

Geography Year A

	Puffin	Swift	Eagle
Autumn 1	Making Maps	Stone Age to Iron Age	Lest we Forget
Autumn 2	London Life		
Spring 1	China		Ancient Greeks
Spring 2	Hot and Cold Areas		
Summer 1	Compass Skills	Tudors	Space
Summer 2	The Seaside	Environmental and sustainability	

Geography - Year A - Autumn

Puffin	Swift	Eagle
Focus: Making maps	Focus: Stone Age to Iron Age	Focus: Lest we Forget
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maps, atlases and globes are used for navigation. They show where places and things are. • Maps are often aerial views. They look down on an area. • Where some places in our local area are (the park, the playground, the classroom). • Maps use symbols to show specific places. A key tells you what these places are. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Understand which countries were populated during the Stone Age. • Locate Scotland and the Orkney Islands on a map of the UK. • Understand how people became settlers on land. • Locate and label tribes in the UK from the Celts. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To know the political geography of Europe before World War I • To know the location of the Western front trenches on European maps. • To know the layout of the Somme based on maps. • To know the political geography of Europe after World War I. • To know the political geography of Europe in 1940. • To know the locations of major events in the Battle of Britain using maps.
Focus: London Life	Focus: Stone Age to Iron Age	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • London is the capital city of the England. It is where the government sits. • England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales make up the United Kingdom. • London, Belfast, Edinburgh and Cardiff are the capital cities. • A feature of a landscape or place that is easily recognised is called a landmark. It could be something made by people(a human feature) or something that occurred naturally (a physical feature). • London has lots of famous landmarks. These include the London Eye, Big Ben, the Houses of Parliament, Tower Bridge and Westminster Abbey. • The River Thames runs through London. • The Tube is the oldest underground railway in the world. • The population is how many people live in one particular place. • A town is a place where people live and work. There may be shops, places of worship, leisure facilities and schools there. It is bigger than a village but smaller than a city. • The countryside has lots of farmland and often has woodland. There may be small settlements like villages or hamlets. • The UK is an island. It is surrounded by water. • Maps show an aerial view of the UK. Cities are marked by symbols. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Name countries in Europe. • Locate key countries where the Saxons are from. • Use of farmland to help settle. • Recognise counties in the UK. • Understand how place names came to be and what they mean. • Know the difference between import and exporting food. • Understand how food Viking ate was based on where they lived. 	

**Geography
Year A - Spring**

Puffin

Swift

Eagle

Focus: China

Focus: Incredible Inventors

Focus: Ancient Greeks

- Names of continents of the world.
- China is in Asia.
- The capital city is Beijing.
- Mount Everest and the Yangtze River are in China.
- The Great Wall of China and The Terracotta Army are in China.
- Some similarities and difference between China and the UK (Beijing is bigger than London, they both held olympics, they farm different foods).
- Lunar New Year is a festival celebrated in China.

- To know the location of Ancient Greece.
- To know the political geographical differences between modern and ancient Greece.
- To know the locations of the main Greek city states (Sparta, Athens, Crete and Macedon)
- To know the climate of ancient Greece.

Focus: Hot and cold areas

Focus: Sparks will Fly

- There are hot and cold areas of the planet.
- Areas near the equator are hotter. Areas near the poles are cooler.
- Name some human and physical features (forest, soil, vegetation, farm)

Geography
Year A - Summer

Puffin

Swift

Eagle

Focus: Compass skills

Focus: Tudors

Focus: Space

- A compass is a tool for navigations.
- North, South, East and West are the main points on a compass.
- Maps are used to find directions.
- North usually points up on a map.

- The continents and oceans of the world.
- Countries found in each of the different continents.
- What the equator is and where it is.
- What the Northern and Southern Hemisphere are and where they are in relation to South America.
- The voyages of Sir Francis Drake
- The route that Sir Francis Drake took around the world - oceans, continents and countries that he passed on his journey.

- To know the locations of countries across the world.
- To know how to identify countries from maps.
- To know the approximate distances between countries.
- To understand how to use the scales of different maps.

Focus: The seaside

Focus: Environmental and Sustainability

- A physical feature is a feature that has been formed by nature.
- A human feature is a feature that has been made or changed by humans.
- A seaside resort has many physical features. Features such as the beach, the sea, cliffs and caves have been made naturally. This means they were made by nature.
- Human features found at the seaside might include the pier, the promenade, a lighthouse and a fairground. These features are all man-made.
- The seven continents and 5 oceans.
- The coastline is where the land meets the sea. This is usually where beaches are found.

- The ways that we can protect living things and the environment.
- How people can improve an environment or destroy it.
- How and why people may seek to manage environments sustainably.
- Positive and negative effects that humans have on the environment.
- That an ecosystem is a natural environment in which animals, plants and organisms work to support life.
- That plastic is one of the most problematic materials which have a negative effect on the environment.
- Recycling can have a positive effect on the environment.

Geography Year B

	Puffin	Swift	Eagle
Autumn 1	Nurturing Nurses	Egyptians	OS Maps
Autumn 2		Extreme Earth	
Spring 1			Race to the Poles
Spring 2	Rainforests	Romans	
Summer 1			Mayans
Summer 2	Brazil	Marvellous Maps	Atlas Work

Geography - Year B - Autumn

Puffin	Swift	Eagle
Focus: Nurturing Nurses	Focus: Egyptians	Focus: OS Maps
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Crimea is in Europe • Florence Nightingale and Mary Seacole went to Crimea from the UK • Florence Nightingale was named after Florence in Italy, where she was born. • Mary Seacole was from Jamaica. • Look at the countries of Britain, France and Russia. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Point out where Egypt is on a map. • Explain why the River Nile was essential to survival for the ancient Egyptians. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To know the local Geography of the school using OS maps. • To know how to read OS maps. • To know how to use four and six digit grid references. • To know how to read scales in imperial and metric. • To know how to plan routes using an OS map.
Focus:	Focus: Extreme Earth	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How rivers are used in different ways - leisure, transport, food, • A river is a natural stream of water. • How rivers are formed • Where rivers are located in the UK • Locate the longest 10 rivers in the UK • Locate the largest rivers in the world on a map • Tell you some of the features of a river's upper course. • Tell you some of the features of a river's middle course. • Tell you some of the features of a river's lower course. • Compare the features of a river at different points along its course. • Erosion: This is the process of wearing away of the river's bed and banks. The water can also take material (soil and rock) from the river bank. • Transportation: This is the process where eroded material is carried downstream. • Deposition: This is the process of eroded material being deposited. It occurs when the water flow slows on the inside of a meander. • The start of a river is called the source. • A tributary is a stream or smaller river that flows into another larger river • A waterfall is a cascade of water falling from a height • A meander is a curve that occurs as the river moves through increasingly flat land. • The wide part of the river near the sea is called an estuary. • The mouth of the river is where the tide meets the river's stream • Name the continents of the world. • Identify the Teutonic plates on a world map. • Know the four layers of the planet earth. • Know some the measures in place to help when an earthquake hits. • Know how volcanoes are formed. • Name the parts of a volcano. 	

**Geography
Year B - Spring**

Puffin

Swift

Eagle

Focus:

Focus:

Focus: Race to the Poles

Focus: Rainforests

Focus: Romans

- Asia, Africa, North America, South America, Antarctica, Europe, Oceania are the 7 continents of the world.
- Pacific, Atlantic, Indian, Southern and Arctic are the 5 oceans of the world.
- Rainforests are a type of forest that grown around the equator.
- Rainforest are made of 4 layers, forest floor, understory, canopy and emergent layer.
- Maps, atlases and globes are used for navigation. They show where places and things are.
- Maps are often aerial views. They look down on an area.
- Maps use symbols to show specific places. A key tells you what these places are.

- Name countries in Europe.
- Locate countries in Europe.
- Use an atlas to help locate countries on a map.

- To know the location of the Antarctic and Arctic.
- To understand the climates of the two areas.
- To know that that the Antarctic is a landmass, with a rock geology.
- To know that the Arctic is made of ice.
- To know that the indigenous animals of both areas are different.
- To know from maps the routes taken by different expeditions to the Antarctic., including Scott, Amundsen and Shackleton.
- To know from maps, the routes taken by expeditions to find the North West passage, including Amundsen, and The Erebus.

Geography
Year B - Summer

Puffin

Swift

Eagle

Focus:

Focus:

Focus: Mayans

- To know the location of the Mayan civilisation based upon maps.
- To know the climates of South America.
- To know the differences between the Mayan civilisation and the current political geography of the area.

Focus: Brazil

Focus: Marvellous Maps

Focus: Atlas Work

- Brazil is a country in South America
- The capital city is Brasilia
- They speak Portuguese in Brazil
- A feature of a landscape or place that is easily recognised is called a landmark. It could be something made by people(a human feature) or something that occurred naturally (a physical feature).
- A physical feature is a feature that has been formed by nature.
- A human feature is a feature that has been made or changed by humans.
- Christ the Redeemer is a human feature in Brazil
- Sugarloaf Mountain is a physical feature in Brazil
- Carnival is a festival held in Brazil
- The route around the world in the process of making chocolate.

- Look up the co-ordinates of a location.
- Find a location on a page by using simple co-ordinates.
- Identify physical features on a map.
- Use a key to identify physical features.
- Use an index to find a place name.
- Find the correct page in an atlas by using the index.
- Tell you why maps have symbols on them.
- Use a key to find out what a symbol means.
- Explain what makes a good map symbol.
- Recognise some map symbols on an Ordnance Survey map.
- Tell you the eight compass points.
- Follow directions using the eight compass points.
- Give directions using the eight compass points.
- Tell you how to give co-ordinates by going along and then up.
- Find a location from four or six-figure co-ordinates.
- Identify the characteristics of living things.
- Use the characteristics of living things to sort them using a classification key.
- Show the characteristics of living things in a table.
- Create a classification key.
- Give directions using the eight compass points.
- Give four or six-figure co-ordinates for a location.
- Find similarities and differences between photographs of the same location.
- Find similarities and differences between maps of the same location.
- Suggest what the differences I have seen might tell me about why a place has changed.
- Name some endangered species.
- Say how changes to the environment have affected endangered species.

- To know the locations of countries across the world.
- To know how to identify countries from maps.
- To know the approximate distances between countries using atlases.