

Altham St. James' CE Primary School Geography Curriculum Overview

	Reception	Year 1/ 2		Year 3/4		Year 5/ 6	
		Cycle 1	Cycle 2	Cycle 1	Cycle 2	Cycle 1	Cycle 2
Autumn Term	All bullet points below covered and re-visited throughout the year.	Weather and seasons	Safari – Africa case study	Rome and world’s countries	Counties and cities of UK	Exploring the world	Amazing America
Spring Term		Maps skills and comparing maps from local area	Continents and oceans	Amazon	Monuments, settlements and stone circles	Exploring Eastern Europe	Climate zones and biomes
Summer Term		Human and physical – Local area	Human and physical – European country	Study of Europe	Rivers Extreme Earth	Investigating coasts	Settlement and migration
Stand alone lessons		Atlas work	Atlas work	WW2	Antarctic		
National Curriculum Sept 2014	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Describe immediate environment using knowledge from observation, discussion, stories, non-fiction texts and maps.Explain some similarities and differences between life in this country and life in other countries drawing knowledge from stories, non-fiction text, and where appropriate, maps.	Key stage 1 Pupils should develop knowledge about the world, the United Kingdom and their locality. They should understand basic subject-specific vocabulary relating to human and physical geography and begin to use geographical skills, including first-hand observation, to enhance their locational awareness. Pupils should be taught to: Locational knowledge <ul style="list-style-type: none">name and locate the world’s seven continents and five oceansname, locate and identify characteristics of the four countries and capital cities of the United Kingdom and its surrounding seas Place knowledge <ul style="list-style-type: none">understand geographical similarities and differences through studying the human and physical geography of a small area of the United Kingdom, and of a small area in a contrasting non-European country Human and physical geography <ul style="list-style-type: none">identify seasonal and daily weather patterns in the United Kingdom and the location of hot and cold areas of the world in relation to the Equator and the North and South		Key stage 2 Pupils should extend their knowledge and understanding beyond the local area to include the United Kingdom and Europe, North and South America. This will include the location and characteristics of a range of the world’s most significant human and physical features. They should develop their use of geographical knowledge, understanding and skills to enhance their locational and place knowledge. Pupils should be taught to: Locational knowledge <ul style="list-style-type: none">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, and major citiesname and locate counties and cities of the United Kingdom, geographical regions and their identifying human and physical characteristics, key topographical features (including hills, mountains, coasts and rivers), and land-use patterns; and understand how some of these aspects have changed over timeidentify 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) Place knowledge <ul style="list-style-type: none">understand geographical similarities and differences through the study of human and physical geography of a region of the United Kingdom, a region in a European country, and a region within North or South America Human and physical geography <ul style="list-style-type: none">describe and understand key aspects of:<ul style="list-style-type: none">physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes, and the water cycle			

		<p>Poles</p> <p>☑ use basic geographical vocabulary to refer to:</p> <p>☑ key physical features, including: beach, cliff, coast, forest, hill, mountain, sea, ocean, river, soil, valley, vegetation, season and weather</p> <p>☑ key human features, including: city, town, village, factory, farm, house, office, port, harbour and shop</p> <p>Geographical skills and fieldwork</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>Geography – key stages 1 and 2</p> <p>3</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>☑ human geography, including: types of settlement and land use, economic activity including trade links, and the distribution of natural resources including energy, food, minerals and water</p>
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Key Skills

YEAR 1/ 2

Locational knowledge	Place knowledge	Human and Physical Geography
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Name and locate the world's seven continents and five oceans. Name, locate and identify characteristics of the four 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Small area of the United Kingdom. Small area in a contrasting non-European country. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify seasonal and daily weather patterns in the United Kingdom and the location of hot and cold areas of the world in relation to the Equator and the North and South Poles.

countries and capital cities of the United Kingdom and its surrounding seas.		<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Use basic geographical vocabulary to refer to:<ul style="list-style-type: none">– key physical features, including: beach, cliff, coast, forest, hill, mountain, sea, ocean, river, soil, valley, vegetation, season and weather– key human features, including: city, town, village, factory, farm, house, office, port, harbour and shop		
Skills				
Mapping	Fieldwork	Enquiry and Investigation	Communication	Use of ICT / technology
<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Use a range of maps and globes (including picture maps) at different scales.▪ Use vocabulary such as bigger/smaller, near/far.▪ Know that maps give information about places in the world (where/what?).▪ Locate land and sea on maps.▪ Use large scale maps and aerial photos of the school and local area.▪ Recognise simple features on maps e.g. buildings, roads and fields.▪ Follow a route on a map starting with a picture map of the school.▪ Recognise that maps need titles.▪ Recognise landmarks and basic human features on aerial photos.▪ Know which direction is North on an OS map.▪ Draw a simple map e.g. of a garden, route map, place in a story.▪ Use and construct basic symbols in a map key.▪ Know that symbols mean something on maps.▪ Find a given OS symbol on a map with support▪ Begin to realise why maps need a key.▪ Look down on objects and make a plan e.g. of the classroom or playground.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Use simple fieldwork techniques such as observation and identification to study the geography of the school and its grounds as well as the key human and physical features of its surrounding environment.▪ Use cameras and audio equipment to record geographical features, changes, differences e.g. weather, seasons, vegetation, buildings etc.▪ Use simple compass directions (NSEW).▪ Use locational and directional language to describe feature and routes e.g. left/right, forwards and backwards.▪ Use aerial photos and plan perspectives to recognise landmarks and basic human and physical features.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Ask simple geographical, ‘where?’, ‘what?’, and ‘who?’ questions about the world and their environment e.g. ‘What is it like to live in this place?’▪ Investigate through observation and description.▪ Recognise differences between their own and others’ lives.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Speak and write about, draw, observe and describe simple geographical concepts such as what they can see where.▪ Notice and describe patterns.▪ Interpret and create meaningful labels and symbols for a range of places both in and outside the classroom.▪ Use basic geographical vocabulary from the PoS (above) as well as to describe specific local geographical features (tube station, canal etc.)▪ Give and follow simple instructions to get from one place to another using positional and directional language such as near, far, left and right.▪ Use maps and other images to talk about everyday life e.g. where we live, journey to school etc.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Use simple electronic globes/maps.▪ Do simple searches within specific geographic software.▪ Use a postcode to find a place on a digital map.▪ Add simple labels to a digital map.▪ Use the zoom facility of digital maps and understand that zooming in/out means more/less detail can be seen.▪ Use programmable toys or sprites to move around a course/screen following simple directional instructions.▪ Use cameras and audio equipment to record geographical features, changes, differences e.g. weather/seasons, vegetation, buildings etc.▪ Describe and label electronic images produced.

YEAR 3/4

Locational knowledge		Place knowledge		Human and Physical Geography	
<ul style="list-style-type: none">Locate the world’s countries, using maps to focus on Europe (including the location of Russia) and North and South America.Name and locate counties and cities of the United Kingdom.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).		<ul style="list-style-type: none">A region of the United Kingdom.A region in a European country.A region within North or South America.		<ul style="list-style-type: none">Describe and understand key aspects of:<ul style="list-style-type: none">physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes, and the water cycle.human geography, including: types of settlement and land use, economic activity including trade links, and the distribution of natural resources including energy, food, minerals and water.	
Skills					
Mapping		Fieldwork	Enquiry and Investigation	Communication	Use of ICT / technology
<ul style="list-style-type: none">Use a wider range of maps (including digital), atlases and globes to locate countries and features studied.Use maps and diagrams from a range of publications e.g. holiday brochures, leaflets, town plans.Use maps at more than one scale.Recognise that larger scale maps cover less area.Make and use simple route maps.Recognise patterns on maps and begin to explain what they show.Use the index and contents page of atlases.Label maps with titles to show their purposeRecognise that contours show height and slope.Use 4 figure coordinates to locate features on maps.		<ul style="list-style-type: none">Use the eight points of a compass.Observe, measure and record the human and physical features in the local area using a range of methods including sketch maps, cameras and other digital devices.Make links between features observed in the environment to those on maps and aerial photos.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Ask more searching questions including, ‘how?’ and, ‘why?’ as well as, ‘where?’ and ‘what?’ when investigating places and processesMake comparisons with their own lives and their own situation.Show increasing empathy and describe similarities as well as differences.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Identify and describe geographical features, processes (changes), and patterns.Use geographical language relating to the physical and human processes detailed in the PoS e.g. tributary and source when learning about rivers.Communicate geographical information through a range of methods including sketch maps, plans, graphs and presentations.Express opinions and personal views about what they like and don’t like about specific geographical features and situations e.g. a proposed local wind farm.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Use the zoom facility on digital maps to locate places at different scales.Add a range of text and annotations to digital maps to explain features and places.View a range of satellite imagesAdd photos to digital maps.Draw and follow routes on digital maps.Use presentation/multimedia software to record and explain geographical features and processes.Use spreadsheets, tables and charts to collect and display geographical data.

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Create maps of small areas with features in the correct place. ▪ Use plan views. ▪ Recognise some standard OS symbols. ▪ Link features on maps to photos and aerial views. ▪ Make a simple scaled drawing e.g. of the classroom. ▪ Use a scale bar to calculate some distances ▪ Relate measurement on large scale maps to measurements outside. 				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Make use of geography in the news – online reports & websites.
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Year 5/ 6

Locational knowledge		Place knowledge		Human and Physical Geography	
<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Locate the world’s countries, using maps to focus on Europe (including the location of Russia) and North and South America.▪ Name and locate counties and cities of the United Kingdom.▪ 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).		<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ A region of the United Kingdom.▪ A region in a European country.▪ A region within North or South America.		<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Describe and understand key aspects of:<ul style="list-style-type: none">– physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes, and the water cycle.– human geography, including: types of settlement and land use, economic activity including trade links, and the distribution of natural resources including energy, food, minerals and water.	
Skills					
Mapping	Fieldwork	Enquiry and Investigation	Communication	Use of ICT / technology	
<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Use a wide range of maps, atlases, globes and digital maps to locate countries and features studied.▪ Relate different maps to each other and to aerial photos.▪ Begin to understand the differences between maps e.g. Google maps vs. Google Earth, and OS maps.▪ Choose the most appropriate map/globe for a specific purpose.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Use eight cardinal points to give directions and instructions.▪ Observe, measure and record human and physical features using a range of methods including sketch maps, cameras and other digital technologies e.g. data loggers to record (e.g. weather) at	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Ask and answer questions that are more causal e.g. Why is that happening in that place? Could it happen here? What happened in the past to cause that? How is it likely change in the future?▪ Make predictions and test simple hypotheses about people and places.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Identify and explain increasing complex geographical features, processes (changes), patterns, relationships and ideas.▪ Use more precise geographical language relating to the physical and human processes detailed in the PoS e.g. tundra,	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Use appropriate search facilities when locating places on digital/online maps and websites.▪ Use wider range of labels and measuring tools on digital maps.▪ Start to explain satellite imagery.▪ Use and interpret live data e.g. weather patterns, location and	

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Follow routes on maps describing what can be seen. Interpret and use thematic maps. Understand that purpose, scale, symbols and style are related. Recognise different map projections. Identify, describe and interpret relief features on OS maps. Use six figure coordinates. Use latitude/longitude in a globe or atlas. Create sketch maps using symbols and a key. Use a wider range of OS symbols including 1:50K symbols. Know that different scale OS maps use some different symbols. Use models and maps to discuss land shape i.e. contours and slopes. Use the scale bar on maps. Read and compare map scales. Draw measured plans. 	<p>different times and in different places.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Interpret data collected and present the information in a variety of ways including charts and graphs. 		<p>coniferous/deciduous forest when learning about biomes.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Communicate geographical information in a variety of ways including through maps, diagrams, numerical and quantitative skills and writing at increasing length. Develop their views and attitudes to critically evaluate responses to local geographical issues or events in the news e.g. for/against arguments relating to the proposed wind farm. 	<p>timing of earthquakes/volcanoes etc.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Collect and present data electronically e.g. through the use of electronic questionnaires/surveys. Communicate geographical information electronically e.g. multimedia software, webpage, blog, poster or app. Investigate electronic links with schools/children in other places e.g. email/video communication.
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