



Geography Curriculum Map

	Autumn 1	Autumn 2	Spring 1	Spring 2	Summer 1	Summer 2
EYFS	Transitions to school Orientation: Who am I?	Journeys & festivals: Where are they/we going?	Winter: What happens in winter?	Spring: What happens in springtime in London?	Fairy stories: What happened in the story?	Transition to Year 1: What makes us healthy?
<p>Early Learning Goal (end point) - Understanding the World: People, Culture & Communities</p> <p>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. 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.</p>						
Year 1	<p>Memory Box: How can you capture your memories?</p>	<p>Bright Lights, Big City: Where should the Everywhere Bear visit in London? Why?</p> <p>LK: name and locate the world's seven continents and five oceans</p> <p>LK: name, locate and identify characteristics of the four countries and capital cities of the United Kingdom and its surrounding seas</p> <p>H+P: use basic geographical vocabulary to refer to: 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>F+S: use world maps, atlases and globes to</p>	<p>Dinosaurs: How do we know dinosaurs existed?</p>	<p>Moon Zoom: How could you send Beegu back to the moon?</p> <p>F+S: 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>F+S: use simple compass directions (North, South, East and West) and locational and directional language [for example, near and far; left and right], to describe the location of features and routes on a map</p>	<p>Splendid Skies: How does the weather change?</p> <p>H+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>Rio de Vida: What is Brazil like compared to the UK?</p> <p>PK: 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> <p>F+S: 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>



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<p>Year 2</p>	<p>Street Detective: What is the geography of where I live?</p> <p>LK: name, locate and identify characteristics of the four countries and capital cities of the United Kingdom and its surrounding seas</p> <p>H+P: use basic geographical vocabulary to refer to: 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>F+S: 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>F+S: use simple compass directions (North, South, East and West) and locational and directional language [for example, near and far; left and right], to describe the location of features and routes on a map</p>	<p>Land Ahoy: Why do we love being beside the sea so much?</p> <p>H+P: use basic geographical vocabulary to refer to: 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>F+S: 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>F+S: use simple compass directions (North, South, East and West) and locational and directional language [for example, near and far; left and right], to describe the location of features and routes on a map</p>	<p>Fire, Fire!: How do we know so much about the Great Fire of London?</p>	<p>Muck, Mess and Mixtures: Can you create a marvellous mixture that is better than George's?</p>	<p>The Scented Garden: Can Trent's garden be beautiful and useful?</p> <p>PK: 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> <p>F+S: 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>F+S: 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>Beat, Band, Boogie: What makes music?</p>
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<p>Year 3</p>	<p>Stone Age: How do we know what happened in the Stone Age?</p> <p>LK: 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>F+S: use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied</p>	<p>Bronze and Iron: Bronze and Iron: How did they change lives?</p> <p>LK: 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>Tremors: Why do some earthquakes cause more damage than others?</p> <p>LK: 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>H+P: physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes, and the water cycle</p> <p>F+S: use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied</p>	<p>Gods and Mortals: What was the ancient Greeks' greatest achievement?</p> <p>PK: 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 within North or South America.</p> <p>LK: 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>F+S: 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 knowledge of the United Kingdom and the wider world</p> <p>F+S: use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied</p>	<p>Predator: Which animal is the ultimate predator and why?</p>	<p>Urban Pioneers: Is graffiti art or vandalism? Why?</p> <p>H+P: 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>F+S: 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 knowledge of the United Kingdom and the wider world</p> <p>F+S: 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>
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<p>Year 4</p>	<p>Ruthless Romans: How did the arrival of the Romans change Britain?</p> <p>F+S: 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 knowledge of the United Kingdom and the wider world.</p> <p>F+S: 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>F+S: use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied</p>	<p>Road Trip: USA: What could I see out of my window?</p> <p>LK: 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>PK: 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 within North or South America</p> <p>LK: 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>LK: identify the position and significance of latitude, longitude, Equator, Northern Hemisphere, Southern Hemisphere, the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn, Arctic and</p>	<p>Anglo-Saxons: Who were the Anglo-Saxon and how do we know what was important to them?</p> <p>F+S: use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied</p>	<p>Raging River: What is a river?</p> <p>LK: 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 how these have changed over time.</p> <p>H+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>Seen and not heard(Victorians and Queen Victoria): Who held the power in Victorian society?</p> <p>F+S: 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>Bottoms, burps and bile: What do our bodies do with the food we eat?</p>
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		<p>Antarctic Circle, the Prime/Greenwich Meridian and time zones (including day and night)</p> <p>H+P: 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>				
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<p>Year 5</p>	<p>(Vikings + Anglo-Saxons):Raiders or settlers?: How should we remember the Vikings?</p> <p>H+P: 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>F+S: use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied</p>	<p>Pharaoh: How can we know so much about the ancient Egyptians as they lived so long ago?</p> <p>H+P: 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>F+S: use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied</p>	<p>Scream Machine: What is needed to make a spine-tingling ride?</p> <p>F+S: 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 knowledge of the United Kingdom and the wider world</p>	<p>Stargazer: Could humans live on another planet?</p> <p>F+S: use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied</p> <p>LK: 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 (including day and night)</p> <p>LK: 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>Mountains: natural wonders or danger zones?</p> <p>LK: 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 how these have changed over time.</p> <p>H+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>LK: 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>F+S: use the eight points of a compass, four and six-figure grid references, symbols and key (including the use of Ordnance Survey maps) to</p>	<p>Allotment: Can you grow a sandwich?</p> <p>F+S: 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>LK: 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 how these have changed over time.</p> <p>H+P: 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>
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<p>Year 6</p>	<p>Battle of Barnet: What happened in Barnet in 1471?</p> <p>F+S: 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>Britain at War: What was life like during World War 2? F+S: 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>Britain at War: Why was winning the Battle of Britain in 1940 so important?</p> <p>LK: 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>PK: 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 within North or South America</p> <p>F+S: use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied</p> <p>F+S: 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 knowledge of the United Kingdom and the wider world</p>	<p>Frozen Kingdoms: Antarctica: everlasting winter wonderland or treacherous terrain?</p> <p>LK: 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 (including day and night)</p> <p>H+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>F+S: 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 knowledge of the United Kingdom and the wider world</p>	<p>Hola Mexico: Why did the ancient Maya change their way of life?</p> <p>LK: 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>LK: 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 (including day and night)</p> <p>PK: 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 within North or South America</p> <p>H+P: describe and understand key aspects of physical geography, including: climate zones,</p>	<p>Breathing Spaces: Who are Britain's National Parks for?</p> <p>LK: 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 how these have changed over time.</p>	<p>Gallery Rebels: What makes art rebellious?</p>
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				biomes and vegetation belts, rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes, and the water cycle and 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		
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