

Geography Overview



Autumn 1

Autumn 2

Spring 1

Spring 2

Summer 1

Summer2

Nursery

Reception

Year 1

Year 2

Year 3

The United Kingdom
KLP:

- To read and identify map symbols.
- To identify the countries in the United Kingdom.
- To explore their local environment.
- To understand how places are linked by road and transport.

The World – Continent and Ocean focus
KLP:

- identifying and naming the 7 Continents
- identifying and naming 5 Oceans
- find locations on a map using an atlas
- understanding where we live and the location of the United Kingdom
- explain the difference between a continent and a country and provide examples

Physical Geography
What makes the Earth angry?
KLP:

- To use an atlas to locate active volcanoes in the world.
- To explore the features of a volcano.

Weather and Climate/Extreme Weather
KLP:

- Define the word ‘weather’ and ‘climate’
- To label common weather symbols.
- To record the weather.

 To describe the physical features of polar and desert climates.

London
KLP:

- identify and name the capital cities in the United Kingdom
- recognise, name and discuss popular tourist attractions and understand their importance in bringing tourism to a place

Europe –
KLP:

- To locate Europe on a map and find out about its features

Europe – Mountains
KLP :

- To locate and label the main mountain ranges in Europe

Europe - Population

Australia
KLP:

- identify the location of Australia on a world map and understand what is meant by ‘population’
- compare location and population to the United Kingdom
- identify famous tourist attractions and landmarks in different parts of Australia and find them on a map
- study the famous landmarks, population and lifestyle of people who live in Sydney, considering the spoken languages and religions

Australia
KLP:

- study the diversity of life in and around Daintree Rainforest and explain why it is a famous landmark
- understand how the Great Barrier Reef was formed and named while exploring the variety of sea life that live there
- explore the variety of animals in Australia
- understand who Aboriginal People and where they originated from, including their impact on Australian culture in the present day

International Trade – Food

- Not all countries have suitable conditions for growing food and so they trade with other countries.
- Different climates allow different types of food to be grown.
- Countries can earn money by exporting food to other countries.

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To understand what tectonic plates are and what the Ring of Fire is. To find out about earthquakes and what causes them. To find out about tsunamis and what causes them. 		<p>KLP:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To understand which hemisphere Europe is in To compare and contrast the location of Europe with that of Africa To demonstrate how densely populated Europe is compared to Africa. To find out what the population density is of the countries in Europe Define the word 'inhabitants'. Define the word 'city-state'. Define the word 'population'. <p>Europe – Rivers</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To locate and label the main rivers in Europe 		<p>International Trade – Natural Resources</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Each resource occurs more commonly in some parts of the world than in others. Humans are reliant on natural resources for survival and if the resources are not available in a country then they must be imported. Countries can earn money by exporting natural resources to other countries. <p>International Trade – Tourism</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Each country has physical and human features that make it interesting to visit. Human features such as cultural and historical sites make a place interesting to visit. Rome and Pompeii are excellent places for tourism as both are full of amazing ruins. Tourism is a good way for a country to generate income from other countries.
<p style="text-align: center;">Year 4</p>		<p>Landscapes: Rivers</p> <p>KLP:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A river is part of a physical process called the water cycle. A river is a natural watercourse flowing towards an ocean, sea, lake or another river. What happens to water in a river The relationship between the stages of a river and the amount of erosion and deposition that takes place. Erosion is when rocks and soil are worn away by the flowing water, which puts lots of sand, mud, pebbles and silt into the river. Transportation is the moving of the eroded material by the force of the flowing water 		<p>Describing Maps</p> <p>KLP:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Latitude and longitude are a system of lines used to describe the location of any place on Earth. Lines of latitude run in an east–west direction across Earth. Lines of longitude run in a north–south direction. Tropic of Cancer and the Tropic of Capricorn. That running from north to south is another imaginary line called the Prime Meridian, which splits the Earth into two more hemispheres: the western hemisphere and the eastern hemisphere. <p>Landscapes: Mountains</p> <p>KLP:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The physical processes that form volcanoes, fold 		<p>Climate Change</p> <p>KLP:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Climate is the long-term temperature expected in a place. Weather is the day-to day conditions which change frequently. Climate change (or global warming), is the process of our planet heating up so that temperatures are higher than would be expected. A warmer climate could affect our planet in a number of ways. As temperatures rise, some areas will get wetter and humans and animals will need to adapt. Climate change is already affecting wildlife all over the world.

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deposition is the dumping of the sand, mud, pebbles and silt being transported when the river slows. <p>The Water Cycle: The Cycle KLP:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The water cycle describes the movement of water on the surface and in the atmosphere of the Earth The five steps of the water cycle. What a cloud is and how they are formed 	<p>mountains and block mountains.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The physical process of plate tectonics <p>Landscapes: Weathering KLP:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> How landforms change due to the physical process of weathering. The physical process of weathering. The chemical process of weathering How changing human processes may lead to a reduction in chemical weathering. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The main causes of climate change and our attempts to manage climate change. <p>Landscapes: Erosion and Deposition – Coasts KLP:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coasts are where the edges of the higher land meet the oceans or sea. The geographic features that are found on the coast including are beaches, cliffs, arches, stacks, headlands and bays. These features are formed through the processes of erosion and deposition. What causes erosion at coasts? The physical processes that create: caves; bays; headlands; arches; stacks; cliffs; beaches.
Year 5	<p>Where in the world are we? KLP:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify continents and countries, including the location of the UK, concentrating on environmental characteristics and major settlements. Use maps, atlases, globes and digital mapping to locate countries, focusing on Europe. 			<p>South America KLP:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use eight points of a compass, symbols and keys to build knowledge of South America and wider world. Use different maps to analyse the geography of London. Use maps and research to identify physical features of South America Understand geographical similarities and differences through the study of human and physical geography. Compare and contrast the physical geography of South America including climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, rivers, mountains, volcanoes, earthquakes and the water cycle. <p>KLP:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Understand why people visit South America – explore the different cultures and practices in SA countries. Research human characteristic e.g. population, language etc Analyse the architecture and building style and compare with other cities. Describe socio-economic differences and compare to the UK/other countries. Explain the industry related to different areas of South America and their physical geography.
Year 6		<p>North America KLP:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Understand the significance of the Bering Strait 		<p>Biomes and Climate Zones KLP:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Investigate biomes throughout the world Know about Tundra, Freshwater, Grassland, Ice, Marine, Savannah, Taiga and Temperate deciduous biomes Recognise physical features of biomes Understand how biomes are damaged and how to preserve them

- Understand climate zones, weather patterns and ocean currents
- Understand the agricultural diversity between the Caribbean and North America.
- Understand the route of the transcontinental railroad in the United States of America.
- Recognise mountainous areas and the extraction of natural resources.
- Understand the difference between metropolitan and cosmopolitan.
- Understand the pattern of population growth and spread.
- Understand how rivers are used for trade and transport
- Understand the physical features and route of the Colorado river.

- Understand and recognise the factors that affect an eco-system
- Understand how humans respond to the conditions within a biome

