

EYFS/KS1 Geography

	T1	T2	T3	T4	T5	T6
N	Discuss and investigate the seasonal changes	Investigate and discuss celebrations	Look at the natural world and growth of plants, trees and animals linked to Spring	Focus on different textures and materials when building house and bridge linked to stories	Using technology and information books to study the undersea life	Using technology to role-play a space station and find information about space and rockets
R	Discussing different places to live linked to the book 'Where the wild things are.'	Locate where Santa and the Elves live in the North Pole.	Looking at different environments (forests and China) and making comparisons to where we live. Looking at maps of different places.		Discussing features of both their home and school environment and how they vary from one another.	Discussing journeys that the children have been on and the places they have visited. What different jobs might the children have come across on their travels? Exploring different ways of moving to different places with transport.
1	Map skills- map of UK four countries, capital cities and seas. Knowledge of places around us and how we travel. Weather cross curricular links with Science.		Exploring different towns and our local place. Identify places where dinosaurs lived.		Climate- Summer and spring. Hot and cold places in the world.	
2	Recycling How does waste affect our planet? How can we help our planet?	<u>Seasonal- daily weather:</u> Keeping a weather diary. Comparing weather (same as Y1)	<u>Maps and atlases</u> Using maps to locate the world's seven continents and five oceans.	<u>Compare bridges in</u> Runcorn to London	<u>Compare bridges in</u> Runcorn to London	Geographical skills and <u>fieldwork</u> - Fox Howl visit

KS2 Geography

	T1	T2	T3	T4	T5	T6
3		Regional knowledge Explore use of a compass in local area (links to Stone Age)		Human geography Great Wall of China North and South hemisphere		Place knowledge Mexico (South America) Settlements of Mayans
4	Locating Europe on different geographical sources and identifying countries effected by the Greeks.	Using a maps, atlases and globs to identify countries and describe features linked to the Mediterranean topic.	On a world map, locate areas of similar environmental regions, either desert, rainforest or temperate regions. Locate and name the main counties and cities located by the Romans.	Identification of human and physical characteristics and key topographical features. Rivers and streams.	Comparison of physical features and how these have changed over time. (Anglo Saxons)	Physical geography and environments for animals
5	Countries Vikings came from Physical/ human features of country to support reasons why. Europe – countries Vikings traded with. Danelaw – areas under Viking control. Linking Viking place names to their meaning.	Local maps- changes over time Human and physical features that made it a good location to build	Earth and Space Describe and understand key aspects of : Physical geography including coasts, rivers and the water cycle including transpiration; climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts and how these might compare to other planets.	Comparing changes over time and giving reasons. Physical and human geography. Docks- what else has been built as the Docks have changed. Future- what is the future of the docks?	Countries involved. Identify country and their capital. Identify main cities bombed.	Maps and keys- ordnance survey maps
6	Water-cycle Human and physical geography describe and understand key aspects of: physical geography, including: the water cycle	Locational knowledge: 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 identifying human and physical characteristics, key topographical features, land-use patterns; and understand how some of these aspects have changed over time : transport and industry in Victorian Britain and the local area- canals. Local Area study: Geographical skills and fieldwork § use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied- canals in the local area.	Locational knowledge: 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 : Tudor discoveries which developed trade and food on offer during Tudor theatre performances: oranges.	Locational knowledge: 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 : Tudor discoveries which developed trade and food on offer during Tudor theatre performances: oranges.	Locational knowledge: 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	Locational knowledge: 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 : the Golden Triangle and slave trade.; South Africa and apartheid and Civil Rights Movement in the Southern States of the USA.