

GEOGRAPHY	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
<u>Planning and length of topic</u>	Each unit should take 12 sessions 1 afternoon = 2 sessions 6 full afternoons in total Planning to be taken from Oddizzi unless specified. Can be taught at any point in the year unless specified.	Each unit should take 12 sessions 1 afternoon = 2 sessions 6 full afternoons in total Planning to be taken from Oddizzi unless specified. Can be taught at any point in the year unless specified.	Each unit should take 12 sessions 1 afternoon = 2 sessions 6 full afternoons in total Planning to be taken from Oddizzi unless specified. Can be taught at any point in the year unless specified.	Each unit should take 12 sessions 1 afternoon = 2 sessions 6 full afternoons in total Planning to be taken from Oddizzi unless specified. Can be taught at any point in the year unless specified.	Each unit should take 12 sessions 1 afternoon = 2 sessions 6 full afternoons in total Planning to be taken from Oddizzi unless specified. Can be taught at any point in the year unless specified.	Each unit should take 12 sessions 1 afternoon = 2 sessions 6 full afternoons in total Planning to be taken from Oddizzi unless specified. Can be taught at any point in the year unless specified.
Topics	Taught first - Our Local Area (Twinkl) United Kingdom Additional planning ideas from ILP - Bright Lights, Big City. Weather and Seasons (Also covered in Science as a drip feed unit) Additional planning ideas from ILP - Splendid Skies.	Taught first - Continents and Oceans Hot and Cold Places Contrasting Locality Mugurameno village, Zambia	United Kingdom An Introduction to Europe (Twinkl and Oddizzi)	Rivers (Previous learning Year 2 Mugurameno village and Year 3 Egyptians both looked at how rivers are used.) Mountains	Taught first - Climate Zones South America -the Amazon Basin. Additional resources can be pulled from the Rainforest planning to supplement the latter stages of the learning sequence.	Taught first - Volcanoes and Earthquakes combined. North America- the Rockies
Big Concept - place	Our Local Area United Kingdom	Continents and Oceans Hot and Cold Places Contrasting Locality Mugurameno village, Zambia	United Kingdom An Introduction to Europe	Rivers Mountains	Climate zones South America -the Amazon Basin.	Volcanoes and Earthquakes combined. North America- the Rockies
Big Concept - scale (map distance ratio that corresponds to the actual ground distance)/map skills	Our Local Area United Kingdom	Continents and Oceans Hot and Cold Places Contrasting Locality Mugurameno village, Zambia	United Kingdom An Introduction to Europe	Rivers Mountains	Climate zones South America -the Amazon Basin.	Volcanoes and Earthquakes combined. North America- the Rockies
Big Concept - interdependence (how one thing relies upon another)	United Kingdom	Hot and Cold Places Contrasting Locality Mugurameno village, Zambia	United Kingdom An Introduction to Europe	Rivers	Climate zones South America -the Amazon Basin.	Volcanoes and Earthquakes combined. North America- the Rockies
Big Concept - physical and human features	Our Local Area Weather and Seasons	Continents and Oceans Hot and Cold Places Contrasting Locality Mugurameno village, Zambia	United Kingdom An Introduction to Europe	Rivers Mountains	Climate zones South America -the Amazon Basin.	Volcanoes and Earthquakes combined. North America- the Rockies
Big Concept - environmental interaction (how humans depend on, adapt and modify the national world)	Weather and Seasons	Continents and Oceans Hot and Cold Places Contrasting Locality Mugurameno village, Zambia	An Introduction to Europe	Rivers Mountains	Climate zones South America -the Amazon Basin.	Volcanoes and Earthquakes combined. North America- the Rockies
Big Concept - cultural understanding and diversity		Contrasting Locality Mugurameno village, Zambia	United Kingdom An Introduction to Europe		South America -the Amazon Basin.	Volcanoes and Earthquakes combined. North America- the Rockies
Declarative knowledge	Local area: To spot the differences between rural and urban areas and know what type of settlement I live in. To know the difference between rural and urban areas.	Continents and oceans To know where I am in the world. To know the seven continents and five oceans. To know where different continents are located.	United Kingdom To know where the four countries of the United Kingdom are on a map. To know the four capital cities and surrounding seas of the United Kingdom.	Rivers To know the water cycle, explain what a river is and locate the world's longest rivers on a map. To know and describe how rivers are used around the world.	Climate Zones To know different lines of latitude and explain how latitude is linked to climate. To know and find different climate zones and know the differences between the	Volcanoes And earthquakes Combined. To know the structure of the Earth. To know what happens at the boundaries between the Earth's plates.

	<p>To know the features of our school ground.</p> <p>To describe the location of features and routes on a map.</p> <p>To basic human and physical features.</p> <p>To know some symbols on an ordnance survey map.</p> <p>To create a map of my local area.</p> <p><u>United Kingdom</u> To know the 4 countries of the United Kingdom and find them on a map.</p> <p>To know the four capital cities and surrounding seas of the United Kingdom.</p> <p>To know the differences between human and physical features.</p> <p>To know the human and physical features of one of the UK's capital cities</p> <p><u>Weather and Seasons</u> To know the months of the year in order.</p> <p>To know the seasons in order.</p> <p>To Identify the types of weather we have in the United Kingdom and record the daily weather in our area.</p>	<p>To know the physical and human features of a continent.</p> <p><u>Hot and Cold Places</u> To know hot and cold areas of the world and locate them in relation to the Equator and the North and South Poles and identify the features.</p> <p>To know the features of a hot and a cold place.</p> <p>Identify the animals that live in hot and cold places and recognise how they adapt.</p> <p>Describe an animal that lives in a hot or cold place.</p> <p>To know what to pack for a trip to a hot place compared to a cold place.</p> <p>To know what I would see in a hot or cold place.</p> <p><u>Contrasting Locality</u> To know some of Zambia's physical and human features and locate it.</p> <p>To know about the village of Mugurameno and share what I would like to learn about it.</p> <p>To know how the people of Mugurameno use the River Zambezi and compare this with the ways in which we use rivers near us.</p> <p>To know about food in Mugurameno and how it is prepared.</p> <p>To know about the domesticated and wild animals in Mugurameno.</p> <p>To know about housing in Mugurameno and be able to compare it to Uk homes.</p> <p>To know about the daily lives of children in Mugurameno and compare it to the UK.</p>	<p>To know and describe the human and physical features of one of the UK's capital cities.</p> <p><u>Europe</u> To know where Europe is on a world map and know some of its characteristics.</p> <p>To know how to find some of Europe's countries and capitals on a map and find out more about them.</p> <p>To know some similarities and differences of human and physical geography of a region in a European country.</p>	<p>To know the stages and features of a river, and the way that land use changes from the source to the mouth.</p> <p>To know how human activity affects rivers.</p> <p>To know the key characteristics of one of the world's longest rivers.</p> <p><u>Mountains</u> To know how to locate the world's 'Seven Summits' on a map.</p> <p>To know the key features of mountains and how they are formed.</p> <p>To know the climate of the mountains and explore mountain life.</p> <p>To know and be able to locate the UK's highest mountains.</p> <p>To know why the Himalayas are important for people living in the region.</p>	<p>Northern and Southern Hemispheres.</p> <p>Know the similarities and differences between temperate and tropical climates.</p> <p>To know about weather patterns within a climate zone.</p> <p>To know the characteristics of each climate zone.</p> <p><u>South America -the Amazon Basin.</u> To know where South America is on a world map and name a range of its physical and human features.</p> <p>To know the countries and capital cities of South America. To be able to compare key facts about Brazil with the UK.</p> <p>To know about the River Amazon and identify the key characteristics of the Amazon Basin.</p> <p>To know the importance of the Amazon Rainforest.</p>	<p>To know the key features of a volcano and be able to explain them.</p> <p>To know where famous earthquakes have occurred and identify key facts about famous earthquakes.</p> <p>To know the location of a range of famous volcanoes and know some key facts, including when the volcanoes last erupted.</p> <p>To know the effects of earthquakes on land and people.</p> <p>To know how to prepare for an earthquake.</p> <p>To know how earthquakes and volcanoes are linked.</p> <p>To know the advantages and disadvantages of living near a volcano.</p> <p><u>North America</u> To know where North America is on a world map and explore the landscape.</p> <p>To know countries within North America and states within the USA.</p> <p>To know about the physical geography of the Rockies.</p> <p>To know about the physical geography of Mount St Helens and the impact it has had on the surrounding area.</p> <p>To know about the landscapes of different US states and compare them.</p> <p>To know about New York State and New York City and compare it to where I live.</p>
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<p>Procedural knowledge</p>	<p>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>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>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</p> <p>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>To use world maps, atlases and globes to identify the countries, cities, continents and oceans studied.</p> <p>To describe and compare key aspects of physical geography and human geography.</p> <p>To use the eight points of a compass, 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>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>To identify the position of latitude, Equator, Northern Hemisphere and Southern Hemisphere.</p>			
<p>Cultural Capital Opportunities</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Locality walk. • Set up a weather station. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Invite a visitor with different animals. • Visit a zoo. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Host a breakfast for parents from around Europe. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • River Study at Towneley. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Visit the rainforest butterfly house at Williamson Park Lancaster. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Build a volcano and get it to erupt.
<p>Vocabulary Examples</p> <p>Vocabulary games appear twice in Unit plans.</p>	<p>Our Local Area. street, road signs, office supermarket, post office, church map symbol, address, post code urban, rural, detached, terraced, bungalow, flat, cul-de-sac, journey, route.</p> <p>United Kingdom - map, England, Scotland, Wales, Northern Ireland, world, country, capital, Union Jack, London, Edinburgh, Cardiff, Belfast, physical features, human features, city, island,</p> <p>Weather and Seasons - spring, summer, autumn, winter, time, month, season, orderseason, weather, clothing, suitable, unsuitable, lightning, snow, rain, sun, wind, fog, temperature, symbol.</p>	<p>Hot and Cold Places - world , equator, temperature, Arctic, Antarctica, North Pole, South Pole, hot desert, rainforest, iceberg, sand dunes, river, nomad, adapt, burrow, blubber, habitat, hibernate, environment.</p> <p>Continents and Oceans - map, village, town , city, country, county, continent, world, land, ocean, location, North, South, East, West, human features, physical features, Antarctica, Africa, Asia, Europe, North America, Oceania, South America, Arctic, Atlantic, Indian, Pacific, Southern Ocean.</p> <p>Contrasting Locality - Africa, Lusaka, River Zambezi, Southern Africa, Victoria Falls, Zambia, crop, farm, flood, market, waterfall, wildlife, domesticated, eastern, northern, southern, western, population, rural, maize, nshima</p>	<p>United Kingdom- countries, human and physical features, landmark, region, capital city, city, county, coastline, mountain range, river, land use, landscape, industry, National Park, retail, farming, manufacturing, tourism, finance, energy, renewable, wind energy, London Array, nuclear power, solar farm.</p> <p>Europe - Europe, European Union, community, identity, passport, continent, country, population, languages, land mass.</p>	<p>Rivers - water cycle, evaporation, precipitation, condensation, mouth, channel, hydro-electric power, transporting, crops, recreational, source, meander, tributary, v-shaped valley, waterfall, ox-bow lake, dam, irrigation, floodplain, Thames Barrier, embankment, estuary, mouth, erosion, deposition, tributary, delta, stream, lower course, middle course, upper course.</p> <p>Mountains - mountain, summit, landform, hill, mountain range, plates, mantle, slope, valley, fold, fault-block, volcanoes, dome, climate, avalanche, Equator, region. dome mountains, fault-block mountains, fire mountains, fold mountains, alpine,avalanche,landform,slope, summit,valley</p>	<p>Climate Zones - climate, weather, latitude, equator, hemisphere, sphere, axis, season,, temperature, precipitation, Arid (hot and dry), Mediterranean (dry summers and mild, wet winters), Temperate (no extreme weather,with rainfall throughout the year), Tropical (high temperatures all year round, with lots of rain), Polar (a dry climate with very low temperatures),meteorologist, precipitation, weather station, Northern Hemisphere North Pole Southern Hemisphere South Pole</p> <p>South America - the Amazon Basin equatorial, International Date Line, longitude, Prime Meridian, Tropic of Capricorn, Western Hemisphere, agriculture, ecosystem, food chain, humidity, river basin, volume, drainage, equatorial, river basin.</p>	<p>North America - latitude, longitude, Northern Hemisphere, Southern Hemisphere, The Caribbean, Central America, Denali, Great Lakes, Mississippi River, Canada, Mexico, state, glacier, habitat, national park, wilderness, wildlife, northwest, eruption, human and physical features, northeast, rural, urban.</p> <p>Volcanoes and Earthquakes combined - volcano, plates, tectonic, core, mantle, crust, boundaries, magma, ash cloud, lava, central vent, eruption, continent, Pacific Ring of Fire, short term , long term, rubble, crater, plate boundary, extinct, seismograph, natural hazard</p>
<p>STEM sentences</p> <p>Others can be added if you feel necessary.</p>	<p>OUR LOCAL AREA My county is Lancashire. My neighbourhood is Great Marsden. My school is Great Marsden St. John's. My town is Nelson.</p> <p>UNITED KINGDOM The capital city of England is London. The capital city of Scotland is Edinburgh.</p>	<p>HOT AND COLD PLACES The Equator is an invisible line that runs around the centre of the Earth. The North and South Poles are the places furthest away from the Equator. A place is usually hot if it is near the Equator. A place is usually cold if it is near the North or South Pole</p>	<p>UNITED KINGDOM Human features are made by people. Physical features are made by nature, they are natural.</p> <p>AN INTRODUCTION TO EUROPE Europe is made up of 46 countries. The European Union is 27 of these countries which work together.</p>	<p>RIVERS The start of a river is called the source and the end is called the mouth. The water cycle is the way in which water moves around the Earth. Evaporation Precipitation Groundwater Condensation. It never stops! A river has three main stages: upper course, middle course and lower course.</p>	<p>CLIMATE ZONES Climate is the average daily and seasonal weather patterns over a long period of time. The Equator is an invisible line that runs around the centre of the Earth. The closer you live to the Equator,the hotter it is. As the Earth is tilted on an axis, the Northern and Southern Hemispheres experience</p>	<p>NORTH AMERICA The largest country in North America is Canada. The United States of America has the largest population. The most commonly spoken languages are English, French and Spanish. There are 23 countries in North America, for example the USA, Canada, Costa Rica and Panama. The longest river is the Missouri.</p>

	<p>The capital city of Wales is Cardiff. The capital city of Northern Ireland is Belfast.</p> <p>WEATHER AND THE SEASONS There are four seasons - autumn, winter, spring, summer. There are 12 months in the year.</p>	<p>How hot or cold a place is affects what plants or animals can live there.</p> <p>CONTINENTS AND OCEANS. Village, town, city, county, country, continent, world. (<i>Use hand and arm gestures to help children understand they are geographical features growing in size.</i>) Teach North, South, East, West using hand signals and a rhyme - <i>Never Eat Shredded Wheat or similar. The children could make one up.</i> Chant and learn by heart - the continents. Make it funky! <i>Asia, Africa, North America, South America, Antarctica, Europe and Australia/Oceania.</i> Chant and learn by heart the 5 oceans. Make it funky! <i>Arctic, Atlantic, Indian, Pacific, and Southern.</i></p> <p>CONTRASTING LOCALITY Zambia is a country in southern Africa. Zambia has a tropical climate, so it's warm for most of the year. There is a dry season and a wet season. Mugurameno is a village in rural Zambia People in Mugurameno use the river for many things: washing, fishing and watering crops.</p>	<p>The longest river in Europe is the Volga River in Russia. The smallest country in Europe is the Vatican City in Italy. The largest country in Europe is the Russian Federation. There are more than 200 different languages spoken in Europe. Moscow, in Russia, is the largest city. Mount Elbrus in Russia is the highest mountain in Europe. The Volga River in Russia is Europe's longest river.</p>	<p>Rivers have many uses around the world, including cleaning, cooking, growing crops, transport and creating power. Flooding is caused by poor drainage around or close to a river.</p> <p>MOUNTAINS A mountain is a landform that sticks up, high above the surrounding land. A mountain is much taller than a hill and is often found grouped with others in a mountain range. Mountains are formed when two of the earth's plates collide and land is pushed upwards or folded. Mountains have their own climates. Mount Everest is the world's highest mountain and it is 8,850m high.</p>	<p>different types of weather at the same time of the year. The lines extending around the Earth horizontally are called lines of latitude. The lines extending around the Earth vertically are called lines of longitude. The tropics are regions of the Earth that lie roughly in the middle of the globe.</p> <p>SOUTH AMERICA- THE AMAZON BASIN The 12 independent countries of South America are: Argentina, Brazil, Bolivia, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Guyana, Paraguay, Peru, Suriname, Uruguay, Venezuela. (<i>You will need to give the children a hook to help retain this knowledge. Maybe the initial letter of each country A B B C C E G P P S U V</i>) South America's biggest country is Brazil. The Amazon Rainforest is in Brazil and is home to a huge number of animals, plants and insects. Sao Paulo is the largest city</p>	<p>The highest mountain is Mount McKinley. There are 50 states in the USA. Mexico City is the largest city with more than 9 million people living there.</p> <p>VOLCANOES AND EARTHQUAKES COMBINED. The Earth is made up of layers. The top layer, the Earth's crust, consists of large slabs of rocks, called plates. The plates move as the hot mantle flows beneath them. The movement of the plates causes earthquakes and leads to volcanoes erupting. Earthquakes are measured on the Richter scale. An example of a dormant volcano is Mount Kilimanjaro in Kenya. An example of a live volcano is Mount Etna in Italy.</p>
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How Geography begins at GMSJ

The EYFS Curriculum is planned to meet the end of year expectations of the Early Learning Goals, assisted by Development Matters.

14. People Culture and Communities ELG

Children at the expected level of development will:

- Describe their immediate environment using knowledge from observation, discussion, stories, non-fiction texts and maps;
- Know some similarities and differences between different religious and cultural communities in this country, drawing on their experiences and what has been read in class;
- Explain some similarities and differences between life in this country and life in other countries, drawing on knowledge from stories, non-fiction texts and – when appropriate – maps.

The Cross Curricular topics covered are Traditional Tales, People Who Help Us, Space, Dinosaurs, Marvellous Minibeasts, Pirates & The Seaside.

Examples of geographical activities within these might be to draw simple maps from imaginary story settings they are familiar with - e.g. Little Red Riding Hood's journey in Traditional Tales. In the Pirates topic, where the ship journeys around the world, the children may find out about how children's lives in other countries may be similar or different in terms of how they travel to school, what they eat, where they live, and so on.

How we assess in Geography.

We want to assess the progress children make within a topic but also how their procedural knowledge has improved over time.

To enable this a spider diagram will be completed at the start of the themed learning where the child/ren record what they already know about this. This is recorded in their book.

This same spider diagram is revisited at the end of learning sequence and further annotated with what the child/ren knows/can do.

Whilst marking this staff will annotate a simple assessment grid. Termly Pupil Conferences, which will facilitate book looks, will add to the overall assessment of Geography.