**Breadth map for Geography**

Geography lessons will take place every two weeks over a ten week term.

 Lower Key Stage 2 (arranged around physical and human processes)

*Background information on the physical and human processes*

*There are four main Physical processes:*

*• Physical processes that affect the lithosphere (land): tectonic movement; volcanic activity; erosion (wind and water) deposition; soil formation.*

*• Physical processes that affect the atmosphere (air): The water cycle.*

*• Physical processes that affect the hydrosphere (water) :The circulation of oceans.*

*• Physical processes that affect the biosphere (plants, animals and humans): Ecosystems; plant and animal communities. This is covered both through biology in the science curriculum and through the study of biomes in upper Key Stage 2. The biosphere is, therefore, not included in the lower Key Stage 2 geography curriculum.*

*There are many Human processes - these are the easiest understood for primary age students:*

*• Transportation - how people move from one place to another*

*• Settlements - where people settle, how this is affected by the physical features, different patterns of settlements.*

*• Trade- how communities trade with each other in natural resources and manufactured goods.*

* *The impact on humans from physical processes.*

*The processes outlined above form the basis for the following breadth maps for Cycle A and B*

**Lower Key Stage 2, cycle A**

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|  | **Term 1** | **Term 2** | **Term 3** |
| **Week 1** | **Physical processes that affect the lithosphere**: Erosion and deposition.Example 1: Rivers. (main features and processes) | **Human processes: trade.**Example 1: food - main foods in UK supermarkets and where they are sourced. | **Physical processes that affect the atmosphere: the water cycle.**Evaporation, condensation, precipitation, run-off. |
| **Week 3** | …continued | …continued | Example 1: types of precipitation |
| **Week 5** | Rivers of the UK. | Example 2: fossil fuels - oil and its trade between countries. | Example 2: types of clouds |
| **Week 7** | Example 2: Coasts. (main formations - caves, arches, stacks, loss of land) | **Human processes: settlements**.Example 1: settlements in urban areas (patterns and features) | Example 3: extreme precipitation - monsoon, hurricane (cyclone) |
| **Week 9** | Coastal erosion problems in the UK. | Example 2: settlements in rural areas (patterns and features) | **The human effects** of monsoon and hurricane (Case studies of Bangladesh and Haiti) |

**Lower Key Stage 2, cycle B**

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|  | **Term 1** | **Term 2** | **Term 3** |
| **Week 1** | **Human processes: transportation**.Example 1: movement within cities.(walking, cycling, buses, trams, cars) | **Physical processes that affect the lithosphere: earthquakes and volcanoes.**Example 1: plate tectonics introduction. | **Physical processes that affect the atmosphere: climate change.**Example 1: An introduction to the difference between weather and climate. The theory and evidence of climate change caused by human behaviour. |
| **Week 3** | Example 2: movement within a country (cars, trains, coaches, aeroplanes, canal boats plus examples from around the world - e.g. rickshaw) | Example 2: location of the majority of the world’s volcanoes. | Examples of the effects of climate change: Glaciers, sea levels and temperatures. |
| **Week 5** | …continued | **The human effects** of volcanic eruptions. | …continued |
| **Week 7** | Example 3: movement between countries. (trains for continental; aeroplanes and ships for island to island or inter-continental) | Example 2: location of the majority of the world’s earthquakes. | **Physical processes that affect the hydrosphere: ocean circulation.**Example1 - ocean currents.Example 2 - Plastic pollution. |
| **Week 9** | …continued | **The human effects** of earthquakes. | **Human attempts** to slow climate change and to reduce plastic pollution. |