

As Geographers at St Michael's, we believe that high quality Geography lessons instil an interest, fascination and desire to investigate our immediate surroundings and in environments in the wider world.

Year Group	Topic 1	Topic 2
1	What is unique about our village?	What can be found by coastlines near and far?
2	Which makes each continent different to one another?	How is a Kenyan village different to our village?
3	Which major city around the world would you choose to live in?	What impact do natural disasters have on the world?
4	What can we learn from the Arctic and Antarctic Circles?	What is the importance of rivers around the world?

Key Concepts

The geographical concepts of space, place, scale, environment, interdependence, physical and human processes, environmental impact and sustainable development and cultural awareness and diversity are integral to the development of geographical understanding. They are ideas that can be applied across the subject to identify a question or guide an investigation. They are the key ideas involved in teaching students to think geographically.

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	The concept of place is about the significance of places and what they are like. 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 or garden 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. Geographers require the ability to freely zoom in and zoom out in their scale view.

Interdependence	<p>The concept of interdependence 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. This has 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.</p>
Physical and Human Processes	<p>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.</p>
Environmental Impact and Sustainable Development	<p>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.</p>
Cultural Awareness and Diversity	<p>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.</p>