

Long term subject Overview

Geography – Term 1 – KS1

National Curriculum	Strand	Early Years	Year 1	Year 2
	Topic	ONCE UPON A TIME	We Are Britain	Location, Location, Location
<p>Name and locate the world's 7 continents and 5 oceans</p> <p>Name, locate and identify characteristics of the 4 countries and capital cities of the United Kingdom and its surrounding seas</p>	Locational knowledge	<p>Draw information from a simple map (classroom)</p> <p>To investigate fairy tale surroundings.</p> <p>Use position through words – for example, under, over, through</p> <p>Understand directional language (up, down, above, next to, under, beside)</p> <p>Use relative vocabulary (e.g. bigger/smaller, far/close)</p>	<p>Know that a country is an area of land with its own government, rules and borders.</p> <p>Know that an island is an area of land surrounded by water.</p> <p>Know the United Kingdom is made up of four countries: England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland</p> <p>Know a capital city is where the government sits.</p> <p>Know the capital cities of the UK are London, Edinburgh, Belfast and Cardiff</p>	<p>Know a continent is a large land mass. Continents all have lots of countries within them.</p> <p>Know an ocean is a large body of salt water.</p> <p>Know there are seven continents.</p> <p>Know there are five oceans.</p> <p>Name the 7 continents: Africa, Asia, Australia, South America, North America, Europe, Antarctica</p> <p>Name the 5 oceans: Arctic, Southern, Indian, Atlantic, Pacific</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 contrasting non-European country</p>	Place knowledge	<p>Follow simple directions.</p> <p>Learn about the four main seasons (autumn).</p> <p>Use senses in hands-on exploration of natural materials mud kitchen, and sand including stones, pebbles, seashells</p>	<p>Describe what makes England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland unique and similar.</p>	
<p>identify seasonal and daily weather patterns in the United Kingdom and the location of hot and cold areas of the world in</p>	Human and Physical Geography		<p>Know that weather in the United Kingdom can change from day to day and that the four seasons have weather patterns.</p>	<p>Know the equator is an imaginary line around the centre of the Earth and is the hottest area</p>

<p>relation to the Equator and the North and South Poles</p> <p>Use basic geographical vocabulary to refer to:</p> <p>key physical features, including: beach, cliff, coast, forest, hill, mountain, sea, ocean, river, soil, valley, vegetation, season and weather</p> <p>key human features, including: city, town, village, factory, farm, house, office, port, harbour and shop</p>		<p>Walk around local area, learning names of some familiar places eg. shops, church, school, beach etc. Explore collections of materials with similar/different properties sort and classify (natural / manmade)</p> <p>Begin to understand the need to respect and care for the natural environment and all living things (caring for each other and the classroom environment)</p>	<p>Observe the weather in the local area over time. Know that the year is divided into four seasons: spring, summer, autumn, and winter.</p>	<p>Know where the North and South pole are located and that they are cold areas. Locate hot, warm, cold climates on a world map</p>
<p>use world maps, atlases and globes to identify the United Kingdom and its countries, as well as the countries, continents and oceans studied at this key stage</p> <p>Use simple compass directions (North, South, East and West) and locational and directional language to describe the location of features and routes on a map</p> <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</p>	<p>Geographical skills and fieldwork</p>		<p>Use maps to identify the United Kingdom</p> <p>Use a UK map to locate England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales.</p> <p>Use a map to locate London, Edinburgh, Belfast and Cardiff.</p>	<p>Use world maps and atlases to identify the 7 continents Use world maps and atlases to identify the 5 oceans</p> <p>Identify continents and oceans through looking at aerial photographs.</p>

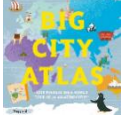
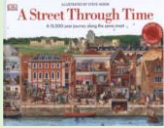
<p>Use simple fieldwork and observational skills to study the geography of their school and its grounds and the key human and physical features of its surrounding environment.</p>				
<p>Exceeding the National Curriculum</p>	<p>Vocabulary</p>	<p>Autumn Season Nature Senses Change Environment up, down, above, next to, under, beside under, over, through</p>	<p>Country Government Borders Rules Island City Capital city Weather Weather pattern Seasons – Summer, Autumn, Winter, and Spring</p>	<p>Continent Solid area Ocean Equator Imaginary North Pole South Pole</p>
	<p>Texts</p>			
	<p>Enhancements</p>	<p>Woodland walk Using nature for outdoor learning in other subjects Beach visit in Autumn</p>	<p>Welly Walk around local area Visitors who are from different countries of the UK</p>	<p>Visitors who have lived/born in different continents</p>

Long term subject Overview

Geography – Term 1 – KS2

National Curriculum	Strand	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
	Topic	World Aware	Best of British	HISTORY TOPIC	HISTORY TOPIC
<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>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> <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</p>	Locational knowledge	<p>Name and locate the 7 continents.</p> <p>Know a continent is a large land mass.</p> <p>Know the locations of Brazil, France, Botswana, China on a world map.</p> <p>Name the 7 tallest mountains on each continent (Everest, Kilimanjaro, Vinson, Elbrus McKinley, Aconcagua, Puncak Jaya).</p> <p>Name the longest rivers on each continent (Nile, Amazon, Yangtze, Missouri, Volga, Murray, Onyx)</p> <p>Name and locate capital cities: London, Berlin, Moscow, Tokyo, Washington DC, Canberra, New Delhi</p>	<p>Know a county is a smaller area of the UK containing lots of towns and villages.</p> <p>Know Eastbourne is in the county East Sussex</p> <p>Neighbouring counties include West Sussex, Brighton and Hove, Kent, Surrey, Hampshire</p>		

and time zones (including day and night)					
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 country, and a region in North or South America	Place knowledge	<p>Know the difference between a country and a continent.</p> <p>To discuss similarities and differences between France, India and Canada.</p> <p>To compare location, population, size, language, climate and flag of two countries</p>	<p>Explain how land is used similarly or differently in England, Scotland, Wales, Northern Ireland (Agriculture, National Parks, Human Settlements)</p> <p>Explain the topographical (physical) features of different counties in England, Scotland, Wales, Northern Ireland</p>		
<p>Describe and understand key aspects of physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes, 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>	Human and Physical Geography	<p>Name different climate zones: arctic, desert, tropical, temperate</p> <p>Libya is the hottest country in the world.</p> <p>Russia is the coldest country in the world.</p>	<p>Know land use is a term used to describe the function of the land.</p> <p>Understand that coastal erosion, housing and transport has affected land use</p> <p>Know that urban means towns and cities, rural means countryside/farmland and greenbelt means rural land surrounding a town or city.</p>		

<p>Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied</p> <p>Use the 8 points of a compass, 4 and 6-figure grid references, symbols and key (including the use of Ordnance Survey maps) to build their knowledge of the United Kingdom and the wider world</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 style="writing-mode: vertical-rl; transform: rotate(180deg);">Geographical skills and fieldwork</p>	<p>Use atlases to locate countries, using the contents and index pages.</p> <p>Use the internet and search engines to locate countries.</p> <p>Use maps to locate capital cities, often marked with a star.</p>	<p>Use maps to locate counties in England.</p> <p>Use maps and digital mapping to understand topographical features of East Sussex and surrounding counties.</p>		
<p>Exceeding the National Curriculum</p>	<p style="writing-mode: vertical-rl; transform: rotate(180deg);">Vocabulary</p>	<p>Country continent major capital city location population language climate</p>	<p>Land use Coastal erosion Urban Rural greenbelt Agriculture National parks Settlements Topography Topographical County neighbouring</p>		
	<p style="writing-mode: vertical-rl; transform: rotate(180deg);">Texts</p>				

	Enhancements	Visitors who have explored different countries around the world. Country themed day Food tasting from different countries	Beach trip to look at eroding cliffs		
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