



Curriculum Overview – Geography

Units Covered

Year Group	Autumn Term		Spring 1		Summer 1	
	Year A	Year B	Year A	Year B	Year A	Year B
Year 1 and 2	No Geography Focus	No Geography Focus	Theme: Polar Regions Killer Question: How are the Polar Regions different to the UK?	Theme: Lila and the secret of rain Killer Question: How is Kenya different to the UK?	Theme: The Seaside Killer Question: What makes the seaside a popular holiday destination?	No Geography Focus
Year 3 and 4	No Geography Focus	No Geography Focus	Theme: The UK Killer Question: What are the features of the UK that make it a green and pleasant land on postcards?	Theme: Volcanoes Killer Question: What makes the earth angry?	No Geography Focus	No Geography Focus
Year 5 and 6	No Geography Focus	No Geography Focus	Theme: Rainforests Killer Question: What would happen if we cut down rainforests for leisure buildings?	Theme: Rivers Killer Question: How does a river get from source to mouth?	No Geography Focus	Theme: Space Killer Question: Who had the most impact as an explorer: Christopher Columbus or Neil Armstrong?

National Curriculum Coverage

<u>Upper Key Stage 2 - Geography</u>



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Statutory National Curriculum Statement	Year 5	Year 6	The Tudors	Rainforests	Anglo Saxons and Romans	Victorians	Rivers	Space and explorers
use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied	use maps, atlases, globes and digital/ computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied	use maps, atlases, globes and digital/ computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied						
	locate information/ place with speed and accuracy	locate information/ place with speed and accuracy						
	locate information/ place with speed and accuracy	use key to make deductions about landscape/ industry/ features etc						
use the eight points of a compass, four and six-figure grid references, symbols and key (including the use of Ordnance Survey maps) to build their knowledge of the United Kingdom and the wider world	use the eight points of a compass, four and six – figure grid references, symbols and key (including the use of Ordnance Survey maps) to build their knowledge of the UK and the wider world	use the eight points of a compass, four and six – figure grid references, symbols and key (including the use of Ordnance Survey maps) to build their knowledge of the UK and the wider world						
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	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	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						
	draw in scale	show understanding of pattern/ movement/ change						
	show accuracy of scale	record measurement of river width/ depth/ velocity						

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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					
	name and locate counties and cities of the United Kingdom, 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 day and night)					
Place Knowledge	understand 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 and Physical Geography	describe and understand key aspects of: physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes, and the water cycle					
	describe and understand key aspects of: 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					