



















	Autumn 1	Autumn 2	Spring 1	Spring 2	Summer 1	Summer 2
EYFS	See separate document					
Year 1	The UK and its Weather 	Our School and its Environment 	The Poles and the Equator 		Australia and the UK 	
Year 2		Map work and Landmarks 			UK seaside and a tropical Island 	UK seaside and a tropical Island 
Year 3	Local Study Cornwall 		Polar Regions 		Volcanos and Earthquakes 	
Year 4	Italy 		Fair Trade 		Rivers and Coasts 	
Year 5	North America 		Settlements 		UK Geography 	
Year 6			Amazing Earth 	Migration 		

Geographical Concepts

Concept	Definition
Space	The concept of space is about the significance of location and spatial distribution, and ways people organise and manage the spaces that we live in. Spaces are perceived, structured, organised and managed by people, and can be designed and redesigned to achieve particular purposes.
Place	Places are parts of the Earth's surface that are identified and given meaning by people. They may be perceived, experienced understood and valued differently. They range in size from a part of a room to a major world region. They can be described by their location, shape, boundaries, features and environmental and human characteristics. Some characteristics are tangible, for example, landforms and people, while others are intangible, for example, scenic quality and culture.
Scale	The concept of scale is about the way that geographical phenomena and problems can be examined at different spatial levels. Scale refers to the size of something compared with something else. Scale is observational. Geographers use local, national, international and global scales.
Interconnection	The concept of interconnection emphasises that no object of geographical study can be viewed in isolation. People and organisations in places are interconnected with other places in a variety of ways. These interconnections have significant influences on the characteristics of places and on changes in these characteristics. Environmental and human processes, for example, the water cycle, urbanisation or human-induced environmental change, are sets of cause-and-effect interconnections that can operate between and within places.
Physical and Human Processes	This concept is about the significance of the environment in human life, and the important interrelationships between humans and the environment. Culture, population density, economy, technology, values and environmental worldviews influence the different ways in which people perceive, adapt to and use similar environments.
Environmental Impact and Sustainable Development	The concept of sustainability is about the capacity of the environment to continue to support our lives and the lives of other living creatures into the future. Sustainability encourages the formation of evaluations or judgements about current situations and their potential change into the future. It involves environmental, social, economic and political considerations.
Cultural Awareness and Diversity	Cultural geography is how the physical geography is going to impact the humans that live there. Cultural geography compares various cultures and how their lifestyles and customs are affected by their geographical locations, climate, etc., as well as how they interact with their environment.

