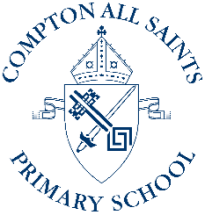
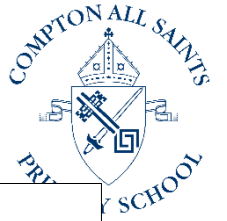


# Geography Long term planning KS 2



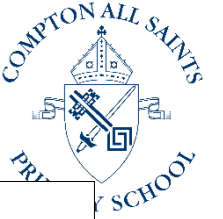
	Autumn 1	Autumn 2	Spring 1	Spring 2	Summer 1	Summer 2
Class 3 Year A	Around the World in 10 stories	Smashing Saxons	Invaders	Road Trip	Yabadabadoo	Amazing Animals
	<p>locate the world's countries, using maps to focus on Europe (including the location of Russia) and North and South America, concentrating on their environmental regions, key physical and human characteristics, countries, and major cities.</p> <p>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)</p> <p>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</p> <p>use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied</p>			<p>Region of North America compared to Britain. Locate the world's countries, using maps to focus on North America, concentrating on their environmental regions, key physical and human characteristics. Identify the position and significance of the Equator, Northern Hemisphere, Southern Hemisphere</p> <p>Skills: Introduce index and contents pages of atlases. Identifying continents, oceans, countries, cities/towns and key physical features.</p>		<p>Topical environmental issues discussed.</p>
Key Vocabulary	latitude, longitude, Equator, Northern Hemisphere, Southern Hemisphere, the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn, Arctic and Antarctic Circle, settlement and land use			physical and human characteristics environmental regions		
Class 3 Year B	Rotten Romans	Natural Disasters	Location , Location, Location	Carnival!	Compton Then and Now Victorians	Life on Our Planet
Geographical Enquiry	History Focus	<u>Volcanoes and Earthquakes</u> Physical Geography: describe and understand key aspects of volcanoes and earthquakes.	Cities of the UK -Compare human and physical characteristics. Name and locate cities of the UK. Understand how some aspects have changed over time.	Carnival – South America <u>South America</u> Locate South America on a map, concentrating on their	(History Focus)	Environmental Focus Short study based around environmental change and the 'Life on our Planet' series to link with whole

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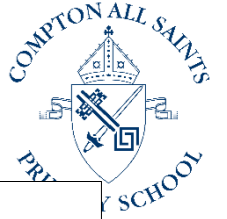
		<p>Ground Shots and Aerial Photos: Look at high level obliques and low level vertical images. Map Types: 1:120 to 1:10,000 maps used in context of places studied – including tourist and local maps. Thematic maps of volcanoes and earthquakes. Nepal Earthquake study – contact Prem for photos etc. Why are natural disasters more destructive in some places.</p> <p>Natural disasters</p>	<p>Skill: Find location using four figure references. Matching more complex pictures to maps. North – South – East – West. Eight points of the compass. Locate areas of study and extract information from maps to support investigations. Key features – land uses, routes</p>	<p>environmental regions, key physical and human characteristics, countries and major cities.</p> <p>Contrast between rich and poor (favelas). Amazon river/rainforest. Deforestation.</p> <p>Using Maps: Locating places using letter and number co-ordinates. Identifying features using simple keys. Finding locations using four-figure grid references. Matching more complex pictures to maps. Use appropriate maps of different scales.</p>		<p>school focus on sustainability and food, including food miles, food packaging, how to eliminate waste. Inspirational people focus on David Attenborough</p>
Key Vocabulary		<p>map globe oceans continents ground shots satellite maps aerial photos obliques layered diagrams interactives volcano earthquake eruption lava</p>	<p>co-ordinates. Identifying features using simple keys. Finding locations using four-figure grid references</p>	<p>Amazon river/rainforest. favelas deforestation. four-figure grid references.</p>		
Class 4 Year A	The Power of Water	Our Changing World	Do the eyes have it?	Ancient Egyptians	All Creatures Great and Small	The Show Must Go On
Geographical Enquiry	<p><b>Locational knowledge</b> Name and locate counties and cities of the United Kingdom, geographical regions and their identifying human and physical characteristics, key topographical features (including rivers), and land-use patterns; and understand how some of these have changed over time. Identifying human and physical characteristics, key topographical features (focus on rivers) and land-use patterns. Locate the world's countries, using maps to focus on North and South America, concentrating on their key physical and human characteristics.</p> <p><b>Place knowledge</b> Understand geographical similarities and differences through study of human and physical geography of a region of the United Kingdom. Understand the processes that give rise to key physical and human geographical features of the world.</p>	<p><b>Locational knowledge</b> Position and significance of latitude etc. Locate countries around the world, name and locate counties of the United Kingdom.</p> <p><b>Geographical skills and fieldwork</b> Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping.</p>	<p><b>Locational knowledge</b> Name and locate counties of the United Kingdom</p>	<p>World countries <b>Physical geography:</b> climates, biomes and vegetation belts. Distribution of world's resources incl. energy, food, minerals &amp; water.</p>	<p><b>Locational knowledge:</b> World's countries, longitude, latitude, Equator, Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn, Time zones. <b>Physical Geography:</b> climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts Globes and atlases: Use wide range of atlas and globe information to collect relevant information for place and thematic investigations. Using globes to explore geographical interconnections and patterns. Index and keys used accurately. Aerial photos: Low level satellite and high-level satellite.</p>	

# Geography Long term planning KS 2



	<p>Interpret a range of geographical information including maps Communicate geographical information in a variety of ways, including maps. Develop contextual knowledge of the globally significant places including their defining physical characteristics and how these provide a geographical context for understanding the actions of processes.</p> <p><b>Human and Physical Geography</b> Describe and understand key aspects of physical geography, including... rivers 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 and water.</p> <p><b>Geographical skills and fieldwork</b> Describe key aspects of rivers and their impact on economic activity/land use/natural resources. Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping, compass and grid references to 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 UK.</p>					
Key Vocabulary	Current, confluence, delta, erosion, estuary, floodplain, meander, mouth, silt, source, stream, tributary, physical geography, human geography,	Altitude, avalanche, crust, gorges, summit, tectonic plates, fold mountains, fault-block mountains, volcanic mountains, dome mountains, plateau mountains.			Climate zones, biomes, vegetation belts	
Class 4 Year B	From Winchester to Weymouth	Our Neighbours to the East	Pegasus, Planets and Pots	Mountains	Arabian Nights	The Show Must Go On
Geographical Enquiry	<p><b>Region of the United Kingdom – human and physical geography, key topographical features.</b> Use a range of different maps. Draw to scale with increased accuracy. Measure a straight line and non-straight line distances using scale bar.</p>	<p><b>Understanding geographical similarities and differences through the study of human and physical geography of a region of a European geography.</b> Globes and atlases: use wide range of atlas and globe information to collect relevant information for place and thematic investigations. Using</p>	<p>(History Focus) Countries and major cities – key physical and human characteristics.</p>	<p><b>Locational knowledge</b> Identifying human and physical characteristics, key topographical features (focus on mountains) and land-use patterns.  Position and significance of latitude etc. Locate countries, using maps to focus on Europe.</p>	<p>. Locate the world’s countries. Identify the position and significance of latitude, longitude etc. Describe and understand key aspects of human geography including trade links and the distribution of natural resources.</p>	

# Geography Long term planning KS 2



		globes to explore geographical interconnections and patterns. Index keys used accurately. Aerial photos: Low level satellite and high-level satellite		Describe key aspects of mountains and their impact on economic activity/land use/natural resources. Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping, compass and grid references.		
Key Vocabulary	Capital city Function: residential, industrial, commercial, recreational Housing type: flat, terrace, semi-detached, detached Land use Service industry: retail, administration, healthcare, education, tourism Site Settlement Situation Rural, suburb Urban, urbanisation	Continent Country City Capital Landscape Climate Human geography Physical geography Latitude & longitude Northern hemisphere Arctic circle Time zones Natural resources Economic activity Tourism Business Residential Industrial Retail Leisure			latitude, longitude trade links	