

	Autumn Term 1	Autumn Term 2	Spring Term1	Spring Term 2	Summer Term 1	Summer Term 2
<p>EYFS</p> <p>Seasons - On-going throughout the year</p> <p>Understand some important process and changes in the natural world around them, including the seasons and changing states.</p>	<p>Locality-Marvellous Me and Our School</p> <p>Draw information from a simple map.</p> <p>Explore the natural world around them.</p> <p>Describe their immediate environment, using knowledge from observation, discussion, stories, non-fiction texts and maps.</p> <p>Explore the natural world around them, making observations and drawing pictures of animals and plants.</p>	<p>Extreme Weather (cold) Polar Regions</p> <p>Recognise some similarities and differences between life in this country and life in other countries.</p> <p>Explore the natural world around them.</p> <p>Recognise some environments that are different to the one they live in.</p>	<p>999! What's Your Emergency?</p> <p>Draw information from a simple map.</p>	<p>Fairytales/ Who is our Royal Family?</p>	<p>Growing and Minibeasts</p> <p>Explore the natural world around them.</p> <p>Explore the natural world around them, making observations and drawing pictures of animals and plants.</p>	<p>On the Farm</p> <p>Know some similarities and differences between the natural world around them and contrasting environments, drawing on their experiences and what has been read in class.</p>

<p>Year A</p> <p>KS1</p> <p>Years 1 & 2</p>	<p>Locality-school</p> <p>To investigate places: Ask and answer geographical questions (such as: What is this place like? What or who will I see in this place? What do people do in this place?) Identify the key features of a location in order to say whether it is a city, town, village, coastal or rural area. Use simple fieldwork and observational skills to study the geography of the school and the key human and physical features of its surrounding environment. Use aerial images and plan perspectives to recognise landmarks and basic physical features</p> <p>To investigate patterns: Identify land use around the school</p> <p>To communicate geographically: Use basic geographical vocabulary to refer to:</p> <p>Key physical features, including: beach, coast, forest, hill, mountain, ocean, river, soil, valley, vegetation and weather</p> <p>Key human features, including: city, town, village, factory, farm, house, office and shop. Use compass directions (north, south, east and west) and locational language (e.g. near and far) to describe location of features and routes on a map Devise a simple map; and use and construct basic symbols in a key. Use simple grid references (A1, B1)</p>	<p>Cold Climate-Norway</p> <p>To investigate places: Ask and answer geographical questions (such as: What is a place like? What or who will I see in this place? What do people do in this place?) Identify the key features of a location in order to say whether it is a city, town, village, coastal or rural area. Name and locate the world's continents and oceans.</p> <p>To investigate patterns: Understand geographical similarities and differences through studying the human and physical geography of a small area of the United Kingdom and a non-contrasting European country. 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.</p> <p>To communicate geographically: Use basic geographical vocabulary to refer to:</p> <p>Key physical features, including: beach, coast, forest, hill, mountain, ocean, river, soil, valley, vegetation, and weather</p> <p>Key human features, including: city, town, village, factory, farm, house, office and shop.</p>			<p>Locality and Environment</p> <p>To communicate geographically: Use basic geographical vocabulary to refer to:</p> <p>Key physical features, including: Beach, coast, forest, hill, mountain, ocean, river, soil, valley, vegetation and weather.</p> <p>Key human features, including: City, town, village, factory, farm, house, office and shop. Use compass directions (north, south, east and west) and locational language (e.g. near and far) to describe the location of features and routes on a map.</p>	<p>Locality and Environment</p> <p>To communicate geographically: Use basic geographical vocabulary to refer to:</p> <p>Key physical features, including: beach, coast, forest, hill, mountain, ocean, river, soil, valley, vegetation and weather.</p> <p>Key human features, including: city, town, village, factory, farm, house, office and shop. Use compass directions (north, south, east and west) and locational language (e.g. near and far) to describe the location of features and routes on a map.</p>
--	---	---	--	--	--	--

<p>Year A</p> <p>LKS2</p> <p>Years 3 & 4</p>		<p>Land Use</p> <p><u>To Investigate places</u> Ask and answer geographical questions about the physical and human characteristics of a location. Explain own views about locations, giving reasons. Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features. Use fieldwork to observe 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. Use a range of resources to identify the key physical and human features of a location. Name and locate counties and cities of the United Kingdom, geographical regions and their identifying human and physical characteristics, including hills, mountains, cities, rivers, key topographical features and land-use patterns; and understand how some of these aspects have changed over time.</p> <p>Communicate geographically physical geography, including: rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes and the water cycle. human geography, including: settlements and land use. Use the eight points of a compass, four-figure grid references, symbols and key to communicate knowledge of the United Kingdom and the wider world.</p>	<p>The UK</p> <p><u>To investigate places</u> Ask and answer geographical questions about the physical and human characteristics of a location. Name and locate the counties and cities of the UK, geographical regions and their identifying human and physical characteristics including mountains, cities, rivers, key topographical features and land use patterns; understanding how some of these have changed over time</p> <p>Use a range of resources to identify the key physical and human features of a location. Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features. Name and locate the countries of Europe and identify their main physical and human characteristics.</p> <p><u>Investigate Patterns</u> Name and locate the Equator, Northern Hemisphere, Southern Hemisphere, the Tropics and Cancer and Capricorn, Arctic and Antarctic Circle and date and time zones. Describe some of the characteristics of some of these geographical areas. Describe geographical similarities and differences between countries.</p> <p>To communicate geographically. Describe key aspects of physical geography including rivers, mountains, volcanoes. Earthquakes and the water cycle. Describe key aspects of human geography including settlements and land use.</p>		<p>Local Area Geography</p> <p><u>To investigate places</u> Ask and answer geographical questions about the physical and human characteristics of a location. Name and locate the counties and cities of the UK, geographical regions and their identifying human and physical characteristics including mountains, cities, rivers, key topographical features and land use patterns; understanding how some of these have changed over time</p> <p>Use a range of resources to identify the key physical and human features of a location. Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features. Name and locate the countries of Europe and identify their main physical and human characteristics. Use fieldwork to observe and record the human and physical features in the local area using a range of methods including sketch maps, plans and graphs and digital technology</p> <p><u>Investigate patterns</u> To describe how the locality of school has changed over time</p> <p>Communicate Geographically Describe key aspects of: physical geography, including: rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes and the water cycle. human geography, including: settlements and land use. Use the eight points of a compass, four-figure grid references, symbols and key to communicate knowledge of the United Kingdom and the wider world.</p>
---	--	---	--	--	---

<p>Year A</p> <p>UKS2</p> <p>Years 5 & 6</p>	<p>Earthquakes, Zones and Volcanoes (Biomes) To 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. 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 To investigate patterns Identify and describe the geographical significance of latitude, longitude, Equator, Northern Hemisphere, Southern Hemisphere, the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn, Arctic and Antarctic Circle, and time zones (including day and night). 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</p> <p>To communicate geographically Physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes and the water cycle.</p>	<p>Shake Things Up To investigate places Collect and analyse statistics and other information in order to draw clear conclusions about locations</p>		<p>Farming Through the Ages To investigate places 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 and topological maps - as in London's Tube map) 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</p> <p>To investigate patterns Describe how countries and geographical regions are interconnected and interdependent</p> <p>To communicate geographically 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</p>	<p>Farming Through the Ages To investigate places 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 and topological maps - as in London's Tube map) 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</p> <p>To investigate patterns Describe how countries and geographical regions are interconnected and interdependent</p> <p>To communicate geographically 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</p>	



Create maps of locations identifying patterns (such as: land use, climate zones, population densities, height of land)

Create maps of locations identifying patterns (such as: land use, climate zones, population densities, height of land)

Create maps of locations identifying patterns (such as: land use, climate zones, population densities, height of land)



Year B

Geography- Whole School – Long Term Plan

	Autumn Term 1	Autumn Term 2	Spring Term1	Spring Term 2	Summer Term 1	Summer Term 2
<p>EYFS</p> <p>Seasons - On-going throughout the year</p> <p>Understand some important process and changes in the natural world around them, including the seasons and changing states.</p>	<p>Locality – Healthy Me and My School</p> <p>Draw information from a simple map.</p> <p>Explore the natural world around them.</p> <p>Describe their immediate environment, using knowledge from observation, discussion, stories, non-fiction texts and maps.</p> <p>Explore the natural world around them, making observations and drawing pictures of plants and animals.</p>	<p>Super Space</p> <p>Know some similarities and differences between things in the past and now, drawing on their experiences and what has been read in class.</p>	<p>Pirates</p> <p>Draw information from a simple map.</p>	<p>People who Help Us</p>	<p>Extreme Weather (hot) On Safari!</p> <p>Recognise some similarities and differences between life in this country and life in other countries.</p> <p>Explore the natural world around them.</p> <p>Recognise some environments that are different to the one they live in.</p>	<p>Amazing Places</p> <p>Explore the natural world around them.</p> <p>Draw information from a simple map.</p> <p>Describe their immediate environment, using knowledge from observation, discussion, stories, non-fiction texts and maps.</p> <p>Explore the natural world around them, making observations and drawing pictures of plants and animals.</p>

<p>Year B</p> <p>KS1</p> <p>Years 1 & 2</p>	<p>Locality-UK</p> <p>To investigate places: Ask and answer geographical questions (such as: What is a place like? What or who will I see in this place? What do people do in this place?) Identify the key features of a location in order to say whether it is a city, town, village, coastal or rural area. Use simple fieldwork and observational skills to study the geography of the school and key human and physical features of its surrounding environment. Use aerial images and plan perspectives to recognise landmarks and basic physical features. Name, locate and identify characteristics of the four countries and capital cities of the United Kingdom and its surrounding areas. To identify land use around the school.</p> <p>To communicate geographically: Use basic geographical vocabulary to refer to:</p> <p>Key physical features, including: beach, coast, forest, hill, mountain, ocean, river, soil, valley, vegetation, and weather</p> <p>Key human features, including: city, town, village, factory, farm, house, office and shop. Use compass directions (north, south, east and west) and locational language (e.g. near and far) to describe the location of features and routes on a map. Devise a simple map; and use and construct basic symbols in a key. Use simple grid references (A1, B1)</p>	<p>London</p>	<p>To investigate places: Ask and answer geographical questions (such as: What is a place like? What or who will I see in this place? What do people do in this place?) Identify the key features of a location in order to say whether it is a city, town, village, coastal or rural area. Name and locate the world's continents and oceans.</p> <p>To investigate patterns: Understand geographical similarities and differences through studying the human and physical geography of a small area of the United Kingdom and a non-contrasting European country. 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.</p> <p>To communicate geographically: Use basic geographical vocabulary to refer to:</p> <p>Key physical features, including: beach, coast, forest, hill, mountain, ocean, river, soil, valley, vegetation, and weather</p> <p>Key human features, including: city, town, village, factory, farm, house, office and shop.</p>		<p>Continents, oceans, Amazon, Rocky Mountains</p> <p>To investigate places: Ask and answer geographical questions (such as: What is this place like? What or who will I see in this place? What do people do in this place?) Identify the key features of a location in order to say whether it is a city, town, village, coastal or rural area. Use world maps, atlases and globes to identify countries, continents and oceans. Name and locate the world's continents and oceans.</p> <p>To communicate geographically: Use basic geographical vocabulary to refer to:</p> <p>Key physical features, including: beach, coast, forest, hill, mountain, ocean, river, soil, valley, vegetation and weather.</p> <p>Key human features, including: city, town, village, factory, farm, house, office, shop.</p>	<p>Continents, oceans, Amazon, Rocky Mountains</p> <p>To investigate places: Ask and answer geographical questions (such as: What is this place like? What or who will I see in this place? What do people do in this place?) Identify the key features of a location in order to say whether it is a city, town, village, coastal or rural area. Use world maps, atlases and globes to identify countries, continents and oceans. Name and locate the world's continents and oceans.</p> <p>To communicate geographically: Use basic geographical vocabulary to refer to:</p> <p>Key physical features, including: beach, coast, forest, hill, mountain, ocean, river, soil, valley, vegetation and weather.</p> <p>Key human features, including: city, town, village, factory, farm, house, office, shop.</p>

<p>Year B</p> <p>LKS2</p> <p>Years 3 & 4</p>	<p>Vikings <u>Investigate Places</u> Ask and answer geographical questions about the physical and human characteristics of a location. Explain own views about locations, giving reasons.</p> <p><u>Communicate geographically</u> Human geography, including: settlements and land use. Use the eight points of a compass, four-figure grid references, symbols and key to communicate knowledge of the UK and the wider world.</p>	<p>The Arts</p>	<p>Egypt <u>Investigate Places</u> Ask and answer geographical questions about the physical and human characteristics of a location. Explain own views about locations, giving reasons. Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe them. Use a range of resources to identify the key physical and human features of a location. <u>Investigate patterns</u> Name and locate the Equator, Northern Hemisphere, Southern Hemisphere, the Tropics of Cancer, Arctic and Antarctic Circle and date time zones. Describe some of the characteristics of these geographical areas. <u>Communicate geographically</u> Describe key aspects of: Physical geography, including: rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes and the water cycle Human geography, including: settlements and land use.</p>	<p>Buildings <u>Investigate places</u> Ask and answer geographical questions about the physical and human characteristics of a location. Explain own views about locations, giving reasons. Use fieldwork to observe and record the human and physical features in the local area using a range of methods including sketch maps, plans, graphs and digital technology. Use a range of resources to identify the key physical and human features of a location. <u>Communicate geographically</u> Describe key aspects of: Human geography including: settlements and land use.</p>	<p>Eurovision <u>Investigate places</u> Ask and answer geographical questions about the physical and human characteristics of a location. Explain own views about locations, giving reasons. Use maps, atlases, globes and digital /computer mapping o locate countries and describe features. Use a range of resources to identify the key physical and human features of a location. Name and locate the countries of Europe and identify their main physical and human characteristics. <u>Investigate Patterns</u> Name and locate the Equator, Northern Hemisphere, Southern Hemisphere, the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn, Arctic and Antarctic Circle and date time zones. Describe some of the characteristics of these geographical areas. Describe geographical similarities and differences between countries. <u>Communicate geographically</u> Describe key aspects of: Physical geography including: Rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes and water the water cycle. Human geography, including:settlements and land use.</p>	<p>Stone Age</p>

<p>Year B</p> <p>UKS2</p> <p>Years 5 & 6</p>	<p>Land of the Free (North) <u>To investigate places</u> Use a range of geographical resources to give detailed descriptions and opinions of the characteristic features of a location 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 <u>To investigate patterns</u> Identify and describe the geographical significance of latitude, longitude, Equator, Northern Hemisphere, Southern Hemisphere, the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn, Arctic and Antarctic Circle, and time zones (including day and night) Understand some of the reasons for geographical similarities and differences between countries. Describe geographical diversity across the world. <u>To communicate geographically</u> 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</p>	<p>Land of the Free (South) <u>To investigate places</u> 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 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 <u>To investigate patterns</u> Identify and describe the geographical significance of latitude, longitude, Equator, Northern Hemisphere, Southern Hemisphere, the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn, Arctic and Antarctic Circle, and time zones (including day and night) 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 <u>To communicate geographically</u> 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</p>	<p>Primary Engineering <u>To investigate places</u> Collect and analyse statistics and other information in order to draw clear conclusions about locations</p>	<p>Rich and Poor <u>To investigate places</u> Collect and analyse statistics and other information in order to draw clear conclusions about locations 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 and topological maps - as in London's Tube map) 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 <u>To communicate Geographically</u> Human geography, including: settlements, land use, economic activity including trade links, and the distribution of natural resources including energy, food, minerals, and water supplies</p>	<p>Rich and Poor <u>To investigate places</u> Collect and analyse statistics and other information in order to draw clear conclusions about locations 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 and topological maps - as in London's Tube map) 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 <u>To communicate geographically</u> Human geography, including: settlements, land use, economic activity including trade links, and the distribution of natural resources including energy, food, minerals, and water supplies</p>	

	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).				
--	---	---	--	--	--	--