



	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
Unit 1	<p>NC Content: <u>'The United Kingdom'</u> Name, locate and identify the UK on a map of the world.</p> <p>Name and locate the four countries of the UK and surrounding seas.</p> <p>Identify capital cities, a major river and the highest mountains.</p> <p>Identify the approximate position of our own location on a map of the UK.</p>	<p>NC Content: <u>'Our local environment'</u> Use basic geographical vocabulary to refer to key physical and human features around the school site and local area.</p> <p>Understand how the local landscape is affected by physical and human geography.</p>	<p>NC Content: <u>'Europe'</u> Locate the world's countries using maps to focus on Europe (including the location of Russia). Concentrate on physical and human characteristics and cities.</p> <p>Understand geographical similarities and differences through the study of human and physical geography.</p> <p>Identify the position and significance of places in relation to the Equator.</p>	<p>NC Content: <u>'Africa'</u> Identify the position and significance of the Equator and latitude and longitude on the continent of Africa.</p> <p>Describe and understand key aspects of physical geography-rivers, mountains, volcanoes, settlement and economic activity-tourism (case study on an area of Africa).</p> <p>Understand how land use patterns affect the environment.</p>	<p>NC Content: <u>'Climate and weather patterns'</u> Describe and understand key aspects of human and physical geography-climate zones-the affect this has on the environment and extreme weather conditions.</p> <p>Understand geographical similarities and differences between climates of two different countries.</p> <p>Identify the position and significance between the tropics, arctic and Antarctic circle and the Equator.</p>	<p>NC Content: <u>'Earthquakes and Volcanoes'</u> Identify key topographical features-volcanoes.</p> <p>Identify the position and significance of latitude, longitude, Northern and Southern Hemisphere in relation to volcanic activity. Describe and understand key aspects of volcanoes and their connection with earthquakes.</p> <p>Understand geographical similarities and differences through the study of volcanoes around the world.</p>
	<p>Skills: Use simple world maps to locate.</p> <p>Use locational and directional language-near, far, left and right.</p> <p>Use simple compass directions verbally-North, South, East and West.</p>	<p>Skills: Use simple compass directions to describe the location of features and to create routes on a map of the school.</p> <p>Use aerial photographs and plan perspectives to recognise landmarks and basic human and physical features.</p>	<p>Skills: Use maps and atlases to locate countries in relation to other places (bordering countries and seas) and the Equator.</p> <p>Begin to use 8 compass points to locate and compare position.</p> <p>Complete a sketch of a map with key with symbols.</p>	<p>Skills: Use maps, atlases and digital technologies to locate key places.</p> <p>Use the 8 compass points and begin to use coordinates to locate key features.</p> <p>Sketch more detailed maps with increased accuracy and detail using ordnance survey symbols.</p>	<p>Skills: Use Ordnance Survey maps and/or digital mapping to locate key places.</p> <p>Observe and measure weather patterns using graphs.</p> <p>Record important data in order to make comparisons.</p>	<p>Skills: Use Ordnance Survey equivalent maps and digital mapping to locate.</p> <p>Use the 8 points of a compass alongside a four and six figure grid reference to build knowledge of an area. Sketch own detailed maps using 4 or 6 figure grid references and appropriate symbols. Analyse</p>



<p>Observe aerial photographs of key places and features.</p> <p>Vocabulary: World, map, continent, country, ocean, United Kingdom, city, countryside, city, North, South, East and West.</p>	<p>Use simple fieldwork and observational skills to study the geography of the school and its surroundings and the human and physical features of its surrounding environment.</p> <p>Devise a simple map and construct basic symbols and labels.</p> <p>Vocabulary: environment, physical, human, landmark, fieldwork, observe, aerial, birds eye</p>	<p>Use digital technology to measure and record information on physical and human features.</p> <p>Vocabulary: continent, Equator, Northern Hemisphere, physical, human, border</p>	<p>Record important data about physical and human geography from the use of digital technologies and maps.</p> <p>Vocabulary: Tourism, coordinates, settlement, conservation, climate, topography, population, Equator, latitude, longitude.</p>	<p>Analyse a range of maps with information on climate zones, weather patterns e.g. high and low pressure or temperature.</p> <p>Vocabulary: climate, vegetation, hemisphere, tropics, temperature, precipitation, sunlight, drought, flood.</p>	<p>topographical maps to show the height of land.</p> <p>Record and measure volcanic or earthquake activity using graphs.</p> <p>Vocabulary: tectonic plates, magma chamber, lava, crater, vent, ash, eruption, Richter Scale, pyroclastic flow.</p>
<p>Outcomes: Children will be able to correctly orientate a map of the UK. They will be able to label countries, capital cities, surrounding seas and some key physical features with some accuracy. They will gain an understanding of their own location within the UK in relation to other places.</p>	<p>Outcomes: Children will be able to classify and describe the difference between physical and human features. They will be able to apply this knowledge into recognising different features of the school grounds. Children will be able to identify features on an aerial map of the school and will be able to orientate the map accurately. They will be able to complete their own map of the school using compass knowledge to describe the location of places.</p>	<p>Outcomes: Children will gain a deeper understanding of the continent of Europe, its position in the world and the different countries within. They will gain and understanding of bordering countries and how countries in Europe differ due to their location in relation to the Equator. They will gain knowledge on key physical and human landmarks within Europe. They will learn how to use the 8 points of a compass and record important data in order to make comparisons.</p>	<p>Outcomes: Children will be able to identify countries which make up Africa and make comparisons between their size and position. They will be able to locate key places within Kenya using maps and technology. They will be able to sketch maps of the area in detail and increased accuracy. They will be able to complete a case study of an area in Africa including information of tourism, land use and conservation.</p>	<p>Outcomes: Children will gain an in depth understanding of how the position of a country affects their climate and weather pattern. They will be able to analyse how climate then affects vegetation and landscape. They will be able to compare between climates using geographical position and data to explain why.</p>	<p>Outcomes: Children will gain an in depth understanding of how earthquakes and volcanoes are connected and the reasons why they exist. They will understand how volcanoes erupt and the importance of geographical location e.g. why some places don't have earthquakes or volcanoes. They will be able to analyse a range of maps and record volcanic activity using graphs.</p>



<p>Unit 2</p>	<p>NC Content: <u>'Our World'</u> Name and locate the world's seven continents and five oceans on a map of the world. Develop knowledge about the world's 7 continents-which are the hot and cold areas of the world? Gain knowledge of key places and landmarks within these continents. Identify seasonal and daily weather patterns in the United Kingdom countries in hot and cold areas of the world. Understand geographical similarities and differences between England and Kenya.</p>	<p>NC Content <u>'Australia'</u> Use basic geographical vocabulary to refer to key physical and human features: forests, mountains, rivers, weather, cities and village. Describe and understand key aspects of these features. Understand geographical similarities and differences through studying human and physical geography of an area in Australia and an area of the UK. Identify seasonal/daily weather patterns in the United Kingdom and countries in hot and cold areas of the world in relation to the equator and the poles.</p>	<p>NC Content: <u>'The Coast'</u> Identify key topographical features-coastlines and how they can vary. Understand similarities and differences between coastlines within the UK and why this might be. How coastlines have changed over time. Describe and understand the physical geography and human geography of the coast including landscape, climate, types of settlement, tourism.</p>	<p>NC Content: <u>'Rivers and the Water Cycle'</u> Describe and understand key aspects of the water cycle and how this affects the landscape. Describe and understand the life of a river and how this affects the landscape. Describe the journey of a local river from source to mouth. Understand the important of a river to the local area. Understand similarities and differences between rivers and canals. Understand the importance of protecting rivers and canals.</p>	<p>NC Content: <u>'Explorers and maps'</u> Identify the position and significance of latitude, longitude and the tropics. Understand the significance of the prime Greenwich meridian and time zones (including day and night) Understand geographical similarities and differences through the study of human and physical geography. Describe and understand key aspects of physical and human geography and how land use patterns have changed-settlements, food and natural resources.</p>	<p>NC Content: <u>'America'</u> Identify key topographical features-hills, mountains, rivers and coast. Understand geographical similarities and differences through the study of human and physical geography-a national park in USA and a national park in the UK Understand how vast the USA is in comparison to other places. Compare the counties of the UK to the states in the USA. Understand key human and physical characteristics of America (North/South)</p>
	<p>Skills: Use world maps to identify the continents and oceans. Use simple compass directions-North, South, East and West both</p>	<p>Skills: Use more detailed world maps, atlases and globes (use contents to find the appropriate page). Use simple compass points and directional language.</p>	<p>Skills: Use maps and atlases to locate key places accurately. Use 8 compass points to locate and compare the location with other regions.</p>	<p>Skills: Use maps/digital technologies to name and locate major rivers of the world. Begin to study ordnance survey maps and use this to sketch a route.</p>	<p>Skills: Sketch detailed maps and routes that explorers took (taking into account different time zones crossed). Use the 8 points of a compass alongside four or 6 figure grid references (Ordnance Survey</p>	<p>Skills: Analyse a range of maps to build knowledge of an area. Observe, measure and record data to compare two regions use maps, graphs and digital technologies.</p>



<p>verbally and in written work.</p> <p>Vocabulary: Continent, ocean, border, landmark, physical, human, temperature, weather, Equator, north, south, east, west, country, North Pole, South Pole, season.</p>	<p>Use aerial photographs and plan perspectives to recognise and describe landmarks and basic human and physical features.</p> <p>Vocabulary: Atlas, , continent, Equator, climate, physical, human, North Pole, South Pole, compare, landmark, human, physical, rainforest.</p>	<p>Use ordnance survey maps to build knowledge of a region.</p> <p>Vocabulary: Coast, cliff, shore, sand dunes, beach, cave, pier, bay, cave, rock pool, lighthouse, harbour, headland, trade, tourists, climate, population, settlement, erosion, undercutting, notch, peninsular, human, physical.</p>	<p>Vocabulary: Water Cycle, rivers and streams, precipitation, run-off, underground water, evaporation, condensation, upper course, middle course, lower course, valley, channel, waterfall, gorge, estuary, tributary, channel, floodplain, mouth, source.</p>	<p>maps) to build knowledge of an area.</p> <p>Vocabulary: Latitude, longitude, Northern Hemisphere, Southern Hemisphere, Greenwich Meridian, Tropics of Capricorn and Cancer, topography, settlement, expedition.</p>	<p>Locate countries and key places in America using maps and atlases.</p> <p>Vocabulary: National park, conservation, Northern Hemisphere, Southern Hemisphere, Greenwich Meridian, Tropics of Capricorn and Cancer, topography, economy.</p>
<p>Outcomes: Children will be able to transfer names of continents and oceans from a given map to their own map. They will be able to compare the position and size of different places using correct directional language. Children will be able to identify which places are hot and cold. They will be able to recall key landmarks and places from different continents. They will be able to describe UK seasonal patterns.</p>	<p>Outcomes: Children will be able to locate and identify Australia on a map of the world. They will be able to identify the North and South Poles as well as the Equator. They will understand how a country's position can affect its climate. They can classify physical and human features and compare these between two countries. They will understand the importance of the rainforest on a local and global scale.</p>	<p>Outcomes: Children will be able to identify the features of a coastline and how they can differ in different parts of the UK. They will understand that the coastline is something that is not fixed and continually changes over time due to erosion. They will understand that the coast is important for tourism and attracts people for different reasons. They will build on their knowledge of the UK, looking at specific counties and using compass points.</p>	<p>Outcomes: Children will gain an understanding of how the water cycle is vital to all life on earth. They will gain location knowledge on a local and worldwide scale, making observations on how rivers impact on human life and the environment/landscape. They will be able to sketch the journey of the River Severn from source to mouth. They will understand the difference between a canal and river and the importance of protecting them.</p>	<p>Outcomes: Through the study of two famous explorers, children will gain a wider knowledge of the world and how environments have changed over time. They will be able to sketch more accurate maps and routes with an increased understanding of scale and distance.. They will gain understanding of why there are different time zones. They will be able to use Ordnance Survey maps with increased confidence and apply this knowledge.</p>	<p>Outcomes: Children will gain a wider knowledge of places within America and the human and physical features within. They will be able to make detailed comparisons through case studies, observations of key features and data. They will be able to analyse detailed maps, including maps to show topography. They will be able to bring in knowledge of time zones and climate zones.</p>