

<p>Year A</p>	<p>Autumn</p> <p>World War One and Two</p> <p>Breadth of study</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Locate the world’s countries, with a focus on Europe and countries of particular interest to pupils. • Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied. • Use a wide range of geographical sources in order to investigate places and patterns. <p>Y6 Orienteering: map and fieldwork skills (3 sessions) – forest schools</p> <p>Investigate places</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Collect and analyse statistics and other information in order to draw clear conclusions about locations. • Identify and describe how the physical features affect the human activity within a location. • Use different types of fieldwork sampling (random and systematic) to observe, measure and record the human and physical 	<p>Spring</p> <p>Rivers/Are we damaging the world around us?</p> <p>Breadth of study</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Locate the world’s countries, with focus on North and South America and countries of particular interest to pupils. • Describe and understand key aspects of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, rivers, mountains, and the water cycle. • Identify key geographical features of the counties of the United Kingdom, and show an understanding of how some of these aspect have changed over time. • human geography, including: settlements, land use, economic activity including trade links and the distribution of natural resources including energy, food, minerals and water supplies. • Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied. • Understand geographical similarities and differences through he study of the human 	<p>Summer</p> <p>Ancient Greece</p> <p>Breadth of study</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Locate the world’s countries, with a focus on Europe and countries of particular interest to pupils • Locate the world’s countries, with focus on North and South America and countries of particular interest to pupils. • Understand geographical similarities and differences through the study of human and physical geography of a region or area in a European country. • Describe and understand key aspects of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • physical geography, including: climate zones, rivers, mountains, • human geography, including: settlements, land use, economic activity including trade links • Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied. • Use the eight points of a compass, four-figure grid references, symbols and a key (that uses standard Ordnance Survey symbols)
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	<p>features in the local area. Record the results in a range of ways.</p> <p>Communicate geographically</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • use a range of geographical resources to give detailed descriptions and opinions of the characteristic features of a location • Describe and understand key aspects of: • human geography, including: settlements, land use • Use the eight points of a compass, four-figure grid references, symbols and a key (that uses standard Ordnance Survey symbols) to communicate knowledge of the United Kingdom and the world. 	<p>and physical geography of a region or area within North or South America.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use the eight points of a compass, four-figure grid references, symbols and a key (that uses standard Ordnance Survey symbols) to communicate knowledge of the United Kingdom and the world. • Use a wide range of geographical sources in order to investigate places and patterns. • Use fieldwork to observe, measure and record the human and physical features in the local area using a range of methods, including sketch maps, plans and graphs and digital technologies. <p>Y4 Revisit and elaborate on Rivers (3 sessions)</p> <p>Investigate places</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ask and answer geographical questions about the physical and characteristics of a location. • Use a range of resources to identify the key physical and human features of a location. • Name and locate geographical regions and their identifying human and physical characteristic -rivers, <p>Communicate geographically</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Describe and understand key aspects of: 	<p>to communicate knowledge of the United Kingdom and the world.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use a wide range of geographical sources in order to investigate places and patterns. • Use fieldwork to observe, measure and record the human and physical features in the local area using a range of methods, including sketch maps, plans and graphs and digital technologies. <p>Y5 Study KS2 Map skills – Four and Six Figure Grid References (2 sessions)</p> <p>Investigate places</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use a range of geographical resources to give detailed descriptions and opinions of the characteristic features of a location. • Use different types of fieldwork sampling (random and systematic) to observe, measure and record the human and physical features in the local area. Record the results in a range of ways. <p>Investigate patterns</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify and describe the geographical significance of latitude and longitude <p>Communicate geographically</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use the eight points of a compass, four-figure grid references, symbols and a key (that uses standard Ordnance Survey symbols) to communicate knowledge of the United Kingdom and the world.
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- **physical geography**, including: rivers

Y6 Study human geography – economic, settlement and trade links (3 sessions)

Investigate places

- Collect and analyse statistics and other information in order to draw clear conclusions about locations.
- Identify and describe how the physical features affect the human activity within a location.
- Use a range of geographical resources to give detailed descriptions and opinions of the characteristic features of a location.
- Use different types of fieldwork sampling (random and systematic) to observe, measure and record the human and physical features in the local area. Record the results in a range of ways.
- Name and locate some of the countries and cities of the world and their identifying human and physical characteristics, including hills, mountains, rivers, key topographical features and land-use patterns; and understand how some of these aspects have changed over time.

Investigate patterns

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| | | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Understand some of the reasons for geographical similarities and differences between countries.• Describe how locations around the world are changing and explain some of the reasons for change.• Describe geographical diversity across the world.• Describe how countries and geographical regions are interconnected and interdependent. <p>Communicate geographically</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Describe and understand key aspects of:<ul style="list-style-type: none">• physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes and the water cycle.• human geography, including: settlements, land use, economic activity including trade links, and the distribution of natural resources including energy, food, minerals, and water supplies.• Use the eight points of a compass, four-figure grid references, symbols and a key (that uses standard Ordnance Survey symbols) to communicate knowledge of the United Kingdom and the world.• Create maps of locations identifying patterns (such as: land use, climate zones, population densities, height of land). | |
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<p>Year B</p>	<p>Autumn</p> <p>Rainforest including Mayans</p> <p>Breadth of study</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Locate the world’s countries, with focus on North and South America and countries of particular interest to pupils. • Locate the geographic zones of the world. • Understand the significance of the geographic zones of the world. • Understand geographical similarities and differences through the study of the human and physical geography of a region or area within North or South America. • Describe and understand key aspects of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, rivers • human geography, including: settlements, land use, economic activity including trade links and the distribution of natural resources including energy, food, minerals and water supplies. • Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied. • Use a wide range of geographical sources in order to investigate places and patterns. 	<p>Spring</p> <p>Victorians</p>	<p>Summer</p> <p>African Adventures</p> <p>Breadth of study</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Locate the world’s countries, with a focus on Europe and countries of particular interest to pupils. • Locate the world’s countries, with focus on North and South America and countries of particular interest to pupils. • Locate the geographic zones of the world. • Understand the significance of the geographic zones of the world. • Describe and understand key aspects of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, rivers and mountains • human geography, including: settlements, land use, economic activity including trade links and the distribution of natural resources including energy, food, minerals and water supplies. • Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied. • Use the eight points of a compass, four-figure grid references, symbols and a key (that uses standard Ordnance Survey symbols)
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- Use fieldwork to observe, measure and record the human and physical features in the local area using a range of methods, including sketch maps, plans and graphs and digital technologies.

Y6 Study and compare places: region in the UK (Lake District), Europe (Black Forest) and South America (Amazon). (6 sessions)

Investigate places

- Collect and analyse statistics and other information in order to draw clear conclusions about locations.
- Identify and describe how the physical features affect the human activity within a location.
- Use a range of geographical resources to give detailed descriptions and opinions of the characteristic features of a location.
- Use different types of fieldwork sampling (random and systematic) to observe, measure and record the human and physical features in the local area. Record the results in a range of ways.
- Analyse and give views on the effectiveness of different geographical representations of a location (such as aerial images compared with maps)
- Name and locate some of the countries and cities of the world and their identifying human and physical characteristics, including

to communicate knowledge of the United Kingdom and the world.

- Use a wide range of geographical sources in order to investigate places and patterns.

Y6 Study human geography – economic, settlement and trade links (3 sessions)

Investigate places

- Collect and analyse statistics and other information in order to draw clear conclusions about locations.
- Identify and describe how the physical features affect the human activity within a location.
- Use a range of geographical resources to give detailed descriptions and opinions of the characteristic features of a location.
- Use different types of fieldwork sampling (random and systematic) to observe, measure and record the human and physical features in the local area. Record the results in a range of ways.

Communicate geographically

- Describe and understand key aspects of:
 - **human geography**, including: settlements, land use, economic activity including trade links, and

	<p>hills, mountains, rivers, key topographical features and land-use patterns; and understand how some of these aspects have changed over time.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Name and locate the countries of North and South America and identify their main physical and human characteristics. <p>Investigate patterns</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Understand some of the reasons for geographical similarities and differences between countries. • Describe how countries and geographical regions are interconnected and interdependent. <p>Communicate geographically</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Describe and understand key aspects of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes and the water cycle. • human geography, including: settlements, land use, economic activity including trade links, and the distribution of natural resources including energy, food, minerals, and water supplies. • Create maps of locations identifying patterns (such as: land use, climate zones, population densities, height of land). 		<p>the distribution of natural resources including energy, food, minerals, and water supplies.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use the eight points of a compass, four-figure grid references, symbols and a key (that uses standard Ordnance Survey symbols) to communicate knowledge of the United Kingdom and the world. <p>Y6 Study and compare places: region in the UK, Europe and Africa (6 sessions)</p> <p>Investigate places</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Collect and analyse statistics and other information in order to draw clear conclusions about locations. • Identify and describe how the physical features affect the human activity within a location. • Use a range of geographical resources to give detailed descriptions and opinions of the characteristic features of a location. • Use different types of fieldwork sampling (random and systematic) to observe, measure and record the human and physical features in the local area. Record the results in a range of ways. • Analyse and give views on the effectiveness of different geographical representations of a location (such as aerial images compared with maps)
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Y4 Revisit and elaborate on Rivers (3 sessions focus on Amazon)

Investigate places

- Ask and answer geographical questions about the physical and characteristics of a location.
- Use a range of resources to identify the key physical and human features of a location.
- Name and locate geographical regions and their identifying human and physical characteristic -rivers,

Communicate geographically

- Describe and understand key aspects of:
- **physical geography**, including: rivers

Y5 Study location of countries of the world, including biomes (6 sessions)

Investigate places

- Collect and analyse statistics and other information in order to draw clear conclusions about locations.
- Use a range of geographical resources to give detailed descriptions and opinions of the characteristic features of a location.
- Use different types of fieldwork sampling (random and systematic) to observe, measure and record the human and physical

- Name and locate some of the countries and cities of the world and their identifying human and physical characteristics, including hills, mountains, rivers, key topographical features and land-use patterns; and understand how some of these aspects have changed over time.

- Name and locate the countries of North and South America and identify their main physical and human characteristics.

Investigate patterns

- Understand some of the reasons for geographical similarities and differences between countries.
- Describe how countries and geographical regions are interconnected and interdependent.

Communicate geographically

- Describe and understand key aspects of:
- **physical geography**, including: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes and the water cycle.
- **human geography**, including: settlements, land use, economic activity including trade links, and the distribution of natural resources including energy, food, minerals, and water supplies.
- Create maps of locations identifying patterns (such as: land use, climate zones, population densities, height of land).

features in the local area. Record the results in a range of ways.

- Analyse and give views on the effectiveness of different geographical representations of a location (such as aerial images compared with maps)
- Name and locate some of the countries and cities of the world and their identifying human and physical characteristics, including hills, mountains, rivers, key topographical features and land-use patterns; and understand how some of these aspects have changed over time.
- Name and locate the countries of North and South America and identify their main physical and human characteristics.

Investigate patterns

- Understand some of the reasons for geographical similarities and differences between countries.
- Describe geographical diversity across the world.
- Describe how countries and geographical regions are interconnected and interdependent.

Communicate geographically

- Describe and understand key aspects of:

	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes and the water cycle.• Use the eight points of a compass, four-figure grid references, symbols and a key (that uses standard Ordnance Survey symbols) to communicate knowledge of the United Kingdom and the world.		
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