

Geography

All children – regardless of gender, starting point or background – will have the opportunity to engage with a high-quality geography education. They will be equipped with the knowledge, skills and vocabulary to understand about diverse places, people, resources and natural and human environments. Together with a deep understanding of the earth's key physical and human processes, we will provide children with explanations of how the earth's features are shaped over time. We intend to inspire a sense of enjoyment and curiosity about geography.

European Study – Refugee Migration

Spring 1

Igniting Prior Knowledge:

Year 3 (World Regional Study)
 Year 4 (English Quality Text - The Journey by Francesca Sanna)
 Year 4 (World Study - Rainforests)
 Year 5 - History (The British Empire and the Atlantic Slavery Trade)

Key Vocabulary:

migrant, economic migration, social migration, political migration, environmental migration, refugee, asylum seeker, European migration crisis, refugee camps, dot distribution map

New Knowledge:

- Migration is the movement of people from one place to another. People can move long or short distances and might move for a short period of time or might spend the rest of their lives in a new place.
- A migrant is a person that decides to move to a different country.
- People migrate for different reasons: economic migration - to find work or follow a particular career path; social migration - for a better quality of life or to be closer to family or friends; political migration - to escape political persecution or war; environmental migration - to escape natural disasters such as flooding.
- A refugee is a person who faces persecution in their home country and seeks refuge in another (political migration) – they are recognised as a refugee.
- An asylum seeker is a person who has fled their home country looking for help, but does not yet have refugee status.
- The European migrant crisis, also known as the refugee crisis, is a period characterised by high numbers of people arriving in the European Union (EU) overseas from across the Mediterranean Sea or overland through Southeast Europe.
- Due to desperation, asylum seekers may take extreme measures to leave their home countries. Many refugees are living in refugee camps, in cramped and unsanitary conditions. Many have lost family members in the conflict or from disease.
- World maps of routes followed by refugees can be used to track movement and migration.
- Dot Distribution Maps use dots (points, markers) to demonstrate the existence of a subject or a feature (e.g. the number of refugees in a country).

