

### Purpose:

The purpose of discovering contextual knowledge within geography in the National Curriculum enhances students' understanding of the world by providing a rich and detailed exploration of different geographical contexts. This knowledge is crucial for developing a well-rounded perspective on the complexities and interdependencies of the global landscape.

### Assessment:

Questioning the student's understanding. Questions may assess understanding of cultural, economic, environmental, or historical aspects of a region.

Assessments may involve in-depth case studies that require students to analyse and apply contextual knowledge to real-world scenarios. Students may be asked to examine the social, economic, and environmental factors influencing a particular geographical context.

Students may be required to deliver presentations that showcase their understanding of a particular geographical context. Presentations may include visual aids, maps, and data to support their arguments and explanations.

In the age of technology, students may be asked to create digital presentations or multimedia projects that communicate their understanding of a geographical context. This can include the use of interactive maps, videos, and other multimedia elements.

### Cross curriculum:

**Science:** The study of environmental science is inherently tied to geographical contexts. Understanding ecosystems, natural resources, and environmental challenges requires considering the geographical settings in which these processes occur.

**History:** Contextual knowledge in history involves understanding the social, cultural, and economic context of historical events. This includes exploring the geographical settings where events occurred and considering how the environment influenced historical developments.

**Mathematics:** Contextual knowledge can be integrated into mathematics through real-world applications. For example, students can analyse statistical data related to the population, economy, or geography of specific regions, making mathematical concepts more meaningful.

**English:** Literature often provides insights into the cultural and historical contexts of different regions. Reading works from diverse authors and settings helps students understand the nuances of language, customs, and societal norms in various geographical contexts.

**Art and Design:** Art and design can reflect the cultural and geographical contexts of different regions. Students can explore how artistic expressions vary across cultures, incorporating elements such as landscapes, architecture, and traditional art forms.

**PSHE:** Exploring cultural practices, economic systems, and political structures provides a holistic understanding of different regions. Understanding how geographical factors, such as climate, access to healthcare, and cultural practices, impact health outcomes in various regions.

**Technology and Computing:** Technology, especially geographic information systems (GIS) and digital mapping tools, can be used to explore and analyse contextual knowledge. Students may use technology to create maps, visualize data, and explore geographical settings in a virtual environment.

### Key Stage or stage breakdown:

**Stage 1 and 2:** Students are introduced to the immediate local environment. Focus on understanding the geographical context of the school, neighbourhood, and community. They are also introduced to basic cultural concepts related to local traditions and customs. Students also develop observational skills through simple fieldwork and activities, encouraging students to notice and describe features of their surroundings.

**Stages 3 – 6:** Students explore a broader geographical context, including the study of the local region and nearby areas. Introduce basic concepts of regional differences. They begin to incorporate historical and cultural context into geography lessons, exploring how events and traditions have shaped the local and regional geography. Students develop map-reading skills and the ability to interpret basic geographic information.

**Stages 7 – 9:** Students expand contextual knowledge to include national and international comparisons. Explore how different regions, countries, and cultures vary in terms of geography. They undertake in-depth case studies that delve into specific contexts, examining the interplay between physical and human geography. Introduce more structured fieldwork activities to allow students to directly observe and study the geographical context in different settings.