



Geography Units			
	Term 1	Term 2	Term 3
Year 1	<p>Travel and Transport</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - name, locate and identify characteristics of the four countries and capital cities of the United Kingdom and its surrounding seas - 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 human features, including: city, town, village, factory, farm, house, office, port, 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 - 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 	<p>Hot and Cold Places</p> <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 - 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>Year 2</p>	<p>Famous Explorers</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- name and locate the world's seven continents and five oceans- 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>Africa</p> <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- 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>Stoke-on-Trent 100 Years Ago</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- 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	<p>Seaside Towns</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- 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
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<p>Year 3</p>	<p>Glorious Greeks in the Mediterranean</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - locate the world's countries, using maps to focus on <u>Europe</u> (including the location of Russia) and North and South America, concentrating on their environmental regions, key physical and human characteristics, countries, and major cities - understand geographical similarities and differences through the study of human and physical geography of a region of the United Kingdom, <u>a region in a European country</u>, and a region in North or South America - use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied - describe and understand key aspects of physical geography, including: climate zones, <u>biomes and vegetation belts</u>, rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes, and the water cycle - identify the position and significance of latitude, longitude, <u>Equator</u>, Northern Hemisphere, Southern Hemisphere, <u>the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn</u>, Arctic and Antarctic Circle, the Prime/Greenwich Meridian and time zones (including day and night) 	<p>Stone Age</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - describe and understand key aspects of human geography, including: <u>types of settlement and land use</u>, economic activity including trade links, and the distribution of natural resources including energy, food, minerals and water 	<p>Local History</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - name and locate counties and <u>cities of the United Kingdom</u>, geographical regions and their identifying human and physical characteristics, key topographical features (including hills, mountains, coasts and rivers), and land-use patterns; and <u>understand how some of these aspects have changed over time</u> - use maps, atlases, globes and <u>digital/computer mapping</u> to locate countries and describe features studied - <u>use the 8 points of a compass</u>, 4- and 6-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 	<p>Extreme Earth</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <u>locate the world's countries</u>, 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 - describe and understand key aspects of physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, rivers, <u>mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes</u>, and the water cycle - use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied
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<p>Year 4</p>	<p>Romans</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - locate the world's countries, using maps to focus on <u>Europe</u> (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 <u>cities of the United Kingdom</u>, geographical regions and their identifying human and physical characteristics, <u>key topographical features</u> (including hills, mountains, coasts and rivers), and land-use patterns; and <u>understand how some of these aspects have changed over time</u> - 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 energy, food, minerals and water - use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied 	<p>Liverpool</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - name and locate counties and cities of the <u>United Kingdom</u>, <u>geographical regions and their identifying human and physical characteristics</u>, key topographical features (including hills, mountains, coasts and rivers), and land-use patterns; and <u>understand how some of these aspects have changed over time</u> - understand geographical similarities and differences through the study of human and physical geography of <u>a region of the United Kingdom</u>, a region in a European country, and a region in North or South America - describe and understand key aspects of human geography, including: types of settlement and land use, <u>economic activity including trade links</u>, and the distribution of natural resources including energy, food, minerals and water - use maps, atlases, globes and <u>digital/computer mapping</u> to locate countries and describe features studied - use the 8 points of a compass, <u>4- and 6-figure grid references, symbols and key (including the use of Ordnance Survey maps)</u> to build their knowledge of the <u>United Kingdom</u> and the wider world 	<p>Rivers</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - describe and understand key aspects of physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, <u>rivers</u>, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes, and <u>the water cycle</u> - use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied
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<p>Year 5</p>	<p>Anglo-Saxons - locate the world's countries, using maps to focus on <u>Europe</u> (including the location of Russia) and North and South America, concentrating on their environmental regions, key physical and human characteristics, countries, and major cities - use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied</p>	<p>WW2 - <u>locate the world's countries, using maps to focus on Europe (including the location of Russia)</u> and North and South America, concentrating on their environmental regions, key physical and human characteristics, countries, and major cities - use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied</p>	<p>Rainforests - 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 - identify the position and significance of <u>latitude, longitude, Equator</u>, 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, <u>biomes and vegetation belts</u>, rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes, and the water cycle - describe and understand key aspects of human geography, including: types of settlement and land use, <u>economic activity including trade links, and the distribution of natural resources including energy, food, minerals and water</u> - use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied</p>	<p>USA - locate the world's countries, using maps to focus on Europe (including the location of Russia) and <u>North and South America</u>, 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 <u>land-use patterns</u>; and understand how some of these aspects have changed over time - 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 <u>region in North or South America</u> - describe and understand key aspects of physical geography, including: <u>climate zones</u>, biomes and vegetation belts, rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes, and the water cycle - use maps, atlases, globes and <u>digital/computer mapping</u> to locate countries and describe features studied - use the 8 points of a <u>compass</u>, 4- and 6-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 <u>human</u> and physical features in the local area using a range of methods, including <u>sketch maps, plans</u> and graphs, and digital technologies</p>
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<p>Year 6</p>	<p>Mayans</p> <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 <u>South America</u>, concentrating on their environmental regions, key physical and human characteristics, countries, and major cities - identify the position and significance of latitude, longitude, Equator, <u>Northern Hemisphere</u>, <u>Southern Hemisphere</u>, 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 human geography, including: <u>types of settlement</u> and land use, economic activity including trade links, and the distribution of natural resources including energy, food, minerals and water - use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied 	<p>Victorians</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - understand geographical similarities and differences through the study of human and physical geography of a <u>region of the United Kingdom</u>, a region in a European country, and a region in North or South America - use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied - use the 8 points of a compass, 4- and <u>6-figure grid references, symbols and key (including the use of Ordnance Survey maps)</u> to build their knowledge of the United Kingdom and the wider world 	<p>Water</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - name and locate counties and cities of the United Kingdom, geographical regions and their identifying human and <u>physical characteristics, key topographical features (including hills, mountains, coasts and rivers)</u>, and land-use patterns; and understand how some of these aspects have changed over time - describe and understand key aspects of physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, <u>rivers</u>, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes, and <u>the water cycle</u> - use fieldwork to observe, measure record and present the human and <u>physical</u> features in the local area using a range of methods, including sketch maps, plans and <u>graphs, and digital technologies</u> 	<p>Stoke-on-Trent</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - name and locate counties and cities of the United Kingdom, <u>geographical regions and their identifying human and physical characteristics, key topographical features (including hills, mountains, coasts and rivers)</u>, and land-use patterns; and understand how some of these aspects have changed over time - use maps, atlases, globes and <u>digital/computer mapping</u> to locate countries and describe features studied - use the 8 points of a compass, 4- and <u>6-figure grid references, symbols and key (including the use of Ordnance Survey maps)</u> 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
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