



Geography Curriculum Overview

Year	Subject specific Vocabulary	'The Greats'	Autumn	Spring	Summer
Year 1	<p>compass map atlas fieldwork locate aerial view country village town city detached semi-detached bungalow cottage terraced environment atlas</p> <p>continents oceans capital city direction North East South West</p> <p>comparison coastal town cliff import export transport beach cargo pier</p>	<p>Grace Darling</p> <p>Greta Thunberg</p>	<p>Topic: Global Gardens</p> <p>Human and Physical Geography</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Identify seasonal and daily weather patterns in the UK and the location of the hot and cold areas of the world in relation to the Equator and the North and South Poles. - 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. - 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>Topic: Wonderful World</p> <p>Locational knowledge</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Name & locate the world's seven continents and five oceans. - Name, locate and identify characteristics of the four countries and capital cities of UK and its surrounding seas. - Use world maps, atlases and globes to identify the United Kingdom, countries, continents and oceans. - Locate Scotland, Wales, Ireland and England and each capital city - Identify surrounding seas of the UK. - Use simple compass directions (North, South, East and West) <p>Place knowledge</p> <p>Understand geographical similarities and differences through studying human and physical geography of a small area of the United Kingdom and of a small area in a contrasting non-European country.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Looking at the story of Handa's surprise (English topic text) and comparing our everyday life and village to one in Kenya. - Similarities and differences of human and physical geography of a small area of the United Kingdom and a village in Kenya 	<p>Topic: Coasts</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. - Looking at the United Kingdom, focusing on coastal towns. - Use basic geographical vocabulary to refer to: <i>key physical features, including: beach, cliff, coast, forest, hill, mountain, sea, ocean, port, harbour, river, soil, valley, vegetation, season and weather.</i>



	<p>sea marine life holiday beach land</p>				
Year 2	<p>human physical factory housing economy landmark canal locality employment countryside urban rural</p> <p>Amazon Rainforest stream wildlife extinction deforestation development population destruction camouflage tribe climate change oxygen canopy forest floor sustainable adaptation habitat</p>	<p>Alfred Russell Wallace (Amazon Rainforest)</p> <p>Greta Thunberg</p>		<p>Topic: Stoke-on-Trent</p> <p>Human and Physical Geography</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Identify seasonal and daily weather patterns in the UK and the location of the hot and cold areas of the world in relation to the Equator and the North and South Poles. - Use simple fieldwork and observational skills to study the geography school grounds and the key human and physical features of its surrounding environment. - Locational and directional language [for example, near and far; left and right], to describe the location of features and routes in Stoke On Trent. <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. - Use basic geographical vocabulary to refer to: <i>key human features, including: city, town, village, factory, farm, house, office and shop.</i> 	<p>Topic: Rainforests</p> <p>Place knowledge Understand geographical similarities and differences through studying human and physical geography of a small area of the United Kingdom and of a small area in a contrasting non-European country.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Comparing everyday life to Endon to jungle tribe in Costa Rica. - Similarities and differences of human and physical geography of a small area of the United Kingdom and a tribe in Costa Rica. - 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 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.



				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Identify seasonal and daily weather patterns in the United Kingdom - Use aerial photographs of Endon or Stoke On Trent 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>Year 3</p>	<p>comparison climate biome vegetation wildlife capital land use settlement ordnance key symbols navigation</p>	<p>Prince William (role in the RAF)</p> <p>Greta Thunberg</p>	<p>Topic – WWII</p> <p>- Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied.</p>		<p>Topic: UK</p> <p>Place Knowledge describe and understand key aspects of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes, and the water cycle. - Name and locate counties and cities of the United Kingdom - Identify human and physical characteristics, key topographical features (including hills, coasts), and land-use patterns. - Understand how some of these aspects have changed over time. <p>Human and physical geography 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> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Understand geographical similarities and differences through the study of human and physical geography of a region of the United Kingdom. - 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 UK.



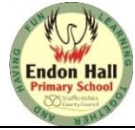
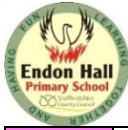
<p>Year 4</p>	<p>characteristics physical human land use social economic trade longitude latitude equator tourism agriculture infrastructure volcano tectonic plates eruption core life threatening archaeology</p> <p>land use social economy survival scavenge settlement agriculture demand society</p>	<p>Greta Thunberg</p> <p>Sir David Attenborough</p>	<p>Topic: Europe – Who are our neighbours?</p> <p>Locational Knowledge: 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>- Locate Europe countries, using maps to focus on Europe look at environmental regions, key physical and human characteristics, and major cities. - Use maps, atlases, globes.</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>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>- 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>Topic – Tudors</p> <p>- Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied.</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>Topic – Invaders and Settlers</p> <p>Describe and understand 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>- To compare the different types of settlements. - To explore human survival techniques and scavenging. - To understand the different uses of land compared to today and their purpose. - To explore the reference to economy and how our economy today has developed.</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>- To use online maps to compare land use over time and how the demand for land has developed through history.</p>
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Year 5	<p>constellations eclipse heliocentric Tropic of Cancer Tropic of Capricorn Greenwich Meridian orbit galaxy solar system</p> <p>basin bed current delta downstream erosion estuary floodplain mouth silt source tributary meander sediment economy social</p>	<p>Alan Hinkes (mountain link)</p> <p>Greta Thunberg</p>	<p>Topic – Ancient Greece</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 (including day and night).</p>	<p>Topic: Space / The Mayans</p> <p>Locational Knowledge: 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 the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn, Arctic and Antarctic Circle, the Prime/Greenwich Meridian and time zones (including day and night).</p> <p>- Locate the world's countries, using maps.</p>	<p>Topic: Rivers</p> <p>Place Knowledge describe and understand key aspects of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes, and the water cycle. <p>- Using fieldwork opportunities at Stanley Head, explore the water cycle and the different areas of a river and understand their purpose.</p> <p>Human and physical geography 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>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>- Describe and understand key aspects of: physical geography, including: rivers and mountains.</p>



	<p>economic social exportation importation financial development expansion surface area land use population</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>Year 6</p>		<p>David Suzuki (environmental activist)</p> <p>Greta Thunberg</p>	<p>Topic – The Victorians</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>Topic: North and South America</p> <p>Locational Knowledge: 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>- Locate the world’s countries, using maps to focus on North and South America. - Identify the position and significance of latitude, longitude, Equator, Northern Hemisphere, Southern Hemisphere. - Use digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied.</p> <p>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</p> <p>- Understand geographical similarities and differences through the study of human and physical geography of a region of the United</p>



					<p>Kingdom, a region in a European country, and a region within North or South America.</p> <p>Human and physical geography Describe and understand key aspects of: physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes, and the water cycle. 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 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 and the wider world.</p>
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