

Geography Long Term Plan

Year	Areas of Study; Location Knowledge, Place Knowledge, & Human and Physical Geography			Skills
1	<p>Seasonal Change 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>United Kingdom / London name, locate and identify characteristics of the 4 countries and capital cities of the United Kingdom and its surrounding seas</p>	<p>Local Study – North Kilowrth understand geographical similarities and differences through studying the human and physical geography of a small area of the United Kingdom</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 ♣ 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 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 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>
2	<p>Revise United Kingdom Name and locate the world's 7 continents and 5 oceans; name, locate and identify characteristics of the 4 countries and capital cities of the United Kingdom and its surrounding seas use basic geographical vocabulary to refer to ♣ key human features, including: city, town, village, factory, farm, house, office, port, harbour and shop</p>	<p>Revise Local Study 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>Biomes & habitat 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>use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied ♣ use the eight points</p>
3	<p>Maps- Europe locate the world's countries, using maps to focus on Europe (including the location of Russia) concentrating on their</p>	<p>Link to Roman study describe and understand key aspects of: ♣ human geography, including: types of settlement and land use, economic activity</p>	<p>The Blue Planet – rivers describe and understand key aspects of: ♣ physical geography,- rivers and the water cycle</p>	<p>use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied ♣ use the eight points</p>

	environmental regions, key physical and human characteristics, countries, and major cities	including trade links, and the distribution of natural resources including energy, food, minerals and water		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
4	Mad about Maps – the world 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	Human Geography 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	Around the World- Brazil 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	♣ 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.
5	Around the World (time zones) 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)	Forces of Nature describe and understand key aspects of: ♣ physical geography, including: mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes, and the water cycle	Rainforests describe and understand key aspects of: ♣ physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts	
6	Know Your Place (UK in depth) 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	WW2- Human 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	Fair Trade 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	

