



Geography

Disciplinary Concepts:

Place, Space, Scale, Interdependence, Physical and Human Processes, Environmental Impact, Sustainable Development, Cultural Awareness, Cultural Diversity



EYFS	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
Autumn						
<p>My Planet Draw information from a simple map <i>Draw a map of my house</i> <i>Draw a map of my classroom.</i></p> <p>Name and describe people who are familiar to them <i>Name and talk about their family</i></p> <p>Talk about members of their immediate family and community. <i>Talk about their family and their new school community – teachers etc.</i></p>	<p>I'm Here Spatial Awareness Knowledge - To know that an aerial view means to look at something from above. - To understand that maps tell us the location of different places. - To describe location compass points can be used to show direction - To understand what makes a good map.</p> <p>Skills - Use simple compass directions (north, south, east and west) and locational and directional language [for example, near and far, left and right], to describe the location of features and routes on a map - Use aerial photographs and plan perspectives to recognise landmarks and basic human and physical features; devise a simple map; and use and construct basic symbols in a key - use simple fieldwork and observational skills to study the geography of their school and its grounds and the key human and physical</p>	<p>Children should be seen and not heard Spatial Awareness Knowledge - Maps show us information about different places. 'Site' means where something, like a building, is located. (Insert relevant detail) are located on the site of my school. - Maps may include labels and symbols that give us more information. - To know about physical and human features of the local area. - We can use a map to plan a route. - Routes need a starting point and a destination. Compass directions help us know which direction to travel in.</p> <p>Skills • Use simple compass directions (North, South, East and West) and locational and directional language [for example, near and far; left and right], to describe the location of features and routes on a map • Use aerial photographs and plan perspectives to recognise landmarks and basic human and</p>	<p>Stones, Bones and Survival Spatial Awareness Knowledge -Settlements are where people live. - A village is a settlement where a small number of people live. -A city is a settlement where a large number of people live. Hamlets are tiny settlements; they can be just two or more houses. -Villages are slightly bigger than a hamlet and usually have shops and some other local services -Towns are bigger than villages and often have a church, shop and pub. -Cities sometimes have a cathedral and a university. - Villages and hamlets are located in rural areas. -Towns and cities are located in urban areas. -Suburban areas are usually located outside cities - Population density tells us how many people live in a given area, usually a square kilometre. -Urban areas are densely populated. - Rural areas are sparsely populated. - In the past, settlements were found near water, for</p>	<p>Settle and Stamp Spatial Awareness Knowledge A map shows information about an area of land. (Securing prior knowledge) - A map can have symbols that tell us more about an area of land. - The eight points of a compass are: north, north east, east, south east, south, south west, west and north west - Maps were made long ago to help the army fight invasions. - Symbols on maps can show natural features of an area of land such as woodland. - Symbols can show us human features of an area of land, such as a railway station. •Grid references tell us where to find a place on a map. The grid references are usually labelled as either numbers or letters. •The horizontal lines are referred to as 'eastings' because the numbers/ letters increase as you move east, whereas, the vertical lines are called 'northings' as their</p>	<p>Tomb Raiders Spatial Awareness Knowledge - Latitude lines run parallel to the equator and tell us how far north or south a location is. - Longitude lines parallel to the Prime Meridian line and tell us how far east or west a location is. -The Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn are areas where the sun can be directly overhead. -Scale tells us the distance between places on a map. - Some maps show an area in large-scale with lots of detail. -Some maps show an area in small-scale with very little detail. Grid references have information that help us to find locations. The horizontal lines are called 'eastings'. The vertical lines are called 'northings'. I know that the CHANGE runs through Leicester. I know that ... I know that ... There are many more roads in _____ today than there were in the past. There are many more buildings in _____ today than there were in the</p>	<p>The Great Wars Spatial Awareness Knowledge I can draw lines of latitude run parallel to the equator. I can draw lines of longitude run parallel to the Prime Meridian. I can draw lines of longitude and latitude and show where they intersect are co-ordinates I can recognise where the boundary of the Arctic and Antarctic circle can be found. I can recognise where the boundary of the Arctic and Antarctic Circle can be found and can explain how I know this. I can recognise where the boundary of the Arctic and Antarctic circle can be found and can explain the features of their summer and winter days. I can recognise where the world begins to be divided into 24 time zones. I can explain why in a time zone, people observe the same time for convenience of business, trade and communications. I can explain why in different countries their clocks are adjusted for daylight saving time. I can copy the continents of the world onto an orange and turn it into a 2D map.</p>

<p>Our Planet Autumn 2</p> <p>Draw information from a simple map The park in Sileby.</p> <p>Name and describe people who are familiar to them – people in the community – doctor, Liberian, shop – Busy Bees</p> <p>Understand that some places are special to members of their community – church, library</p>	<p>features of its surrounding environment</p>	<p>physical features; devise a simple map; and use and construct basic symbols in a key</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use simple fieldwork and observational skills to study the geography of their school and its grounds and the key human and physical features of its surrounding environment. 	<p>example, next to a river. In the past, settlements needed to be able to defend themselves from enemies. -- -</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Now settlements need good transport links and many services such as schools, shops and restaurants. - <p>Skills</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Compare and contrast areas - To examine population density - Use maps of the local area - Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied - Use the 8 points of a compass, 4- and 6-figure grid references, symbols and key (including the use of Ordnance Survey maps) to build their knowledge of the United Kingdom and the wider world 	<p>numbers increase as you move north.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Physical geography refers to natural features of the earth. •We can compare the physical features of different places by looking at maps and photographs. •We can identify the main differences between two landscapes. Human geography refers to features of the environment made by people 	<p>past. Many more people live in _____ than they did in the past.</p> <p>Skills</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Locate counties and cities of the United Kingdom, geographical regions and their identifying human and physical characteristics, key topographical features (including hills, mountains, coasts and rivers), and land-use patterns; and understand how some of these aspects have changed over time • identify the position and significance of latitude, longitude, Equator, Northern Hemisphere, Southern Hemisphere, the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn, Arctic and Antarctic Circle, the Prime/Greenwich Meridian and time zones (including day and night) • Use the eight points of a compass, four and six-figure grid references, symbols and key (including the use of Ordnance Survey maps) to build their knowledge of the United Kingdom and the wider world 	<p>I can copy the continents of the world accurately onto an orange and turn it into a 2D map.</p> <p>I can copy the continents of the world accurately onto an orange and explain the difficulty of turning it into a 2D map.</p> <p>I can recognise the difference between people, places and environments around the world using maps.</p> <p>I can recognise the difference between people, places, environments and wealth around the world using maps.</p> <p>can recognise the difference between people, places, environments, wealth and food consumption around the world using maps.</p> <p>Skills</p> <p>identify the position and significance of latitude, longitude, Equator, Northern Hemisphere, Southern Hemisphere, the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn, Arctic and Antarctic Circle, the Prime/Greenwich Meridian and time zones (including day and night)</p>
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Spring

Disciplinary Concepts:

Place, Space, Scale, Interdependence, Physical and Human Processes, Environmental Impact, Sustainable Development, Cultural Awareness, Cultural Diversity

EYFS	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
<p>Frozen Planet</p> <p>Recognise some environments that are different to the one in which they live</p> <p>Recognise some similarities and differences between life in this country and life in other countries.</p> <p>To know about cold places – north pole, south pole</p> <p>Animals that live there – penguins, polar bears</p> <p>Igloos</p> <p>Looking at the globe – world maps</p>	<p>Castles and Kingdom</p> <p>United Kingdom</p> <p>-The word 'union' means joined together. The United Kingdom is a union of four countries.</p> <p>-The four countries in the United Kingdom are : England, Northern Ireland, Scotland</p> <p>-Scotland is a country in the United Kingdom.</p> <p>- Scotland is located to the north of England.</p> <p>The Scottish flag is called the St Andrew's flag and is blue with a white cross</p> <p>-Wales is one of the countries in the United Kingdom.</p> <p>-There is a red dragon on the Welsh flag.</p> <p>-Cardiff is the capital of Wales.</p> <p>Northern Ireland is one of the countries in the United Kingdom.</p> <p>-The capital city of Northern Ireland is Belfast. The Republic of Ireland is not part of the United Kingdom.</p> <p>England is a country in the United Kingdom.</p> <p>-The cross of St George is a white flag with a red cross in a + shape.</p> <p>-The capital city of England is London.</p> <p>Skills</p> <p>- Use world maps, atlases and globes to</p>	<p>Britain is Great British Isles</p> <p>-An island is a body of land entirely surrounded by water.</p> <p>-When we look at a map, the British Isles are made up of lots of islands, the main ones are Britain and Ireland.</p> <p>-There are 6,000 other small islands in the British Isles</p> <p>Scotland is a country in the British Isles. Scotland is located to the north of England.</p> <p>-The mainland of Scotland is part of the island of Britain.</p> <p>Wales is one of the countries in the British Isles.</p> <p>-Wales is part of the island of Britain.</p> <p>-In the past, many ships were wrecked off the western coast of Wales.</p> <p>Ireland is one of the islands in the British Isles.</p> <p>- There are two countries located on the island of Ireland, Northern Ireland and the Republic of Ireland.</p> <p>The Giant's Causeway has interesting shaped rocks.</p> <p>Skills</p> <p>- locate and identify characteristics of the 4 countries and capital cities of the United Kingdom and its surrounding seas</p> <p>- use basic geographical vocabulary</p> <p>- understand geographical similarities and differences through studying the human</p>	<p>Riotous Romans Mediterranean Europe</p> <p>- Mediterranean Europe is the southern part of Europe.</p> <p>- The Mediterranean Sea is almost completely surrounded by land. 'Mediterranean' comes from the Latin words meaning the middle of the land.</p> <p>We can find out information about climate from graphs that show temperature and rainfall.</p> <p>The latitude of Mediterranean Europe is one reason why the climate is warm and dry.</p> <p>- Gulf Stream keeps the temperature of Mediterranean Europe warm in the summer and mild in the winter.</p> <p>Plants have to be tough to survive the hot, dry summers in Mediterranean Europe.</p> <p>- Olive trees grow very well in hot, dry places.</p> <p>The Mediterranean climate is good for growing oranges, lemons, limes, grapes and olives.</p> <p>There are many mountain ranges in Mediterranean Europe including the Alps, the Apennines and the Sierra Nevada mountains.</p> <p>-Venice is a city built in the middle of a lagoon. There are active volcanoes in Italy.</p> <p>- Mediterranean Europe has several large settlements including Lisbon, Madrid, Rome, Venice and Athens.</p> <p>Athens is the capital city of</p>	<p>Victorious Vikings Eastern Europe</p> <p>- Eastern Europe covers a wide area, with many countries, peoples, cities and rivers.</p> <p>- Some Eastern European countries are grouped into Balkan or Baltic Countries.</p> <p>Eastern European countries have different languages.</p> <p>- Eastern Europe has a continental climate. Balkan countries are closer to the equator so are slightly warmer.</p> <p>- Baltic countries are further north and so are colder.</p> <p>After Captain James Cook sailed to Australia, the British claimed land and set up prison colonies.</p> <p>There are some very long rivers in Eastern Europe, including the Danube and the Volga</p> <p>The Caucasus Mountains form a boundary between Europe and Asia and contain Mount Elbrus, Europe's tallest mountain.</p> <p>The Ural Mountains form a boundary between Europe and Asia.</p> <p>Russia is much, much larger than the UK. Russia is a transcontinental country. The UK is in Europe. The highest mountain in Russia is Mt Elbrus (18,481ft</p>	<p>The Time of Illumination Around the World</p> <p>-Africa is a large continent with many different environments.</p> <p>- Africa is rich in natural resources such as fossil fuels, metals and precious stones.</p> <p>Scientists believe Africa is the oldest inhabited continent.</p> <p>To know about some African cultures.</p> <p>-India and China are both located in Asia. The Ganges River is in India. The Huang He and Yangtze Rivers are in China.</p> <p>-New Delhi is the capital of India and Beijing is the Capital of China.</p> <p>To know that India's physical geography includes mountains, desert and jungle.</p> <p>To know India has a range of different climates.</p> <p>To know India has a large population of 1.3 billion.</p> <p>China is the biggest country in the world with a very large population. 20% of China is desert, including the Taklamakan and Gobi Desert.</p> <p>The Chang Jiang (Yangtze) river is the longest river in Asia.</p> <p>To know about some Chinese cultures.</p> <p>To know about some Indian cultures</p> <p>Skills</p> <p>Locate the world's countries, using maps to focus on Europe (including the location of Russia) and North and South America, concentrating on their environmental regions, key</p>	<p>Time Travel Local Study Knowledge</p> <p>- Ordnance survey maps show where roads and buildings are located.</p> <p>-Local issues are things that people in a certain area are concerned about.</p> <p>- Local councillors are elected to the council to represent the views of local residents</p> <p>-A sketch map is a simple map, hand drawn, from memory.</p> <p>- A sketch map shows the location of places.</p> <p>- When we draw a sketch map we need to think about the relationship between places.</p> <p>- Within a local area, there can be many different issues that concern residents. –</p> <p>-Some local issues where we live include: (insert)</p> <p>- Geographers collect data to help understand local issues.</p> <p>- In geography, collecting and recording data can give us more information.</p> <p>-When collecting data, we need to be accurate. - We need to analyse data to find out what information it shows</p> <p>- We can use data to create a graph. A graph is a mathematical drawing.</p> <p>-Graphs are an easier way to see what information data shows.</p> <p>Skills</p>

Underwater Planet Spring 2

Recognise some environments that are different to the one in which they live.

To know about coastal places-
To know what you would find at the seaside – sea, beach, cliff, sea creatures

Looking at the globe – world maps – sea and sea creatures

identify the United Kingdom and its countries
- locate and identify characteristics of the four countries and capital cities of the United Kingdom and its surrounding seas

-Annotate a simple map of the UK with some of its key features.

Greece. Venice is a city located in a lagoon.

Skills Locate the world's countries, using maps to focus on Europe
• use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied

Skills

- Locate the world's countries, using maps to focus on Europe
- Locate the world's countries, using maps to focus on Europe (including the location of Russia)

physical and human characteristics, countries, and major cities
 Describe and understand key aspects of:
 physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes, and the water cycle

Use fieldwork to observe, measure, record and present the human and physical features in the local area using a range of methods including sketch maps, plans, graphs and digital technologies.

Summer

Disciplinary Concepts:

Place, Space, Scale, Interdependence, Physical and Human Processes, Environmental Impact, Sustainable Development, Cultural Awareness, Cultural Diversity

EYFS	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
<p>Hot Planet Recognise some environments that are different to the one in which they live. Recognise some similarities and differences between life in this country and life <i>To know about life in other countries – Africa, /Australia Loo at the buildings, school life, animals</i> Recognise that people have different beliefs and celebrate special times in different ways. <i>Cultures in Africa African music, art</i> Explain some similarities and differences between life in this country and life in other countries, drawing on knowledge from stories, non-fiction texts and – when appropriate – maps. <i>Life in Africa – see above</i></p> <p>Fantasy Planet Describe their immediate</p>	<p>Time Travellers The Seven Continents -Continents are large areas of land. -We have seven continents on Earth. - We have five oceans on earth. -We live in the continent of Europe. -Europe is one of the smaller of the world's seven continents. -In southern Europe, the climate can be warm and sunny, but in northern Europe the climate is cooler. Antarctica is a very cold continent. -The South Pole is located in Antarctica. -Scientists travel to Antarctica to find out more about it. - Africa is one of the world's seven continents. -The equator runs through Africa. -Deserts, grassland and jungle can all be found in Africa. -Asia is the largest of the world's seven continents. -The Himalayan Mountains are located in Asia. -The Great Wall of China is located in Asia.</p>	<p>Expedition Arctic Circle Northern Europe Scandinavia -Countries in northern Europe include: Denmark, Finland, Norway, Sweden and Iceland. -Denmark, Finland, Sweden and Norway are known as 'Scandinavia'. - Northern Europe is cooler than the UK because it is closer to the North Pole. - The countries of Northern Europe have large capital cities. Northern Europe has mountains, valleys and lakes. -Most people in Northern Europe live further south where it is usually warmer. -Much of northern Europe is closer to the North Pole than the UK. - It is very cold in the winter in northern Europe. -Animals, plants and people have adapted to the cold weather. -Mammals such as bears, moose, beavers and lynx live in northern Europe. -Some animals have adapted to live in the cold climate. -Some animals migrate, which means they travel and live in other places at different times of the year. -Roald Amundsen was an explorer from Norway.</p>	<p>The Kingmaker Counties -Birmingham is a large city in the Midlands with millions of people living there. -In the past, the Midlands had several coal and iron mines. - The Midlands is an area with many businesses in towns and cities, and also beautiful countryside. To name human and physical features of Birmingham -Leicester is a city in the Midlands In the past it had lots of factories. -Leicestershire has beautiful places to visit. To name human and physical features of Leicester -Yorkshire is a large area to the North of England. -The Yorkshire Dales are a National Park. -The Yorkshire Dales have high hills, steep valleys and fast flowing rivers. To name human and physical features of Yorkshire</p> <p>Skills To name and locate counties and cities of the United Kingdom, geographical regions and their identifying human and physical characteristics, key topographical features (including hills, mountains, coasts and rivers), and land-use patterns; and understand how some of these aspects have changed over time</p>	<p>Industrial Revolution Rivers -Throughout time people have lived by rivers and used them for food and transport. -Every river begins as a stream and starts at a 'source', and ends with an estuary. -When streams merge together they form a river. The River Thames is the longest river in England. Many rivers in England flow through more than one county, but many rivers in Europe will flow through more than one country. -The River Volga is the longest river in Europe and the Danube is the second longest, flowing through ten countries. -There are two main rivers flowing through Africa- the Nile and the Niger. -Both rivers flow through more than one country. -- Both rivers are important for trade and travel -There are five important rivers in Asia, The Yellow, the Yangtze, the Ob, the Ganges and the Indus. - The Yellow and the Yangtze flow through China. - Ancient Indian civilisation began along the river Indus.</p>	<p>Earth in Crises Mountains, Volcanos and Earthquakes - A mountain is a large landform that rises above surrounding land. - Mountains are often found in groups called mountain ranges. -There are many mountains around the world including the Andes, Mount Everest and the Rocky Mountains. -The Alps are a mountain range in Europe. -Mont Blanc is the highest mountain in the Alps. -Otzi was a 5000-year-old man found in the Alps. - To know what an earthquake is - To identify the Earth's plates and plate boundaries - To know why earth quakes happen. To know the key features of a volcano – lava, magna chamber, ash, conduit To locate a range of famous volcanoes - : Mauna Loa, Mount Etna, Mount St Helens, Mount Vesuvius and Popocatepetl</p> <p>Skills Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied. Use and apply appropriate vocabulary when describing the location and distinctive features of volcanoes and earthquakes.</p> <p>Globalisation is a process of interaction among people around the world.</p>	<p>The Americas North America is a continent; many countries are located within it. - Some of the larger countries in North America include Canada, the USA and Mexico. - Some of the smaller countries in North America include Jamaica, Barbados, and Haiti. (or other examples) -Due to its size, -North America has several different biomes located within it. A -Arctic Tundra has a layer of frozen soil that prevents trees from growing. Near the equator, tropical forest is hot and wet, trees grow tall and close together. -Anchorage is a city in Alaska. Anchorage has much colder temperatures than London due to its northern location. - - Anchorage is located on coastal lowland, but outside the city the land rises forming mountains South America is located in the Western Hemisphere. - It is also almost entirely in the Southern Hemisphere, but some parts cross into the Northern Hemisphere. - Scientists believe South America and Africa were once joined millions of years ago. Some of the countries in South America include Brazil, Chile and Argentina. Skills locate the world's countries, using maps to focus on Europe</p>

<p>environment using knowledge from observation, discussion, stories, non-fiction texts, and maps; - Know some similarities and differences between different religious and cultural communities in this country, drawing on their experiences and what has been read in class; - Explain some similarities and differences between life in this country and life in other countries, drawing on knowledge from stories, non-fiction texts and – when appropriate – maps. Life in other countries – France, Spain – food/language</p>	<p>Skills Identify the location of hot and cold areas of the world in relation to the Equator and the North and South Poles • Use world maps, globes and atlases to identify countries, continents and oceans</p>	<p>-He learned about surviving in a cold climate from the Inuit. -He led the first successful expedition to the South Pole. Skills Use world maps, globes and atlases to identify countries, continents and oceans Use globes, maps to answer questions</p>		<p>-The Amazon River is located in South America and is being debated as either the longest or second longest river in the world. -The Mississippi River is located in North America and is estimated to be 2,340 miles long. – The Murray River is located in Australia. Skills use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied • describe and understand key aspects of: physical geography,</p>	<p>-Globalisation has seen companies working in many countries around the world. -Global trade has seen companies move production to the locations where products can be produced cheaply -Businesses want to make profit, so many choose to work in countries where costs are cheaper. -Workers in developing countries can become exploited; paid very little with no protection. -Technology has made our world more Political globalisation refers to nations cooperating and joining together to trade and to solve problems. -The United Nations is a global organisation working for international peace and security. Britain has recently left the European Union. -Globalisation has enabled a spread of ideas, information and culture around the world. -Technology (including the internet and social media) has played an important role in the globalisation of culture. -Globalisation tends to allow the spread of a dominant culture - Advantages of globalisation in some cases can include global sharing of information, exchange of ideas, economic development. - Disadvantages of globalisation in some cases can include; job losses, low wages, unsafe working practices, environmental damage. - Anti-globalists are looking for a way to change globalisation to ensure it is fairer for all.</p>	<p>(including the location of Russia) and North and South America, concentrating on their environmental regions, key physical and human characteristics, countries, and major cities • describe and understand key aspects of: • physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes and, and the water cycle • human geography, including: types of settlement and land use, economic activity including trade links, and the distribution of natural resources including energy, food, minerals and water</p>
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