



Long term subject Overview

Geography – Term 4 – KS1

National Curriculum	Strand	Early Years	Year 1	Year 2
	Topic	NEW LIFE	HISTORY TOPIC	FORESTS, NEAR AND FAR
<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>Use children's interests, to ask and respond to simple closed questions.</p> <p>Make simple observations about differences they have seen in pictures.</p> <p>Trip to Middle Farm.</p>		<p>Locate Europe, England, Sussex, Gloucestershire (Forest of Dean)</p> <p>Locate North America (Costa Rica).</p> <p>Locate Asia (Indonesia)</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>Trip to Holywell Beach.</p> <p>Use pictures as sources of information to compare Middle Farm with Holywell Beach.</p> <p>Draw a simple map (Middle Farm)</p>		<p>Identify similarities and differences of human features and physical features between Friston Forest and forests in Indonesia and Costa Rica.</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 basic geographical vocabulary to refer to:</p>	Human and Physical Geography	<p>Learn about the four main seasons (winter / spring).</p> <p>Use senses in hands-on exploration of natural materials (clay)</p>		<p>Know a jungle is a forest with dense, tangled vines, grasses, tree roots, thorny bushes and other plants covering the forest floor.</p> <p>Jungles are found near or on the equator.</p> <p>A type of jungle is called a mangrove forest.</p> <p>Mangroves are found along rivers and coastlines, near the equator.</p> <p>Cloud forests are often surrounded by clouds and fog. It is cool and damp in a cloud forest.</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>Explore collections of materials with similar/different properties sort and classify (magnetic / not magnetic)</p>		<p>Deciduous trees lose their leaves every year, Evergreen trees do not lose their leaves.</p> <p>Identify weather patterns in different jungle locations.</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>Use simple fieldwork and observational skills to study the geography of their school and its grounds and the key human and physical</p>	<p>Geographical skills and fieldwork</p>			<p>Use locational language to describe the location of jungles (Australia, Cameroon, Ecuador, Iran, Brazil)</p> <p>Use directional language to describe how to get to jungles from the UK.</p> <p>Use world maps and atlases to locate jungles and forests in a range of continents.</p> <p>Use fieldwork and observational skills to identify human and physical features of a local forest (Friston Forest)</p>

features of its surrounding environment.				
Exceeding the National Curriculum	Vocabulary	Spring Season Nature Find Senses Change Environment explain, describe, memory, question, share, investigate, explore		Forest Jungle Mangrove Cloud Forest Deciduous Evergreen Vine, bush, tree, branch, broad leaf, flower, leaf mould, moss, trunk, root, log, stream, waterfall, fern, rock
	Texts			
	Enhancements	Beach visit in Spring Trip to the farm Trip to see new life in the environment		Trip to Friston Forest / Wilderness Wood

Long term subject Overview

Geography – Term 4 – KS2

National Curriculum	Strand	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
	Topic	HISTORY TOPIC	HISTORY TOPIC	HISTORY TOPIC	UNIVERSITY CHALLENGE
<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</p>	Locational knowledge				<p>Locate East Sussex.</p> <p>Locate other university cities and their identifying human and physical characteristics and land use patterns.</p>

Prime/Greenwich Meridian 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				
Describe and understand key aspects of physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes, and the water cycle 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	Human and Physical Geography				<p>Know the land use of the local area.</p> <p>Investigate how land use is impacted in different ways in the local area.</p> <p>Identify the demographic of the local area and how this can or has changed over time.</p>
Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied Use the 8 points of a compass, 4 and 6-figure grid references, symbols	Geographical skills and fieldwork				<p>Use fieldwork to observe, measure, record and present the human and physical features in the local area.</p> <p>Create sketch maps of the local area currently.</p> <p>Create plans and graphs to present ideas.</p>

<p>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>Use digital technologies to identify current human and physical features of the local area.</p> <p>Use 6 figure grid references to locate human and physical features of the local area.</p>
<p>Exceeding the National Curriculum</p>	<p>Vocabulary</p>				<p>Land use Demographic Change Question, plan, observe, measure, record, present Sketch map, plan, graph photograph</p>
	<p>Texts</p>				<p>tbc</p>
	<p>Enhancements</p>				<p>Local area investigation – carry out survey, mapping, letters to local MP</p>