Reception						
 Explore the natural world around them; making observations and drawing pictures of animals and plants. Know some similarities and differences between the natural world around them and contrasting environments, drawing on their experiences and what has been read in class. Understand some important processes and changes in the natural world around them, including the seasons. 						
 Describe their immediate environment using knowledge from observation, discussion, stories, non-fiction to and maps. Explain some similarities and differences between life in this country and life in other countries, drawing on knowledge from stories, non-fiction texts and (when appropriate) maps. Know some similarities and differences between different religious and cultural communities in this country drawing on their experience and what has been read in class. 						
Locational Knowledge	Place Knowledge (Case Studies)	Human and Physical Geography	Geographical skills and Fieldwork			
Comparing different environments, recognising similarities and difference. Exploring Maps (physical and online) to locate Peckham/London/England, comparing this to other countries linke	Compare an urban area (London) to a rural area	Begin to observe and explain the changes across the four seasons Describe the weather associated with the four seasons	Comment and ask questions about aspects of their familiar world such as the place where they live or the natural world. Show care and concern for living things and the environment.			
to our learning, family, personal experiences.	Show and explore different countries linked to our learning (i.e. different festivals) using online maps, discussing similarities and differences compared to our area.	Discuss similarities and differences between life in this country and compare this to other countries	Find out about the environment by talking to people, examining photographs, simple maps and visiting local places.			



Explore and discuss differen features, i.e. road signs, hou bus stops, train stations. Begin to ask and answer sim geographical questions linke location e.g. Where is?	ses, shops, Understand t and the expe inform our kn	hat artefacts, clips, books riences of others can owledge of places.	vocabulary to describe human and physical geography including processes and changes in the natural world around them		Use a range of sources such as sim maps, photographs, magnifiers. an visiting local places. Produce maps of key places includitheir features		
Autumn 1 All About Me	Autumn 2 Celebrations and Autumn Season	Spring 1 People Who Help Us	Spring 2 Wonderful wildlife	<u>Sumr</u> Tradition		Summer 2 Explorers!	
Mapping out our local walks Locating special/key locations on a map - i.e. our homes, the school, the garden.	Exploring	that might occur in different countries	Exploring different farms from around the world. Linked text - 'Food for the Future' Observing plants and living things within our local spaces, i.e. the garden/playground.	Recognising a range of settings within our familic stories. Considering different settings in order to create our own stories		Exploring local transport/transport that is special to London (i.e. the underground) Exploring and creating our own maps Discussing distance as we explore different planets in our solar system	
	Vocabulary						
Local area, Map, Features,	Cloud, Rain, Snow, Hail, Wind, Storm, Sun,	A range of jobs: i.e., Firefighter, Police, Jobs,	Care, Change, Taller, Bigger, Smaller, Wider,	London, Riv Buckingham		Far, Near, Local, Map, Globe, Underground, Solar systems, Space, Planets,	

	fice, House, Flats, Home, ark, Shop, Road, School.	Rainbow, Ice, Seasons, Spring, Summer, Autumn, Winter.	Teacher, Nurse, Doctor. Equipment used by different jobs: i.e. stethoscope, hose, radio	Growing, Measure, Healthy, Seeds, Roots, Shoots, Fossil, Soil, Bulbs.	Ben, Tower of London, London Eye, Forest, Woods, River, Stream, Castle, Cottage.Countryside.	Mercury, Venus, Earth, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus, Neptune, Pluto
			Continuou	s provision		
•	Home corner and cooking equipment. Local walks Sensory play – different food items, i.e. four, cereals, rice. Small world resources/doll houses. Creating family portraits – Discussions of wider family and their locations.	 Reception Bonfire at the garden. Linked stories from around the world, i.e. Rama and Sita. Exploring natural items – i.e. conkers, cutting open pumpkins. Sensory snow tray Tree decorating Weather station role play area 	scale construction projects, i.e. creating vehicles. Themed role play area, i.e. police station, hospital. Farm sensory tray - exploring different materials Exploring farm	 Butterfly creations – exploring symmetry with paint Exploring life cycles – hatching chicks, observing caterpillars changing into butterflies. Cress heads Planting seeds in our outdoor area Fossil digging Dinosaur cookie making 	 Exploring letters and postcards - considering where they have travelled from Beanstalk growing Bridge construction Exploring different materials – Three Little Pigs Castle role play Knight costumes and linked equipment/Kings 	range of small world vehicles Ticket making/exploration of travel cards Car wash station – water exploration Torn paper planet creations Space small world
•	Junk modelling – building our homes.	 Exploring freezing/melting 	breadOutsidevolunteers/parent	Dinosaur Dens	and Queens Costumes Crown making	Map creationsWooden boat

 Mud kitchen – 	with frozen animal	visitors to discuss	 Story sequencing 	 Looking at
different recipe	ice cubes	their jobs	cards	equipment needed
cards.	 Sand castles & Ice cream sensory play. 			to explore the sea
	Discussions of the beach!			
	bedch:			

	Year 1					
Locational Knowledge Place Knowledge (Case Studies)		Human and Physical Geography	Geographical skills and Fieldwork			
 Name, locate and characteristics of countries and countries and countries and its the UK and its seas. 	of the four apital cities of	 Study the human and physical geography of my local area 	 Identify seasonal and daily weather patterns in The UK and the location of hot and cold areas of the world. 	 Use a world map, a globe or an atlas to identify the UK and its countries. Use simple compass directions (N,S,E,W) to describe the location of features and routes on a map. 		

Name and locate the world's seven continents and five oceans. Name and locate the world's seven continents and five oceans.	Knowledge	 Use locational language such as near, far, left and right to describe features on a map. Use aerial photos to recognise landscapes and basic human and physical features. Study the geography of my school and its grounds looking at key human and physical features of the surrounding environment.
	Knowledge	
Our School and the local area	Welcome to the UK	What a Wonderful World

	physical features of school grounds. Devise a route around school using a map and cardinal points. Answer questions about the school based on a simple map and it's key and create questions based on a map. Map out human and physical features around the local area.	 curricular- poetry?) 4. Identify seasonal weather patterns – Autumn and Winter. 5. Use geographical language to record the weather patterns over 2 weeks (rainfall 	 3. 4. 	Share knowledge of the world, places visited, where family members come from etc. Name 7 continents and 5 oceans. Understand different climates around the world and that there are hot and cold areas - linked to the equator. Compare to the UK. Use atlas heat maps. Learn about the characteristics of Polar (cold) and Desert (hot) areas. Challenge: discuss what's in between these Research the characteristics of a hot area. (Mediterranean tropics) Consolidate learning on hot and cold areas of the world in order to persuade holiday makers to visit that area.			
	Vocabulary						
sy	man feature, physical feature, map, key, mbol, compass, cardinal points, near, far, left, Jht, Peckham, direction	season, weather pattern, change		Continent, country, climate, equator, polar, desert			

	Yeo	ar 2	
Locational Knowledge	Place Knowledge	Human and Physical Geography	Geographical skills and Fieldwork

	(Case Studies)		
Name and locate the world's seven continents and five oceans	Building on previous learning done in Year 1 focusing on our local area – • Understand similarities and differences through studying human and physical geography of studying a small area in the UK (my local area) and a small area in a contrasting non-European area	 Use basic geographical vocabulary to refer to key human features: city, town, village, factory, farm, house, office, port harbour and shop Use basic geographical vocabulary to refer to key physical features: beach, cliff, coast, forest, hill, mountain, sea, ocean, river, soil, valley, vegetation, season and weather 	 Use a world map, a globe or an atlas to identify continents and oceans. Use aerial photos to recognise landscapes and basic human and physical features. Use simple compass directions (N,S,E,W) to describe the location of features and routes on a map. Use locational language such as near, far, left and right to describe features on a map. Devise a simple map and construct basic symbols in a key .

Knowledge							
Marvellous Mapping	UK Coastal Environments Case study: Cuckmere Valley	How is the UK different to Nigeria					
 Learn how to use coordinates (Children could create a story based on coordinates for peers to follow). Use google earth and map of the local area to locate key human and physical features Use geographical language and their knowledge of the local area to describe the location of local transportation. Plan a route. 	 What is the coast and what is it used for? (Human) What processes form the coast? (Erosion, transportation, deposition) What are the features/landforms in coastal areas? Physical Features of the Seaside. Use Cuckmere Valley as an example. (Could use aerial photos/google earth for this) How is the coast managed? Use Cuckmere Valley as an example. Trip to Newhaven (Focus on physical 	 and countryside. Find out about Nigeria and its geography, cities and countryside Compare Lagos and London (human geography). Compare Lagos and London (physical geography). (Could use topographical maps for this). Compare life in Lagos with life in London using secondary sources (e.g. Videos) My School, your school, compare school life in to their school. Compare life in Lagos with life in London 					
6. To use their own map to navigate from A to B	6. Put trip in context of previous lessons	using primary sources (e.g. talking to people from Lagos in our communities/making links with schools)					
	Vocabulary						



Cardinal and ordinal points, compass	Erosion, transportation, deposition, human	Country, continent, physical human
directions, physical and human features,	and physical features,	geography,
symbols, key, near, far, left, right		

	Locational Knowledge	Place Knowledge (Case Studies)		Human and Physical Geography		Geographical skills and Fieldwork
•	Locate and name the continents on a world map.	Study a region in Europe.	•	Describe and understand key aspects of physical geography Inc. rivers and the	•	Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/google earth to locate countries and describe
•	Locate the main countries of Europe including Russia. I can			water cycle and climate zones.		features studied.
	identify capital cities of				•	Know the 8 points of a compass
•	Europe Identify the longest rivers		•	Human Geography: settlement: types of settlement, land use,	•	Use 2 figure grid references
•	Name and locate the key topographical features			economic activity, trade links and the distribution of natural resources	•	Understand basic symbols and a key (Ordinance survey maps)
	including rivers.				•	Use fieldwork to observe and record the human and physical features in the local

	Describe and under aspects of physical human geography	al and graphs.
	Knowledge	
Early Settlements Case Study: Hampshire	Modern Europe and Rivers inc. The Nile	Getting lost (map work)
1. What did early settlers need? Explain why settlements develop in certain locations. Use maps to illustrate.	 Locate Egypt on a map as well as the River Nile. Which countries does the Nile flow through How is a river formed? 	 Locate Europe's countries and capital cities (inc. Russia) Map Work. Explore the Bromley 3 commons Walk (Awareness of symbols)
2. Where would you settle: Hampshire? Identify features of a good settlement site using maps of Hampshire from different periods in history. Justify why it is good/choices.	Link to Nile study 3. Stages of a river's journey Geographical features of the Nile e.g. source/delta etc.	 Plan Hike Route on Ordnance Survey Map (highlight route and put notes on physical and human features)



3. (Modern) How is land used in settlements today- focus on Hampshire?

List different types of land use agricultural/housing/industrial/business etc. identify land use on a digital map/identify similarities and differences between land use in different places.

4. (Modern) How are settlements linkedfocus on Hampshire? (transport/roads)

Use a Key to identify transport links on maps. Use an atlas to find routes between places including using grid references. Describe directions of travel using the eight compass points. Link to London.

5. What has changed over time in Hampshire?

Identify important features of a settlement site.

- 4. Investigate the importance of the Nile for current life in Egypt. (Uses for the Nile, trading, fishing, farming, funerals, every-day life)
- 5. Compare the importance of the Nile from FIELDWORK: Bromley Three Commons Day current life in Egypt to old life in Egypt (e.g. competition for water from other countries).
- 6. Investigate the hidden rivers in London (link to our house names).

- 4. Compass bearings
- Construct contours on heights

Hike



FIELDWORK: Butser Ancient Village, Hampshire		
	Vocabulary	
Land use, compass points, grid references,	Topographical features, country, source, delta, land use, natural resource	Country, continent, compass points, capital city, symbols, physical and human features

	Yeo	or 4	
Locational Knowledge	Place Knowledge	Human and Physical Geography	Geographical skills and Fieldwork



		(Case Studies)				
•	Look at a region in the UK- rural/urban – think about how these areas have changed over time. Compare land use maps of the UK from past with the present	Examine how the counties and cities of the UK have changed over time.	•	Describe and understand key aspects of physical geography including mountains volcanoes and earthquakes	•	Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/google earth to locate countries and describe features studied. Use the 8 points of a compass
•	Locate and name the countries making up the British Isles with their Capital cities.		•	Describe key aspects of physical geography including climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts.	•	Use four figure grid references Use fieldwork to observe and
	 I can name and locate the key topographical features including hills, mountains, volcanoes 		•	Describe and understand key aspects of physical and human geography	•	record the human and physical features in the local area (sketch maps, plans and graphs. Use symbols and a key (including the use of
	I can identify the position and significance of Equator, N and S Hemisphere, Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn					Ordinance Survey maps) to build my knowledge of the UK past and present.

	Knov	wledge
Volcanoes and Mountains	<u>Italy over time</u>	Climate zones and Climate Change
 Under our feet Describe what is under Earth's surforms by using egg/onion. Tectonic plate movements. Understand what causes different earthquakes. 	regions of the UK atlases) 2. Look at the topog Campania (physic mountain ranges)	climates 2. Biomes of the world Understand the term 'biome' and identify biomes of the world. Understand the features of biomes: vegetation, wildlife and
3. What are the primary and second effects of earthquakes?4. Mountains- How are they formed	3. Look at how land	Comparison between biome and ecosystem (and how they are affected by changes in seasons)
5. Volcanoes – How are they forme	ed? 4. Human and physic regions - Pompeii	3. Understand the relationship between climate, nutrients and vegetation within ecosystems.

	Case study comparison of topographical features with South East and Campania	4. Man-made biomes 'Why are artificial biomes so important?'
		 Changes over Time. Use OS Maps to explore how the UK has changed over time. (Could talk about global warming).
	Vocabulary	
Primary and secondary effects, tectonic	Topographical features, human features,	Human features, physical features, biomes,
plates, constructive and destructive plate	physical features, country, region, rural,	man-made biomes, climate, climate zones,
boundaries, shield volcano, stratovolcano,	urban, capital city, land use	equator,

	Year 5					
	Locational Knowledge	Place Knowledge (Case Studies)		Human and Physical Geography		Geographical skills and Fieldwork
•	Locate the world's countries. Name and locate the key topographical features of countries studied.	 Region in North America linked to Migration to London (Caribbean country) 	•	Describe and understand key aspects of physical geography including climate zones, biomes, vegetation belts, rivers, mountains and the water cycle in the context of weather and erosion.	•	Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/google earth to locate countries and describe features studied. Use the 8 points of a compass

 Look at how land use has changed over time. Identify the position and significance of latitude and longitude and the Greenwich Meridian, linking with time zones, day and night. 		Understand and described aspects of human geographic including: types of settles and land use, economic activity.	aphy
	Know		
Changing World	Mapping the World		oring the Caribbean Study: Jamaica

 Local Study FIELDWORK Identify a location (park or woodland and survey it e.g. through sound perception, human and physical features, environmental quality) Repeat the above in a different location Repeat the above in a different location 	countries of the world and place them on a map. What do we mean by main countries? 2. Longitude/Latitude. Find and discuss the equator, tropic of Capricorn and cancer. Talk about temperature linked to latitude.	 Location & Climate of Jamaica Locate the area, identify its continent and neighbouring countries, climate zone etc. Compare with the UK. Physical Features of Jamaica Human Features of Jamaica
 4. Presenting findings from the local study fieldwork (e.g. data/survey). 5. Weathering and Erosion How can water change the landscape? 	Explore time zones in different parts of the world. Talk about Greenwich Meridian and time zones of countries studied previously e.g. Italy, Nigeria, Jamaica (in next topic). 4. Contours, keys and Symbols Use symbols and a key to build knowledge of the UK by identifying landmarks. Label lines of latitude on it. (e.g. could create contour layers with card). 5. How has Docklands land use changed? Use maps from different points in history to explore how an area has changed Possible trip to the Docklands	 4. Compare the physical and human features of Jamaica with the UK. 5. Why did Migrants choose to come to the UK and leave their home countries?
	Vocabulary	
Weathering, erosion, human and physical features, four figure and six figure grid references, OS map,land use, pollution	latitude, longitude, hemisphere, coordinate, Tropic of Cancer, Tropic of Capricorn, contours, keys and symbols,	Physical geography, human geography, continent, climate zone

	Year 6					
	Locational Knowledge	Place Knowledge (Case Studies)		Human and Physical Geography		Geographical skills and Fieldwork
•	Locate the world's continents and countries, concentrating on their main environmental regions, key physical and human features. Look at how land use has changed over time. Name and locate the key topographical features including coast, hills, mountains and rivers.	 study a region in Asia, linked to study of Iraq/Baghdad. Study the human and physical geography of a region of the United Kingdom and a region in a European country and a region within North or South America in the context of human geography in London, Freiburg and Curitiba and the finite nature of many resources 	•	Describe key aspects of physical geography including climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts of a region studied. Human geography – Distribution of natural resources focusing on energy, food, minerals and water Describe and understand key aspects of human geography, in the context of renewable and non-renewable energy sources and the finite nature of resources.	•	Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/google earth to locate countries and describe features studied. Use 6 figure grid references with links to latitude and longitude in depth. Use fieldwork to observe and record the human and physical features in the local area (sketch maps, plans and graphs and digital technologies.

	Knowledge	
Sustainability	<u>Baghdad</u>	British Trade and Economics
Case Study: Curitiba		
1. Plastics	1. Baghdad/Iraq o objects Location, name continents, identify	Objectives to be covered through other units in Geography and wider curriculum subjects)
that are not recycled? What are sir plastics? Why are these not sustain	ngle use continent & countries in the continent	11. Explore what the UK trades (imports and i
2. What is Sustainability?		Explore the UK's trade links with other
What is sustainability? What does sustainable development mean? Waspects of our life are unsustainable		2. Explore who we trade with from the empire and how this has changed over
3. Natural Resources What are natural resources?	Land use, economic activity, settlemen	3. Fair Trade
What are the some of the ways we energy?	produce 4. Different ethnic groups of Baghdo conflict focus.	Describe and understand key aspects of human geography including trade links and

4. Renewable energy sources

What is renewable energy? (Hydro power, solar, wind, geothermal, wave) Advantages/Disadvantages Why are these cleaner to use?

- Compare London to Curitiba Brazilian city that has become a 'green city'.
- 6. What lessons can we learn from Curitiba?

5. Trade links

Link to trade and change over time. (Baghdad as major trading city between Europe and the East)

6. Compare Maps of Baghdad over time. Document changes.

the distribution of natural resources including energy, food, minerals and water.

4. The Global Economy

Identify key production locations – how do the world's mountains and rivers impact on this e.g. Suez Canal.

- Brexit and its impact on trade agreements
- 6. Independent Study- Hometown: Clone town

Study how trade is impacting the geography of our local area. Use fieldwork to prove it.
Survey and presentation.

Vocabulary

Sustainability, recycling, Renewable energy, non-renewable, hydropower, solar energy, wind energy, geothermal,

Physical and human geography, continent, country, climate zone, biome, trade, land use, latitude, longitude, topographical features

Trade, Imports, exports, fair trade, natural resources

