

Geography Long Term Plan

Year Group	Children should be taught about:	The topic this will be based on:	Essential Learning Objectives: (Taken from Chris Quigley)
Year 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Name and locate the world's seven continents and five oceans. ➤ Name, locate and identify characteristics of the four countries and capital cities of the UK and its surrounding seas. ➤ Understand geographical similarities and differences through studying the human and physical geography of a small area of the United Kingdom. ➤ The location of hot and cold areas of the world in relation to the Equator and the North and South Poles. ➤ Identify seasonal and daily weather patterns. ➤ 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. ➤ Use geographical vocabulary to refer to key physical (beach, cliff, coast, forest, hill, mountain, sea, ocean, river, soil, valley, vegetation, season and weather) and human (city, town, village, factory, farm, house, office, port, harbour and shop) features. 	<p style="text-align: center;">Local Area</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Ice and fire</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Ongoing work/discussion about seasons</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Safari</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ To investigate places ❖ To investigate patterns ❖ To communicate geographically

<p>Year 2</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Name and locate the world's seven continents and five oceans. ➤ Name, locate and identify characteristics of the four countries and capital cities of the UK and its surrounding seas. ➤ ➤ The human and physical geography of a small area in a contrasting non-European country ➤ The location of hot and cold areas of the world in relation to the Equator and the North and South Poles. ➤ Use world maps, atlases and globes to identify the UK and its countries, as well as the countries, continents and oceans studied at this key stage. ➤ Use simple compass directions (NSEW) and locational and directional language (e.g. near, far, left and right) to describe the location of features and routes on a map. ➤ Use aerial photographs and plan perspectives to recognise landmarks and basic human and physical features; devise a simple map; and use and construct basic symbols in a key. ➤ Use geographical vocabulary to refer to key physical (beach, cliff, coast, forest, hill, mountain, sea, ocean, river, soil, valley, vegetation, season and weather) and human (city, town, village, factory, farm, house, office, port, harbour and shop) features. 	<p style="text-align: center;">Animals</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Islands and Explorers</p>	
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<p>Year 3</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ To understand geographical similarities and differences through the study of human and physical geography of a region of the UK and a European country. ➤ To describe and understand key aspects of mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes. ➤ Name and locate counties and cities of the UK, 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. ➤ 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. ➤ Use fieldwork to observe, measure 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 maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied. ➤ To describe and understand key aspects of human geography including: types of settlement and land use. 	<p>Our local area</p> <p>Romans</p> <p>Rocks</p>	
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<p>Year 4</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ To describe and understand key aspects of physical geography, including the water cycle. ➤ Name and locate counties and cities of the UK, 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. ➤ 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 night and day). ➤ 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. Name and locate countries and cities of the UK, 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. ➤ Locate the world's countries, using maps to focus on Europe (including the location of Russia) and North and South America, concentrating on their 	<p>Castleton Residential</p> <p>States of matter</p>	
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	<p>environmental regions, key physical and human characteristics, countries and major cities.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied. ➤ Use the 8 points of a compass, 4 and 6 figure grid references, symbols and key to build their knowledge of the UK and wider world. ➤ Use fieldwork to observe, measure 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. ➤ To describe and understand key aspects of human geography including: types of settlement and land use 		
Year 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Describe and understand key aspects of physical geography including: vegetation belts and rivers. ➤ To describe and understand key aspects of human geography including: types of settlement and land use and trade links. ➤ Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied. ➤ Use fieldwork to observe, measure 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. ➤ Locate the world's countries, using maps to focus on Europe (including the location of Russia) and North and South America, concentrating on their 	Brazil Rainforest	

	<p>environmental regions, key physical and human characteristics, countries and major cities.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ Name and locate counties and cities of the UK, 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.➤ 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 night and day).➤ To understand geographical similarities and differences through the study of human and physical geography of a region of the UK and South America.		
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