

Aintree Davenhill Primary School – Geography Curriculum Map

	Autumn		Spring		Summer		
Nursery	All About Me/Autumn	Celebrations and Festivals	Winter	Spring	Houses and Homes	Journeys and Transport	
	3 & 4-year-olds will be learning to: Mathematics • Understandposition throughwords alone, e.g. "The bag is under the table,"—with no pointing • Describe a familiar route • Discuss routes and locations, using words like 'infrontof' and 'behind' Understanding the World • Use all their senses in hands-on exploration of natural materials • Begin to understand the need to respect and care for the natural environment and all living things • Rnow that there are different countries in the world and talk about the differences they have experienced or see in photos						
Reception	My Home/Where I Live Autumn/Hibernation	Differences in Christmas Celebrations around the World	Story Settings Signs of Winter	Taking Care of the Planet and Environment	Homes around the World – Where I Live The UK and its Countries	Antarctica – Location & Climate	
	4 & 5-year-olds will be learning to: Understanding the World Draw information from a single map Recognise some similarities and differences between life in this country and life in other countries Explore the natural world around them Recognise some environments that are different to the one in which they live Early Learning Goal - People, Culture & Communities Describe their immediate environment using knowledge from observation, discussion, stories, non-fiction texts and maps Know some similarities and differences between different religious and cultural communities in this country, drawing on their experiences and what has been read in class Explain some similarities and differences between life in this country and life in other countries, drawing on knowledge from stories non-fiction texts and (when appropriate) maps Early Learning Goal - The Natural World Explore the natural world around them, making observations and drawing pictures of animals and plants 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						
Year 1		I changes in the natural world around them, including the some, My School	asons and changing states of matter Deserts		My Village		
	the school and its grounds Use cameras and audio equipment to recorbuildings Use simple compass directions, e.g. NSEW Use locational and directional language to of forwards/backwards Enquiry and Investigation	to: .farm, road, shop, address ir/far cores in the world (Where? What?) he school illdings, roads and fields tures on aerial photographs und aps ivey . of the classroom oservation and identification to study the geography of rd geographical features, changes, differences, e.g.	Name and locate the world's seven continents and fiv Human and Physical Geography Identify the location of hot and cold areas of the world South Poles Use basic geographical vocabulary to refer to: key physical features: coast, sea, ocean, vegetation, season, weather key human features: village, house Mapping Use vocabulary such as bigger/smaller, near/far Know that maps give information about places in the locate land and sea on a maps Begin to realise why maps need a key Enquiry and Investigation Ask simple geographical, Where?', 'What?' and 'Who Investigate through observation and description Recognise differences between their own and others' Vocabulary Toontinents: Africa, Antarctica, Asia, Australia, Europe, N S oceans: Pacific, Atlantic, Indian, Antarctic, Arctic climate, seasons/seasonal, weather, forecast, drought, cocontinent, country, land, landmarks, environment, globe	d in relation to the Equator and the North and os) at different scales world (Where? What?) 2' questions about the world lives orth America, South America	Name and locate the four countries of the U.K Locate Liverpool within the U.K and Aintree Village with Place Knowledge Very small area of the United Kingdom Human and Physical Geography Identify seasonal and daily weather patterns in Aintree Use basic geographical vocabulary to refer to: key physical features: soil, vegetation, season, weather key human features: city, town, village, house, school, i Mapping Use a range of maps and globes (including picture map. Use vocabulary such as bigger/smaller, near/far Know that maps give information about places in the w Use large scale maps and aerial photos of the local area Recognise simple features on maps, e.g. buildings, road Recognise that maps need titles Recognise landmarks and basic human features on aeri Draw a simple map, e.g. the local park Know that symbols mean something on maps Use and construct basic symbols in a map key Begin to realise why maps need a key Look down on objects and make a plan, e.g. of the park Fieldwork Use simple fieldwork techniques such as observation ar its grounds as well as the key human and physical featu Use cameras and audio equipment to record geographi Use simple compass directions, e.g. NSEW Use is clatical and the control of th	factory, farm, road, shop, canal s) at different scales orld (Where? What?) a) s and fields al photographs and identification to study the geography of the school ar ures of its surrounding environment cal features, changes, differences, e.g. buildings, weather	
	Investigate through observation and descri Recognise differences between their own a Vocabulary U.K countries: England, Northern Ireland, Scott house, village, street, school, community, envi	and others' lives			Use aerial photographs and plan perspectives to recogn Enquiry and Investigation Ask simlyeesgraphical, "Where?', "What?' and "Who?' Investigate through observation and description Vocabulary U.K countries and capital cities: England Northern Ireland, city, farm, factory, house, town, village, country, street, sci	ise landmarks and basic human and physical features questions about Aintree Scotland, Wales nool, office, port, community, environment, leisure,	
	Investigate through observation and descri Recognise differences between their own a Vocabulary U.K. countries: England, Northern Ireland, Scotl house, village, street, school, community, envi behind, under, left, right, forwards, backwards	, ind others' lives land, Wales ronment, leisure, settlement, soil, next to, near, far,	Liverpool a		Use aerial photographs and plan perspectives to recogn Enquiry and Investigation Ask simple geographical, "Where?", "What?" and "Who?" Investigate through observation and description Vocabulary U.K countries and capital cities: England Northern Ireland,	ise landmarks and basic human and physical features questions about Aintree Scotland, Wales nool, office, port, community, environment, leisure,	

Make comparisons with their own lives and their own situation

Show increasing empathy and describe similarities as well as differences

 Name, locate and identify characteristics of the four countries and capital cities of the U.K and its Name, locate and identify characteristics of the four countries and capital cities of the U.K and its surrounding Name, locate and identify characteristics of the four countries and capital cities of the U.K and its surrounding Place Knowledge . Name and locate the world's seven continents and five oceans Name and locate the world's seven continents and five oceans · Small area of the United Kingdom Place Knowledge Place Knowledge Human and Physical Geography · Small area of the United Kingdom · Small area of the United Kingdom . Identify seasonal and daily weather patterns in the U.K · Small area in a contrasting non-European country Human and Physical Geography · Use basic geographical vocabulary to refer to: **Human and Physical Geography** · Identify seasonal and daily weather patterns in the U.K key physical features: beach, sea, ocean, river, soil, vegetation, season, weather Identify seasonal and daily weather patterns in the U.K and the location of hot and cold areas of the world in Use basic geographical vocabulary to refer to: key human features: city, town, village, house, school, farm, factory, office, road, motorway, canal, relation to the Equator and the North and South Poles key physical features; beach, sea, ocean, river, soil, vegetation, season, weather shop, retail park, port, harbour key human features: city, town, village, house, school, farm, factory, office, road, motorway, canal, Use basic geographical vocabulary to refer to: Mapping key physical features: beach, sea, ocean, river, soil, vegetation, season, weather shop, retail park, port, harbour Use a range of maps and globes (including picture maps) at different scales key human features: city, town, village, house, school, farm, factory, office, road, motorway, canal, Mapping · Use vocabulary such as bigger/smaller, near/far shop, retail park, port, harbour . Use a range of maps and globes (including picture maps) at different scales . Know that maps give information about places in the world (Where? What?) Mapping · Use vocabulary such as bigger/smaller, near/far Use a range of maps and globes (including picture maps) at different scales Know that maps give information about places in the world (Where? What?) Locate land and sea on maps Use large scale maps and aerial photos of the local area Use vocabulary such as bigger/smaller, near/far Locate land and sea on maps Know that maps give information about places in the world (Where? What?) Recognise simple features on maps, e.g. buildings, roads and fields · Recognise simple features on maps, e.g. buildings, roads and fields · Follow a route on a picture map of Aintree Locate land and sea on maps · Recognise that maps need titles · Recognise simple features on maps, e.g. buildings, roads and fields Recognise that maps need titles Recognise landmarks and basic human features on aerial photographs Recognise landmarks and basic human features on aerial photographs Recognise that maps need titles . Know which direction is North on an OS map · Recognise landmarks and basic human features on aerial photographs Know which direction is North on an OS man Know that symbols mean something on mans. · Draw a simple map, e.g. the local shops Know which direction is North on an OS man. · Find a given symbol on an OS map with support . Know that symbols mean something on maps · Know that symbols mean something on maps . Begin to realise why maps need a key Use and construct basic symbols in a map key · Find a given symbol on an OS map with support Fieldwork Use simple fieldwork techniques such as observation and identification to study the key human and physical Find a given symbol on an OS map with support . Begin to realise why maps need a key **Enquiry and Investigation** features of an area Begin to realise why mans need a key · Look down on objects and make a plan, e.g. of the park • Ask simple geographical, 'Where?', 'What?' and 'Who?' questions about the world Use simple compass directions, e.g. NSFW Fieldwork · Investigate through observation and description • Use locational and directional language to describe features and routes, e.g. left/right, forwards/backwards Vocabulary • Use aerial photographs and plan perspectives to recognise landmarks and basic human and physical features · Use simple fieldwork techniques such as observation and identification to study the key human and physical features of the school's surrounding environment 7 continents: Africa (Kenya, Nairobi), Antarctica, Asia, Australia, Europe, North America, South America 5 oceans: Pacific, Atlantic, Indian, Antarctic, Arctic Ask simple geographical, 'Where?', 'What?' and 'Who?' questions about the world Use cameras and audio equipment to record geographical features, changes, differences, e.g. U.K countries: England (London, Liverpool), Northern Ireland, (Belfast), Scotland (Edinburgh), Wales (Cardiff) Investigate through observation and description U.K surrounding seas: North Sea, Irish Sea, The English Channel, Celtic Sea Use simple compass directions, e.g. NSEW Vocabulary house, village, street, school, community, environment, leisure, settlement, soil, conservation, pollution, next to, · Use locational and directional language to describe features and routes, e.g. left/right, 7 continents: Africa, Antarctica, Asia, Australia, Europe, North America, South America near, far, behind, under, left, right, forwards, backwards, distance, route, aerial view, bird's eve view, land, 5 oceans: Pacific Atlantic Indian Antarctic Arctic forwards/backwards landmarks, map, symbol, compass, route • Use aerial photographs and plan perspectives to recognise landmarks and basic human and U.K countries: England (London, Liverpool, Southport, Formby), Northern Ireland, (Belfast), Scotland (Edinburgh), physical features U.K surrounding seas: North Sea, Irish Sea, The English Channel, Celtic Sea Enquiry and Investigation Ask simple geographical, 'Where?', 'What?' and 'Who?' questions about Aintree climate, forecast, seasons/seasonal, drought, flood, coast, beach, cliff, forest, hill, landmarks, mountain, equator, North Pole, South Pole, ocean, river, sea, island, soil, Autumn, Winter, Spring, Summer, city, factory, farm, harbour, · Investigate through observation and description house, office, port, settlement, town, village, continent, country, globe, land, landmark, map, symbol, aerial view, Vocabulary bird's eye view, compass, atlas, co-ordinate, grid reference, environment, capital city, community, conservation, U.K countries: England (London, Liverpool, Aintree), Northern Ireland (Belfast), Scotland (Edinburgh), leisure, pollution, route, U.K. U.K surrounding seas: North Sea, Irish Sea, The English Channel, Celtic Sea house, village, street, school, community, environment, leisure, settlement, soil, sea, ocean, continent, country, canal, river, motorway, next to, near, far, behind, under, left, right, forwards, backwards, distance, route, aerial view, bird's eye view, land, landmarks, map, symbol, compass, route, The Mediterranean Natural Disasters My City - Livernool Year 3 Locational Knowledge Locational Knowledge Locational Knowledge Name and locate counties and cities of the United Kingdom • Locate the world's countries, using maps to focus on Europe (including the location of Russia • Locate the world's countries, using maps to focus on Europe (including the location of Russia) and North America Place Knowledge Identify the position and significance of the Equator, Northern Hemisphere, Southern Hemisphere Identify the position and significance of latitude, longitude, Equator, Northern Hemisphere, Southern A region of the United Kingdom – Mersevside, Liverpool Place Knowledge Hemisphere, the Prime/Greenwich Meridian and time zones (including day and night) A region of the United Kingdom **Human and Physical Geography** Place Knowledge Describe and understand key aspects of: A region in a European country A region in a European country physical geography, including: rivers A region in a North American State **Human and Physical Geography** human geography, including: types of settlement and land use, economic activity including trade · Describe and understand key aspects of: Human and Physical Geography links, and the distribution of natural resources including energy, food, minerals and water physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts Describe and understand key aspects of: human geography, including: types of settlement and land use, economic activity including trade physical geography, including: mountains, volcanoes, earthquakes, active, after shock, amplitude, ash cloud, Use a wider range of maps (including digital), atlases and globes to locate countries and features links, and the distribution of natural resources including energy, food, minerals and water core, crater, crust, dormant, epicentre, eruption, extinct, faults, gases, hot spot, landslides, magma, magnitude, mantle, plate, plate tectonics, Ring of Fire, Richter scale, seismic waves, seismology, tectonic activity, tsunami, Use maps at more than one scale . Use a wider range of maps (including digital), atlases and globes to locate countries and features studied velocity, vent, volcanic ash, minerals human geography, including: types of settlement and land use, economic activity including trade Recognise that larger scale maps cover less area • Use maps and diagrams from a range of publications e.g. holiday brochures, leaflets, town plans · Make and use simple route maps links, and the distribution of natural resources including energy, food, minerals and water · Recognise patterns on maps and begin to explain what they show · Recognise that larger scale maps cover less area Use the index and contents page of atlases . Use a wider range of maps (including digital), atlases and globes to locate countries and features studied Make and use simple route maps · Use maps at more than one scale Label mans with titles to show their nurnose · Recognise patterns on maps and begin to explain what they show Recognise that larger scale mans cover less area • Use 4 figure coordinates to locate features on maps · Use the index and contents page of atlases Create maps of small areas with features in the correct place Make and use simple route maps Label maps with titles to show their purpose Use plan views · Recognise patterns on maps and begin to explain what they show Use 4 figure coordinates to locate features on maps Use the index and contents page of atlase · Recognise some standard OS symbols Create maps of small areas with features in the correct place . Label maps with titles to show their purpose Link features on mans to photos and aerial views. Use plan views · Recognise some standard OS symbols Use 4 figure coordinates to locate features on mans Make a simple scaled drawing e.g. of the classroom Use a scale bar to calculate some distances. Link features on maps to photos and aerial views · Create maps of small areas with features in the correct place Relate measurement on large scale maps to measurements outside Use plan views Make a simple scaled drawing e.g. of the classroom. · Recognise some standard OS symbols Fieldwork Use a scale bar to calculate some distances · Use the eight points of a compass Relate measurement on large scale maps to measurements outside Link features on maps to photos and aerial views Observe, measure and record the human and physical features in the local area using a range of **Enquiry and Investigation** Fieldwork methods including sketch maps, cameras and other digital devices . Ask more searching questions including, 'how?' and, 'why? as well as, 'where?' and 'what?' when investigating · Use the eight points of a compass Make links between features observed in the environment to those on maps and aerial photos Make links between features observed in the environment to those on maps and aerial photos places and processes Make comparisons with their own lives and their own situation **Enquiry and Investigation Enquiry and Investigation** Ask more searching questions including, 'how?' and, 'why? as well as, 'where?' and 'what?' when · Show increasing empathy and describe similarities as well as differences . Ask more searching questions including, 'how?' and, 'why? as well as, 'where?' and 'what?' when investigating places and processes investigating places and processes

Make comparisons with their own lives and their own situation

. Show increasing empathy and describe similarities as well as differences

7 continents: Africa, Antarctica, Asia, Australia, Europe (Russia), North America, South America

5 oceans: Pacific, Atlantic, Indian, Antarctic, Arctic

Vocabulary Volcanoes: Santa Maria – Guatemala, Galeras – Columbia, Mount Vesuvius – Italy, Eviafiallaiokull – Iceland, Mauna 7 continents: Africa, Antarctica, Asia, Australia, Europe (Russia), North America, South America 7 continents: Africa, Antarctica, Asia, Australia, Europe (Russia), North America, South America Loa - Hawaii 5 oceans: Pacific, Atlantic, Indian, Antarctic, Arctic Earthquake Zones: Pacific Ring of Fire, Mid-Ocean Ridges, Eurasian-Melanesian Mountain Belt 5 oceans: Pacific, Atlantic, Indian, Antarctic, Arctic 4 countries and cities of the U.K. England (London, Liverpool, Manchester, Birmingham), Wales 4 countries and cities of the U.K: England (London, Liverpool, Manchester, Birmingham), Wales (Cardiff), Scotland county, region, biomes, vegetation belts, climate zones, rivers, mountains, volcanoes, earthquakes, active, after (Cardiff), Scotland (Edinburgh, Glasgow), Northern Ireland (Belfast) (Edinburgh Glasgow) Northern Ireland (Relfast) shock, amplitude, ash cloud, core, crater, crust, dormant, epicentre, eruption, extinct, faults, gases, hot spot, U.K's surrounding seas: North Sea, Irish Sea, The English Channel, Celtic Sea U.K's surrounding seas: North Sea, Irish Sea, The English Channel, Celtic Sea landslides, magma, magnitude, mantle, plate, plate tectonics, Ring of Fire, Richter scale, seismic waves, seismology, U.K's counties: Merseyside, Lancashire, Buckinghamshire, Powys, Yorkshire 23 Mediterranean countries (select key European and African countries): Spain, France, Monaco, Italy, Slovenia, tectonic activity, tsunami, velocity, vent, volcanic ash, minerals, ecosystem, island, settlement, land use, economic county, region, biomes, vegetation belts, climate zones, rivers, ecosystem, island, settlement, land use, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Montenegro, Albania, Greece, Gibraltar, Turkey, Palestine, Syria, Lebanon, Israel, activity, trade links, marine, economy, farming, finance, industry, leisure, distribution, tourism, co-ordinates, grid economic activity, trade links, grasslands, evergreen plants, high pressure, economy, farming, finance, Jordan, Egypt, Libya, Tunisia, Algeria, Morocco, Malta, Cyprus references, key, points of a compass, route, scale, symbols, Equator, latitude, location, longitude, Northern industry, leisure, retail, distribution, tourism, co-ordinates, grid references, GIS (Geographical county, region, biomes, vegetation belts, climate zones, rivers, ecosystem, island, settlement, land use, economic Hemisphere, Prime/Greenwich meantime, Southern Hemisphere, time zone, Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn Information Systems), GPS (Global Positioning System), key, Ordnance Survey maps, Ordnance, Survey, activity, trade links, grasslands, evergreen plants, high pressure, marine, Mediterranean, forest, economy, points of a compass, route, scale, symbols, Equator, latitude, location, longitude, Northern farming, finance, industry, leisure, distribution, tourism, co-ordinates, grid references, key, points of a compass, Hemisphere, Southern Hemisphere, time zone, river, estuary, flow, mouth, tributary, reservoir, route, scale, symbols, Equator, latitude, location, longitude, Northern Hemisphere, Southern Hemisphere, pollution, population density, population, urbanisation, globalisation My Capital City - London and the U.K The U.K's Coastline Rivers Year 4 **Locational Knowledge Locational Knowledge Locational Knowledge** Name and locate counties and cities of the United Kingdom · Locate the world's countries, using maps to focus on Europe (including the location of Russia) and North and Name and locate counties and cities of the United Kingdom Identify the position and significance of latitude, longitude, Equator, Northern Hemisphere, Place Knowledge Southern Hemisphere, Arctic and Antarctic Circle, the Prime/Greenwich Meridian and time zones · Name and locate counties and cities of the United Kingdom A region of the United Kingdom Human and Physical Geography (including day and night) Identify the position and significance of latitude, longitude, Equator, Northern Hemisphere, Southern Place Knowledge Hemisphere, the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn, Arctic and Antarctic Circle, the Prime/Greenwich Meridian · Describe and understand key aspects of: · A region of the United Kingdom and time zones (including day and night) physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, rivers, mountains, volcanoes and Human and Physical Geography Place Knowledge earthquakes, and the water cycle Describe and understand key aspects of: · A region of the United Kingdom human geography, including: types of settlement and land use, economic activity including trade links, and the physical geography, including: rivers A region within South America distribution of natural resources including energy, food, minerals and water human geography, including: types of settlement and land use, economic activity including trade Human and Physical Geography Mapping links, and the distribution of natural resources including energy, food, minerals and water Use a wider range of maps (including digital), atlases and globes to locate countries and features studied Describe and understand key aspects of: Use maps and diagrams from a range of publications e.g. holiday brochures, leaflets, town plans physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, rivers, mountains, and the water • Use a wider range of maps (including digital), atlases and globes to locate countries and features . Use maps at more than one scale studied human geography, including: types of settlement and land use, economic activity including trade links, and · Recognise that larger scale maps cover less area · Use maps and diagrams from a range of publications e.g. holiday brochures, leaflets, town plans the distribution of natural resources including energy, food, minerals and water · Make and use simple route maps . Use maps at more than one scale Recognise patterns on maps and begin to explain what they show Recognise that larger scale maps cover less area . Use a wider range of maps (including digital), atlases and globes to locate countries and features studied · Use the index and contents page of atlases • Use maps and diagrams from a range of publications e.g. holiday brochures, leaflets, town plans Make and use simple route maps Label maps with titles to show their purpose Recognise patterns on maps and begin to explain what they show . Use maps at more than one scale · Recognise that contours show height and slope Use the index and contents page of atlases · Recognise that larger scale maps cover less area Use 4 figure coordinates to locate features on maps . Make and use simple route maps · Label maps with titles to show their purpose Create maps of small areas with features in the correct place · Use 4 figure coordinates to locate features on maps · Recognise patterns on maps and begin to explain what they show Use plan views . Create maps of small areas with features in the correct place . Use the index and contents page of atlases · Recognise some standard OS symbols Use plan views Label mans with titles to show their numose · Link features on maps to photos and aerial views · Recognise some standard OS symbols • Recognise that contours show height and slope Fieldwork Link features on maps to photos and aerial views Use 4 figure coordinates to locate features on maps · Use the eight points of a compass Observe, measure and record the human and physical features in the local area using a range of methods **Enquiry and Investigation** Create maps of small areas with features in the correct place Ask more searching questions including, 'how?' and, 'why? as well as, 'where?' and 'what?' when Use plan views including sketch maps, cameras and other digital devices investigating places and processes · Recognise some standard OS symbols · Make links between features observed in the environment to those on maps and aerial photos · Make comparisons with their own lives and their own situation · Link features on maps to photos and aerial views **Enquiry and Investigation** · Show increasing empathy and describe similarities as well as differences . Make a simple scaled drawing e.g. of a section of the River Alt . Ask more searching questions including, 'how?' and, 'why? as well as, 'where?' and 'what?' when investigating Use a scale bar to calculate some distances 7 continents: Africa, Antarctica, Asia, Australia, Europe (Russia), North America, South America · Relate measurement on large scale maps to measurements outside Make comparisons with their own lives and their own situation Fieldwork 5 oceans: Pacific, Atlantic, Indian, Antarctic, Arctic Show increasing empathy and describe similarities as well as differences Use the eight points of a compass 4 countries and cities of the U.K: England (London, Liverpool, Manchester, Birmingham), Wales Vocabulary (Cardiff), Scotland (Edinburgh, Glasgow), Northern Ireland (Belfast) . Observe, measure and record the human and physical features in the local area using a range of methods 7 continents: Africa, Antarctica, Asia, Australia, Europe (Russia), North America, South America including sketch maps, cameras and other digital devices U.K's surrounding seas: North Sea, Irish Sea, The English Channel, Celtic Sea 5 oceans: Pacific, Atlantic, Indian, Antarctic, Arctic U.K's counties: London, Kent, Surrey, Essex, Hertfordshire, Oxfordshire Make links between features observed in the environment to those on maps and aerial photos 4 countries and cities of the U.K: England (London, Liverpool, Manchester, Birmingham), Wales (Cardiff), Scotland county, region, biomes, vegetation belts, climate zones, rivers, ecosystem, island, settlement, land **Enquiry and Investigation** (Edinburgh, Glasgow), Northern Ireland (Belfast) use, economic activity, trade links, grasslands, evergreen plants, high pressure, marine, . Ask more searching questions including, 'how?' and, 'why? as well as, 'where?' and 'what?' when U.K's surrounding seas: North Sea, Irish Sea, The English Channel, Celtic Sea Mediterranean, forest, economy, farming, finance, industry, leisure, distribution, tourism, coinvestigating places and processes U.K's counties: Dorset, Merseyside ordinates, grid references, key, points of a compass, route, scale, symbols, Equator, latitude, location Make comparisons with their own lives and their own situation Coastline: islands, bays, peninsulas, Jurassic Coast, Pacific Coast longitude, Northern Hemisphere, Prime/Greenwich meantime, Southern Hemisphere, time zone · Show increasing empathy and describe similarities as well as differences county, region, biomes, vegetation belts, climate zones, rivers, mountains, erosion, earthquakes, after shock, Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn, globalisation amplitude, epicentre, faults, magnitude, core, mantle, plate, plate tectonics, Richter scale, seismic waves, seismology, tectonic activity, tsunami, island, settlement, land use, economic activity, trade links, marine, economy, 7 continents: Africa, Antarctica, Asia, Australia, Europe (Russia), North America, South America farming, finance, industry, leisure, distribution, tourism, co-ordinates, grid references, key, points of a compass. 5 oceans: Pacific, Atlantic, Indian, Antarctic, Arctic route, scale, symbols, Equator, latitude, location, longitude, Northern Hemisphere, Prime/Greenwich meantime, 4 countries and cities of the U.K: England (London, Liverpool, Manchester, Birmingham), Wales (Cardiff), Scotland Southern Hemisphere, time zone, Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn (Edinburgh, Glasgow), Northern Ireland (Belfast) U.K's surrounding seas: North Sea, Irish Sea, The English Channel, Celtic Sea Rivers: Mersey, Thames, Danube, Volga, Amazon, Mississippi county, region, biomes, vegetation belts, climate zones, rivers, ecosystem, island, settlement, land use, economic activity, trade links, economy, farming, finance, leisure, tourism, co-ordinates, grid references, GIS (Geographical Information Systems), GPS (Global Positioning System), key, Ordnance Survey maps, Ordnance, Survey, points of a compass, route, scale, symbols, Equator, latitude, location, longitude, Northern Hemisphere, Prime/Greenwich meantime, Southern Hemisphere, time zone, Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn, estuary, flow, mouth, tributary, reservoir, pollution, basin, current, dam, delta, erosion, floodplain, flow, meander, rapid, rapids, aquifer, condensation, evaporation, hydro power, ice cap, infiltration, precipitation, runoff, transpiration, water vapour Hills and Mountains Farming and its Impact Brazil Year 5 Locational Knowledge Locational Knowledge Locational Knowledge Name and locate counties and cities of the United Kingdom . Locate the world's countries, using maps to focus on Europe (including the location of Russia) and North and · Locate the world's countries, using maps to focus on Europe (including the location of Russia) and North and · Identify the position and significance of latitude, longitude, Equator, Northern Hemisphere, South America Southern Hemisphere, the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn, Arctic and Antarctic Circle, the Identify the position and significance of latitude, longitude, Equator, Northern Hemisphere, Southern Name and locate counties and cities of the United Kingdom Prime/Greenwich Meridian and time zones (including day and night) Hemisphere, the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn, Arctic and Antarctic Circle, the Prime/Greenwich Meridian Identify the position and significance of latitude, longitude, Equator, Northern Hemisphere, Southern Place Knowledge and time zones (including day and night) Hemisphere, the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn, Arctic and Antarctic Circle, the Prime/Greenwich Meridian and A region of the United Kingdom Place Knowledge time zones (including day and night) Human and Physical Geography · A region of the United Kingdom Place Knowledge · Describe and understand key aspects of: · A region within South America · A region of the United Kingdom **Human and Physical Geography** A region in a European country

Make predictions and test simple hypotheses about people and places

U.K's surrounding seas: North Sea, Irish Sea, The English Channel, Celtic Sea

(Cardiff), Scotland (Edinburgh, Glasgow), Northern Ireland (Belfast)

5 oceans: Pacific, Atlantic, Indian, Antarctic, Arctic

U.K's counties: Merseyside, Kent, Sussex, Lincolnshire

7 continents: Africa, Antarctica, Asia, Australia, Europe (Russia), North America, South America

4 countries and cities of the U.K. England (London, Liverpool, Manchester, Birmingham), Wales

settlement, land use, economic activity, trade links, economy, farming, finance, co-ordinates, grid

references, key, points of a compass, route, scale, symbols, Equator, latitude, location, longitude,

Vocabulary

Human and Physical Geography physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, rivers, mountains, and Describe and understand key aspects of: the water cycle physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, rivers, mountains · Describe and understand key aspects of: human geography, including: types of settlement and land use, economic activity including trade human geography, including: types of settlement and land use, economic activity including trade links, and physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, rivers, mountains links, and the distribution of natural resources including energy, food, minerals and water human geography, including: types of settlement and land use, economic activity including trade links, and the the distribution of natural resources including energy, food, minerals and water distribution of natural resources including energy, food, minerals and water . Use a wide range of maps, atlases, globes and digital maps to locate countries and features studied • Use a wide range of maps, atlases, globes and digital maps to locate countries and features studied · Relate different maps to each other and to aerial photos · Relate different maps to each other and to aerial photo . Use a wide range of maps, atlases, globes and digital maps to locate countries and features studied Begin to understand the differences between maps e.g. Google maps vs. Google Earth, and OS • Begin to understand the differences between maps e.g. Google maps vs. Google Earth, and OS maps · Relate different maps to each other and to aerial photos Choose the most appropriate map/globe for a specific purpose Begin to understand the differences between maps e.g. Google maps vs. Google Earth, and OS maps Choose the most appropriate map/globe for a specific purpose Follow routes on mans describing what can be seen (River Amazon) · Choose the most appropriate map/globe for a specific purpose Interpret and use thematic maps Interpret and use thematic mans · Follow routes on maps describing what can be seen Understand that purpose, scale, symbols and style are related · Understand that purpose, scale, symbols and style are related · Interpret and use thematic maps · Recognise different map projections · Recognise different map projections Understand that purpose, scale, symbols and style are related · Identify, describe and interpret relief features on OS maps . Identify, describe and interpret relief features on OS maps · Recognise different map projections Use latitude/longitude in a globe or atlas Identify, describe and interpret relief features on OS maps. Use latitude/longitude in a globe or atlas Create sketch maps using symbols and a key · Create sketch maps using symbols and a key • Use six figure coordinates • Use a wider range of OS symbols including 1:50K symbols Use a wider range of OS symbols including 1:50K symbols Use latitude/longitude in a globe or atlas Know that different scale OS maps use some different symbols . Know that different scale OS maps use some different symbols · Create sketch maps using symbols and a key Use models and maps to discuss land shape i.e. contours and slopes Use models and mans to discuss land shape i.e. contours and slones Use a wider range of OS symbols including 1:50K symbols Use the scale har on mans Use the scale bar on mans . Know that different scale OS maps use some different symbols Read and compare map scales Read and compare map scales . Use models and maps to discuss land shape i.e. contours and slopes **Enquiry and Investigation** Draw measured plans Use the scale bar on mans Enquiry and Investigation Read and compare map scales . Ask and answer questions that are more causal e.g. Why is that happening in that place? Could it happen here? What happened in the past to cause that? How is it likely change in the future? · Ask and answer questions that are more causal e.g. Why is that happening in that place? Could it happen Draw measured plans here? What happened in the past to cause that? How is it likely change in the future? · Make predictions and test simple hypotheses about people and places Fieldwork Vocabulary Make predictions and test simple hypotheses about people and places Use eight cardinal points to give directions and instructions 7 continents: Africa, Antarctica, Asia, Australia, Europe (Russia), North America, South America Vocabulary · Observe, measure and record human and physical features using a range of methods including sketch maps, 5 oceans: Pacific, Atlantic, Indian, Antarctic, Arctic 7 continents: Africa, Antarctica, Asia, Australia, Europe (Russia), North America, South America cameras and other digital technologies e.g. data loggers to record (e.g. weather) at different times and in 4 countries and cities of the U.K. England (London, Liverpool, Manchester, Birmingham), Wales 5 oceans: Pacific, Atlantic, Indian, Antarctic, Arctic 4 countries and cities of the U.K: England (London, Liverpool, Manchester, Birmingham), Wales (Cardiff), Scotland (Cardiff), Scotland (Edinburgh, Glasgow), Northern Ireland (Belfast) Interpret data collected and present the information in a variety of ways including charts and graphs U.K's surrounding seas: North Sea, Irish Sea, The English Channel, Celtic Sea (Edinburgh, Glasgow), Northern Ireland (Belfast) U.K's counties: Suffolk, Norfolk, Cumbria, Aberdeenshire U.K's surrounding seas: North Sea, Irish Sea, The English Channel, Celtic Sea Ask and answer questions that are more causal e.g. Why is that happening in that place? Could it happen here? Key cities of Brazil: Sao Paulo, Rio de Janeiro, Salvador Key cities of Brazil: Sao Paulo, Rio de Janeiro, Salvador What happened in the past to cause that? How is it likely change in the future? Rivers: Amazon Farming in the U.K; arable (Fast Anglia), pastoral (South West), mixed, fertile soils, warm climate, flat Mountains: Sugarloaf (Rio de Janeiro), Nova Iguacu (Rio de Janeiro) - extinct volcano and sheltered land, commercial agriculture, subsistence agriculture · Make predictions and test simple hypotheses about people and places Amazon Biome - rainforest county, region, biomes, vegetation belts, climate zones, rivers, ecosystem, settlement, land use. Vocabulary Farming in Brazil (Sao Paulo): dairy, meat, fruit, soya, sugarcane, coffee, red soils - fertile, paper - sustainability, economic activity, trade links, minerals, co-ordinates, grid references, key, points of a compass, route, 7 continents: Africa, Antarctica, Asia, Australia, Europe (Russia), North America, South America scale, symbols, Equator, latitude, location, longitude, Northern Hemisphere, Prime/Greenwich exports, illegal farms 5 oceans: Pacific, Atlantic, Indian, Antarctic, Arctic meantime, Southern Hemisphere, time zone, Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn county, region, biomes, vegetation belts, climate zones, rivers, ecosystem, island, settlement, land use, economic 4 countries and cities of the U.K: England (London, Liverpool, Manchester, Birmingham), Wales (Cardiff), Scotland activity, trade links, economy, farming, finance, leisure, tourism, co-ordinates, grid references, GIS (Geographical (Edinburgh, Glasgow), Northern Ireland (Belfast) Information Systems), GPS (Global Positioning System), key, Ordnance Survey maps, Ordnance, Survey, points of U.K's surrounding seas: North Sea, Irish Sea, The English Channel, Celtic Sea a compass, route, scale, symbols, Equator, latitude, location, longitude, Northern Hemisphere, Prime/Greenwich U.K's counties: Cumbria meantime, Southern Hemisphere, time zone, Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn Mountains: Scafell Pike, Mont Blanc Mountain Range: Southern Fells (Cumbria, U.K), Alps (Chamonix, France) Mountain types: fold, block, dome, volcanic, plateau alpine, altitude, avalanche, crevasse, drainage, elevation, erosion, glacier, moraine, pass, range, ravine county, region, biomes, vegetation belts, climate zones, rivers, ecosystem, island, settlement, land use, economic activity, economy, farming, finance, leisure, tourism, estuary, flow, mouth, tributary, reservoir, pollution, basin, current, dam. delta. erosion. floodplain, flow, meander, rapid, rapids, aquifer, volcanoes, earthquakes, active, after shock, amplitude, ash cloud, core, crater, crust, dormant, epicentre, eruption, extinct, faults, gases, hot spot, landslides, magma, magnitude, mantle, plate, plate tectonics, Ring of Fire, Richter scale, seismic waves, seismology, tectonic activity, tsunami, velocity, vent, volcanic ash, minerals, co-ordinates, grid references, key, points of a compass, route, scale, symbols, Equator, latitude, location, longitude, Northern Hemisphere, Prime/Greenwich meantime, Southern Hemisphere, time zone, Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn Women in World War II North America Modern Greece Year 6 Locational Knowledge Locational Knowledge Locational Knowledge • Locate the world's countries, using maps to focus on Europe (including the location of Russia) and North and . Locate the world's countries, using maps to focus on Europe (including the location of Russia) and . Locate the world's countries, using maps to focus on Europe (including the location of Russia) and North and North America South America South America Name and locate counties and cities of the United Kingdom Identify the position and significance of latitude, longitude, Equator, Northern Hemisphere, Southern · Identify the position and significance of latitude, longitude, Equator, Northern Hemisphere, Southern . Identify the position and significance of latitude, longitude, Equator, Northern Hemisphere, Hemisphere, the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn, Arctic and Antarctic Circle, the Prime/Greenwich Meridian Hemisphere, the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn, Arctic and Antarctic Circle, the Prime/Greenwich Meridian and Southern Hemisphere, the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn, Arctic and Antarctic Circle, the and time zones (including day and night) time zones (including day and night) Prime/Greenwich Meridian and time zones (including day and night) Place Knowledge Place Knowledge Δ region within North America A region in a European country Place Knowledge Human and Physical Geography · A region of the United Kingdom Human and Physical Geography · A region in a European country · Describe and understand key aspects of: · Describe and understand key aspects of: Human and Physical Geography physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, rivers, mountains, volcanoes and physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, rivers, mountains, volcanoes and · Describe and understand key aspects of: earthquakes, and the water cycle earthquakes, and the water cycle human geography, including: types of settlement and land use, economic activity including trade links, and human geography, including: types of settlement and land use, economic activity including trade the distribution of natural resources including energy, food, minerals and water links, and the distribution of natural resources including energy, food, minerals and water Mapping Mapping Use a wide range of maps, atlases, globes and digital maps to locate countries and features studied · Use a wide range of maps, atlases, globes and digital maps to locate countries and features studied Relate different mans to each other and to aerial photos Relate different maps to each other and to aerial photos **Enquiry and Investigation** · Ask and answer questions that are more causal e.g. Why is that happening in that place? Could it . Begin to understand the differences between maps e.g. Google maps vs. Google Earth, and OS maps · Choose the most appropriate map/globe for a specific purpose · Choose the most appropriate map/globe for a specific purpose happen here? What happened in the past to cause that? How is it likely change in the future? . Follow routes on maps describing what can be seen

Interpret and use thematic maps

· Use six figure coordinates

Recognise different man projections

Use latitude/longitude in a globe or atlas

Create sketch maps using symbols and a key

Understand that purpose, scale, symbols and style are related.

· Identify, describe and interpret relief features on OS maps

• Use a wider range of OS symbols including 1:50K symbols

. Know that different scale OS maps use some different symbols

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 a wide range of maps, atlases, globes and digital maps to locate countries and features studied

- . Begin to understand the differences between maps e.g. Google maps vs. Google Earth, and OS maps
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- Identify, describe and interpret relief features on OS maps
- · Use latitude/longitude in a globe or atlas **Enquiry and Investigation**
- · Ask and answer questions that are more causal e.g. Why is that happening in that place? Could it happen here? What happened in the past to cause that? How is it likely change in the future?
- Make predictions and test simple hypotheses about people and places

Vocabulary

[Type here]

Northern Hemisphere, Prime/Greenwich meantime, Southern Hemisphere, time zone, Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn	Use models and maps to discuss land shape i.e. contours and slopes Use the scale bar on maps Read and compare map scales Draw measured plans Fieldwork Use eight cardinal points to give directions and instructions (taught outside this unit of work – link to P.E) Enquiry and Investigation Ask and answer questions that are more causal e.g. Why is that happening in that place? Could it happen here? What happened in the past to cause that? How is it likely change in the future? Make predictions and test simple hypotheses about people and places Vocabulary Tontinents: Africa, Antarctica, Asia, Australia, Europe (Russia), North America, South America Toceans: Pacific, Atlantic, Indian, Antarctic, Arctic Cocans: Pacific, Atlantic, Indian, Antarctic, Arctic Cocans: Pacific, Atlantic, Indian, Antarctic, Arctic Countries and cities of the U.K: England (London, Liverpool, Manchester, Birmingham), Wales (Cardiff), Scotland (Edinburgh, Glasgow), Northern Ireland (Belfast) U.K's surrounding seas: North Sea, Irish Sea, The English Channel, Celtic Sea Coastline: Islands, bays, peninsulas, Pacific Coast Mountain Ranges: Rockies, Sierra Nevada, Appalachians Mountains: Mount Whitney (Sierra Nevada), Mount Elbert (Rockies) Volcanoes: Mauna Loa (Hawaii) Fault Lines: San Andreas Rivers: Mississippi, Colorado, Hudson Lakes: Superior, Huron, Michigan county, region, biomes, vegetation belts, climate zones, rivers, mountains, erosion, earthquakes, after shock, amplitude, epicentre, faults, magnitude, core, mantle, plate, plate tectonics, Richter scale, seismic waves, seismology, tectonic activity, tsunami, hurricane, tornado, island, settlement, land use, economic activity, trade links, marine, economy, farming, finance, industry, leisure, distribution, tourism, co-ordinates, grid references,	7 continents: Africa, Antarctica, Asia, Australia, Europe (Russia), North America, South America 5 oceans: Pacific, Atlantic, Indian, Antarctic, Arctic 4 countries and cities of the U.K: England (London, Liverpool, Manchester, Birmingham), Wales (Cardiff), Scotland (Edinburgh, Glasgow), Northern Ireland (Belfast) U.K's surrounding seas: North Sea, Irish Sea, The English Channel, Celtic Sea 23 Mediterranean countries: Spain, France, Monaco, Italy, Slovenia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Montenegro, Albania, Greece, Gibraltar, Turkey, Palestine, Syria, Lebanon, Israel, Jordan, Egypt, Libya, Tunisia, Algeria, Morocco, Malta, Cyprus region, biomes, vegetation belts, climate zones, rivers, ecosystem, Island, settlement, land use, economic activity, trade links, economy, farming, finance, leisure, tourism, co-ordinates, grid references, GIS (Geographical Information Systems), GPS (Global Positioning System), key, Ordnance Survey maps, Ordnance, Survey, points of a compass, route, scale, symbols, Equator, latitude, location, longitude, Northern Hemisphere, Prime/Greenwich meantime, Southern Hemisphere, time zone, Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn