

# Geographical Enquiry

(Excellent geographers ask questions and know how to investigate them)

## Knowledge and Understanding

(Geographers develop a knowledge and understanding of key locations, physical and human elements and processes of different environments, and how these have and will change. New knowledge and understanding helps them ask new questions about places/locations.)

### Substantive Geographical Knowledge

(The who, what, when, how much of geography)

### Topic Specific Vocabulary

(The language and terminology of geography)

## Key Concepts/Big Ideas of Geography

(Asking questions about places/locations through a 'Geography Lens' to inform understanding)

### Space & Scale

*(Locational)*

Questions about where this place is in the world and its position compared to other locations. Viewing this at different scales (zooming in and out)

### Physical Environment

Questions about the physical features of locations (including climate and other processes). Comparisons to the physical features in other locations.

### Human

Questions about the human features of locations, the impact of humans on a location and environment and vice versa (impact of the location and physical environment on humans). Comparisons to the human features in other locations.

### Change & Sustainability

Questions about how and why changes have occurred are occurring now and will occur in the future

*(Place)*

## Investigation

(Geographers seek relevant material to help develop their knowledge and understanding of the specific questions they have asked)

### Map Skills

Geographers use a range of maps to investigate and engage with the location, physical environment and human elements of a place. They also use maps to identify change.

### Fieldwork

Geographers undertake fieldwork to investigate and engage with the location, physical environment and human elements of a place. They also use fieldwork to identify change.