected to larger regional, national, or global issues, such as waste management and pollution. Different geographical concepts and processes can be observed, interconnected and understood at these different scales | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Links can be made between geographical processes at these different scales. For example, they might explore how a local weather event is part of larger global climate patterns. Geographers examine features and the relationships between them at different scales, depending on their intended outcome. The concept of 'scale' can be applied to real-world contexts, making connections between their geographical knowledge and current events or global issues. When discussing and debating geographical issues the issue of scale is relevant to stakeholders. |
| Interdependence <i>(key idea highlighting how everything, including people, places, environments and processes are linked together in numerous ways)</i> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Aspects of our world are connected. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Features and people are connected and rely on each other. People, places, environments and processes are connected and can affect each other. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Changes or events in one location can affect another, regardless of distance. Simple cause and effect relationships exist, such as how weather in one place can affect what people do in another place. Interdependence shapes our local area, for example, farmers rely on the land to grow food that locals rely on for sustenance. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> More complex interdependencies exist, such as how the economy of one place can affect another. Interdependence shapes our world, such as how trade connects different countries. |
| Physical and Human Processes <i>(understanding the natural and societal influences that shape our world)</i> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The physical environment changes over time. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Humans can have an impact on our surroundings. Simple physical changes and human influences are happening in their local environment, such as changes in the weather and activities in their community. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Physical changes and human influences like urban growth can change the landscape of an area. Physical changes and human influences can impact the wider world around them, such as how urban growth can lead to environmental challenges like pollution and habitat loss. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Physical and human processes are interconnected on a more global scale, for example, how climate change (a physical process) is influenced by human activities like burning fossil fuels. There are ways humans, both individually and collectively can address the negative |

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| Environmental impact and sustainable development <i>(explore the relationship between humans and the Earth)</i> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Taking care of our environment is important and there are ways we can help do this. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Human activities can impact the environment in many ways and there are things we can do to care for the world around us. • Human activities can have a positive or negative impact on the environment. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Human activities can have a significant impact on ecosystems and cause environmental changes, both locally and globally. • It is important to use resources sustainably. This might involve learning about simple examples of sustainable practices, such as recycling. • The impact of human activities on ecosystems and the environment may have long-term effects. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There are more complex concepts related to sustainability, such as the impact of overconsumption on the environment and the concept of renewable resources. • There are different strategies for sustainable resource use and the role of different stakeholders (individuals, communities, governments, etc.) in promoting sustainability. |
| Cultural awareness and diversity <i>(understanding the world's rich array of physical and human characteristics)</i> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • People have different daily practices and ways of life. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There are many similarities and differences between the ways of life of people in different places. • That similarities and differences between environments can contribute to cultural diversity. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • They are part of a local, national and global community. • There are different values and attitudes shaped by our personal and local environments that affects our viewpoints on geographical issues and the way we interact with our environment. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • That the world is made up of diverse cultures and identities, each with its own unique physical and human characteristics. • Different perspectives can provide different ways of understanding and interpreting the world |