

	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
Autumn	<p>Where did the wheels on the bus go? To know key human features, including: city, town, village, house, office and shop. Use world maps, atlases and globes. 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.</p> <p>Where do the leaves go in Winter? Name, locate and identify characteristics of the four countries of the UK and surrounding seas. Identify seasonal and daily weather patterns in the United Kingdom.</p>	<p>What would Barry Baboon find exciting in Eastleigh? 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. Name, locate and identify characteristics of the 4 countries and capital cities of the United Kingdom and its surrounding seas. Devise a simple map, use and construct basic symbols in a key.</p>	<p>Why do so many people choose to go to the Mediterranean on their holidays? 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. 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</p>	<p>Rivers Understand geographical similarities and differences through the study of human and physical geography of a region of the United Kingdom. Describe and understand 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. Describe and understand key aspects of physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes, and the water cycle.</p>	<p>What is special about the USA? including their defining physical and human characteristics and how these provide a geographical context for understanding the actions of processes 2. understand the processes that give rise to key physical and human geographical features of the world, how these are interdependent and how they bring about spatial variation and change over time. <i>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.</i> Locate the world's countries, using maps to focus on Europe (including the location of Russia) and North</p>	<p>I'm a Year 6 Get Me out of here Use maps, atlases 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. 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.</p>

	<p>Know key physical features including seasons and weather.</p>		<p>Southern Hemisphere. Describe and understand key aspects of: physical geography, including: climate zones.</p>		<p>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 5. 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 human geography, including: types of settlement and land use, economic activity including trade links, and the distribution of natural resources including energy,</p>	
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					food, minerals and water	
Spring	<p>What are the differences between Eastleigh and the rainforest? Understand geographical similarities and differences through studying the human and physical geography. Use basic geographical vocabulary to refer to key physical features, including: beach, cliff, coast, forest, hill, mountain, sea, ocean, river, soil, valley, vegetation, season and weather. Use basic Geographical vocabulary to refer to key human features, including: city, town, village, factory, farm, house, office, port, harbour and shop. Use world maps, atlases and globes to</p>	<p>Where would you prefer to live: England or Kenya? 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 non-European country. Name and locate the world's seven continents and five oceans. Use world maps, atlases and globes to identify the United Kingdom and its countries, as well as the countries, continents and oceans studied.</p>	<p>What Makes the Earth Angry? Describe and understand key aspects of physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes. Use maps, atlases, globes and digital computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied.</p> <p>Expanding Eastleigh – Is it a good or a bad thing?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.To use the eight points of a compass and four figure grid references. 2. To observe, measure and record data from a traffic survey of the local area. 	<p>Which is the largest country in Europe? Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries. Describe and understand physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes, and the water cycle. Name and locate 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. Describe and understand human</p>	<p>Why is the Caribbean so popular with tourists? Know 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. 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</p>	<p>Why is China becoming more popular with tourists? I know 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 • I can interpret a range of sources of geographical information, including maps, diagrams, globes, aerial photographs and Geographical Information Systems (GIS) • I can communicate geographical information in a variety of ways,</p>

	<p>identify the United Kingdom and its countries, as well as the countries, continents and oceans studied at this key stage and the location of hot and cold areas of the world in relation to the Equator and the North and South Poles.</p>		<p>3. To understand what an Ordnance Survey map is. 4. To understand what the OS map symbols are. 5. To use the OS map symbols to create a sketch map of Eastleigh.</p>	<p>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>knowledge of the United Kingdom 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.</p>	<p>including through maps, numerical and quantitative skills and writing at length. Describe and understand physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes, and the water cycle. Describe and understand 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>Summer</p>	<p>Why can't a Meerkat live in the North Pole? Understand geographical similarities and differences through studying the human</p>	<p>Why Do We Like to be Beside the Seaside? Identify seasonal and daily weather patterns in the United Kingdom.</p>	<p>Will I see the water I drink again? Use fieldwork to observe, measure, record and present the human and physical features in the local area using a</p>	<p>Where would you choose to build a city? Understand geographical similarities and differences through the study of human</p>	<p>Why should the rainforests be important to us all? Use fieldwork to observe, measure, record and present the human and physical features in</p>	

	<p>and physical geography. Use basic geographical vocabulary to refer to: key physical features, including: beach, cliff, coast, forest, hill, mountain, sea, ocean, river, soil, valley, vegetation, season and weather. Use basic geographical vocabulary to refer to; key human features, including: city, town, village, factory, farm, house, office, port, harbour and shop. Use world maps, atlases and globes to identify the United Kingdom and its countries, as well as the continents and oceans studied at this key stage.</p>	<p>Identify the location of hot and cold areas of the world in relation to the Equator and the North and South Poles. Use basic geographical vocabulary to refer to: physical & human features. Use simple compass directions, locational and directional language to describe the location of features and routes on a map.</p>	<p>range of methods, including sketch maps, plans and graphs, and digital technologies. To know physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes, and the water cycle</p>	<p>and physical geography of a region of the United Kingdom. Describe and understand 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. <i>Use the eight points of a compass, four figure grid references, symbols and key to build their knowledge of the UK and the wider world.</i></p>	<p>the local area using a range of methods, including sketch maps, plans and graphs, and digital technologies. 2. 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. Describe and understand physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes, and the water cycle.</p>	
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