

Geography

Knowledge and objectives coverage

Objectives	Generic knowledge and skills
<p>Year 1 and 2</p> <p>Autumn-Where do we live in the World?</p> <p>Where do I live and go to school? What should we include on a map? How can we use maps to give us directions in and around Lifton?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• 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 human features, including: city, town, village, factory, farm, house, office, port harbour and shop• devise a simple map; and use and construct basic symbols in a key <p>Spring- Cities, Coasts and the Countryside</p> <p>What are the countries of the United Kingdom and their capital cities? What is the UK surrounded by?</p>	<p>YEAR 1</p> <p>Locational knowledge, geographical language</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Name the four countries of the UK• Name some of the main towns and cities in the United Kingdom (inc. Plymouth, Exeter, London, Edinburgh, Cardiff, Belfast) <p>Fieldwork skills and map work</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Locate the four countries of the United Kingdom on a map• Find where they live on a map of the UK <p>YEAR 2</p> <p>Locational knowledge, geographical language</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Use compass directions (N, S, E, W) to describe locations <p>Fieldwork skills and map work</p>

What is unique about the landscape of the UK?
Can you use different types of maps to identify human physical features of the UK?

- locate and identify characteristics of the four countries and capital cities of the United Kingdom and its surrounding seas
- 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

Summer - Amazing Africa

What is amazing about Africa?
What are the different habitats of Africa?
What is different about the lives of people living in a Kenyan village and Lifton Village?

- name and locate the world's seven continents and five oceans

- Name the continents of the world and find them in an atlas (Europe, North America, South America, Africa, Asia, Antarctica, Oceania)
- Name the world's oceans and find them in an atlas (Atlantic, Pacific, Indian, Arctic, Southern)
- Name and locate the main cities of England, Wales, Scotland and Ireland (London, Birmingham, Cardiff, Edinburgh, Belfast, Dublin) and the seas surrounding the UK
- Use simple compass directions and locational/directional language when using maps
- locate the equator and North and South Poles and explain how the weather affects these areas
- Locate rainforests

Year 3

Autumn- Angry Earth and Dinosaurs

What is found underground?
What causes volcanoes, earthquakes, tsunamis and tornados?
How do volcanoes affect people's lives?

- physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes

YEAR 3

Locational knowledge, geographical language

- Describe route and direction using 8 compass points e.g. N, S, E, W, NW, NE, SW, SE
- Name a number of countries in the Northern Hemisphere (Inc. England, Scotland, Wales, Northern Ireland, Ireland, Canada, USA, Russia, Germany, France, Spain, Italy)

Fieldwork skills and map work

- 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

Spring - Living Off The Land

What are sketch maps?

How can a compass help find locations on the map?

What trade links do we have and how have they changed?

How do we use the land in the UK?

- 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

Summer- North America

What physical features are in North America?

How is the climate different across North America?

How does the climate of one North American country compare to England?

- Locate the world's countries, using maps to focus on Europe, and North and south America, concentrating on their environmental regions, key physical and human characteristics, countries, and major cities.
- Physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earth quakes and the water cycle.

- Understand and use 4 and 6 figure grid references
- Name and locate the capital cities of neighbouring European countries (inc. Paris, Madrid, Dublin, Rome, Berlin and revise Edinburgh, Cardiff, London, Belfast)
- Name and locate some of the world's mega cities (Eg. Tokyo, Delhi, Shanghai, Mexico City, New York, Mumbai, Sao Paulo, Beijing, Dhaka, Karachi)
- Use eight points of a compass
- Locate and explain the significance of the Northern and Southern hemispheres and the Arctic and Antarctic Circles
- Locate the countries of Europe, North and South America (inc. Canada, USA inc. Alaska, Mexico, Cuba, Columbia, Peru, Brazil, Argentina)

- Use maps, atlases and globes

Year 4

Autumn - Egypt and the River Nile

Why was the River Nile so important in Ancient Egypt?

What is the water cycle?

What are the different states of water and how do they change?

Water pollution-what can you do?

- human and physical characteristics, key topographical features (including hills, mountains, coasts and rivers) and the water cycle

Spring- Who built Rome?

Where is Rome?

What are the human and physical features of Italy?

What other cities are in Europe-how do they compare with Rome?

- locate the world's countries, using maps to focus on Europe (including the location of Russia) concentrating on their environmental regions, key physical and human characteristics, countries, and major cities.

Summer - Great Britain

How are countries of Great Britain different?

How is land used in GB and how has this changed over time?

What are the secrets and legends of the UK?

Year 4

Locational knowledge, geographical language

- Describe route and direction linking N/S/E/W with degrees on the compass
- Know the difference between the British Isles, Great Britain and UK
- Know the countries that make up the European Union (and the fact that Britain is now not part of it) (27 countries in total)
- Name the areas of origin of the main ethnic groups in the UK and in their school
- Understand the concept of biomes

Fieldwork skills and map work

- Locate the Tropic of Cancer and the Tropic of Capricorn
- Name up to six cities in the UK and locate them on a map (revise: Plymouth, Exeter, London, Edinburgh, Cardiff, Belfast - Learn: Birmingham, Glasgow, Liverpool, Bristol, Manchester, Sheffield)
- Locate and name some of the main islands that surround the UK (Hebrides, Shetland Islands, Orkney Islands, Isles of Scilly, Isle of Mann)
- Locate and name geographical features on an Ordnance Survey map
- Locate and explain the significance of the Equator, Northern Hemisphere, Southern Hemisphere, the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn to a range of

- name and locate counties and cities of the United Kingdom, geographical regions and their identifying human and physical characteristics Land-use patterns; and understand how some of these aspects have changed over time

countries across the world.

- Name and locate major worlds, jungles and deserts (EG. Antarctica, Arctic, Sahara, Arabian, Gobi, Kalahari deserts and rainforests of Borneo, Amazon, India, Sri Lanka and West Africa)

Year 5

Autumn - Tricky Time Zones

Why are there different time zones around the world?

What are the different time zones around the world?

What time is it in....?

What is winter/summer like in Longyearbyden?

- 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)

Spring- Hola Mexico!

What is the physical and human landscape of Mexico?

How does this compare to the UK?

What is the fiesta trail?

What does Mexico look like from above?

YEAR 5

Locational knowledge, geographical language

- Describe route, direction, and location, linking 8 points of compass to degrees on compass
- Name the rivers of the UK (Tamar, Exe, Axe, Thames, Wye, Severn, Great Ouse, Trent, Ouse, Tyne, Tweed)
- Develop concept of biomes

Fieldwork skills and map work

- Name and locate many of the world's major rivers on maps (Volga, Danube, Rhine, Yangtze, Ganges, Yellow, Nile, Congo, Murray, Darling, Mississippi, Amazon) Also see above for UK rivers
- Name and locate many of the world's most famous mountain regions and volcanoes on maps (Rockies, Andes, Alps, Himalayas + three UK highest mountains: Scafell Pike, Snowdon, Ben Nevis. Volcanoes of Japan, Iceland, Hawaii, Italy, Cape Verdi, Guatemala etc)

- 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
- 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

Summer - I'm a Lifton pupil, can you get me out of here?

Could you navigate Dartmoor? Lifton?

I'm a Y6 pupil, can you get me out of here?

Can we name the rivers of the UK?

Can we plan a walk across Dartmoor using a 6 figure grid reference?

- 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.

Year 6

Autumn-China

YEAR 6

Locational knowledge, geographical language

- Continue to perfect accuracy in describing routes

What are the significant places and features of China?

What is Chinese culture like?

How does China's economy impact on the world?

- 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 and 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.

Spring- Trade and Economy

What do we trade?

Who do we trade with?

What is Global Economy?

- 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.

Summer-Mountains and Volcanoes

How are they formed?

What happens when volcanoes erupt?

Where is the Ring of Fire?

using 8 points of the compass by accurately referring to angles. (Introduce the concept of 16 points.)

- Cement use of 6 figure grid references.
- Explain how the time zones work

Fieldwork skills and map work

- use OS maps to answer questions
- use eight points on a compass
- Revise capital cities of Europe and major cities from around the world. Including capitals of: USA, Canada, South America - as below, most European cities, India, Kenya, Egypt, New Zealand, Australia, Japan, China, Pakistan
- Revise and extend naming of the USA and Canada, Central + North and South American (Venezuela, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, Bolivia, Chile, Guyana, Suriname, Paraguay, Guatemala Brazil, Uruguay, Galapagos Islands) countries on a world map and atlas

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| <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, rivers, mountains ,volcanoes and earth quakes and the water cycle.• Use maps, atlases and globes | |
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