Geography Long Term Overview

	Autumn 1	Autumn 2	Spring 1	Spring 2	Summer 1	Summer 2
Year 1	Seasonal and daily weather patterns in the UK					
	Fieldwork in the school grounds			Countries and capitals of the United Kingdom		
Year 2	Seasonal and daily weather patterns in hot and cold areas of the world					
	Fieldwork in the local area			Continents and oceans of the world		
Year 3	Earthquakes			Mountains and volcanoes		
Year 4	Europe- comparison with UK			Coasts and Water cycle (Local coastal study)		
Year 5	South America- comparison with UK			Rivers (local river study)		
Year 6	Fieldwork (link to residential)			Biomes		

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Key knowledge

Autumn 1: Incredible Me	Nursery	Reception
Geography	• …… is in my family • ……. is my friend • My teacher is ….. • In autumn leaves change colour • I have made a collection of …. • When I am indoors I can…. • When I am outside I can ….	• My school is in Bedlington. • Why do we recycle paper and card. • Where I live. • Putting rubbish in the bin, helps the environment

Autumn 2 : Sparkle and Shine	Nursery	Reception
Geography	• In autumn the leaves fall off the trees • I went to….. with…. • At Christmas I …	• I know where our church is and why it is special!

Spring 1 :Once upon a Time	Nursery	Reception
Geography	• Ice feels cold • Ice melts when it is warm • During Chinese New Year people clean their houses	• I recognise local features on a map (Google street view)

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	• During Chinese New Year celebrations, they have a dragon dance	

Spring 2: Out and About	Nursery	Reception
Geography	• Some trees get new leaves in spring. • Flowers grow in spring. • Today it is _____ because I can see… (sunny, windy, icy, snow, rainy,cloudy, hot/cold) • On the way to school I see ….. • When I go to …. I see…..	• It is cold in the Arctic. • We don't live in a desert. • I know where I live is different to Africa. • I can talk about the route I take to school • I know what right and left means.

Summer 1: Let it Grow	Nursery	Reception
Geography	• Plants need water and light to grow. • The life cycle of a butterfly – egg – caterpillar– cocoon – butterfly • Yesterday I….. Today I …	• Life cycle of a duck – from egg, hatching into a duckling, fully grown duck • Seeds/beans need to have soil, water, warmth and light so they can thrive and grow. • In spring and summer it gets warmer. • Rubbish/litter can harm wildlife and the environment.

	Nursery	Reception
Summer 2		• I know where St Bedes is on a map. • I can draw some of the route to the library

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My World Your World		• I can tell you where a river is on a map. • I can draw simple features onto a map. • There are shops, schools and houses in Bedlington. • I can spot St Bedes and our church on an aerial view. • Why we need maps. Maps help us find where things are.

	Year 1	Year 2
Countries and Capitals of the UK	**Location and Place** • The four countries of the United Kingdom are England, Scotland, Wales and Nothern Ireland. • The capital city of England is London, Scotland is Edinburgh, Wales is Cardiff and Northern Ireland is Belfast • The seas which surround the United Kingdom are The Atlantic Ocean, North Sea, English Channel and the Irish Sea.	

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Fieldwork	**Human and Physical:** • Physical features of a place exist naturally and are not made by people. • Human features are made by people. **Geographical skills and fieldwork:** • There are four points to a compass: North, South, East and West.	**Geographical skills and fieldwork:** • Compass directions can be used to find a location or follow a route. • Maps can use symbols to show features. • Maps can help us plan a route. • Grid references can be used to find places on a map. **Human and Physical:** • Physical features of a place include beaches, cliffs, coast, forests, hills, mountains, seas, oceans, rivers, soil, valleys, vegetation, seasons and weather • Human features include city, town, village, factory, farm, house, office, port, harbour and shop.
Continents and Oceans		**Locational and place:** • There are 7 continents. • The continents are Asia, Africa, North America, South America, Antarctica, Europe and Australia. • There are 5 oceans. • The oceans are the Atlantic Ocean, Pacific Ocean, Indian Ocean, Arctic Ocean and Southern Ocean.

	Year 3	Year 4
Earthquakes	**Locational & Place:** • The major tectonic plates are named after the earth's continents • Earthquakes happen where plate boundaries meet	

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	• San Francisco is built on the San Andreas fault line. • Know that in 1906 San Francisco was hit by an earthquake **Human and physical:** • Tectonic plates move • Fault lines are where tectonic plates meet. • Earthquakes happen when pressure is built up and released on plate boundaries • Earthquakes are measured using a Richter scale • Some buildings have been designed to withstand earthquakes • Places prone to earthquakes have survival plans **Geographical skills and fieldwork:** • Use a map to locate San Francisco	
Mountains and Volcanoes	**Locational & place:** • Three of the most well-known mountains in the Uk are Ben Nevis, Scafell Pike and Snowdon • Volcanoes mostly occur where tectonic plates are • The Ring of Fire is around the Pacific Ocean • The Ring of Fire is where most volcanoes occur **Human and physical:** • Mountains are formed by tectonic plates moving together and pushing up • Mountains are higher than 600m above the surrounding area • The main features of a mountain are peak, ridge and valley • Some people choose to live on mountains • Volcanoes are formed when tectonic plate move away from each other	

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	• The main features of a volcano are vent, crater and magma chamber • magma reaches the earth's crust through vents • There are three types of volcanoes: shield, composite (Stratovolcanoes) and cinder cone • Volcanoes are either active, dormant or extinct • Some people choose to live near volcanoes **Geographical skills and fieldwork:** • Use an atlas to locate Ben Nevis, Scafell Pike and Snowdon • Use an atlas to locate the Ring of Fire	
Europe Comparison with UK		**Locational & place:** The UK is an island and Catalonia is not. The Uk is in northern Europe and Catalonia is in Southern Europe. Catalonia is a region within Spain. The Capital city of Catalonia is Barcelona. **Human and physical:** Catalonia has a mediterranean climate. Catalonia has mountain regions as well as beaches and plains. Catalonia have their own cultural identity and language. The UK has a wet and windy climate. Uk has hills, mountains and plains. The UK is made up of more than one culture but a shared language. **Geographical skills and fieldwork:**

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		Use an atlas to locate Uk and Spain in Europe. Locate Catalonia on a map of Spain.
Coasts and Water Cycle		**Locational & place:** Coastlines are where the sea meets land. Coastlines have varying features. Coastlines differ around the UK Coastline human features are based on physical features (lighthouses are seen where there are rocky outcrops) Wind, waves cause coastal erosion. Erosion causes arches, caves and seastacks. Over time, arches become sea stacks due to continued erosion. Coastlines are always changing. **Human and physical:** The amount of water on earth never changes. Water collects in rivers and lakes and drains into the sea. Water in the sea evaporates and turns to water vapour. Water vapour condenses to form clouds. Water vapour cools and turns to precipitation (rain). Coastlines are important for tourism, trade, defense and fishing. **Geographical skills and fieldwork:** Use maps and atlas to locate coasts Identify features of a coastline using maps and symbols.

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	Year 5	Year 6
Biomes		**Location and Place:** Biomes can be located in North and South America, Europe, Africa, Asia and Oceania. The Tundra is located in Nepal/China. **Human and Physical:** A biome is a large area of land with a particular climate, types of plants or types of animals. The 6 major biomes are: • Rainforests • Deserts • Deciduous forests • Coniferous forests (Taiga) • Tundra • Grasslands (Savana) Physical factors that affect biomes are: rainfall, temperatures and sunlight. Human factors that affect biomes are extracting resources and waste. The Tundra is the coldest of all the biomes. There is a thick layer of frost and permafrost which means little plants grow. A huge physical factor (Climate change) threatens biomes. Human factors that are damaging our biomes include: burning of fossil fuels, deforestation, construction. Conservation is when you protect species from extinction and maintain/restore their habitats. This is a way we can protect and preserve biomes.
Fieldwork		**Geographical skills and fieldwork:**

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		Maps use symbols instead of words to label real-life features. A key on the map tells you what the symbol means. Compass - a tool used to show direction. There can be a four point compass (North, East, South and West) or an eight point compass (North, North East, East, South East, South, South West, West and North West). Grid references - A map is criss-crossed with horizontal and vertical lines that create a grid. The grid and squares help to narrow a search area so you can locate features on a map. There can be 4-figure and 6-figure grid references.
Rivers	**Human and Physical:** • A river begins at the source and ends at the mouth. • Erosion, deposition and transportation are processes that occur in a river which causes landforms such as meanders and waterfalls to form. • Flooding can be caused by both natural and human causes. **Geographical Skills & Fieldwork:** • Pupils will use fieldwork skills to observe a river's journey using sketch maps.	
South America	**Location and Place:** • Locate the countries of South America on a map - 12 countries and 2 territories. **Human and Physical:** • Brazil shares lots of similarities with the UK for example: both have free medical care, similar life expectancies. • The Andes is the longest mountain range in the world.	

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