



Geography Long Term Plan

| Key Stage 1 | Autumn | Spring | Summer |
|-----------------|---|---|--|
| A) 2017 - 18 | Human & Physical & Location Knowledge: Weather | Place Knowledge & Location Knowledge: Diversity: Islands | Fieldwork: Our town: Where I live |
| B) | Human & Physical & Location Knowledge: Winter Around the World | Place Knowledge & Location Knowledge: Diversity: Africa | Fieldwork: Holidays |
| Lower KS2 | Autumn | Spring | Summer |
| A) 2017 - 18 | Human and Physical Geography Powerful Planet | Place Knowledge & Location Knowledge: Diversity: China | Geographical Skills & Fieldwork: Popular Manchester |
| B) | Human and Physical Geography: Liverpool's River Mersey The Water Cycle | Place Knowledge & Location Knowledge: Diversity: Mediterranean Holidays | Geographical Skills & Biomes: Eden Project |
| Upper KS2 | Autumn | Spring | Summer |
| A) 2017 - 18 | Geographical Skills & Fieldwork Mountains and Rivers (Snowdonia and Lledr Hall) | Place Knowledge & Location Knowledge: Diversity: Germany | Human and Physical Geography: Rainforests |
| B) | Human and Physical Geography: Trade and Economics | Place Knowledge & Location Knowledge: Diversity: USA | Geographical Skills & Fieldwork I'm a Year 6 – get me out of here! |

Aims

The national curriculum for geography aims to ensure that all pupils:

- Develop contextual knowledge of the location of globally **significant places** – both **terrestrial** and **marine** – including their defining **physical and human characteristics** and how these provide a geographical context for understanding the actions of processes
- Understand the processes that give rise to **key physical and human geographical features of the world**, how these are **interdependent** and how they bring about spatial variation and change over time
- Are competent in the geographical skills needed to:
 - **Collect, analyse and communicate with a range of data** gathered through experiences of fieldwork that deepen their understanding of geographical processes
 - **Interpret a range of sources of geographical information**, including **maps, diagrams, globes, aerial photographs** and **geographical information systems (gis)**
 - **Communicate** geographical information in a variety of ways, including through maps, numerical and quantitative skills and writing at length

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

- Name and locate the world's seven continents and five oceans
- Name, locate and identify characteristics of the four countries and capital cities of the United Kingdom and its surrounding seas

Place Knowledge

- 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

- 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
- Use basic geographical vocabulary to refer to:
- 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

Geographical Skills and 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 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
- 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.

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

- 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 cities
- Name 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 time
- 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)

Place Knowledge

- 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

- Describe and understand key aspects of:
- 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

Geographical Skills and Fieldwork

- 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 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.