

RCFS Rationales for KS1 and LKS2 Geography

| Year Group | Autumn | Spring | Summer |
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| 1 | Where on Earth am I? This is an essential unit for Year 1 children as it ignites their curiosity about the world around them, fostering a sense of geographical awareness and understanding of their place in the world. It encourages them to develop spatial reasoning skills and lays the foundation for future learning about maps, continents, and diverse cultures. Weather - Learning about weather helps us understand the world's patterns and how they affect our daily lives. | What makes our local area unique? Exploring our local area helps us discover special places like parks, rivers, and landmarks that are unique to where we live, making our community different from others. Children will learn about human features in Abbots Bromley by exploring the village's houses, shops, and schools, fostering an understanding of how people live and work in their community. They will also discover physical features like the nearby river, park, and hills, helping them understand how the landscape shapes the environment around them. | What is the UK and where in the world is it? Understanding what the UK is introduces children to the concept of a country, fostering early geographical awareness and laying the foundation for learning about different cultures and societies. Knowing where the UK is located on a map or globe helps children grasp basic spatial awareness, encouraging curiosity about the world beyond their immediate surroundings. |
| 2 | How are the continents different? Learning about location and place helps children understand the world around them by exploring different continents, fostering their curiosity about diverse cultures and environments. Engaging in fieldwork activities focused on continents and the world allows our children to develop crucial skills such as map reading, observation, and data collection, laying the foundation for their understanding of global geography. | How is Cannock Chace different to the Serengeti National Park? Studying locations and places through the lens of "Hot and Cold Countries" engages Year 2 children by fostering their understanding of climate diversity, encouraging them to explore the contrasting environments of Cannock Chase in Staffordshire and the Serengeti National Park in Tanzania. This comparison not only introduces geographical concepts like temperature variation but also cultivates curiosity whilst enhancing the children's global awareness. | What makes Tanzania a diverse location? Studying Tanzania's diverse location helps our children to understand human geography by exploring its rich cultural heritage, including the lifestyles, traditions, and languages of its people. Additionally, examining Tanzania's physical geography introduces children to varied landscapes, such as lush rainforests, vast savannahs, and stunning coastlines, fostering an appreciation for the natural world's diversity. |



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| 3 | How do we locate places on a map? Learning about counties and cities in the UK helps our children to understand the concept of location by exploring familia places within their own country, fostering a sense of geographical identity and community. Introducing the Equator, Hemispheres, Tropics, and Circles expands the understanding of global geography, allowing children to grasp the Earth's physical characteristics and how they influence climates, cultures, and ecosystems around the world. |
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| 4 | How is a major capital city different to a |

a city?

Understanding the countries in Europe provides Year 4 children with geographical context, fostering awareness of diverse cultures, languages, and landscapes within the continent. Learning about the world's major capital cities enhances Year 4 children's global awareness, helping them recognize key hubs of politics, economics, and culture, thus broadening their understanding of interconnectedness and diversity on a alobal scale.

How is life different in the UK and France? Exploring the location and place of the UK and France enables children to understand diverse cultures, languages, and landscapes within Europe, fostering

their appreciation for geographical differences and similarities. Investigating the change in settlement patterns in Abbots Bromley through skills and fieldwork empowers children to recognise how human activities and environmental factors shape communities over time, nurturing their understanding of local history and geography.

How do climate zones affect the landscape, the environment and humans?

Understanding climate zones and landscape changes is essential for year 4 children to comprehend how different regions have distinct weather patterns and geographical features, fostering their grasp of global diversity. Exploring these concepts aids in appreciating the interconnectedness between climate and landscapes, nurturing environmental awareness and geographical knowledge from a young age.

What is unique about the UK?

Human: Understanding the characteristics of the UK helps children appreciate their cultural diversity and heritage, fostering a sense of belonging and respect for others within their community.

Physical: Learning about the aeographical features of the UK enables children to comprehend the impact of landscapes on human activities, such as farming, industry, and settlement patterns, enhancing their understanding of the world around them.

How does the water cycle impact on us?

Studying mountain ranges and rivers helps children understand the significance of location and place by exploring the diverse landscapes shaped by these aeographical features, fostering an appreciation for the natural environment around them. Delving into rivers and the water cycle enhances the comprehension of human and physical aeography, allowing children to grasp how human activities interact with the dynamic forces of nature and shaping ecosystems.