



## GEOGRAPHY LONG TERM PLAN

	<b>AUTUMN 1</b>	<b>SPRING 1</b>	<b>SUMMER 1</b>
<b>YEAR ONE</b>	<p><u>Big Question</u> How do we get day and night?</p> <p><u>Area of learning</u> Earth in space</p> <p><u>Focus</u> The Earth and locational knowledge</p> <p><u>NC Links</u> -name and locate the world's seven continents and five oceans -name, locate and identify characteristics of the four countries and capital cities of the United Kingdom and its surrounding seas -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><u>Big Question</u> What are the features of our wonderful world?</p> <p><u>Area of learning</u> Planet Earth</p> <p><u>Focus</u> Volcanos and world wonders</p> <p><u>NC Links</u> - 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 -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 - key human features, including: city, town, village, factory, farm, house, office, port, harbour and shop -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>	<p><u>Big Question</u> Why does the weather change when the seasons change?</p> <p><u>Area of learning</u> Weather and seasons</p> <p><u>Focus</u> Different types of weather</p> <p><u>NC Links</u> - 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 -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>YEAR TWO</p>	<p><u>Big Question</u> How do different people live?</p> <p><u>Area of learning</u> Local areas</p> <p><u>Focus</u> Explore different types of shelter and what they are made of. Comparing village and town life. Looking at features on and under our streets.</p> <p><u>NC Links</u> - 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 - key human features, including: city, town, village, factory, farm, house, office, port, harbour and shop</p>	<p><u>Big Question</u> What do maps and plans tell us?</p> <p><u>Area of learning</u> Maps and plans &amp; World Maps</p> <p><u>Focus</u> Comparing plans and maps and what they tell is. Learn about the world's continents and oceans.</p> <p><u>NC Links</u> - name and locate the world's seven continents and five oceans -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 - key human features, including: city, town, village, factory, farm, house, office, port, harbour and shop -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 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><u>Big Question</u> What is it like living in the UK and in different environments?</p> <p><u>Area of learning</u> The UK and Different Environments</p> <p><u>Focus</u> Learn about the countries and natural features of the UK. Explore different world environments and the animals/plants that live there.</p> <p><u>NC Links</u> - 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 -name, locate and identify characteristics of the four countries and capital cities of the United Kingdom and its surrounding seas -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 THREE</p>	<p><u>Big Question</u>          Can I name and describe different landscapes?          Can I explain why water is so important for the planet?          Can I explain why some places are hot and some places are cold?</p> <p><u>Area of learning</u>          Planet Earth, Water, Weather</p> <p><u>Focus:</u>          Landscapes          Water around us          Weather worldwide</p> <p><u>NC Links</u>          - 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.          -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.          -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><u>Big Question</u>          Can I describe a village?          Can I discuss different types of transport?          Can I explain how to look after the countryside?</p> <p><u>Area of learning</u>          Settlements, Work and Travel, Environment</p> <p><u>Focus</u>          Villages          Travel          Caring for the countryside</p> <p><u>NC Links</u>          - 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>	<p><u>Big Question</u>          Can I compare countries of the UK countries outside of Europe?</p> <p><u>Area of learning</u>          UK, Europe, North and South America, Asia and Africa</p> <p><u>Focus</u>          Scotland          France          South America          Asia</p> <p><u>NC Links</u>          - 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          -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>
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<p>YEAR FOUR</p>	<p><u>Big Question</u> How does water effect the world?</p> <p><u>Area of learning</u> Coasts, Rivers and Weather Patterns</p> <p><u>Focus</u> How water effects the world/land and weather</p> <p><u>NC Links</u> - 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. - 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><u>Big Question</u> Can I locate countries of the world?</p> <p><u>Area of learning</u> Settlements, Work &amp; Travel, Environment</p> <p><u>Focus</u> Towns and food supply</p> <p><u>NC Links</u> -- 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. -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><u>Big Question</u> How does the UK compare with the rest of the world?</p> <p><u>Area of learning</u> UK, Europe, North &amp; South America, Asia and Africa</p> <p><u>Focus</u> Locations and comparisons between countries of the world</p> <p><u>NC Links</u> -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. -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>YEAR FIVE</p>	<p><u>Big Question</u> Can I describe and name the world’s oceans, and identify threats? Can I explain how rivers shape the land? Can I explain how the seasons differ worldwide?</p> <p><u>Area of learning</u></p>	<p><u>Big Question</u> Can I describe what cities are like and how they are changing? Can I discuss different types of work and where things are made? Can I explain the causes of pollution and how it can be reduced?</p>	<p><u>Big Question</u> Can I compare countries of the UK as well as countries outside of Europe?</p> <p><u>Area of learning</u> UK, Europe, North and South America, Asia and Africa</p>



	<p>Planet Earth, Water, Weather</p> <p><u>Focus</u> Seas and oceans Wearing away the land The seasons</p> <p><u>NC Links</u> - describe and understand key aspects of physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes, and the water cycle - use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied - 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><u>Area of learning</u> Settlements, Work and Travel, Environment</p> <p><u>Focus</u> Cities Jobs Pollution</p> <p><u>NC Links</u> - 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 - 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><u>Focus</u> Wales Greece North America Africa</p> <p><u>NC Links</u> - 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</p> <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>YEAR SIX</p>	<p><u>Big Question</u> What processes cause our Earth to move? How can we conserve water? How does the climate affect micro-habitats?</p> <p><u>Area of Learning</u> Planet Earth, Water and Weather</p> <p><u>Focus</u> Restless Earth Drinking Water</p>	<p><u>Big Question</u> How can we sustain life? How can we support the transport system? How can we encourage conservation?</p> <p><u>Area of Learning</u> Settlements, Work and Travel, Environment</p> <p><u>Focus</u> Planning Issues Transport</p>	<p><u>Big Question</u> How can we make geographical comparisons between countries and continents?</p> <p><u>Area of Learning</u> Continents and Countries</p> <p><u>Focus</u> English Europe South America</p>



	<p>Local Weather</p> <p><u>NC Links</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes, and the water cycle.</li><li>• 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.</li></ul>	<p>Conservation</p> <p><u>NC Links</u></p> <p>use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied.</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 of the United Kingdom and the wider world.</p>	<p>Asia</p> <p><u>NC Links</u></p> <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>
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