



Geography Long Term Plan

	Autumn 1	Autumn 2	Spring 1	Spring 2	Summer 1	Summer 2
EYFS	<p>Talk about similarities and differences between each season and explain changes around them.</p> <p>To be able to explore the natural world around them, making observations and drawing pictures and observing important changes and Seasons</p> <p>To be able to explore the natural world around them, making observations and drawing pictures of animals and plants.</p> <p>To know and understand the important processes and changes in the natural world around them, including seasons and changing states of matter through observations and investigations.</p> <p>To be able to compare the natural world in different places around the world. (Looking at geographical and climate differences in polar regions, China CNY)</p> <p>Name and talk about polar animals, asking questions and drawing them.</p> <p>To be able to describe what they see, hear, and feel whilst outside.</p> <p>Look closely at ice/water fruit/vegetables asking questions, commenting and drawing my observations.</p> <p>To know and understand the important processes and changes in the natural world around them building an understand of how human activity can have a negative impact on the environment and what they can do to look after the natural world. Talk about ways to look after my environment e.g. classroom, school.</p>					
Year 1	Spatial Sense		The UK		The Seven Continents	
	<p>To know that an aerial view means to look at something from above.</p> <p>To describe location.</p> <p>To understand that maps tell us the location of different places.</p> <p>Compass points can be used to show direction.</p> <p>To understand what makes a good map.</p>		<p>To recognise England as the country in which we live.</p> <p>To be able to locate England, Scotland, Northern Ireland and Wales on a map of the UK.</p> <p>To know England, Northern Ireland, Scotland and Wales form the United Kingdom.</p> <p>To be able to describe some of the landscape of the UK including mountains, valleys and coastline.</p>		<p>To know that there are seven continents on Earth: Asia, Europe, Africa, North America, South America, Australia and Antarctica.</p> <p>To know that there are five oceans on Earth; The Pacific Ocean, The Atlantic Ocean, The Indian Ocean, The Southern Ocean and the Arctic Ocean.</p> <p>To know that the North Pole is located at the most northern point on Earth and the South Pole is located at the most southern point on Earth.</p> <p>To know that the Equator is an imaginary line around the middle of the Earth.</p> <p>To understand that deserts, grassland and rainforest can be found in some continents around the world.</p> <p>To know that we live in the continent of Europe.</p>	
Year 2	Spatial Sense		British Isles		Northern Europe	
	<p>To know what is located on the site of my school.</p> <p>Maps show us information about a location.</p> <p>To recognise and locate physical and human features of the local area.</p> <p>To use a map to plan a route.</p>		<p>To know that the British Isles are a group of islands.</p> <p>To recognise Scotland as a country in the north of the British Isles and part of the island of Britain.</p> <p>To know Wales is one of the countries in the British Isles and is part of the island of Britain.</p> <p>To know that Northern Ireland is one part of the two countries located on the island of Ireland, Northern Ireland and the Republic of Ireland.</p> <p>To compare my local area with Cape Town in South Africa.</p>		<p>To identify the countries in Northern Europe.</p> <p>To identify physical and human features of northern Europe.</p> <p>To describe the climate in northern Europe.</p> <p>To know that some animals in northern Europe migrate.</p> <p>To know that Roald Amundsen reached the South Pole.</p>	



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<p>Year 3</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Settlements</p> <p>To know a settlement is a place where people live. There are different types of settlements. To compare and contrast rural and urban areas. To examine population density. To identify the reasons for the location of settlements.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Spatial Sense</p> <p>To know that a compass shows us direction. To know that symbols give us information about locations on a map. To know grid references help us to locate places on a map. To identify physical similarities and differences between two locations. To identify similarities and differences in human features of two places</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Rivers</p> <p>To know that a river is a flowing body of water that begins at a source and journeys to the sea. To identify rivers in Europe. To identify rivers in Africa. To identify rivers in Asia. To recognise major rivers in North America, South America and Australia.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">The South West of England</p> <p>To identify the region of South West England. To know some coastal areas of the South West experience erosion. To know tourism and farming are important in the South West. To know the climate of the South West helps farmers to grow crops and farm animals. To know how the South West has changed over time.</p>
<p>Year 4</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Spatial Sense</p> <p>To recognise geographical tools on a globe. To know that scale tells us the distance between places on a map. To use four figure grid references to locate places on a map. To recognise key features of the local area. To know how our local area has changed over time.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Mediterranean Europe</p> <p>To know that Mediterranean Europe is located in southern Europe. To know that the Mediterranean climate is warm and dry in the summer, cool and wet in the winter. To know that the warm, dry climate in Mediterranean Europe allows crops such as olives to grow. To know that there are many mountain ranges in Europe. To know that Athens and Venice are examples of settlements in Mediterranean Europe. <i>To recap The Water Cycle in a geographical context – link to water as a natural resource and climate change.</i></p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Asia - Japan</p> <p>To locate Japan on a map of the world. To know that air masses from land and from sea create a varied climate in Japan. To recognise physical geographical features of Japan. To know Tokyo and Kyoto are important cities in Japan. To understand that in the past, Japan had a feudal system.</p>



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<p>Year 5</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Spatial Sense</p> <p>To understand that cartographers draw imaginary lines to divide the world into sections. To know there are Eastern and Western hemispheres.</p> <p>To use coordinates to locate places on a map. To know scale is a way of representing a large area on a small map. To interpret relief maps.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Mountains</p> <p>To know a mountain is a large landform that rises high above the land around it. To know the Alps are a mountain range in Europe that crosses into several countries. To know that Mount Everest, in the Himalayas, is the world's tallest mountain. To identify North and South American mountain ranges. To locate the Ethiopian Highlands and Mount Kilimanjaro.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">New Zealand</p> <p>To know that New Zealand is located in the South Pacific Ocean. To appreciate that the Maori were the first people to live in New Zealand.</p> <p>To explore how New Zealand experiences earthquakes because it is located on a plate boundary. To understand New Zealand's climate means it is home to a wide range of plants and animals. To know that many small islands are located in the Pacific Ocean.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Local Study</p> <p>To understand that Local councillors are elected to represent the views of local residents. To know that a sketch map is a simple map drawn from memory.</p> <p>To consider that geographers think about problems in local areas and suggest ways they can be solved. To know that data can be collected and recorded to give us information about an issue. To identify a graph as a mathematical drawing that shows information using lines, shapes and colours.</p>
<p>Year 6</p>		<p style="text-align: center;">South America</p> <p>To know that South America is a continent located in the Western Hemisphere, the countries within it include Brazil, Chile and Argentina. To know the Incan Empire was located in South America, despite the challenging geography of the area.</p> <p>To know that the Andes mountains have varied terrain including deserts, lakes, forests and volcanoes. To understand that farming and energy production are important to Brazil's economy. To understand that deforestation is a major threat to biodiversity in the Amazon Rainforest.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Spatial Sense</p> <p>To know that lines of longitude and latitude divide the world into sections. To know that the Arctic and Antarctic circles are regions close to the Earth's Poles.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">British Geographical Issues</p> <p>To understand that the air in many UK cities contains pollution that is harmful to people, plants and animals. To know that climate change causes more frequent and severe flooding in the UK. To know that in UK we produce waste from our homes, businesses and industry; managing this waste is a challenge. To recognise that litter is waste left in open, public spaces. It can cause environmental damage. To understand how our local area responds to the challenge of (insert relevant issue).</p>



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		<p>To know that the world is divided into 24 hourly time zones.</p> <p>To understand that map projection is a method that involves representing our round Earth on a flat piece of paper.</p> <p>To explore how maps can help us to understand data about places, people and the environment.</p>	
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