



Geography	Topic	Locational knowledge	Place knowledge	Human and physical geography	Geographical skills and fieldwork	Geographical Vocabulary
1	<p>Who am I? (IPC)</p> <p>The Magic Toymaker (IPC)</p> <p>Time Detectives (IPC)</p> <p>Water world(IPC)</p> <p>Local Geography</p>	<p>Name and locate local town.</p> <p>Name, locate and identify characteristics of the four countries and capital cities of the United Kingdom and its surrounding seas</p>	<p>Observe and describe the human and physical geography of a small area of the United Kingdom.</p>	<p>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>Use world maps, atlases and globes to identify the United Kingdom and its countries</p> <p>Use simple field work and observational skills to study the geography of their school and its grounds and the key human and physical features of its surrounding environment</p>	<p>Use basic geographical vocabulary to refer to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Key physical features, including: beach, cliff, coast, forest, hill, mountain, sea, ocean, river, soil, valley, vegetation, season and weather - key human features, including: city, town, village, factory, farm, house, office, port, harbour and shop <p>United Kingdom, England, Scotland, Wales, Northern Ireland, London, Edinburgh, Cardiff, Belfast, North Sea, Irish Sea, English Channel</p> <p>near, far, left and right</p>
2	<p>People of the past</p> <p>Buildings</p> <p>Time travellers</p> <p>How are you?</p> <p>I'm alive</p> <p>Green</p> <p>Fingers</p>	<p>Name and locate the world's seven continents and five oceans</p>	<p>Understand geographical similarities and differences through studying the human and physical geography of a small area of the United Kingdom, and of a small area in a non – contrasting European Country</p>	<p>Identify seasonal/daily weather patterns in the UK and the location of hot and cold areas of the world in relation to the equator and the North and South poles.</p>	<p>Use world maps, atlases and globes to identify the United Kingdom and its countries, as well as the countries, continents and oceans</p> <p>Use simple compass directions and locational and directional language to describe the location of features and routes on a map.</p>	<p>Use basic Geographical vocabulary to refer to key physical features (inc – beach, cliff, coast, forest, hill, mountain, sea, ocean, river, soil, valley, vegetation, season, weather)</p> <p>and human features (inc city, town, village, factory, farm, house, office, port, harbour, shop) of a</p>



					Use aerial photographs and plan perspectives to recognise landmarks and basic human and physical features; devise a simple map; and use and construct basic symbols in a key. Use simple field work and observational skills to study the geography of their school and its grounds and the key human and physical features of its surrounding environment	contrasting non- European country. Compass, North, South, East and West, near, far, left and right Continent, Europe, North America, South America, Asia, Africa, Australia, Antarctica, Atlantic Ocean, Pacific Ocean, Indian Ocean, Southern Ocean, Mediterranean Ocean
3	Settlers & Scavengers Romans Active Planet (IPC) On Tap(IPC)	Locate the world's countries, using maps to concentrate on their environmental regions, key physical and human characteristics, countries and major cities. Name and locate counties and cities of the United Kingdom, geographical regions and their identifying human and physical characteristics, key topographical features (including hills, mountains, coasts and rivers), and land – use patterns; and understand how some of	Understand geographical similarities and differences through the study of human and physical geography of a region of the United Kingdom	Describe and understand key aspects of: Physical geography including key topographical features (inc hills, mountains, coasts, rivers) and land patterns; and understand how some of these aspects have changed over time.	Describe and understand key aspects of physical geography, including: volcanoes and earthquakes Describe and understand key aspects of human geography, including: types of settlement and land use, economic activity including trade links, and the distribution of natural resources including energy, food, minerals and water Use the eight points of a compass, four and six – figure grid references, symbols and key (including the use of Ordnance Survey maps) to build their	types of settlement (rural/hamlet/dispersed/scattered/nucleated) water cycle (evaporation, condensation, precipitation, atmosphere, climate, water vapour, surface run-off, transpiration, percolation) volcanoes and earthquakes (Volcano crust vent crater core ash mantle eruption ring of fire lava magma active dormant extinct, divergent/convergent and transform boundaries, epicentre, focus, fault, tsunami, Richter scale, magnitude, intensity)



		these aspects have changed over time.			knowledge of the UK and the wider world Use fieldwork to observe, measure and record	
4	Invaders & Settlers (Anglo Saxons & Vikings) Water for everyone (IPC) Weather & Climate (IPC) Saving the World (IPC)	<p>Locate the world’s countries, using maps to focus on Europe concentrating on their environmental regions, key physical and human characteristics, countries and major cities.</p> <p>Name and locate counties and cities of the United Kingdom, geographical regions and their identifying human and physical characteristics, key topographical features (including hills, mountains, coasts and rivers), and land – use patterns; and understand how some of these aspects have changed over time.</p>	Understand geographical similarities and differences through the study of human and physical geography of a region of the United Kingdom	<p>Describe and understand key aspects of physical geography, including: rivers and the water cycle</p> <p>*Describe and understand key aspects of human geography, including: types of settlement and land use, economic activity including trade links, and the distribution of natural resources including energy, food, minerals and water</p> <p>*Use fieldwork to observe, measure, record and present the human and physical features in the local area using a range of methods, including sketch maps, plans and graphs, and digital technologies</p>	<p>Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping (Google Earth) to locate countries and describe features studied</p> <p>Learn the eight points of a compass, and four-figure grid references.</p> <p>Use fieldwork to observe, measure 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.</p>	<p>climate zones (tropical/temperate/polar)</p> <p>biomes (tundra/shrubland/rainforest/grassland/desert/temperate/savanna) and vegetation belts</p> <p>water cycle (evaporation, condensation, precipitation, atmosphere, climate, water vapour, surface run-off, transpiration, percolation)</p> <p>land use (housing, recreation, educational, transport, roads, leisure, commercial)</p> <p>types of settlement (rural/hamlet/dispersed/scattered/nucleated)</p>
5	Local History Study	Locate the world’s countries, using maps to focus on Europe concentrating on their environmental regions, key physical and human characteristics, countries and major cities.	Understand geographical similarities and differences through the study of human and physical geography of a region of the United Kingdom, a region in a European county,	<p>*Describe and understand key aspects of physical geography, including: climate zones, rivers, mountains,</p> <p>* Describe and understand key aspects of human geography, including: types of settlement and</p>	<p>Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/ computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied.</p> <p>*Use the eight points of a compass, four and six – figure grid references, symbols and key (including</p>	<p>mountains (convergent boundary, fold mountains)</p> <p>economic activity including trade links, (agriculture, mining, manufacturing, engineering, construction, exchanging, balance, purchase)</p>



	<p>Temples & Tombs</p> <p>AD 900</p> <p>Go with the Flow (IPC)</p> <p><i>(Chocolate topic to be included 2020)</i></p>	<p>Identify the position and significance of latitude, longitude, Equator, Northern Hemisphere, Southern Hemisphere, The Tropics of cancer and Capricorn, Arctic and Antarctic Circle, the Prime/Greenwich Meridian and time zones</p>		<p>land use, economic activity including trade links, and the distribution of natural resources including energy, food, minerals and water</p>	<p>the use of Ordnance Survey maps) to build their knowledge of the UK and the</p>	<p>rivers (flood plain, meanders, waterfall, valley, mouth, source, spring,</p> <p>stream, erosion, upper course, middle course, lower course, tributaries, delta, erosion</p>
6	<p>Brave & The Bold (The Ancient Greeks)</p> <p>WWI/WW 2</p>	<p>Locate the world's countries, using maps to focus on Europe (including the location of Russia) and North and South America, concentrating on their environmental regions, key physical and human characteristics, countries and major cities.</p> <p>Identify the position and significance of latitude, longitude, Equator, Northern Hemisphere, Southern Hemisphere, The Tropics of cancer and Capricorn, Arctic and Antarctic Circle, the Prime/Greenwich Meridian and time zones</p>	<p>Understand geographical similarities and differences through the study of human and physical geography of a region of the United Kingdom, a region in a European county, and a region within North or South America</p>	<p>Describe and understand key aspects of physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, rivers, mountains,</p> <p>Describe and understand key aspects of human geography, including: types of settlement and land use, economic activity including trade links, and the distribution of natural resources including energy, food, minerals and water</p> <p>Use fieldwork to observe, measure and record</p>	<p>Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping (Google Earth) to locate countries and describe features studied. Extend to 6 figure grid references with teaching of latitude and longitude in depth.</p> <p>Expand map skills to include non-UK countries. Use fieldwork to observe, measure 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.</p>	<p>the distribution of natural resources including energy, food, minerals and water (water, gas, coal, oil, wood, iron)</p>

