



Long -Term plan *Geography* **2022 -23**



Long-Term plan – Geography 2022-23

Year group	Autumn	Spring	Summer	Additional opportunities
EYFS	<p><i>People, Culture and Communities</i> Children will know about features of the immediate environment.</p> <p>Children will know that simple symbols are used to identify features on a map.</p>	<p><i>People, Culture and Communities</i> Children will know that people around the world have different religions.</p> <p>Children will know about people who help us within the community.</p>	<p><i>People, Culture and Communities</i> Children will know that people in other countries may speak different languages.</p> <p><i>People, Culture and Communities</i> Children will know that there are many countries around the world.</p>	<p>- 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.</p>
1	<p>Weather and climate</p> <p>- identify seasonal and daily weather patterns in the United Kingdom.</p>	<p>United Kingdom</p> <p>- name, locate and identify characteristics of the four countries and capital cities of the United Kingdom and its surrounding seas.</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>Local area</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>- 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</p>	<p>• fieldwork (opportunities linked to Schemes are marked with an asterisk: selected activities from the Lower KS2 Local Area Scheme could be used at any point in Key Stage 2) •</p> <p>• topical opportunities •</p>

			physical features; devise a simple map; and use and construct basic symbols in a key	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • use of maps • • key geographical vocabulary •
2	Continents and oceans <p>-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 continents and oceans.</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>	Hot and cold places <p>- identify the location of hot and cold areas of the world in relation to the Equator and the North and South Poles.</p> <p>- use world maps, atlases and globes to identify countries, continents and oceans studied at this key stage.</p>	Mugumareno Village, Zambia <p>-Understand geographical similarities and differences through studying the human and physical geography of a contrasting non-European country.</p> <p>-use world maps, atlases and globes to identify countries studied at this key stage</p>	
3	Climate zones <p>-Identify the position and significance of latitude, Equator, Northern Hemisphere, Southern Hemisphere, the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn and Arctic and Antarctic Circle.</p> <p>-Mathematics link: Interpret and present data using bar charts and tables (Yr 3)</p>	North America <p>-locate the world's countries, using maps to focus on North America, concentrating on its environmental regions, key physical and human characteristics, countries, and major cities - identify the position and significance of latitude, longitude, and time zones (including day and night)</p> <p>-describe and understand key aspects of: physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes, and the water cycle.</p> <p>-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.</p>	Rio and South-East Brazil <p>- locate the world's countries, using maps to focus on South America, concentrating on its environmental regions, key physical and human characteristics, countries and cities</p> <p>- use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied</p> <p>- identify the position and significance of the Equator.</p> <p>-understand geographical similarities and differences through the study of the human and physical geography of a region of the UK and a region within South America.</p>	

<p>4</p>	<p>Rivers</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - describe and understand key aspects of physical geography, including: rivers and the water cycle - use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied 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. - name and locate key topographical features of the UK (including rivers) and land-use patterns. 	<p>Rainforests</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - describe and understand key aspects of physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts - identify the position and significance of lines of latitude, the Equator, Northern Hemisphere, Southern Hemisphere, the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn. - 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 	<p>South America – the Amazon</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - locate the world’s countries, using maps to focus on South America, concentrating on its environmental regions, key physical and human characteristics, countries and cities - use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied - identify the position and significance of the Equator. - understand geographical similarities and differences through the study of the human and physical geography of a region of the UK and a region within South America. 	
<p>5</p>	<p>Mountains</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - describe and understand key aspects of physical geography, including: mountains - use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied. - 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. - describe and understand key aspects of: physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, rivers, 	<p>Volcanoes and earthquakes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - describe and understand key aspects of physical geography, including: volcanoes and earthquakes - use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied. 	<p>European region</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - locate Europe’s countries, 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 - 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. 	

	mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes, and the water cycle.			
6	<p>United Kingdom</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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. - use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied. - 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. 		<p>Local area and region - Upper KS2</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -locate Europe's countries, 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. - understand geographical similarities and differences through the study of human and physical geography of a region in a European country. 	

