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| Year Group | AUTUMN | | SPRING  Geography Driver | | SUMMER | |
| 1 | Childhood  Geography Topic Our Wonderful World | | Bright Lights, Big City | | School Days | |
| Skills  -Describe how a place or geographical feature has changed over time. | Knowledge  -Geographical features such as roads and towns can change over time | Skills  -Name and locate the four countries of the UK and their capital cities on a map, atlas or globe.  -Identify the similarities and differences between two places.  -Identify patterns in daily and seasonal weather.  -Use basic geographical vocabulary to identify and describe physical features, such as beach, cliff, coast, forest, hill, mountain, sea, ocean, river, soil, valley and vegetation.  -Name and describe the purpose of human features and landmarks.  Identify the characteristics of a settlement.  -Use simple directional and positional language to give directions, describe the location of features and discuss where things are in relation to each other.  -Identify features and landmarks on an aerial photograph or plan perspective.  -Draw or read a simple picture map.  -Carry out fieldwork tasks to identify characteristics of the school grounds or locality.  -Name important buildings and places and explain their importance. | Knowledge  -The United Kingdom (UK) is a union of four countries: England, Northern Ireland, Scotland and Wales.  -A capital city is a city that is home to the government and ruler of a country.  -The capital city of England is London.  -The capital city of Northern Ireland is Belfast.  -The capital city of Scotland is Edinburgh.  -The capital city of Wales is Cardiff.  -Kuala Lumpur is the capital city of Malaysia.  -Similarities between Kuala Lumpur and London are that both cities have a river and a zoo.  -Differences between Kuala Lumper and London include Kuala Lumpur having a monorail while London has overground and underground trains. -There are four seasons in the UK: spring, summer, autumn and winter.  -Each season has its own typical weather pattern.  -Physical features are made by nature. They include hills, mountains, beaches and oceans.  -A landmark can be made by humans or nature. They mark important places and can often be seen from far away.  -A landmark can help you find your location.  -Some landmarks, such as places of worship, provide a service for the community.  -Some landmarks tell us something about the past such as statues and monuments.  -Buckingham Palace, London Eye and Big Ben are examples of significant landmarks in London.  -A city is the largest type of settlement with the most houses, people, shops and other buildings.  -A location is a place or the position of something.  -Direction is the way you travel to get somewhere.  -An aerial photograph or plan perspective shows an area of land from above.  -A map is a picture or drawing of an area of land or sea that can show human and physical features.  -A key is used to show features on a map.  -A map has symbols to show where things are located.  -Field work includes observing and collecting data (information) about people, places and natural environments.  -Important buildings can include schools, places of worship and buildings that provide a service to the community, such as shops and libraries.  -Some buildings are important because they tell us something about the past. | Skills-  -Draw or read a simple picture map.  -Carry out fieldwork tasks to identify characteristics of the school grounds or locality.  -Describe how pollution and litter affect the local environment and school grounds. | Knowledge  -A map is a picture or drawing of an area of land or sea that can show human and physical features.  -A key is used to show features on a map.  -A map has symbols to show where things are located.  -Field work includes observing and collecting data (information) about people, places and natural environments.  -Litter and pollution have a harmful effect on the areas where we live, work and play. |
| 2 | Movers and Shakers  Geography Topic Let’s Explore the world | | Coastline | | Magnificent Monarchs | |
| Skills  -Name, locate and explain the significance of a place. | Knowledge  -Places can be significant because of religious or historic events that have happened there in the past.  -A significant place is a location that is important to a community or society. | Skills  -Name and locate seas surrounding the UK, as well as seas, the five oceans and seven continents around the world on a world map or globe.  -Describe the size, location and position of a physical feature, such as beach, cliff, coast, forest, hill, mountain, sea, ocean, river, soil, valley and vegetation.  -Use geographical vocabulary to describe how and why people use a range of human features.  -Use simple compass directions to describe the location of features or a route on a map.  -Study aerial photographs to describe the features and characteristics of an area of land.  -Draw or read a range of simple maps that use symbols and a key.  -Collect and organise simple data in charts and tables from primary sources (fieldwork and observation) and secondary sources (maps and books).  -Ask and answer simple geographical questions through observation or simple data collection during fieldwork activities.  -Describe how an environment has or might change over time.  -Describe, in simple terms, the effects of erosion.  -Describe the size, location and function of a local industry. | Knowledge  -An ocean is a large sea. The United Kingdom is an island surrounded by the Atlantic Ocean, English Channel, Irish Sea and North Sea.  -Other world seas include the Black Sea, the Red Sea and the Caspian Sea.  -An ocean is a large sea.  -The United Kingdom is an island surrounded by the Atlantic Ocean, English Channel, Irish Sea and North Sea.  Other world seas include the Black Sea, the Red Sea and the Caspian Sea.  -Physical features include beaches, stacks, cliffs, arches, rivers, lakes and woodland.  -A stack is a physical feature of a coastline.  -Stacks are formed when waves crash against the rocks of a cliff face. The force of the water causes the rocks to collapse, forming stacks.  -Human features have been made by people and include houses, bridges and roads.  -People use human features for work, travel, entertainment and living in.  -An ocean is a large sea. The United Kingdom is an island surrounded by the Atlantic Ocean, English Channel, Irish Sea and North Sea.  Other world seas include the Black Sea, the Red Sea and the Caspian Sea.  -A compass is an instrument that is used for finding a direction.  -The four cardinal points on a compass are north, south, east and west.  -Maps help people to plan a route from one place to another and to identify and locate physical and human features.  -Maps use symbols and a key.  -A key is the information needed to read a map and a symbol is a picture or icon used to show a geographical feature.  -An aerial photograph can be vertical (an image taken directly from above) or oblique (an image taken from above and to the side).  -Data can be recorded in different ways, including tables, charts and pictograms.  -Fieldwork can help to answer questions about the local community.  -Places can be significant because of religious or historic events that have happened there in the past.  -A significant place is a location that is important to a community or society.  -A place can change over time due to human activity such as house building, new industries and tourism.  -Erosion is a physical process.  -Erosion is caused by wind and water, including waves, floods, rivers and rainfall.  -Tourism is an industry that helps people travel away from home for pleasure. | Skills  -Draw or read a range of simple maps that use symbols and a key.  -Name, locate and explain the significance of a place. | Knowledge  -Maps help people to plan a route from one place to another and to identify and locate physical and human features.  -Maps use symbols and a key.  -A key is the information needed to read a map and a symbol is a picture or icon used to show a geographical feature.  -Places can be significant because religious or historic events that have happened there in the past.  -Buckingham Palace in London and Balmoral Castle in Aberdeenshire are two significant royal residencies in the UK. |
| 3 | Through the Ages  Geography Topic One Planet, One World | | Rocks, Relics and Rumbles | | Emperors and Empires | |
| Skills  -Describe the type, purpose and use of different buildings, monuments, services and land, and identify reasons for their location. | Knowledge  -Ancient human features include standing stones, henges, Cursus monuments and long barrows.  -Ancient human features were built as monuments, burial grounds and for religious ceremonies. | Skills  -Name and locate significant volcanoes and plate boundaries and explain why they are important.  -Locate significant places using latitude and longitude.  -Classify, compare and contrast different types of geographical features.  -Describe how a significant geographical activity has changed a landscape in the short or long term.  -Name and describe properties of the Earth’s four layers.  -Describe the activity of plate tectonics and how this has changed the Earth’s surface over time (continental drift).  -Name and describe the types, appearance and properties of rocks.  -Describe the parts of a volcano or earthquake.  -Use the eight points of a compass to locate a geographical feature or place on a map. | Knowledge  -The Ring of Fire is a large area around the Pacific Ocean where many earthquakes and volcanic eruptions occur.  -Significant volcanoes include Mount Vesuvius in Italy, Laki in Iceland and Krakatoa in Indonesia.  -Latitude is a coordinate that specifies the north or south position of a point on the surface of the Earth.  -Latitude is given as an angle that ranges from -90° at the south pole to 90° at the north pole, with 0° at the equator.  -Longitude is the distance east or west of the Prime Meridian.  -A volcano is a physical feature, typically a conical mountain or hill, that has a crater or vent through which lava, rock fragments, hot vapour, and gas erupt or have erupted.  -A volcano can be active, dormant or extinct.  -Short-term problems from earthquakes or volcanoes include fear, injury from falling debris and loss of personal items.  -Long-term problems include loss of homes, lack of water and sanitation, damaged roads and transport networks and loss of jobs and services.  -Volcanic eruptions are an example of significant geographical activity and can destroy habitats, homes and businesses and can change the landscape.  -Convergent tectonic plates push together. Divergent tectonic plates pull apart.  -Transform tectonic plates slide past each other.  -There are three main types of rock found in the Earth's crust. They are sedimentary, igneous and metamorphic.  -Sedimentary rocks are made from sediment that settles in water and becomes squashed over a long time to form rock. They are often soft, permeable, have layers and may contain fossils.  -Igneous rocks are made from cooled magma or lava. They are usually hard, shiny and contain visible crystals.  -Metamorphic rocks are formed when existing rocks are heated by the magma under the Earth’s crust or squashed by the movement of the Earth’s tectonic plates. They are usually very hard and often shiny.  -The Earth is made of four different layers: inner core, outer core, mantle and crust.  -Earthquakes are an example of significant geographical activity and can destroy habitats, homes and businesses and can change the landscape.  -A volcano is a mountain or hill with an opening in the Earth’s crust that allows magma, gas and ash to reach the surface.  -Volcanoes are either active, dormant or extinct.  -There are four main types of volcano: shield, stratovolcano, cinder cone and lava dome.  -The two types of volcanic eruption are effusive and explosive.  -When an explosive eruption occurs hot air, ash and rocks rush downhill like an avalanche. This is called a pyroclastic flow and is extremely dangerous.  -The four intercardinal points on a compass are north-east, south-east, south-west and north-west. | Skills | Knowledge |
| 4 | Invasion  Geography Topic Interconnected World | | Misty Mountain, Winding River | | Ancient Civilisations | |
| Skills  -Study and draw conclusions about places and geographical features using a range of geographical resources, including maps, atlases, globes, and digital mapping. | Knowledge  -An atlas is a collection of maps and information that shows geographical features, topography, boundaries, climatic, social and economic statistics of an area. | Skills  -Name, locate and explain the importance of significant mountains or rivers.  -Create a detailed study of geographical features including hills, mountains, coasts and rivers of the UK.  -Identify the topography of an area of the UK using contour lines on a map.  -Describe and compare aspects of physical features.  -Describe and explain the transportation of materials by rivers.  -Describe the properties of different types of soil.  -Describe the altitudinal zonation on mountains.  -Identify, describe and explain the formation of different mountain types.  -Use specific geographical vocabulary and diagrams to explain the water cycle.  -Explain ways that settlements, land use or water systems are used in the UK and other parts of the world.  -Study and draw conclusions about places and geographical features.  -Use four or six-figure grid references and keys to describe the location of objects and places on a map.  -Collect and analyse primary and secondary data, identifying and analysing patterns and suggesting reasons for them.  -Explain how the physical processes of a river, sea or ocean have changed a landscape over time. | Knowledge  -Significant world rivers include the Mississippi, Nile, Thames, Amazon, Volga, Zambezi, Mekong, Ganges, Danube and Yangtze.  -There are four mountain ranges in the UK that are home to each country’s highest mountain: Ben Nevis, in the Grampian Mountains, Scotland; Scafell Pike, in the Cumbrian Mountains, England; Yr Wyddfa, also known as Snowdon, in Eryri, also known as Snowdonia, Wales and Slieve Donard, in the Mourne Mountains, Northern Ireland.  -Topography is the arrangement of the natural and artificial physical features of an area.  -A river is a body of water that flows downhill, usually to the sea.  -The place where a river starts is called the source.  -Tributaries are small rivers or streams that flow into larger rivers or lakes.  -The place where a river flows into the sea is called the mouth.  -A mountain is a natural elevation of the Earth's surface, rising to a summit.  -Mountains have an elevation greater than that of a hill, usually greater than 610m.  -Rivers transport materials in four ways.  -Solution is when minerals are dissolved and carried in the water.  -Suspension is when fine, light material is carried.  -Saltation is when small pebbles and stones are carried along the riverbed.  -Traction is when large boulders and rocks are rolled along the riverbed.  - Mountains are made when the Earth’s tectonic plates push together, move apart or when magma underneath the Earth’s crust pushes large areas of land upwards.  -There are five types of mountain: fold, fault-block, volcanic, dome and plateau.  -Water is constantly recycled through the water cycle.  -The four stages of the water cycle are: evaporation, condensation, precipitation and collection.  -The four altitudinal zones from highest to lowest are: glacier, tundra and meadow, coniferous and deciduous forest and subtropical rainforest.  -The properties of soil include texture, structure, porosity, chemistry and colour.  -Loam is a soil type with roughly equal amounts of sand, silt and clay particles.  -Loam is good for plant growth.  -Rivers and lakes are used for leisure.  -A river is a natural flowing watercourse. -A river can be used by humans for farming, leisure and transport.  -An atlas is a collection of maps and information that shows geographical features, topography, boundaries, climatic, social and economic statistics of an area.  -A six-figure grid reference contains six numbers and is more precise than a four-figure grid reference.  -The first three figures are called the easting and are found along the top and bottom of a map.  -The second three figures are called the northing and are found up both sides of a map.  -Secondary data refers to second hand information gathered by reports, published surveys, maps, books and the internet.  -Rivers, seas and oceans can transform a landscape through erosion, deposition and transportation. | Skills | Knowledge |
| 5 | Dynamic Dynasties  Geography Topic Investigating Our World | | Sow, Grow, Farm | | Groundbreaking Greeks | |
| Skills | Knowledge | Skills  -Identify some of the problems of farming in a developing country and report on ways in which these can be supported.  -Explain how the topography and soil type affect the location of different agricultural regions.  -Name and locate the world’s biomes, climate zones and vegetation belts and explain their common characteristics.  -Identify and describe some key physical features and environmental regions of North and South America and explain how these, along with the climate zones and soil types, can affect land use.  -Describe how soil fertility, drainage and climate affect agricultural land use.  -Explain how the climate affects land use.  -Describe and explain the location, purpose and use of transport networks across the UK and other parts of the world.  -Describe in detail the different types of agricultural land use in the UK.  -Use compass points, grid references and scale to interpret maps, including Ordnance Survey maps, with accuracy.  -Construct or carry out a geographical enquiry by gathering and analysing a range of sources. | Knowledge  -Developing countries such as Peru offer farming opportunities due to a tropical climate and rich soils but also face challenges such as lack of farming technology, labour shortages, fluctuating prices and transport issues.  -Farming is affected by the climate (typical weather), topography (shape of the land) and soil type of the farm’s location.  - Climate zones are areas with distinct climates, weather patterns, latitude, plants and animals.  -North America is broadly categorised into six major biomes. These are the Tundra biome, Coniferous forest biome, Prairie biome, Deciduous forest biome, Desert biome, and the Tropical rainforest biome.  -South America includes a broad equatorial zone in the north to a narrow sub-Arctic zone in the south.  -Changes to the weather and climate (temperature, weather patterns and precipitation) can affect land use.  -Soil fertility, drainage and climate influence the placement and success of agricultural land.  -Transport networks link places together and allow for the movement of people and goods.  -Transport networks are usually built where there is a high demand for the movement of people or goods.  -The journey that food travels from producer to consumer is measured in food miles.  -Agricultural land use in the UK can be divided into three main types, arable (growing crops), pastoral (livestock) and mixed (arable and pastoral).  -An allotment is a small piece of land used to grow fruit, vegetables and flowers.  - Cardinal and intercardinal compass points can be used to describe the relationship of features to each other. | Skills  -Analyse and compare a place or places, using aerial photographs, atlases and maps. | Knowledge  -People use map symbols, six-figure grid references and compass directions to analyse and compare places and features on Ordnance Survey and other maps. |
| 6 | Maafa  Geography Topic Our Changing World | | Frozen Kingdom | | Britain at war | |
| Skills  -Explain how humans function in the place they live. | Knowledge  -The distribution of and access to natural resources, cultural influences and economic activity are significant factors in community life in a settlement. | Skills  - 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)  -Describe the climatic similarities and differences between two regions.  -Explain how the presence of ice makes the polar oceans different to other oceans on Earth.  -Explain how climate change affects climate zones and biomes across the world.  -Compare and describe physical features of polar landscapes.  -Explain how humans function in the place they live.  -Describe the distribution of natural resources in an area or country.  -Present a detailed account of how an industry, including tourism, has changed a place or landscape over time.  -Ask and answer geographical questions and hypotheses using a range of fieldwork and research techniques. | Knowledge  -The polar regions experience the largest differences in daylight, as the effect of Earth's tilt is much more pronounced.  -When the Earth tilts towards the Sun it create near-constant daylight, known as polar day or Midnight Sun.  -When the Earth tilts away from the Sun it creates near-constant darkness, known as polar night.  -Latitude and longitude help identify locations in relation to the equator and the Prime Meridian.  -Latitude and longitude are measured in degrees.  -There are five major lines of latitude: Equator (0°), Tropic of Cancer (23.5°N), Tropic of Capricorn (23.5°S), Arctic Circle (66.5°N) and Antarctic Circle (66.5°S).  -The Prime Meridian is the imaginary line from the North Pole to the South Pole that passes through Greenwich in England and marks 0° longitude, from which all other longitudes are measured.  -Climates can be compared by looking at factors including maximum and minimum levels of precipitation and average monthly temperatures.  -Antarctica is the coldest, windiest and driest place on Earth.  -The polar oceans are significantly colder than other world oceans.  -Climate change effects the water, temperature, greenhouse gases and weather of a biome.  -The four main causes of climate change are: burning fossil fuels, deforestation, habitat destruction, overpopulation and rearing livestock.  -The six main physical features of a polar landscape are: iceburg, glacier, mountain, ice field, tundra and boreal forest.  -The distribution of and access to natural resources, cultural influences and economic activity are significant factors in community life in a settlement.  -Natural resources include food, minerals (aluminium, sandstone and oil) energy sources (water, coal and gas) and water.  -Tourism has had an environmental, social and economic impact on many regions and countries.  -Fieldwork can help to answer questions about the local environment. | Skills  -Explain interconnections between two or more areas of the world. | Knowledge  -The Axis Powers were led by Germany's Adolf Hitler.  -The Allied Powers were led by Great Britain's prime ministers Neville Chamberlain and then Winston Churchill. |