

Keevil CofE Academy Geography Curriculum Overview

	EYFS/KS1	Lower KS2	Upper KS2
Year 1	<p>Hot and Cold Countries – Creating Maps and Compass Directions</p> <p>How does temperature affect our lives?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> They talk about the features of their own immediate environment and how environments might vary from one another. They know about similarities and differences between themselves and others, and among families, communities and traditions. 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 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 use aerial photographs and plan perspectives to recognise landmarks and basic human and physical features; devise a simple map; and use and construct basic symbols in a key 	<p>European Comparison</p> <p>How are European countries the same and different from each other?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> locate the world’s countries, using maps to focus on Europe (including the location of Russia), concentrating on their environmental regions, key physical and human characteristics, countries, and major cities understand geographical similarities and differences through the study of human and physical geography of a region of the United Kingdom, and a region in a European country. describe and understand key aspects of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes, and the water cycle 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 use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied 	<p>Physical Geography</p> <p>What is happening beneath our feet?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 describe and understand key aspects of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes, and the water cycle 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 use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied
	<p>Study of a Non-European Country – Creating Maps and Compass Directions</p> <p>linked to work in English on Handa’s Surprise</p> <p>How is south west Kenya the same and different where I am?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> They talk about the features of their own immediate environment and how environments might vary from one another. They know about similarities and differences between themselves and others, and among families, communities and traditions. understand 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 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 use aerial photographs and plan perspectives to recognise landmarks and basic human and physical features; devise a simple map; and use and construct basic symbols in a key 	<p>Linked to work in English – Pugs Of The Frozen North by Phillip Reeves</p> <p>What is life like living within the Arctic circle (Greenland)?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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) describe and understand key aspects of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes, and the water cycle 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 use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied 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 	<p>Biomes</p> <p>What are the major threats to biomes?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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, describe and understand key aspects of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes, and the water cycle 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 use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied
Cross-curricular opportunities to re-visit and extend learning	<p>English Reading and writing a variety of non-fiction texts Study of Fantastic Mr Fox by Roald Dahl Study of The Boy Who Grew Dragons by Andy Shepherd and Sara Ogilvie Study of Five On A Treasure Island by Enid Blyton Study of Oliver And The Seawigs by Philip Reeve Study of Handa’s Surprise</p> <p>Art Kenyan-inspired pieces</p> <p>Science Study of Habitats Study of Seasonal Change</p>	<p>English Reading and writing a variety of non-fiction texts. Study of Nim’s Island by Wendy Orr Study of The Legend Of Podkin One-Ear by Kieran Larwood Study of Pugs Of The Frozen North by Philip Reeves Study of Kensuke’s Kingdom by Michael Morpurgo</p> <p>Science Study of Habitats</p> <p>DT Pizza</p>	<p>English Reading and writing a variety of non-fiction texts. Study of Shackleton’s Journey Study of Cosmic by Cottrell Boyce Study of Lost Things by Shaun Tan Study of Clockwork by Phillip Pullman Study of The Explorers by Katherine Rundell</p> <p>Science Study of Evolution and Inheritance</p> <p>History Local Study Study of Ancient Greeks</p>

Year 2

Cross-curricular opportunities to re-visit and extend learning

Key Human and Physical Features
What is it like where I live?

- They talk about the features of their own immediate environment and how environments might vary from one another.
- This could include elements of a Local Study
- key physical features, including: beach, cliff, coast, forest, hill, mountain, sea, ocean, river, soil, valley, vegetation, season and weather
- key human features, including: city, town, village, factory, farm, house, office, port, harbour and shop
- use simple fieldwork and observational skills to study the geography of their school and its grounds and the key human and physical features of its surrounding environment.

Continents and Oceans, Maps and Atlases
How does looking at maps help us understand the world?

- They talk about the features of their own immediate environment and how environments might vary from one another.
- They know about similarities and differences between themselves and others, and among families, communities and traditions.
- name and locate the world’s seven continents and five oceans
- name, locate and identify characteristics of the four countries and capital cities of the United Kingdom and its surrounding seas
- use world maps, atlases and globes to identify the United Kingdom and its countries, as well as the countries, continents and oceans studied at this key stage

English
 Reading and writing a variety of non-fiction texts
 Study of Fantastic Mr Fox by Roald Dahl
 Study of The Boy Who Grew Dragons by Andy Shepherd and Sara Ogilvie
 Study of Five On A Treasure Island by Enid Blyton
 Study of Oliver And The Seawigs by Philip Reeve
Science
 Study of Habitats

Map work/ Geographical skills
Where on earth are we?

- name and locate counties and cities of the United Kingdom and its surrounding seas, 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
- name and locate the world’s seven continents and five oceans
- identify the position and significance of Equator,
- use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied
- use the four points of a compass, symbols and to build their knowledge of the United Kingdom and the wider world
- describe and understand key human and physical features and characteristics of their locality

Map work/ Geographical skills
How do maps help us find out where we are?

- 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)
- use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied
- 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
- describe and understand key human and physical features and characteristics of their locality

English
 Reading and writing a variety of non-fiction texts.
 Study of Nim’s Island by Wendy Orr
 Study of The Legend Of Podkin One-Ear by Kieran Larwood
 Study of Pugs Of The Frozen North by Philip Reeves
 Study of Kensuke’s Kingdom by Michael Morpurgo
Science
 Study of Habitats
History
 Study of Ancient Egypt

Local study
Where on Earth are we?

- 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 resources
- 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
- Describe and understand key aspects of:
 - Physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes, and the water cycle
 - 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

Study of a region in North or South America
Are all South American countries the same?
 Or
Why do Brazilians speak Portuguese?

- locate the world’s countries, using maps to focus on North and South America, concentrating on their environmental regions, key physical and human characteristics, countries, and major cities
- understand geographical similarities and differences through the study of human and physical geography of a region within North or South America
- Describe and understand key aspects of:
 - Physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes, and the water cycle
 - 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
- Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied
- 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)

Linked to work in English – Shackleton’s Journey by William Grill
What did Shackleton experience in Antarctica?

- 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)
- describe and understand key aspects of:
 - physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes, and the water cycle
 - 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
- use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied

English
 Reading and writing a variety of non-fiction texts.
 Study of Shackleton’s Journey
 Study of Cosmic by Cottrell Boyce
 Study of Lost Things by Shaun Tan
 Study of Clockwork by Phillip Pullman
 Study of The Explorers by Katherine Rundell
Science
 Study of Evolution and Inheritance
History
 Study of Mayans
 Local Study