

Year / Term	Autumn 1	Autumn 2	Spring 1	Spring 2	Summer 1	Summer 2
EYFS A	<u>Topic title:</u> Do you want to be friends?	<u>Topic title:</u> Dangerous dinosaurs.	<u>Topic title:</u> Once upon a time.	<u>Topic title:</u> Let's explore.	<u>Topic title:</u> Sunshine and flowers.	<u>Topic title:</u> Who lives in a rockpool?
Y 1/2 (A) 2021/22	<p align="center"><u>Our wonderful world</u></p> <p>Physical and human features; Picture maps; Cardinal compass points; Equator and hemispheres; Continents; Oceans; Countries and capital cities of the UK; Protecting natural environments; Fieldwork</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Identify seasonal and daily weather patterns in the UK and the location of hot and cold areas of the world in relation to the Equator and the North and South Poles. o Name and locate the world's seven continents and five oceans. o Name, locate and identify characteristics of the four countries and capital cities of the UK and its surrounding seas. o Understand geographical similarities and differences through studying the human and physical geography of a small area of the UK, and of a small area in a contrasting non-European country. o 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. o Use basic geographical vocabulary to refer to key human features, including: city, town, village, factory, farm, house, office, port, harbour and shop. o 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. o Use simple compass directions (North, South, East and West) and locational and directional language (e.g. near and far; left and right), to describe the location of features and routes on a map. o 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. o Use world maps, atlases and globes to identify the UK and its countries, as well as the countries, continents and oceans studied at this key stage. 		<p align="center"><u>Bright lights, Big City!</u></p> <p>Countries and capital cities of the UK; Physical features of the UK; Settlements; Human features; Weather and seasons; Landmarks; Aerial images; Locational language; Maps; Compass directions; Geographical similarities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Identify seasonal and daily weather patterns in the UK and the location of hot and cold areas of the world in relation to the Equator and the North and South Poles. o Name, locate and identify characteristics of the four countries and capital cities of the UK and its surrounding seas. o Understand geographical similarities and differences through studying the human and physical geography of a small area of the UK, and of a small area in a contrasting non-European country. o 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. o Use basic geographical vocabulary to refer to key human features, including: city, town, village, factory, farm, house, office, port, harbour and shop. o 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. o Use simple compass directions (North, South, East and West) and locational and directional language (e.g. near and far; left and right), to describe the location of features and routes on a map. o 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. o Use world maps, atlases and globes to identify the UK and its countries, as well as the countries, continents and oceans studied at this key stage. 		<p align="center"><u>Revision and revisit previous learning.</u></p>	
Y 3/4 (A)	<p align="center"><u>Interconnected world</u></p> <p>Compass points; Four and six-figure grid references; Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn; Countries, climate and</p>		<p align="center"><u>Misty mountain, windy river</u></p> <p>Rivers; Maps; Grid references; Contour lines; Physical processes – erosion, transportation and deposition; World rivers; Aerial</p>		<p align="center"><u>Revision and revisit previous learning.</u></p>	

	<p>culture of North and South America; Significant physical features of the UK; Renewable and non-renewable energy; National Rail network; UK canal network;</p> <p>Fieldwork; Local enquiry</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 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. ○ Describe and understand key aspects of physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes, and the water cycle. ○ 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). ○ 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. ○ 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. ○ Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping 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>images; Mountains; UK mountains; World mountains; Compass points; Water cycle; Soil; Altitudinal zones; Data analysis</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 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. ○ Describe and understand key aspects of physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes, and the water cycle. ○ 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. ○ 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. ○ 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. ○ 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. ○ Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping 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>Y 5/ 6 (A)</p>	<p>Investigating our world</p> <p>Ordnance Survey maps; Contour lines; Six-figure grid references; Time zones; Climate zones; Vegetation belts; Biomes; Human geography; World cities; Sustainable manufacturing processes; Relatives locations and distances; Transport networks; Settlement hierarchy; Local enquiry; Fieldwork</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 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. ○ Describe and understand key aspects of physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes, and the water cycle. ○ 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). ○ 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>Sow, grow, farm</p> <p>Land use in the UK; Allotments; Farming in the UK; Maps; Grid references; Climate zones; Physical features of North and South America; Farming in North and South America; Food transportation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 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. ○ Describe and understand key aspects of physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes, and the water cycle. ○ 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. ○ 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. ○ Understand geographical similarities and differences through the study of human and physical geography of a region of the United 	<p>Retrieval</p>

	<p>physical and human characteristics, countries, and major cities.</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. 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. 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. Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping 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>Kingdom, a region in a European country, and a region within North or South America.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 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. 					
EYFS B	Topic title: Me and my community.	Topic title: Marvellous machines.	Topic title: Big wide world.	Topic title: Why do ladybirds have spots?	Topic title: Are we there yet?	Topic title: What can you see in the summer?	
Y1/ 2 (B) 2020/21	<p><u>Let's explore the world</u> Using an atlas; Using a compass; Using map keys; Locating the equator, Northern and Southern Hemispheres and North and South Poles; Hot, temperate and cold places; Comparing England to Somalia; Sustainability; Fieldwork</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify seasonal and daily weather patterns in the UK and the location of hot and cold areas of the world in relation to the Equator and the North and South Poles. Name and locate the world's seven continents and five oceans. Name, locate and identify characteristics of the four countries and capital cities of the UK and its surrounding seas. Understand geographical similarities and differences through studying the human and physical geography of a small area of the UK, and of a small area in a contrasting non-European country. 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. Use world maps, atlases and globes to identify the UK and its countries, as well as the countries, continents and oceans studied at this key stage. 		<p><u>Coastline</u> Maps, globes and atlases; World seas and oceans; Human and physical features; Locational language; Compass directions; Physical processes – erosion; Changes over time; Tourism</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Name, locate and identify characteristics of the four countries and capital cities of the UK and its surrounding seas. 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 basic geographical vocabulary to refer to key human features, including: city, town, village, factory, farm, house, office, port, harbour and shop. 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. Use simple compass directions (North, South, East and West) and locational and directional language (e.g. near and far; left and right), to describe the location of features and routes on a map. 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><u>Revision and revisit previous learning.</u></p>	

<p>Y 3/4 (B)</p>	<p>Our planet, our world. Maps; Locating countries; Human and physical features; Four-figure grid references; Primary data; Compass points; Earth's layers; Plate tectonics; Latitude and longitude; European countries and cities; UK counties and cities; Carbon footprints; Weather and the local environment; Land use; Fieldwork; Local enquiry</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o 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. o Describe and understand key aspects of physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes, and the water cycle. o 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). o 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. o 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. o 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. o 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. o Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied. o 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>Road trip USA (2024-year B – rocks, relics and rumbles) Using world and US maps; Human and physical geography</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o 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. o Describe and understand key aspects of physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes, and the water cycle. o 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). o 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. o 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. o Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied. o 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>Revision and revisit previous learning.</p>
<p>Y 5/6 (B)</p>	<p><u>Our changing world</u> Features of Earth including the Arctic and Antarctic Circles; Time zones, Latitude and longitude; Map scale; Grid references, contours and symbols; Climate change, extreme weather and people; Worldwide trade; Natural resource management; Road safety; Fieldwork; Settlement patterns; Local enquiry</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o 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><u>Frozen kingdoms</u> Arctic and Antarctic regions; Lines of latitude and longitude; Polar climates; Polar day and night; Polar oceans; Polar landscapes; Climate change; Natural resources; Indigenous people; Tourism</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o 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. o Describe and understand key aspects of physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes and 	<p><u>Revision and revisit previous learning.</u></p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Describe and understand key aspects of physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes, and the water cycle. o 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). o 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. o 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. o 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. o Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied. o 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>vegetation belts, rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes, and the water cycle.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o 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). o 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. o 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. o 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. o Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied. 	
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