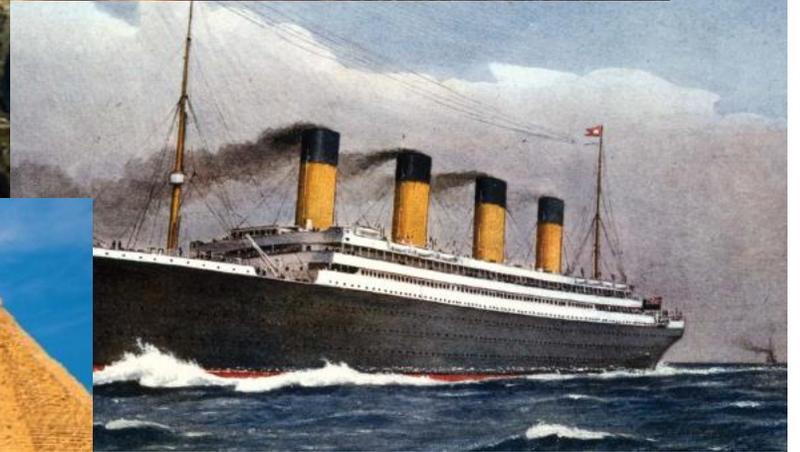


History & Geography at Atwood



Parent Session



Why the move from **Topic** to **History** and **Geography**?

- “Secondary school is great. We have started doing this new subject called Geography.”
- History and Geography are specific disciplines and we should treat them as such.
- Knowledge rich content allows children to develop their own perspectives as well as skills as historians and geographers.
- Children develop a greater understanding of how our planet has been shaped both through its geography and the events of history.
- Still opportunity to link to our Literacy and Reading curricula as well as opportunities for writing at length in History and Geography.
- The new approach also allows us to join a wider Ark community and for our teachers to receive additional training and support

What do we mean by **History**?

History is the study of the past. People know what happened in the past by looking at sources of evidence (eg books, newspapers, pictures etc) and artefacts (pottery, human or physical remains). We develop our understanding of how our world is today by understanding the past.



What do we learn about London today by studying the Great Fire of London?

History

We aim to inspire pupils' curiosity to know more about the history of the world in which they live. All Atwood children will leave school with a wide ranging and deep understanding of the past – of places, people and significant events through time. We aim to equip pupils with the ability to ask perceptive questions, think critically, weigh evidence, sift arguments and develop perceptive and judgement.

Pupils will learn about global history alongside that of the British Isles: how nations have changed, how empires have risen and fallen and the legacy they have left behind.

Key Stage One	Key Stage Two	Our Approach
Develop understanding of chronology starting with living memory and then significant events/individuals.	Two strands: 1. Britain's past 2. Civilisations around the world Links between History and Geography units to aid understanding.	Ongoing knowledge acquisition so children can develop understanding and ultimately, their own perspective. Key Themes: 1. Driving question culminating in essay to showcase understanding and personal perspective 2. Knowledge broken down into small, inter-connected chunks in recognition that working memory is weak 3. Memory workouts to assess knowledge acquisition



How do we structure our **History** curriculum?

Years One and Two

Develop our understanding of chronology starting with things in our living memory before looking at significant events and individuals.



Years Three, Four, Five and Six

Look at two strands:

- The history of our country
- Ancient Civilisations around the world

Year groups studying History this term:

Y1: Transport

Y3: The Greeks

Y4: The Romans

Y6: World War Two

What do we mean by **Geography**?

Geography is the study of places and the relationships between people and their environments. Geographers explore both the physical properties of Earth's surface and the human societies spread across it.



Large parts of the rainforest are being cleared for their timber and to allow for other crops to be grown.

Why does this matter? What can we do?

Geography

We aim to inspire in pupils a curiosity and fascination about the world and its people. Our Geography curriculum is designed to impart knowledge about diverse places, people, resources and the natural and human environments together with a deep understanding of the Earth's key physical and human processes.

Geographical knowledge, understanding and skills provide the frameworks and approaches that explain how the Earth's features at different scales are shaped, interconnected and change over time.

Key Stage One	Key Stage Two	Our Approach
Y1: Our own local environment and the United Kingdom Y2: understanding to the whole of the planet, seven continents and five oceans as well as focussing on a contrasting location (Kenya)	Locational geography, human and physical geography in: Y3: United Kingdom and Europe Y4: North and South America Y5: Asia Y6: Global	Ongoing knowledge acquisition so children can develop understanding and ultimately, their own perspective. Key Themes: <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Driving question culminating in essay to showcase understanding and personal perspective2. Knowledge broken down into small, inter-connected chunks in recognition that working memory is weak3. Memory workouts to assess knowledge acquisition



How do we structure our **Geography** curriculum?

Years One and Two

Learning about our local area before looking at the wider world (continents, oceans and a contrasting location)

Years Three, Four, Five and Six

Extending to the rest of the UK and a specific focus on other areas of the planet.

Three areas of focus:

- Locational knowledge (where things are)
- Physical geography (how our planet has developed through nature)
- Human geography (how our planet has developed through human behaviour)



Year groups studying Geography this term:

Y2: Planet Earth

Y5: Angry Asia

For both **History** and **Geography**, we will be...

Giving children a **Knowledge Organiser** so they know what they need to know by the end of the unit.

Each unit begins with a **Discovery Box** containing resources designed to capture children's attention.

Starting each session with a **Memory Workout** to check children are remembering all the knowledge.

Each unit will have a **Big Question** that children will answer with an **Essay** at the end.

Year Five Knowledge Organiser Angry Earth in Asia

Glossary	
1 Asia	Largest of Earth's seven continents
2 Climate	Weather conditions in a particular area
3 Crust	The rocky, surface layer of Planet Earth
4 Earthquake	A sudden violent shaking of the ground as a result of movements within the earth's crust or volcanic action
5 Epicentre	Point on Earth's surface vertically above the focus of an earthquake.
6 Fault	Crack in the Earth's surface where rock has divided into two parts that move against each other
7 Himalayas	Mountain range in Asia spanning multiple countries
8 Indigenous	Originating or occurring naturally in a particular place
8 Magma	Hot liquid rock found just below the surface of the earth
10 Plates	Huge slabs of solid rock that form the Earth's crust
11 Plate Tectonics	The movement of plates that can cause seismic behaviour and have shaped continental formation over millions of years.
12 Population	All the inhabitants of a particular place
13 Ring of Fire	Huge area of seismic activity spanning the Pacific's perimeter
14 Seismic Waves	A vibrating wave in the Earth produced by an earthquake or other means
15 Tsunami	A long, high sea wave caused by an earthquake or other disturbance
16 Volcano	Mountain through which lava, and gas erupt from the Earth's crust.

Ring of Fire

The Ring of Fire is a roughly 25,000-mile chain of volcanoes and seismically active sites that outline the Pacific Ocean. This area is home to 75% of the world's volcanoes and 90% of its earthquakes

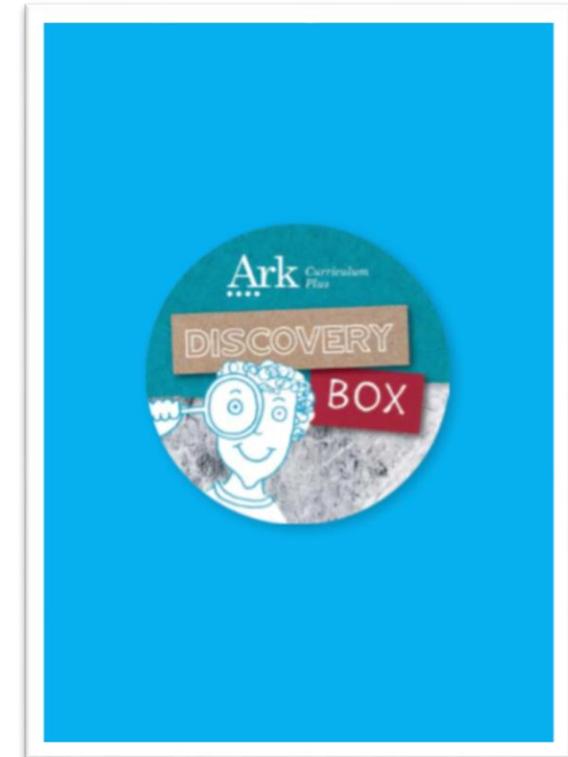


Major active volcanoes
Plate boundaries

Living Safely near the Ring of Fire

People living near or on the Ring of Fire need to take specific precautions to be able to live safely.

- Reinforce roof to protect from heavy ash
- Underground bunkers
- Reinforce house foundations to withstand the ground shaking
- Use technology to predict events
- Trained emergency services
- Early warning system



Why Knowledge Organisers and Discovery Boxes?

Knowledge Organisers

- Captures the essential knowledge for the unit being taught
- Defines the key vocabulary in a glossary
- Provides visuals which can support understanding

Discovery Boxes

- Contains the Knowledge Organiser, ideas, games and resources
- The activities are designed as a hook for learning and to engage pupils ahead of the unit starting

[These went home with Y1 and Y3 this term. Y4 follows ahead of Summer 1 with Y2 and Y5 starting in September. Y6 tbc]

Year Five Knowledge Organiser Angry Earth in Asia

Glossary

1 Asia	Largest of Earth's seven continents
2 Climate	Weather conditions in a particular area
3 Crust	The rocky, surface layer of Planet Earth
4 Earthquake	A sudden violent shaking of the ground as a result of movements within the earth's crust or volcanic action
5 Epicentre	Point on Earth's surface vertically above the focus of an earthquake.
6 Fault	Crack in the Earth's surface where rock has divided into two parts that move against each other
7 Himalayas	Mountain range in Asia spanning multiple countries
8 Indigenous	Originating or occurring naturally in a particular place
8 Magma	Hot liquid rock found just below the surface of the earth
10 Plates	Huge slabs of solid rock that form the Earth's crust
11 Plate Tectonics	The movement of plates that can cause seismic behaviour and have shaped continental formation over millions of years.
12 Population	All the inhabitants of a particular place
13 Ring of Fire	Huge area of seismic activity spanning the Pacific's perimeter
14 Seismic Waves	A vibrating wave in the Earth produced by an earthquake or other means
15 Tsunami	A long, high sea wave caused by an earthquake or other disturbance
16 Volcano	Mountain through which lava, and gas erupt from the Earth's crust.

Ring of Fire

The Ring of Fire is a roughly 25,000-mile chain of volcanoes and seismically active sites that outline the Pacific Ocean. This area is home to 75% of the world's volcanoes and 90% of its earthquakes



Living Safely near the Ring of Fire

People living near or on the Ring of Fire need to take specific precautions to be able to live safely.

- Reinforce roof to protect from heavy ash
- Underground bunkers
- Reinforce house foundations to withstand the ground shaking
- Use technology to predict events
- Trained emergency services
- Early warning system

