



'LEARNING TO LOVE, LOVING TO LEARN'

Geography Overview

	Autumn 1	Autumn 2	Spring 1	Spring 2	Summer 1	Summer 2
EYFS	<p>People, Culture and Communities:</p> <p>I can describe people who are similar to me.</p> <p>I can show interest in the lives of other people.</p> <p>I can recognise that people have different beliefs and celebrate special times in different ways.</p> <p>I can understand the life cycle of a person (baby, toddler, child etc).</p>	<p>People, Culture and Communities:</p> <p>I can recognise and describe special times or events for family or friends.</p> <p>I can draw a simple map with support.</p> <p>I can explore different cultures and talk about how they are different.</p>	<p>People, Culture and Communities:</p> <p>I can recognise the different continents in the world.</p> <p>I can understand that some places are special to certain people in the community.</p>	<p>People, Culture and Communities:</p> <p>I can describe special events in my community.</p> <p>I can discuss a variety of different celebrations and respect that different cultures celebrate different things.</p>	<p>People, Culture and Communities:</p> <p>I can understand the past through events discussed in class.</p> <p>I can recognise similarities and differences between life in my country and other countries.</p>	<p>People, Culture and Communities:</p> <p>I can describe my immediate environment using knowledge from my learning including non-fiction texts and maps.</p> <p>I can recall similarities and differences between an array of cultures and communities.</p>
Year 1 Cycle B	<p>Four seasons</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> KS1 - identify seasonal and daily weather patterns in the United Kingdom and the location of hot and 		<p>Around the world</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> KS1 - name and locate the world's seven continents and five oceans. 			<p>Life in the City</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> KS1 - understand geographical similarities and differences through



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	<p>cold areas of the world in relation to the Equator and the North and South Poles.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• KS1 - use basic geographical vocabulary to refer to key physical features, including: beach, cliff, coast, forest, hill, mountain, sea, ocean, river, soil, valley, vegetation, season and weather.		<ul style="list-style-type: none">• KS1 - use basic geographical vocabulary to refer to key physical features, including: beach, cliff, coast, forest, hill, mountain, sea, ocean, river, soil, valley, vegetation, season and weather.• KS1 - use basic geographical vocabulary to refer to key human features, including: city, town, village, factory, farm, house, office, port, harbour and shop• KS1 - use world maps, atlases and globes to identify the United Kingdom and its countries, as well as the countries, continents and oceans studied at this key stage			<p>studying the human and physical geography of a small area of the United Kingdom, and of a small area in a contrasting non-European country.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• KS1 - use basic geographical vocabulary to refer to key physical features, including: beach, cliff, coast, forest, hill, mountain, sea, ocean, river, soil, valley, vegetation, season and weather.• KS1 - use basic geographical vocabulary to refer to key human features, including: city, town, village, factory, farm, house, office, port, harbour and shop <p>KS1 - use aerial photographs and plan perspectives to</p>
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						recognise landmarks and basic human and physical features; devise a simple map; and use and construct basic symbols in a key
Year 2 Cycle A			<p>Let's go to the Arctic</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • KS1 - understand geographical similarities and differences through studying the human and physical geography of a small area of the United Kingdom, and of a small area in a contrasting non-European country. • KS1 - identify seasonal and daily weather patterns in the United Kingdom and the location of hot and cold areas of the world in relation to the Equator and the North and South Poles. • KS1 - use basic geographical vocabulary to refer to key physical features, including: beach, cliff, coast, forest, hill, mountain, sea, ocean, river, soil, valley, 		<p>Map makers</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • KS1 - name, locate and identify characteristics of the four countries and capital cities of the United Kingdom and its surrounding seas. • KS1 - use basic geographical vocabulary to refer to key human features, including: city, town, village, factory, farm, house, office, port, harbour and shop • KS1 - 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 • KS1 - use aerial photographs and plan perspectives to recognise landmarks and basic human 	<p>Where do I live?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • KS1 - name and locate the world's seven continents and five oceans. • KS1 - name, locate and identify characteristics of the four countries and capital cities of the United Kingdom and its surrounding seas. • KS1 - use basic geographical vocabulary to refer to key physical features, including: beach, cliff, coast, forest, hill, mountain, sea, ocean, river, soil, valley, vegetation, season and weather. • KS1 - use basic geographical vocabulary to refer to key human features, including: city, town, village, factory, farm, house, office, port, harbour and shop



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			<p>vegetation, season and weather.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • KS1 - use basic geographical vocabulary to refer to key human features, including: city, town, village, factory, farm, house, office, port, harbour and shop • KS1 - use world maps, atlases and globes to identify the United Kingdom and its countries, as well as the countries, continents and oceans studied at this key stage • KS1 - 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 		<p>and physical features; devise a simple map; and use and construct basic symbols in a key</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • KS1 - 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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • KS1 - use world maps, atlases and globes to identify the United Kingdom and its countries, as well as the countries, continents and oceans studied at this key stage KS1 - 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
Year 3		<p>Countries of the World</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • KS2 - locate the world's countries, using maps to focus on Europe (including the 			<p>Where does our food come from?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • KS2 - locate the world's countries, using maps to focus on Europe 	<p>In the Desert</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • KS2 - locate the world's countries, using maps to focus on Europe (including the



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		<p>location of Russia) and North and South America, concentrating on their environmental regions, key physical and human characteristics, countries, and major cities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • KS2 - understand geographical similarities and differences through the study of human and physical geography of a region of the United Kingdom, a region in a European country, and a region within North or South America • KS2 - describe and understand key aspects of physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, rivers, mountains, 			<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</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • KS2 - 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) • KS2 - understand geographical similarities and differences through the study of human and physical geography of a region of the United Kingdom, a region in a European country, and a 	<p>location of Russia) and North and South America, concentrating on their environmental regions, key physical and human characteristics, countries, and major cities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • KS2 - describe and understand key aspects of physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes, and the water cycle • KS2 - describe and understand key aspects of human geography, including: types of settlement and land use, economic activity including trade links, and the distribution of natural
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		<p>volcanoes and earthquakes, and the water cycle</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• KS2 - use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied			<p>region within North or South America</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• KS2 - describe and understand key aspects of physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes, and the water cycle• KS2 - describe and understand key aspects of 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• KS2 - use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate	<p>resources including energy, food, minerals and water</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• KS2 - use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied
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					countries and describe features studied	
Year 4		<p>Our European Neighbours</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • KS2 - 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 physical and human characteristics, countries, and major cities • KS2 - understand geographical similarities and differences through the study of human and physical geography of a region of the United Kingdom, a region in a European country, and a region within North or South America • KS2 - describe and understand key aspects of human geography, including: types of settlement and land use, economic activity including trade links, and the distribution of natural resources 		<p>Settlements & Looking after our environment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 • describe and understand key aspects of 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 • use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping 		<p>Extreme Earth</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • KS2 - 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) • KS2 - describe and understand key aspects of physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes, and the water cycle • KS2 - use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied



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		<p>including energy, food, minerals and water</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • KS2 - use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied 		<p>to locate countries and describe features studied 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>		
Year 5		<p>The United Kingdom</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • KS2 - 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 • KS2 - describe and understand key aspects of physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes 		<p>Investigating Rivers</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • KS2 - 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 • KS2 - describe and understand key aspects of physical 		<p>South America</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • KS2 - 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 physical and human characteristics, countries, and major cities • KS2 - identify the position and significance of latitude, longitude, Equator, Northern Hemisphere,



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		<p>and vegetation belts, rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes, and the water cycle</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• KS2 - use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied		<p>geography, including: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes, and the water cycle</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• KS2 - use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied		<p>Southern Hemisphere, the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn, Arctic and Antarctic Circle, the Prime/Greenwich Meridian and time zones (including day and night)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• KS2 - describe and understand key aspects of physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes, and the water cycle <p>KS2 - describe and understand key aspects of 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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Year 6		<p>Our Local area</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• KS2 - describe and understand key aspects of physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes, and the water cycle• KS2 - describe and understand key aspects of 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• KS2 - use the eight points of a compass, four and six-figure grid references, symbols and key	<p>North America</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• KS2 - 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 physical and human characteristics, countries, and major cities• KS2 - 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>Earning a living</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• KS2 - 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• KS2 - 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
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		<p>(including the use of Ordnance Survey maps) to build their knowledge of the United Kingdom and the wider world</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• KS2 - 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 and graphs, and digital technologies• KS2 - evaluate their ideas and products against their own design criteria and consider the views of others to improve their work	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• KS2 - understand geographical similarities and differences through the study of human and physical geography of a region of the United Kingdom, a region in a European country, and a region within North or South America• KS2 - describe and understand key aspects of physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes, and the water cycle• KS2 - use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied			<p>zones (including day and night)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• KS2 - describe and understand key aspects of physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes, and the water cycle• KS2 - describe and understand key aspects of 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
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