

Geography Whole School Overview			
Year	Autumn	Spring	Summer
N & R	<u>Understanding the World (People and Communities)</u> Levels expected at the end of EYFS . Children know about similarities and differences between themselves, others, and among families, communities and traditions.		
	<u>Understanding the World (The World)</u> . Children know about similarities and differences in relations to places, objects, materials and living things. They talk about the features of their own immediate environment and how environments might vary from one another.		
Year 1	What is it like to live in your locality? . Name, locate and identify characteristics of the four countries and capital cities of the United Kingdom and its surrounding areas. Use simple fieldwork and observational skills to study the geography of their school and its grounds and they key human and physical features of its surrounding environment. Use maps, atlases and globes to identify the United Kingdom and its countries, as well as the countries, continents and oceans studied at the Key Stage.	Why is the weather different around the world? Study of hot and cold places . Name and locate the world’s seven continents and five oceans. . Understand the geographical similarities and differences through studying the human and physical geography of a small area of the United Kingdom, and of a small area in a contrasting non-European country. . Identify seasonal and daily weather patterns in the United Kingdom and the location of hot and cold areas of the world in relation to the Equator and the North and South Poles.	How does the weather in the UK change our food production? . Identify seasonal and daily weather patterns in the United Kingdom

2	What is it like to live in Kenya? Name and locate the 7 continents and five oceans with a focus on Africa and Europe (Re-cap) Understand the geographical similarities and differences through studying the human and physical geography of a small area of the United Kingdom, and of a small area in a contrasting non-European country.	How is the seaside different to our locality? Key physical features, including: beach, cliff, coast, sea and ocean Key human features, including: port and harbour Use simple compass directions (North, South, East and West) and locational and directional language (for example, near and far; left and right), to describe the location of features and routes on a map.	What are the differences between cities and villages? Key physical features, including: hill, mountain and forest Key human features, including: city, town, village, factory, farm, house, office and shop. Use aerial photographs to plan perspectives to recognise landmarks and basic human and physical features; devise a simple map; and use and construct basic symbols in a key
3	What is life like in Brazil? 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. Understand the geographical similarities and differences through the study of human and physical geography of a region of the United Kingdom, a region in a European country, and a region within North or South America.	How is land used in the UK? Name and locate the countries of the UK and investigate land-use patterns. Types of settlement and land use	What Do We Know About the UK? Name and locate the countries and cities of the UK, geographical regions and their identifying human and physical characteristics, key topographical features (including hills, mountains, coasts and rivers), understanding how some of these features have changed over time. Use fieldwork to observe, measure, record and present the human and physical features in the local area and a range of methods, including sketch maps, plans and graphs, and digital technologies.
4	How do rivers change as the flow to the sea?	What is it like in different places around the world?	How have people changed the physical landscape?

	Study the water cycle and how this contributes to the journey of a river down a mountain, towards the sea. Use fieldwork to observe, measure, record and present 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 environmental regions, key physical and human characteristics, countries, and major cities. 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 day and night).	Understand the geographical similarities and differences through the study of human and physical geography of a region of the United Kingdom, a region in a European country, and a region within North or South America. 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.
5	What can we learn from maps? Name and locate the countries of the UK Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate the countries and features studied. Use the eight points of a compass, four and six-figure grid references, symbols and keys (including the use of Ordnance Survey maps) to build their knowledge of the United Kingdom and the wider world.	Why are rainforests found in hot places around the world? Name and locate the 7 continents and five oceans Study climate zones, biomes, vegetation belts and rivers	Energy and the Environment Human geography including: trade links, food miles, types of produce produced. Study food that is produced in this country and food that is imported from around the world and why? Renewable and non-renewable energy sources and touch on the impact this has on global warming.
6	How is climate change changing the world? Physical geography including: rivers, seas and oceans.	Why do we have natural disasters? Name and locate the 7 continents and five oceans The study of volcanoes and earthquakes.	How has flooding impacted on Bangladesh? Understand how the physical geography of Bangladesh and the impact of global warming have caused destruction through flooding.

	Human geography including: population and pollution.		To understand how rivers and low lying land causes severe flooding. Study the impact of natural disasters on the human geography of an area.
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