

	Term 1	Term 2	Term 3	Term 4	Term 5	Term 6
Reception	Settling at school	Celebrations	Favourite Stories	Transport and Emergency	We love animals	<u>Explorers</u>
Year 1		Mother Nature's Perfect Patterns Seasonal and Daily weather patterns	Extremes of the Earth Hot and Cold Regions		Gardens Galore Skills and Fieldwork	Oh I do like to be beside the seaside UK region human and physical
Year 2		Where In The World Are We? Continents, oceans, countries and capitals			Rainforests Rule Region of South America	
Year 3		A Guide to Greece European Region			Africa Urban and Rural Life Culture	
Year 4	Come Dine with Me Food and trade			and The Water Cycle the River Severn		
Year 5		Migration Human - Economics		Roaming Roots: Exploring Canada's Nomadic Culture Region of North America		Disaster! Earthquakes and Volcanoes
Year 6	Local His	don Lives tory Study work	Man Vs Beast Sustainability Energy		A Walk Through Westminster Region of the UK	



Reception	Term 1	Term 2	Term 3	Term 4	Term 5	Term 6
	Settling at school	Celebrations	Favourite Stories	Transport and Emergency	We love animals	<u>Explorers</u>
Understanding	Talk about family and community.	Compare and contrast characters, including figures from the past.	Comment on images of familiar past situations.	Special places. Describe familiar people.	Contrast environments. Changing seasons.	Information from a map. Compare life in this country
the World	Explore the natural world.	Describe what they see, hear and feel whilst outside.	Different beliefs and ways to celebrate special times.	Describe familiar people.	Changing seasons.	and life in other countries.

Year 1	Term 1	Term 2	Term 3	Term 4	Term 5	Term 6
	London's Transport Changes within Living Memory	Mother Nature's Perfect Patterns Seasonal and Daily weather patterns	Extremes of the Earth Hot and Cold Regions	E is for Elephant Changes within Living Memory	Gardens Galore Skills and Fieldwork	Oh I do like to be beside the seaside European region human and physical
NC objectives		Identify seasonal and daily weather patterns in the United Kingdom. Use basic geographical vocabulary to refer to key physical features including: vegetation, season and weather.	Name and locate the world's seven continents and five oceans. Identify the location of hot and cold areas of the world in relation to the Equator and the North and South Poles. Vocabulary: use basic geographical vocabulary to refer to: key physical features, including: season and weather.		*See fieldwork objectives below.	Understand geographical similarities and differences through studying the human and physical geography of a small area of the United Kingdom (Brighton) Vocabulary: use basic geographical vocabulary to refer to: key physical features, including: beach, cliff, coast, forest, hill, mountain, sea, ocean, river, soil, valley, vegetation.



LINKS TO PREVIOUS LEARNING BIG QUESTION	Links made to learning from reception - books and EYFS What are the different types of weather, and how do they affect the way we live, work and play?	Links made to learning from reception - books and EYFS What are the differences between the Sahara and Antarctic deserts, and what kind of animals and plants can we find in	obs the and hur of i env Lin rec Wh phy see	se simple fieldwork and beservational skills to study e geography of their school and its grounds and the key uman and physical features its surrounding avironment. The made to learning from ception - books and EYFS That are the different anysical features we can the in our school anyironment, and how do	Links made to learning from reception - books and EYFS What makes Brighton a unique seaside town?
Fieldwork	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 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.	lan and des fea ma Ust pla rec bas fea ma	se locational and directional nguage [for example, near and far; left and right], to escribe the location of atures and routes on a ap. se aerial photographs and an perspectives to cognise landmarks and asic human and physical atures; devise a simple ap; and use and construct asic symbols in a key.	Vocabulary: use basic geographical vocabulary to refer to: key human features, including: city, town, village, farm, house, office, harbour and shop. 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.



		these places?	they affect the way we use and enjoy this space?	
CONCEPT	Place Enquiry	Place Environment	Scale Enquiry	Scale Change

Year 2	Term 1	Term 2	Term 3	Term 4	Term 5	Term 6
	London Landmarks Significant Event within Locality	Where In The World Are We? Continents, oceans, countries and capitals	Caring and Sharing Significant Individual within Locality	The Great Fire of London Changes beyond Living Memory	Rainforests Rule Region of South America Biome - Rainforest	Terrific Transformations Local Study
NC objectives		Name, locate and identify characteristics of the four countries and capital cities of the United Kingdom and its surrounding seas. Name and locate the world's seven continents and five oceans.			Understand geographical similarities and differences through studying the human and physical geography of a small area in a contrasting non-European country (Brazil - The Amazon)	
		Vocabulary: use basic geographical vocabulary to refer to: • key physical features, including: beach, cliff, coast, forest, hill, mountain,			Vocabulary: use basic geographical vocabulary to refer to: key physical features, including: river, soil, valley, vegetation, season and	



	sea, ocean, river, soil, valley, vegetation and weather. • key human features, including: city, town, village, factory, farm, house, office, port, harbour and shop.	weather key human features, including: city, town, village, farm
Fieldwork	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 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 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.	



LINKS TO PREVIOUS LEARNING	Year 1 - children have named and located the 7 continents and 5 oceans (HT3/6) Year 1 - children used locational and directional language (HT5)	Year 1 - Children have studied a contrasting areas of the UK (Brighton in HT6) Year 1 - children have named and located the 7 continents and 5 oceans (HT3/6) Year 1 - Children have explored the idea of hot and cold regions linked to the equator.	
BIG QUESTION	What are the countries and capital cities that make up the United Kingdom, and what makes each of them unique?	What are the physical features and animal habitats found in the Amazon, and how do they contribute to the biodiversity of this region?	
CONCEPT	Place Space Interconnection	Sustainability Scale Change	



Year 3	Term 1	Term 2	Term 3	Term 4	Term 5	Term 6
	Ancient Egyptians Achievements of Early civilisations	A Guide to Greece European Region	(From The Stone A Stone to	ge to The Iron Age)	Africa Urban and Rural Life Culture	Rule Britannia
NC objectives		Locate the world's countries, using maps to focus on Europe (including the location of Russia) and North and South America. Understand geographical similarities and differences through the study of human and physical geography of a region in a European country. 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).			Locate the world's countries, using maps to focus on Europe (including the location of Russia) and North and South America. 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)	
Fieldwork		Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied Use the eight points of a compass, four figure grid references, symbols and key (including the use of Ordnance			Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied Use the eight points of a compass, four figure grid references, symbols and key (including the use of	



	Survey maps) to build their knowledge of the wider world.	Ordnance Survey maps) to build their knowledge of the United Kingdom and the wider world	
LINKS TO PREVIOUS LEARNING	Year 1 and 2 - Children have located the seven continents and 5 oceans. Year 1 - children have identified hot and cold regions in relation to the equator (HT3) Year 2 - children have used some maps, atlases and globes.	Year 3 - Children have studied Greece's human and physical geography. (HT2) Year 2/3 - Children have used a range of maps, atlases and globes.	
BIG QUESTION	What are the main physical characteristics of Greece, and how have they influenced the country's modern-day society?	What are the main physical features and cultural landmarks of Kenya, and how do they contribute to the country's unique identity and way of life?	
CONCEPT	Environment Interconnection	Environment Interconnection	



Year 4	Term 1	Term 2	Term 3	Term 4	Term 5	Term 6
	Come Dine with me Food, trade and fair trade,	Follow me Significant figures and local history study.	Mountains, Rivers a The Journey of t (Rivers The Water	he River Severn	Buried Treasure (The Anglo-Saxons) Britain's Settlement by Anglo-Saxons	The Vikings: Fire and Ice Viking and Anglo- Saxon Struggle
NC objectives	Describe and understand key aspects of: physical geography, including: climate zones, human geography, including land use, economic activity including trade links, and food and water. 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) Name and locate counties and cities of the United Kingdom, geographical regions and their identifying physical characteristics.		Name and locate counties and of geographical regions and their is characteristics, key topographic mountains, coasts and rivers and these aspects have changed over the characteristics. Describe and understand key as physical geography, including: rewater cycle.	dentifying physical al features including hills, d understand how some of er time.		
Fieldwork	Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied. Use the eight points of a compass, four figure grid		Use maps, atlases, globes and locate and describe features stu Use the eight points of a compa symbols and key (including the to build their knowledge of the Uworld.	died. ss, four figure grid references, use of Ordnance Survey maps)		



	T		
	references, symbols and key	Use fieldwork to observe, measure, record and present the	
	(including the use of	human and physical features in the local area using a range of	
	Ordnance Survey maps) to	methods, including sketch maps, plans and graphs, and digital	
	build their knowledge of the	technologies.	
	United Kingdom and the		
	wider world.		
LINIKO TO	1/O4 abildon branch	Very Contribution to see the group and to estimate a set the form	
LINKS TO PREVIOUS	KS1 - children know the	Year 2 - children know the names and locations of the four	
LEARNING	names and locations of the	countries of the United Kingdom and their capital cities (HT2)	
LLARMINO	seven continents and five	Year 2 - Children are aware of human and physical features of	
	oceans.	each of the four countries in the United Kingdom (HT2)	
	Year 1 - Children have	Year 3 - Children have used four figure grid references and	
	learned about hot and cold	know the eight points of a compass (HT2/5)	
	regions (HT3)		
	Year 2 - Children have		
	learned about tropical		
	climates (HT5)		
	Year 3 - Children learned		
	about Mediterranean climate		
	and what foods are grown		
	there (HT2)		
BIG QUESTION	How does the production	What are the main features of mountains and rivers, and	
2.3 402011011	and trade of food around	how do they interact with the water cycle to shape the	
	the world impact different	landscapes and ecosystems around them?	
	countries and their	ianasapes and coosystems around them:	
	countries and their		



	economies, cultures, and environments?		
CONCEPT	Space	Place	
	Environment	Enquiry	



Year 5	Term 1	Term 2	Term 3	Term 4	Term 5	Term 6
	Ancient wonders of the world (Sumer/Shang/Indus)	Migration Human - Economics	Rats! (The Black Death) British History Beyond 1066	Roaming Roots: Exploring Canada's Nomadic Culture Region of North America	Greece: The Legends Live On Ancient Greece	Disaster! Earthquakes and Volcanoes
NC objectives		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 minerals. 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.		Locate the world's countries, using maps to focus on Europe (including the location of Russia) and North and South America, 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 and understand key aspects of: Physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, Human geography, including: types of settlement and the distribution of natural resources.		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 and understand key aspects of: Physical geography, volcanoes and earthquakes,



	Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied. Use the eight points of a compass, four and six figure grid references, symbols and key (including the use of Ordnance Survey maps) to	Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries. Use the eight points of a compass, six figure grid references, symbols and key (including the use of Ordnance Survey maps) to build their knowledge of the	Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied.
	build their knowledge of the United Kingdom and the wider world	United Kingdom and the wider world.	
LINKS TO PREVIOUS LEARNING	Year 3 - Children have learned about Greece and Africa and studied human and physical features of these places (HT2/5) Year 4 - children have learned about how people use land to produce food (HT1) Year 4 - children know about trade links between countries linked to food (HT1).	Year 1 - children learned about hot and cold regions in relation to the equator and arctic circle (HT3) Year 2 - children have learned about tropical rainforests (HT4). Year 3 - Children learned about a range of biomes and climate zones in relation to significant lines of latitude (HT2/5)	Year 4 - children know that the earth's crust is divided into tectonic plates (HT3) Year 4 - children know how mountains are formed (HT3)
BIG QUESTION	What are the reasons and consequences of migration, and how does it impact the people and places involved, as well as the wider world?	What are the unique physical and human geography features of the Yukon Territory, and how have they influenced the lives and cultures of the people who call it home?	What are the causes and effects of earthquakes and volcanoes, and how do they shape the physical and human geography of the areas they impact?



CONCEPT	Space	Place	Environment
	Scale	Sustainability	Interconnection



Year 6	Term 1	Term 2	Term 3	Term 4	Term 5	Term 6
	Real London Lives Local History Study Fieldwork		Man Vs Beast Sustainability Energy	Thinking Big: The Victorian Age British History Beyond 1066	A Walk Through Westminster Region of the UK	History of the Islamic Religion Non-European contrasting society
NC objectives	*See fieldwork objectives below.		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 and understand key aspects of: physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes human geography, including and the distribution of natural resources including energy.		Understand geographical similarities and differences through the study of human and physical geography of a region of the United Kingdom.	
Fieldwork	Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied. Use the eight points of a compass, 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. 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.		Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied.		Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied. Use the eight points of a compass, 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.	



			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.	
LINKS TO PREVIOUS LEARNING	Year 2 - children learned about the four countries of the United Kingdom; they can name their capital cities and key human and physical characteristics (HT2) Year 4 - children learned about food that is produced in Britain (HT1) Year 4 - children mapped the journey of the River Severn from source to mouth (HT4) Year 4 - children observed, measured, recorded and presented data (HT4)	Year 2 - children learned about the features of The Amazon; they know the layers of the rainforest, its biodiversity and climate (HT5) Year 4 - children learned about food that is produced around the world including in temperate and tropical climates (HT1) Year 5 - children learned about the natural resources found in the Yukon Territory and the oil extraction that occurs there (HT4)	Year 2 - children learned about the four countries of the United Kingdom; they can name their capital cities and key human and physical characteristics (HT2) Year 4 - children learned about food that is produced in Britain (HT1) Year 4 - children mapped the journey of the River Severn from source to mouth (HT4) Year 4 - children observed, measured, recorded and presented data (HT4) Year 6 - children conducted a local history study in HT1 and used fieldwork skills liked to geography (HT1/2)	
BIG QUESTION	How has the geography of Westminster changed since World War 1 and what impact has this had on the people who live and work in the area?	What are the environmental and social impacts of deforestation, and how can sustainable energy	What are the human and physical geographical features of Westminster,	



		practices be implemented to mitigate these effects and promote a healthier future for our planet?	and how do they contribute to the area's cultural, historical and political significance?	
CONCEPT	Enquiry	Sustainability Interconnection Environment	Place Space Enquiry	