

## Geography Overview KS2

Year 3,4 Year A (Sept 2021 etc )	Autumn	Spring	Summer
Focus	<b>Study of a European Country ( Italy )</b> <b>Planbee</b>	<b>UK Countries Cities and regions</b> <b>The UK– Twinkl Resources</b>	<b>In the zone: Climates and weather around the world</b> <b>All around the world – Twinkl Resources</b>
To investigate places	Ask and answer geographical questions about the physical and human characteristics of a location.  Explain own views about locations, giving reasons.  Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features.  Use a range of resources to identify the key physical and human features of a location.  Name and locate the countries of Europe and identify their main physical and human characteristics.	Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate own location and describe features studied  Explain own views about locations, giving reasons.  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.  Name and locate counties and cities of the United Kingdom, geographical regions and their identifying human and physical characteristics, including hills, mountains, cities, rivers, key topographical features 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 and describe features studied  Explain own views about locations, giving reasons.
To investigate patterns	Describe geographical similarities and differences between countries.	Describe some of the characteristics of geographical areas.  Describe how the locality of the school has changed over time.	Name and locate the Equator, Northern Hemisphere, Southern Hemisphere, the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn, Arctic and Antarctic Circle and date time zones. Describe some of the characteristics of these geographical areas.  Describe geographical similarities and differences between countries.
To communicate geographically	Human geography, including: settlements and land use.  Use the eight points of a compass, four-figure grid references and symbols and key to communicate knowledge of the wider world.	Describe and understand key aspects of: physical geography and human geography, including: types of settlement and land use, economic activity  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 their own location	Describe key aspects of physical geography  Use the eight points of a compass, four-figure grid references and symbols and key to communicate knowledge of the wider world.
Activities + Evidence	Find out about different aspects of historical country Italy. Identify where Italy is in the world, look at physical geography of the country with a focus on Mount Vesuvius. Explore the countries may famous cities and landmarks.	Where is the UK? Which Countries Make Up the UK? Show names of the capital cities. Cities in the UK. Compass rose. What Surrounds Us? Map of Europe. The Seas Around Us. Rivers of the UK. UK Addresses: What Is a County? Our county. Hills and mountains. Growth of London. Our changing nation.	Look at where the countries of the world are located, and some of the ways geographers describe locations. Children will learn to locate and describe places using longitude and latitude, and find out about some of the important lines that delineate specific areas of the Earth - the Equator, the Hemispheres, the Poles and the Tropics. Look more closely at the lines of longitude, children will develop their understanding of time zones.
Key Vocabulary	Map, landmark, land, globe, country, atlas, equator, grid reference, north, south, east, west, sea, scale, capital city, tourism, urbanisation, population density, land use/settlements.	United Kingdom, Capital city, North, South, East, West. County, Map, landmark, land, globe, country, atlas, equator, grid reference, north, south, east, west, sea, scale, capital city, leisure, pollution, United Kingdom	Climate zone, similarities differences, weather, climatic, equatorial, tropical, sub-tropical, dry, warm temperate, cool temperate, desert, polar, highlands, semi-arid, Mediterranean, latitude, atmosphere, annual rainfall, precipitation, seasons, autumn, winter, summer, spring, average, altitude, native vegetation
Cross-Curricular Links	Literacy – Leaflets – Promotional Materials – Fact Files	History - Victorian Era – map work – how our locality has changed	Maths – Temperatures – Graphs – Data Handling

Year 3,4 Year B (Sept 2022)	Autumn	Spring	Summer
Focus	<b>Topic: Physical geography, including: mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes</b> <b>Extreme Earth – Twinkl Resources</b>	<b>Topic: Rainforests</b> <b>Rainforests – Twinkl Resources</b>	<b>Topic: Land Use</b> <b>Land use– Twinkl Resources</b>
To investigate places	Ask and answer geographical questions about the physical characteristics of a location. Explain own views about locations, giving reasons.  Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features. Use a range of resources to identify the key physical features of a location.  Name and locate geographical regions and their identifying human and physical characteristics, including hills, mountains, cities, rivers, key topographical features and land-use patterns; and understand how some of these aspects have changed over time.  Name and locate the countries of Europe and identify their main physical characteristics.	Ask and answer geographical questions about the physical characteristics of a location.  Explain own views about locations, giving reasons. Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features.  Use a range of resources to identify the key physical and human features of a location.	Ask and answer geographical questions about the physical and human characteristics of a location.  Explain own views about locations, giving reasons.  Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate places and describe features.  Use fieldwork to observe and record the human and physical features in the local area using a range of methods including sketch maps, plans and graphs and digital technologies.  Use a range of resources to identify the key physical and human features of a location.  identifying human and physical characteristics, including hills, mountains, cities, rivers, key topographical features and land-use patterns
To investigate patterns	Describe some of the characteristics of geographical areas.  Describe geographical similarities and differences between countries.	Location of rainforest – identifying relationship to Equator, Northern Hemisphere, Southern Hemisphere, the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn.  Describe some of the characteristics of these geographical areas.	Describe how the locality of the school has changed over time.
To communicate geographically	Describe key aspects of physical geography, including: rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes and the water cycle.  Use the eight points of a compass, four-figure grid references, symbols and key to communicate knowledge of the United Kingdom and the wider world.	Describe key aspects of physical geography  Use the eight points of a compass, four-figure grid references, symbols and key to communicate knowledge of the wider world.	Describe key aspects of physical geography, including: rivers, mountains, human geography, including: settlements and land use.  Use the eight points of a compass, four-figure grid references, symbols and key to communicate knowledge of the local area.
Activities + Evidence	Destructive powers of nature, from volcanoes and earthquakes, tsunamis and tornadoes. Through discussion and practical tasks, children will learn about how and why these natural phenomena occur, and the ways in which they affect people and the environment.	Look at the tropical rainforest. Layers of the forest and animal inhabitants. Climates found in tropics. Compare a British forest with the Amazon rainforest and explore conservation issues surrounding the destruction of the rainforest habitats.	Look for patterns in land use. Make maps of the local area and consider where different types of farming activities occur within the UK.
Key Vocabulary	Mountains – alpine, altitude, avalanche, crevasse, drainage, elevation, erosion, glacier, moraine, pass, range, ravine. Earthquakes and Volcanoes – active, after shock, amplitude, ash cloud, core, crater, crust, dormant, epicentre, eruption, extinct, faults, gases, hot spot, landslides, magma, magnitude, mantle, plate, plate tectonics, Richter scale, ring of fire, vent, volcanic ash.	Amazon, America, Atlantic, Brazil, canopy, conservation, creepers, dense, environment, equator, foliage, humid, humus, leaf litter, leaves, leeching, logging, lush, Manos, medicine, mining, Pacific, pollution, population, rainfall, soil, South America, steamy, temperature, torrential, tree trunks, tropics, tropical, undergrowth, upper storey, vegetation, water cycle.	Aerial view, features, landmarks, key, symbols, cartographer, scale, land use, rural, urban, population, agricultures, forestry, coastal, freshwater
Cross-Curricular Links	Literacy Writing Opportunities	Maths – Temperatures – Graphs – Data Handling	History – Anglo Saxon Settlements

Year 5,6 Year A Sept 2021	Autumn	Spring	Summer
Focus	Topic: <b>Eastern Europe</b> <b>Exploring Eastern Europe – Twinkl Resources</b>	Topic: <b>Rivers</b> <b>Raging Rivers – Twinkl Resources</b>	Topic: <b>Where does our food come from?</b> <b>Trade and economics</b>
To investigate places	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Collect and analyse statistics and other information in order to draw clear conclusions about locations.</li> <li>Identify and describe how the physical features affect the human activity within a location.</li> <li>Use a range of geographical resources to give detailed descriptions and opinions of the characteristic features of a location.</li> <li>Analyse and give views on the effectiveness of different geographical representations of a location (such as aerial images compared with maps and topological maps - as in London's Tube map).</li> <li>Name and locate some of the countries and cities of the world and their identifying human and physical characteristics, including hills, mountains, rivers, key topographical features and land-use patterns; and understand how some of these aspects have changed over time.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Identify and describe how the physical features affect the human activity within a location.</li> <li>Use a range of geographical resources to give detailed descriptions and opinions of the characteristic features of a location.</li> <li>Use different types of fieldwork sampling (random and systematic) to observe, measure and record the human and physical features in the local area. Record the results in a range of ways.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Collect and analyse statistics and other information in order to draw clear conclusions about locations.</li> <li>Identify and describe how the physical features affect the human activity within a location.</li> </ul>
To investigate patterns	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Understand some of the reasons for geographical similarities and differences between countries.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Describe geographical diversity across the world.</li> <li>Describe how countries/geographical regions are interconnected/interdependent.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Understand some of the reasons for geographical similarities and differences between countries.</li> <li>Describe geographical diversity across the world.</li> <li>Describe how countries/geographical regions are interconnected/interdependent.</li> </ul>
To communicate geographically	Describe and understand key aspects of: physical geography, climate zones <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>human geography, settlements, land use, and the distribution of natural resources including energy, food, minerals, and water supplies etc.</li> <li>Use the eight points of a compass, four-figure grid references, symbols and a key (Ordnance Survey standard symbols) to communicate knowledge of the UK and the world.</li> </ul>	Describe and understand key aspects of physical geography: rivers, <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Use the eight points of a compass, four-figure grid references, symbols and a key (Ordnance Survey standard symbols) to communicate knowledge of the UK and the world.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>human geography, settlements, land use, and the distribution of natural resources including energy, food, minerals, and water supplies etc.</li> <li>Use the eight points of a compass, four-figure grid references, symbols and a key (Ordnance Survey standard symbols) to communicate knowledge of the UK and the world.</li> <li>Create maps of locations identifying patterns (land use, climate zones etc.)</li> </ul>
Activities + Evidence	Explore Eastern Europe. Learn about the countries of Europe. Look in more detail at some of the contrasting areas of eastern Europe, finding out about the landscape, climate and locations in each area. Bring together learning about one area of eastern Europe and create information booklets to share what they have found out. Find out more about Chernobyl and its impact on eastern Europe and the rest of the world.	Find out more about why rivers are so important to the towns and villages that have developed on their banks. Look at the features of rivers, and the natural and human ways that rivers change over time, children will explore the life stories of rivers. Learn the names and locations of the major rivers of the UK and the world	Find out about how goods and services are traded around the world. Explore the UK's trade links today and in the past, find out about goods imported and exported and the methods of transport used. Through a more detailed look at one of the UK's trade partners, learn about the benefits of trading internationally, as well as the risks to this area. Learn about fair trade and why it is important in a global market.
Key Vocabulary	Itinerary tourist attractions, nuclear power, radioactive, retail, continent, country, Eastern Europe, Russia, Belarus, Poland, Ukraine, residential, business, industrial	<i>Basin, current, dam, delta, erosion, estuary, floodplain, flow, meander, mouth, rapid, rapids, reservoir, source, stream, tributary, waterfall, watershed, waterway. Condensation, evaporation, hydro power, ice cap,</i>	<i>land use/settlements, population density, population distribution, globalisation, push pull factors, tourism, urbanisation. Banking, economy, education, farming, finance, healthcare, industry, insurance, leisure, manufacture, pollution,.</i>
Cross-Curricular Links		River - The Yangtze River in China Literacy Writing Opportunities Maths – data handling	Maths – data handling

Year 5,6 Year B Sept 2022	Autumn	Spring	Summer
Focus	<b>Topic: The Americas</b> <b>Amazing Americas – Twinkl Resources</b>	<b>Topic: World Resources - Climate Change and Pollution</b> <b>Enough for everyone – Twinkl Resources</b>	<b>Topic: Coasts</b> <b>Our Changing World - Coasts– Twinkl Resource</b>
To investigate places	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Collect and analyse statistics and other information in order to draw clear conclusions about locations.</li> <li>Identify and describe how the physical features affect the human activity within a location.</li> <li>Use a range of geographical resources to give detailed descriptions and opinions of the characteristic features of a location.</li> <li>Use different types of fieldwork sampling (random and systematic) to observe, measure and record the human and physical features in the local area. Record the results in a range of ways.</li> <li>Analyse and give views on the effectiveness of different geographical representations of a location</li> <li>Name and locate some of the countries and cities of the world and their identifying human and physical characteristics, including hills, mountains, rivers, key topographical features and land-use patterns; and understand how some of these aspects have changed over time.</li> <li>Name and locate the countries of North and South America and identify their main physical and human characteristics.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Collect and analyse statistics and other information in order to draw clear conclusions about locations.</li> <li>Name and locate some of the countries and cities of the world and their identifying human and physical characteristics, including hills, mountains, rivers, key topographical features and land-use patterns; and understand how some of these aspects have changed over time.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Collect and analyse statistics and other information in order to draw clear conclusions about locations.</li> <li>Identify and describe how the physical features affect the human activity within a location.</li> <li>Use a range of geographical resources to give detailed descriptions and opinions of the characteristic features of a location.</li> <li>Use different types of fieldwork sampling (random and systematic) to observe, measure and record the human and physical features in the local area. Record the results in a range of ways.</li> </ul>
To investigate patterns	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Identify and describe the geographical significance of latitude, longitude, Equator, Northern Hemisphere, Southern Hemisphere, the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn, Arctic and Antarctic Circle, and time zones (incl. day and night).</li> <li>Understand some of the reasons for geographical similarities and differences between countries.</li> <li>Describe geographical diversity across the world.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Describe how locations around the world are changing and explain some reasons for change.</li> <li>Describe geographical diversity across the world.</li> <li>Describe how countries/geographical regions are interconnected/interdependent.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Describe how locations around the world are changing and explain some reasons for change.</li> </ul>
To communicate geographically	Describe and understand key aspects of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>physical geography, climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes and the water cycle etc.</li> <li>human geography, settlements, land use, and the distribution of natural resources including energy, food, minerals, and water supplies etc.</li> <li>Create maps of locations identifying patterns (land use, climate zones etc.)</li> </ul>	Describe and understand key aspects of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>physical geography, climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes and the water cycle etc.</li> <li>human geography, settlements, land use, and the distribution of natural resources including energy, food, minerals, and water supplies etc.</li> <li>Use the eight points of a compass, four-figure grid references, symbols and a key (Ordnance Survey standard symbols) to communicate knowledge of the UK and the world.</li> </ul>	Describe and understand key aspects of physical geography, climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes and the water cycle <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Use the eight points of a compass, four-figure grid references, symbols and a key (Ordnance Survey standard symbols) to communicate knowledge of the UK and the world.</li> </ul>
Activities + Evidence	Look at continents of North and South America, and the countries that form them. Look in more detail at some of the contrasting regions of the Americas, finding out about the landscape, climate and locations of each area. Carry out a detailed fieldwork study of the children's local area to help them to identify the similarities and differences between a region of the Americas and where they live. Children will also develop their map and atlas skills and practise reading and writing coordinates. Learn about the ancient and new wonders of the world, specifically those of the Americas, and they will research a natural wonder of the Americas and create their own presentations to teach others what they learn.	Think about the needs of a settlement, and the needs of the planet as a whole. Find out where resource such as power and food come from, and look at ways in which natural resources can be conserved. After discussing the idea of a carbon footprint, children will have the chance to consider how their actions impact on others around the world, and to think about the changes that they could make to try to ensure that natural resources are shared so there is enough for everyone.	Discover some of the many ways in which the world around them is changing. From coastal erosion to political changes, there are many factors at work. Children will learn about the structure of the United Kingdom and how its shape and geography have changed over thousands of years. Using an online database of photographs, children can explore how landscapes change. Chance to predict the future and look at which might change again in their lifetimes.
Key Vocabulary	Ecosystems, fresh water, global warming, grasslands, extinct, tropical forest, savannah, equator, latitude, longitude. Prairie, colony, territory, province, district, territory, region. Andes Mountains, Panama Canal Mississippi river	Settlement, generation, gigawatt, coal, nuclear, CCGT, hydroelectric, non-renewable, origin, import, export, food miles, efficiency. Conservation, carbon footprint,	arch, backwash, bay, beach, cave, cliff, coastline, erosion, current, deposition, groynes, headland, longshore drift, sea defences, spit, stack, stump, swash, undercutting, waves
Cross-Curricular Links	Maths – data handling	PSHCE – looking after our world	Literacy – Writing opportunities