

Subject	Autumn 1	Autumn 2	Spring 1	Spring 2	Summer 1	Summer	
Reception	Whole school fieldwork – What is our school environment like? – Sensory trail. UNDERSTANDING THE WORLD Know about the world around them and notice differences. Know the difference between man-made vs. natural Key Skills: - Talks about or responds to what they are seeing or experiencing in the natural world - Able to share things they know about, including the places which are familiar to them (park/shops/school) - Responds to experiences and explorations of why things happen and how things work in the natural and man-made world - Looks closely at similarities, differences, patterns and change in own environment and that of others - Knows about similarities and differences in relation to places						
Year 1	Local Area Study (linked to history) GEOGRAPHICAL SKILLS AND FIELDWORK - Use world maps to identify the UK and its countries. - Use world maps to identify the continents and oceans. - Use observational skills to study the geography of the school and its grounds. - Understand the geographical location of our school. - Use observational and basic fieldwork skills to study the key human and physical features of the area around our school. - Understand familiar history in our locality – link to Jowett. Whole school fieldwork – What is our school environment like? – Sensory trail.		Our World HUMAN and PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY (weather patterns), place and locational knowledge - Name, locate and identify characteristics of the four countries in the UK Name, locate and identify characteristics of the capital cities of the UK Name, locate and identify characteristics of the seas surrounding in the UK Know that a human feature is anything to do with people (things that they have made — the number of people) and find examples of this where I live - Know that a physical feature is anything to do with how the world is made (hills, rivers, trees) and find examples of this where I live - Explore how Idle is different to a location outside of Europe (eg. Florida, New York)				
Key Skills	 Looking at globes/atlases Knowing the difference between human and physical features. 		 Knowing the difference between human and physical features. 				

		Whole Sch	ool deography Overview 20	20-2021	<u> </u>
Year 2	SALTAIRE - Use geographical language to discuss the differences and similarities of human and physical features of Idle and Saltaire. - Use aerial photographs and bird's eye maps to recognise key landmarks and physical features of Idle and Saltaire. - Draw my own basic map using basic symbols as a key.	Geographical Skills and Fieldwork Use simple fieldwork and observational skills Whole school Geography fieldwork project - What is our school environment like? Photo trail – human and physical features.		Animals around our World Locational Knowledge Name and locate the world's seven continents and five oceans Compare and contrast a small area of the UK with a non-European country	THE SOUTH POLE Identify my two localities on a world map and use locational vocabulary to describe where it is. Know what a human feature is and use key vocabulary to make comparisons between a UK locality and a non - European locality. Know what a physical feature is and use key vocabulary to make comparisons between a UK locality and a non - European locality. Explore the weather patterns in a UK locality and a non - European locality and a non - European locality and comment on their similarities and differences. Use aerial images and bird's eye view maps to identify the physical features taught above.
Key Skills	Compare physical and human features.			 Using globes/atlases Noticing differences Use locational vocab Compare physical an 	between localities. ulary.

- Identify the key physical features of coast using maps, pictures and aerial view maps.	- Use maps to name and locate the equator, the northern	Egypt	LOCATIONAL KNOWLEDGE	
pictures and aerial view maps.	equator, the northern		LOCATIONAL KNOWLEDGE -	
maps.		GEOGRAPHICAL SKILLS	Locate human and physical	
· ·	hemisphere, southern	AND FIELDWORK	features of the uK from the	
the become and the	hemisphere.	-Using maps, atlases	past(hill forts- Danebury,	
- Use key geographical vocabulary to describe the	- Use maps and pictures to explore		Maiden Castle, Stone Henge, Skara Brae	
features of a coast.	the physical topographical features of a volcano	- Locate and identify the features of the	Skara Brae	
- Understand how and why	- Use maps, atlases, globes and	The River Nile		
coastlines change over time.	digital/ computer mapping to	THE RIVEL WITE		
(consider human and physical	locate key areas eg the ring of			
reasons)	fire.			
- Compare and comment on	- Compare and contrast different			
the difference between	types of volcanoes (dormant,			
coastlines.	extinct, active)			
- Use four figure grid	- Describe key features of			
references (co-ordinates).	volcanoes and earthquakes.			
	- Explore how volcanoes affect the			
	human and physical			
Whole school fieldwork	characteristics in a local area.			
- To undertake geographical	- Identify the key features of an			
- To undertake geographical enquiry and to specifically use	earthquake Use models and images to			
fieldwork skills	support understanding and			
- To identify physical and	knowledge of what an			
human features around our	earthquake is.			
school	- Explore how earthquakes alter			
- To identify positive and	the human characteristics of an			
negative features	area.			
- To make decisions about the				
health of our environment				

		Wildle Scill	ool deography overview 20	20-2021	 <u>Blakehil</u> l
Year 4	RIVERS - Identify the main rivers of the UK on a map Use maps to find and track a river from source to mouth Use key vocabulary and a range of resources to describe the features of a river Observe and record the physical features of a local river using a range of methods (sketch maps, plans, graphs and digital tech) – Nell Bank - Observe, comment and compare the physical differences as a river journeys to the sea Explore the impact of rivers on human settlement Use four figure grid references (co-ordinates) Explore and model key aspects of the water cycle. Whole school fieldwork - To undertake geographical enquiry and to specifically use fieldwork skills - To identify positive and negative impacts of people on our world - To carry out a survey to answer questions To explore and implement the idea of responsible citizenship.				ROMAN SETTLEMENT may school - Use maps to physical characteristics that affect where humans settle. (hills and mountains and vegetation belts.) - Explain the impact of humans on the physical geography of an area Identify changes in land use over time. (growth, electricity, water, food, trade) - Compare and contrast the features and size of modern day settlements and roman settlement considering land use.

			ooi Geography Overview 20	20-2021		Blakehill Primary School
	INGLEBOROUGH - LAND USE/	X curricular – SPACE				Primary School
	SETTLEMENTS					
	- Use ordnance survey maps,	- identify and explain the Prime/				
	and digital maps to identify					
		Greenwich Meridian and time				
	the human and physical	zones.				
	features of Ingleborough.					
	 Use the correct vocabulary to 					
	discuss the topography of					
	Ingleborough (hills,					
	mountains, cities, rivers)					
	- Use maps to identify land use					
	in Ingleborough and how this					
	has changed over time.					
	Explain mat you till a c					
	key characteristics of					
	Ingleborough.					
	 Create sketch maps and plans 					
	of Ingleborough/ Idle.					
	 Describe the similarities and 					
	differences between					
	Ingleborough and Idle.					
	- Use the eight points of a					
	compass to navigate using a					
	map.					
	Miles In the call California					
	Whole school fieldwork					
	 To undertake geographical 					
Year 5	enquiry and to specifically use					
	fieldwork skills					
	 To identify lines of enquiry to 					
	explore our positive and					
	negative impacts on a					
	locality.					
	- To link local issues to global					
	issues.					
	- To carry out a survey to					
	answer questions and					
	present my findings.					
	 Use geographical evidence to 					
	implement positive change.					
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