



Geography Curriculum Overview

Year Group	Term 1	Term 2	Term 3	Term 4	Term 5	Term 6
1 and 2	Local Geography (including school)	Continents and Oceans	Kenya	Mapping our world	The United Kingdom and Capital cities	
3 and 4	Earthquakes and Volcanoes		Rivers and water cycles	Describing Maps of the Worlds	Europe	UK
5 and 6	Biomes and Climates		Germany	Using Maps	South America	UK

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Investigate places	Investigate patterns	Communicate Geographically
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Location



Physical features



Human features



Diversity



Physical processes



Human processes



Techniques



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Milestone 1			
Week	Autumn	Spring	Summer
1	Local Geography (including Fieldwork around the School)	Kenya	The United Kingdom (The countries, capital cities and major rivers)
3			
5			
7	Continents and Oceans	Mapping our world (Learning compass points, reading simple maps and create simple maps)	
9			
11			



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Milestone 2			
Week	Autumn	Spring	Summer
1	Earthquakes and Volcanoes	Rivers and the Water Cycle	Europe
3			
5			
7		Describing Maps	
9			
11			
	The United Kingdom (Counties and topographical features)		



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Milestone 3			
Week	Autumn	Spring	Summer
1	Biomes and Climates	Germany (Human geography Trade)	South America (Rivers and The Water Cycle Mountains)
3			
5			
7		Using maps	
9		UK (Transport and industry)	
11	Local Fieldwork		



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Big Ideas	Milestone 1	Milestone 2	Milestone 3
<p>Investigate places</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 the United Kingdom and its countries, as well as the countries, continents and oceans studied. • Use simple fieldwork and observational skills to study the geography of the school and the key human and 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Collect and analyse statistics and other information in order to draw clear conclusions about locations. • Identify and describe how the physical features affect the human activity within a location. • Use a range of geographical resources to give detailed descriptions and opinions of the characteristic features of a location. • Use different types of fieldwork sampling (random and systematic) to observe, measure and record the human and physical features in the local area. • Record the results in a range of ways.



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	<p>physical features of its surrounding environment.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 seas. • Name and locate the world's continents and oceans. 	<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, including hills, mountains, cities, 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 Europe and identify their main physical and human characteristics. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. • Name and locate the countries of North and South America and • identify their main physical and human characteristics.
<p>Investigate patterns</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Understand geographical similarities and differences through studying the human 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Name and locate the equator, northern hemisphere, southern 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify and describe the geographical significance of latitude, longitude, equator,



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	<p>and physical geography of a small area of the United Kingdom and of a contrasting non-European country.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. • Identify land use around the school. 	<p>hemisphere, the tropics of Cancer and Capricorn, Arctic and Antarctic Circle and date time zones. Describe some of the characteristics of these geographical areas.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Describe geographical similarities and differences between countries. • Describe how the locality of the school has changed over time 	<p>northern hemisphere, southern hemisphere, the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn, Arctic and Antarctic Circle, and time zones (including day and night).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Understand some of the reasons for geographical similarities and differences between countries. • Describe how locations around the world are changing and explain some of the reasons for change. • Describe geographical diversity across the world. • Describe how countries and geographical regions are interconnected and interdependent.
<p>Communicate geographically</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use basic geographical vocabulary to refer to: • Key physical features, including: beach, coast, forest, hill, mountain, ocean, 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Describe key aspects of: • physical geography, including: rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes and the water cycle. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Describe and understand key aspects of: • physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts,



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	<p>river, soil, valley, vegetation and weather.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• 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).	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 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>rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes and the water cycle.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• human geography, including: settlements, land use, economic activity including trade links, and the distribution of natural resources including energy, food, minerals, and water supplies.• Use the eight points of a compass, four figure grid references, symbols and a key (that uses standard Ordnance Survey symbols) to communicate knowledge of the United Kingdom and the world.• Create maps of locations identifying patterns (such as: land use, climate zones, population densities, height of land).
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