

Year	Term: Spring/Topic	Key Skills/Knowledge	Essential Learning:
1	Our Wonderful World	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Name and describe the purpose of human features and landmarks Use basic geography vocab to identify and describe physical features, beach, cliff, coast, forest, hill mountain, sea, ocean, river, soil, valley and veg Human features have been made by people and inc houses, bridges, roads Physical features are made by nature inc –hills, mountains, beaches and oceans Use simple directional lang and positional lang to give directions and describe the location of features A location is a place or the position of something Direction is the way you travel to get somewhere Name and locate the world's 7 continents and 5 oceans A continent is a very large area of land Similarities and Diff between two places Locate hot and cold areas in the world in relation to the equator Name and locate the four countries in UK, capital cities on a map/globe/atlas The UK is a union of 4 countries England – London Ni – Belfast Scotland – Edinburgh Wales- Cardiff Identify features and landmarks on an aerial photo Aerial photo – taken from above 	Engage – 1,3 Develop 1 – 1,2 Develop 2 – 1,3
	Bright Lights, Big City London (Does not have to be done –	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Name and locate 4 countries UK, capital cities on a map/globe/atlas Describe physical features (beach, cliff, coast, forest, hill, mountain, sea, ocean, river, soil, valley, veg) Characteristics of a settlement A city is the largest type of settlement Carry out fieldwork characteristics of locality Observe, collect data about people, places and natural environments Identify characteristics of a settlement Name and describe purpose of human features and landmarks Know Buckingham Palace, London Eye, Big Ben etc (TRIP) Simple directions and positional lang 	Engage – 1,2,3,4 Dev 1 – 1,2,7,9

	Very nice topic)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A location is a place or position of something • Direction is the way you travel to get somewhere • Identify similarities and diff between two places • Kuala Lumpar is the capital of Malaysia 	
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Year 2 Geography

Term: Spring/Topic	Key Skills/Knowledge	Essential Learning:
Coastline	<p>Skill Use simple compass directions to describe the location of features or a route on a map.</p> <p>Core knowledge By the end of this lesson children should know: A compass is an instrument that is used for finding a direction. The four cardinal points on a compass are north, south, east and west</p> <p>Skill Draw or read a range of simple maps that use symbols and a key.</p> <p>Core knowledge By the end of this lesson children should know: Maps help people to plan a route from one place to another and to identify and locate physical and human features. Maps use symbols and a key. A key is the information needed to read a map and a symbol is a picture or icon used to show a geographical feature.</p> <p>Skills Describe how an environment has or might change over time. Describe, in simple terms, the effects of erosion.</p> <p>Core knowledge By the end of this lesson children should know: Erosion can cause the change over time to an environment or place. Erosion is a physical process. Erosion is caused by wind and water, including waves, floods, rivers and rainfall. Erosion is a physical process. Erosion is caused by wind and water, including waves, floods, rivers and rainfall.</p> <p>Skill Collect and organise simple data in charts and tables from primary sources (fieldwork and observation) and secondary sources (maps and books).</p> <p>Core knowledge By the end of this lesson children should know: Data can be recorded in different ways, including tables, charts and pictograms.</p>	Engage: 1,2,3,4
Let's explore the world	<p>Skill Name and locate seas surrounding the UK, as well as seas, the five oceans and seven continents around the world on a world map or globe.</p> <p>Core knowledge By the end of this lesson children should know: An ocean is a large sea. The United Kingdom is an island surrounded by the Atlantic Ocean, English Channel, Irish Sea and North Sea. Other world seas include the Black Sea, the Red Sea and the Caspian Sea.</p> <p>Skill to describe the location of features or a route on a map.</p> <p>Core knowledge By the end of this lesson children should know: A compass is an instrument that is used for finding a direction. The four cardinal points on a compass are north, south, east and west.</p> <p>Skill simple maps that use symbols and a key.</p> <p>Core knowledge By the end of this lesson children should know: Maps help people to plan a route from one place to another and to identify and locate physical and human features. Maps use symbols and a key. A key is the information needed to read a map and a symbol is a picture or icon used to show a geographical feature.</p> <p>Skill Ask and answer simple geographical questions through observation or simple data collection during fieldwork activities.</p> <p>Core knowledge By the end of this lesson children should know: Fieldwork can help to answer questions about the local community.</p> <p>Skill Locate the equator and the North and South Poles on a world map or globe.</p> <p>Core knowledge By the end of this lesson children should know:</p>	<p>Engage: 1,2,3,4</p> <p>Develop 1: 1,2</p> <p>Develop 2: 1,2</p>

	<p>The Northern Hemisphere is north of the equator and the Southern Hemisphere is south of the equator. The North Pole is the most northern point on Earth. The South Pole is the most southern point on Earth.</p> <p>Skill Describe simple weather patterns of hot and cold places.</p> <p>Core knowledge By the end of this lesson children should know:</p> <p>Hot places are close to the equator and cold places are far away from the equator. Temperate places are between the hot and cold places.</p> <p>A temperate place is never extremely hot or extremely cold. The UK has a temperate climate.</p> <p>Skills Collect and organise simple data in charts and tables from primary sources (fieldwork and observation) and secondary sources (maps and books). Identify characteristics of the four countries and major cities of the UK.</p> <p>Core knowledge By the end of this lesson children should know:</p> <p>Data can be recorded in different ways, including tables, charts and pictograms.</p> <p>England has many famous physical features, such as the White Cliffs of Dover in the south, Cheddar Gorge in the west and lakes and mountains in the Lake District.</p> <p>Northern Ireland has many famous physical features, including huge columns made of rock called the Giant's Causeway in the north and Lough Neagh, the largest lake in the United Kingdom. / Scotland has many famous physical features, such as the extinct volcano Arthur's Seat in Edinburgh, and the lake Loch Lomond.</p> <p>Wales has many famous features including Mount Snowden and the River Severn. Skill Describe and compare the human and physical similarities and differences between an area of the UK and a contrasting non-European country.</p> <p>Core knowledge By the end of this lesson children should know:</p> <p>Somalia is a country on the east coast of Africa. The equator crosses through Somalia, so the climate is very hot and dry.</p> <p>Like the UK, Somalia has four seasons.</p> <p>The capital city of Somalia is called Mogadishu.</p>	
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Year 3 Geography

Term: Spring/Topic	Key Skills/Knowledge	Essential Learning:
Rocks, Relics and Rumbles	<p>Skill Describe the activity of plate tectonics and how this has changed the Earth's surface over time (continental drift).</p> <p>Core knowledge By the end of this lesson children should know:</p> <p>Convergent tectonic plates push together. Divergent tectonic plates pull apart. Transform tectonic plates slide past each other.</p> <p>Skill Name and locate significant volcanoes and plate boundaries and explain why they are important.</p> <p>Core knowledge By the end of this lesson children should know:</p> <p>The Ring of Fire is a large area around the Pacific Ocean where many earthquakes and volcanic eruptions occur.</p> <p>Significant volcanoes include Mount Vesuvius in Italy, Laki in Iceland and Krakatoa in Indonesia.</p> <p>Skill Describe the parts of a volcano or earthquake.</p> <p>Core knowledge By the end of this lesson children should know:</p> <p>A volcano is a mountain or hill with an opening in the Earth's crust that allows magma, gas and ash to reach the surface.</p> <p>Volcanoes are either active, dormant or extinct.</p> <p>There are four main types of volcano: shield, stratovolcano, cinder cone and lava dome.</p> <p>The two types of volcanic eruption are effusive and explosive.</p> <p>When an explosive eruption occurs hot air, ash and rocks rush downhill like an avalanche. This is called a pyroclastic flow and is extremely dangerous.</p> <p>Skill Locate significant places using latitude and longitude.</p> <p>Core knowledge By the end of this lesson children should know:</p> <p>Latitude is a coordinate that specifies the north or south position of a point on the surface of the Earth. Latitude is given as an angle that ranges from -90° at the south pole to 90° at the north pole, with 0° at the equator.</p> <p>Longitude is the distance east or west of the Prime Meridian.</p> <p>Skill Explain the physical processes that cause earthquakes.</p> <p>Core knowledge By the end of this lesson children should know:</p>	<p>Develop</p> <p>1:</p> <p>1,2,3,4</p> <p>Develop</p> <p>2:</p> <p>1</p>

	Earthquakes happen when two tectonic plates push into each other, pull apart from one another or slide alongside each other. The centre of an earthquake is called the epicentre.	
One Planet Our World	<p>Skill Analyse maps, atlases and globes, including digital mapping, to locate countries and describe features studied.</p> <p>Core knowledge By the end of this lesson children should know: Maps, globes and digital mapping tools can help to locate and describe significant geographical features such as countries, oceans and seas.</p> <p>Skill Use four-figure grid references to describe the location of objects and places on a simple map.</p> <p>Core knowledge By the end of this lesson children should know: A four-figure grid reference contains four numbers. The first two numbers are called the easting and are found along the top and bottom of a map. The second two numbers are called the northing and are found up both sides of a map.</p> <p>Skill Use the eight points of a compass to locate a geographical feature or place on a map.</p> <p>Core knowledge By the end of this lesson children should know: The four intercardinal points on a compass are north-east, south-east, south-west and north-west.</p> <p>Skill Name and describe properties of the Earth's four layers.</p> <p>Core knowledge By the end of this lesson children should know: The Earth is made of four different layers: inner core, outer core, mantle and crust.</p> <p>Skill Locate significant places using latitude and longitude.</p> <p>Core knowledge By the end of this lesson children should know: Latitude is a coordinate that specifies the north or south position of a point on the surface of the Earth. Latitude is given as an angle that ranges from -90° at the south pole to 90° at the north pole, with 0° at the equator. Longitude is the distance east or west of the Prime Meridian.</p> <p>Skill Locate countries and major cities in Europe (including Russia) on a world map.</p> <p>Core knowledge By the end of this lesson children should know: Europe is a continent in the Northern Hemisphere. It has over 50 countries, including transcontinental countries such as Russia. European countries include France, Greece, Italy, Romania and Russia.</p>	Engage: 1,3,5 Develop 1: 1,3,5

Year 4 Geography

Term: Spring/Topic	Key Skills/Knowledge	Essential Learning:
Misty mountain winding river	<p>Skill Describe and compare aspects of physical features.</p> <p>Core knowledge By the end of this lesson children should know: A river is a body of water that flows downhill, usually to the sea. The place where a river starts is called the source. Tributaries are small rivers or streams that flow into larger rivers or lakes. The place where a river flows into the sea is called the mouth.</p> <p>Skill Name, locate and explain the importance of significant mountains or rivers.</p> <p>Core knowledge By the end of this lesson children should know: Significant world rivers include the Mississippi, Nile, Thames, Amazon, Volga, Zambezi, Mekong, Ganges, Danube and Yangtze.</p> <p>Skill Explain ways that settlements, land use or water systems are used in the UK and other parts of the world.</p> <p>Core knowledge By the end of this lesson children should know: A river is a natural flowing watercourse. A river can be used by humans for farming, leisure and transport.</p> <p>Skill Describe and compare aspects of physical features.</p> <p>Core knowledge By the end of this lesson children should know: A mountain is a natural elevation of the Earth's surface, rising to a summit. Mountains have an elevation greater than that of a hill, usually greater than 610m.</p> <p>Skill Identify, describe and explain the formation of different mountain types.</p>	Engage: 1,4,5 Develop: 1,2,3,4,5

	<p>Core knowledgeBy the end of this lesson children should know: Mountains are made when the Earth's tectonic plates push together, move apart or when magma underneath the Earth's crust pushes large areas of land upwards. There are five types of mountain: fold, fault-block, volcanic, dome and plateau.</p>	
Interconnected World	<p>Skill Identify the topography of an area of the UK using contour lines on a map.</p> <p>Core knowledgeBy the end of this lesson children should know: Topography is the arrangement of the natural and artificial physical features of an area.</p> <p>Skill Create a detailed study of geographical features including hills, mountains, coasts and rivers of the UK.</p> <p>Core knowledgeBy the end of this lesson children should know: There are four mountain ranges in the UK that are home to each country's highest mountain: Ben Nevis, in the Grampian Mountains, Scotland; Scafell Pike, in the Cumbrian Mountains, England; Yr Wyddfa, also known as Snowdon, in Eryri, also known as Snowdonia, Wales and Slieve Donard, in the Mourne Mountains, Northern Ireland.</p> <p>Skill Name, locate and explain the importance of significant mountains or rivers.</p> <p>Core knowledgeBy the end of this lesson children should know: Significant mountain ranges of the world include the Himalayas, Urals, Andes, Alps, Atlas, Pyrenees, Apennines, Balkans and Sierra Nevada.</p> <p>Skill Identify the location of the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn on a world map.</p> <p>Core knowledgeBy the end of this lesson children should know: The Tropic of Cancer is 23 degrees north of the equator and Tropic of Capricorn is 23 degrees south of the equator. The tropics are regions of Earth that lie roughly in the middle of the globe between the Tropic of Cancer and the Tropic of Capricorn.</p> <p>Skill Locate the countries and major cities of North, Central and South America on a world map, atlas or globe.</p> <p>Core knowledgeBy the end of this lesson children should know: The North American continent includes the countries of: USA, Canada, Mexico as well as the Central American countries of: Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Costa Rica and Panama. The South American continent includes the countries of: Brazil, Argentina, Chile, Colombia, Peru, Venezuela, Uruguay, Ecuador, Bolivia and Paraguay. Major cities in North America include Washington and New York in the United States of America and Toronto in Canada. Major cities in central America include San José in Costa Rica, San Salvador in El Salvador and Managua in Nicaragua. Major cities in South America include Sao Paulo in Brazil, Buenos Aires in Argentina, Bogota in Colombia and Lima in Peru.</p> <p>Skill Explain climatic variations of a country or continent.</p> <p>Core knowledgeBy the end of this lesson children should know: Countries in the continents of North and South America have contrasting climates, which means that the typical weather conditions can be very different.</p> <p>Skills Study and draw conclusions about places and geographical features using a range of geographical resources, including maps, atlases, globes and digital mapping. Locate the countries and major cities of North, Central and South America on a world map, atlas or globe.</p> <p>Core knowledge An atlas is a collection of maps and information that shows geographical features, topography, boundaries, climatic, social and economic statistics of an area. The North American continent includes the countries of: USA, Canada, Mexico as well as the Central American countries of: Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Costa Rica and Panama. The South American continent includes the countries of: Brazil, Argentina, Chile, Colombia, Peru, Venezuela, Uruguay, Ecuador, Bolivia and Paraguay. Major cities in North America include Washington and New York in the United States of America and Toronto in Canada. Major cities in central America include San José in Costa Rica, San Salvador in El Salvador and Managua in Nicaragua.</p>	Develop 1: 1,2,3,4

Year 5 Geography

Term: Spring/Topic	Key Skills/Knowledge	Essential Learning:
Investigating our world	<p>Skills Analyse and compare a place, or places, using aerial photographs, atlases and maps. Use compass points, grid references and scale to interpret maps, including Ordnance Survey maps, with accuracy.</p> <p>Core knowledge People use map symbols, six-figure grid references and compass directions to analyse and compare places and features on Ordnance Survey and other maps. Cardinal and intercardinal compass points can be used to describe the relationship of features to each other.</p> <p>Skill Identify elevated areas, depressions and river basins on a relief map.</p> <p>Core knowledgeBy the end of this lesson children should know:</p>	Engage: 1,2 Develop 1: 1,2,3,4,5,6

	<p>The geographical term 'relief' describes the difference between the highest and lowest elevations of an area. Relief maps show the contours of land based on shape and height.</p> <p>Contour lines show the elevation of the land, joining places of the same height above sea level.</p> <p>Contour lines that are close together represent ground that is steep. Contour lines that are far apart show ground that is gently sloping or flat.</p> <p>Skill Use compass points, grid references and scale to interpret maps, including Ordnance Survey maps, with accuracy.</p> <p>Core knowledge By the end of this lesson children should know:</p> <p>Cardinal and intercardinal compass points can be used to describe the relationship of features to each other.</p> <p>Skills Analyse and compare a place, or places, using aerial photographs, atlases and maps.</p> <p>Identify the location and explain the function of the Prime (or Greenwich) Meridian and different time zones (including day and night).</p> <p>Core knowledge By the end of this lesson children should know:</p> <p>People use map symbols, six-figure grid references and compass directions to analyse and compare places and features on Ordnance Survey and other maps.</p> <p>The Prime (or Greenwich) Meridian is an imaginary line that divides the Earth into eastern and western hemispheres.</p> <p>The time at Greenwich is called Greenwich Mean Time (GMT).</p> <p>Each time zone that is 15 degrees to the west of Greenwich is another hour earlier than GMT.</p> <p>Each time zone 15 degrees to the east is another hour later.</p> <p>Skill Name and locate the world's biomes, climate zones and vegetation belts and explain their common characteristics.</p> <p>Core knowledge By the end of this lesson children should know:</p> <p>Climate zones are areas with distinct climates, weather patterns, latitude, plants and animals.</p>	
Sow Grow and Farm	<p>Skill Name and locate the world's biomes, climate zones and vegetation belts and explain their common characteristics.</p> <p>Core knowledge By the end of this lesson children should know:</p> <p>Vegetation belts are areas where certain species of plant grow.</p> <p>Skill Name and locate the world's biomes, climate zones and vegetation belts and explain their common characteristics.</p> <p>Core knowledge By the end of this lesson children should know:</p> <p>Biomes are large areas that share similar climates, vegetation belts and animal species. They also include aquatic areas. Skills Identify and describe the similarities and differences in physical and human geography between continents.</p> <p>Summarise geographical data to draw conclusions.</p> <p>Core knowledge By the end of this lesson children should know:</p> <p>The seven continents (Africa, Antarctica, Asia, Australia, Europe, North America and South America) vary in size, shape, location, population and climate.</p> <p>Demographic and economic statistics can help geographers to draw conclusions.</p> <p>Skill Name, locate and describe major world cities.</p> <p>Skill Explain how the topography and soil type affect the location of different agricultural regions.</p> <p>Core knowledge By the end of this lesson children should know:</p> <p>Farming is affected by the climate (typical weather), topography (shape of the land) and soil type of the farm's location.</p> <p>Skills Identify and describe some key physical features and environmental regions of North and South America and explain how these, along with the climate zones and soil types, can affect land use.</p> <p>Explain how the climate affects land use.</p> <p>Core knowledge By the end of this lesson children should know:</p> <p>North America is broadly categorised into six major biomes. These are the Tundra biome, Coniferous forest biome, Prairie biome, Deciduous forest biome, Desert biome, and the Tropical rainforest biome.</p> <p>South America includes a broad equatorial zone in the north to a narrow sub-Arctic zone in the south.</p> <p>Changes to the weather and climate (temperature, weather patterns and precipitation) can affect land use.</p> <p>Skill Identify some of the problems of farming in a developing country and report on ways in which these can be supported.</p> <p>Core knowledge By the end of this lesson children should know:</p> <p>Developing countries such as Peru offer farming opportunities due to a tropical climate and rich soils but also face challenges such as lack of farming technology, labour shortages, fluctuating prices and transport issues.</p>	<p>Develop 1:1 Develop 2: 2,4</p>

Year 6 Geography

Term: Spring/Topic	Key Skills/Knowledge	Essential Learning:
Frozen Kingdoms	<p>Skill Describe the climatic similarities and differences between two regions.</p> <p>Core knowledge By the end of this lesson children should know: Antarctica is the coldest, windiest and driest place on Earth.</p> <p>Skill Identify the position and explain the significance of latitude, longitude, equator, Northern Hemisphere, Southern Hemisphere, the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn, the Arctic and Antarctic Circles, the Prime (or Greenwich) Meridian and time zones (including day and night).</p> <p>Core knowledge By the end of this lesson children should know: The polar regions experience the largest differences in daylight, as the effect of Earth's tilt is much more pronounced. When the Earth tilts towards the Sun it create near-constant daylight, known as polar day or Midnight Sun. When the Earth tilts away from the Sun it creates near-constant darkness, known as polar night.</p> <p>Skill Compare and describe physical features of polar landscapes.</p> <p>Core knowledge By the end of this lesson children should know: The six main physical features of a polar landscape are: iceberg, glacier, mountain, ice field, tundra and boreal forest.</p> <p>Skill Explain how climate change affects climate zones and biomes across the world.</p> <p>Core knowledge By the end of this lesson children should know: Climate change effects the water, temperature, greenhouse gases and weather of a biome. The four main causes of climate change are: burning fossil fuels, deforestation, habitat destruction, overpopulation and rearing livestock.</p> <p>Skill Describe the distribution of natural resources in an area or country.</p> <p>Core knowledge By the end of this lesson children should know: Natural resources include food, minerals (aluminium, sandstone and oil) energy sources (water, coal and gas) and water.</p>	Engage: 1,2,4,5,6
Our Changing World	<p>Skill Identify the position and explain the significance of latitude, longitude, equator, Northern Hemisphere, Southern Hemisphere, the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn, the Arctic and Antarctic Circles, the Prime (or Greenwich) Meridian and time zones (including day and night).</p> <p>Core knowledge By the end of this lesson children should know: Latitude and longitude help identify locations in relation to the equator and the Prime Meridian. Latitude and longitude are measured in degrees. There are five major lines of latitude: Equator (0°), Tropic of Cancer (23.5°N), Tropic of Capricorn (23.5°S), Arctic Circle (66.5°N) and Antarctic Circle (66.5°S). The Prime Meridian is the imaginary line from the North Pole to the South Pole that passes through Greenwich in England and marks 0° longitude, from which all other longitudes are measured.</p> <p>Skill Identify the position and explain the significance of latitude, longitude, equator, Northern Hemisphere, Southern Hemisphere, the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn, the Arctic and Antarctic Circles, the Prime (or Greenwich) Meridian and time zones (including day and night).</p> <p>Core knowledge By the end of this lesson children should know: The world is split into 24 meridians 15° apart because there is 24 hours in a day and 360° in one rotation. The times are calculated from GMT. Times to the east of the Prime Meridian are ahead of GMT (GMT+), times to the west are behind GMT (GMT-).</p> <p>Skill Use satellite imaging and maps of different scales to find out geographical information about a place.</p> <p>Core knowledge By the end of this lesson children should know: A scale on a map is written as a ratio, for example, 1cm:800km.</p> <p>Skill Use grid references, lines of latitude and longitude, contour lines and symbols in maps and on globes to understand and record the geography of an area.</p> <p>Core knowledge By the end of this lesson children should know: Ordnance survey maps use four and six grid references to locate a feature or place. Contour lines join points of equal height above sea level and show an area's terrain. Ordnance Survey symbols are used to represent different features on the landscape. This includes buildings, roads, rivers, lakes and forests. Understanding these symbols is essential for reading and using Ordnance Survey maps effectively.</p> <p>Skill Explain how climate change affects climate zones and biomes across the world.</p> <p>Core knowledge By the end of this lesson children should know: Climate change affects the water, temperature, greenhouse gases and weather of a biome. The four main causes of climate change are: burning fossil fuels, deforestation, overpopulation and rearing livestock.</p> <p>Skills Describe the physical processes, including weather, that affect two different locations. Evaluate the extent to which climate and extreme weather affect how people live.</p> <p>Core knowledge By the end of this lesson children should know: The Global Climate Risk Index uses data from countries around the world to analyse which countries are most affected by extreme weather events. Climate change can intensify natural weather events such as storms, heatwaves, floods, sandstorms and droughts to make them more extreme and more destructive. The poorest countries are the most vulnerable to the effects of extreme weather due to little industry, farming and money and are particularly affected by the impact of climate change. Developing countries often have widespread poverty and ineffective governments. They cannot prepare as well for extreme weather events and lack the money to recover quickly afterwards.</p>	Engage: 1,2,4,6 Development: 1: 1,2,3

	<p>Skill Name, locate and explain the distribution of significant industrial, farming and exporting regions around the world.</p> <p>Core knowledge By the end of this lesson children should know:</p> <p>Countries worldwide trade with each other. They export and import goods, such as fossil fuels, metal ores and food.</p> <p>North America, Europe and East Asia are the main industrial regions of the world due to a range of factors (access to raw materials, transportation, fresh water, power and labour supply).</p>	
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