

Geography



Subject Definitions

KS1 definition:

Geography is learning about people, places and the wider world.

KS2 definition:

Geography is learning about people, places, the environment and the wider world. It can be split into human and physical geography.

Long Term Plan

	Autumn 1	Autumn 2	Spring 1	Spring 2	Summer 1	Summer 2
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	Continuous communication throughout the year—parents inform us of events such as weddings, christenings, birthdays.					
R	Where do I live?	What country do I live in?	What is the weather like where I live and around the world?	How do different countries compare to England?	Where do different animals live?	
Year 1	Where do I live? Ellesmere Port fieldwork		Weather patterns <i>(planbee)</i>	Location study: London Covered in English	Short recap unit	Short recap unit
Year 2	Mapmakers <i>(planbee)</i>			Location study: Chester	Let’s Go on Safari <i>Twinkl</i>	Seaside resorts and coasts <i>Planbee</i>
Year 3	Coasts <i>(planbee)</i>	UK capital cities and settlements <i>Planbee</i>		Our European Neighbours <i>Planbee</i>	Location study: Cairo	
Year 4	Countries of the world (Planbee)	Location study: Athens	Volcanoes (Planbee)	Location study: Chester	Our local area – Ellesmere Port	Food miles (short unit based on DT)
Year 5	Location Study: Toronto Investigating Rivers and or changing coasts <i>(planbee)</i>			Biomes and extreme earth (Planbee)		South America (Planbee) Location Study: Porto Rico
Year 6	North America Location Study: New York and Ellesmere Port <i>(Planbee)</i>			Natural Resources <i>(Planbee)</i>	Mapping the world (own unit)	

Progression - skills

	Nursery (3/4 year olds)	Reception	Year 1	Year 2
Geographical enquiry and field work skills	<u>Birth to 5 Matters—Range 5</u> Shows interest in the lives of people who are familiar to them Shows interest in different occupations and ways of life indoors and outdoor Comments and asks questions about aspects of their familiar world such as the place where they live or the natural world Talks about why things happen and how things work	<u>Early Learning Goal—People, Culture and communities</u> Describe their immediate environment using knowledge from observation, discussion, stories, non-fiction texts and maps; Know some similarities and differences between different religious and cultural communities in this country, drawing on their experiences and what has been read in class Explain some similarities and differences between life in this country and life in other countries, drawing on knowledge from stories, non-fiction texts and – when appropriate – maps.	Teacher led enquiries, to ask and respond to simple closed questions. Use information books/pictures as sources of information. Investigate their surroundings and make observations about where things are	Ask simple geographical questions; Where is it? What's it like? Use NF books, stories, maps, pictures/photos and internet as sources of information. Investigate their surroundings and make appropriate observations about why things happen.
Mapwork	Shows care and concern for living things and the environment Begin to understand the effect their behaviour can have on the environment <u>Birth to 5 Matters—Range 6</u> Looks closely at similarities, differences, patterns and change in nature Knows about similarities and differences in relation to places, objects, materials and living things Talks about the features of their own immediate environment and how environments might vary from one another Makes observations of animals and plants and explains why some things occur, and talks about changes	<u>Early Learning Goal: The World</u> Explore the natural world around them, making observations and drawing pictures of animals and plants; - Know some similarities and differences between the natural world around them and contrasting environments, drawing on their experiences and what has been read in class; Understand some important processes and changes in the natural world around them, including the seasons and changing states of matter.	Draw picture maps of imaginary places and from stories. Use own symbols on imaginary map. Use a simple picture map to move around the school Follow directions (Up, down, left/right, forwards/backwards) Use relative vocabulary (e.g. bigger/smaller, like/dislike) Draw around objects to make a plan	Draw a map of a real or imaginary place. (e.g. add detail to a sketch map from aerial photograph) Follow a route on a map Use an infant atlas to locate places Follow directions (inc'. NSEW) Begin to understand the need for a key. Use class agreed symbols to make a simple key Begin to spatially match places (e.g. recognise UK on a small scale and larger scale map) Look down on objects to make a plan view/map

	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
Geographical Enquiry	Begin to ask/initiate geographic al questions. Use sources of information. Investigate places and themes at more than one scale Begin to collect, record and analyse evidence and draw conclusions Make comparisons between two locations using photos/ pictures, temperatures in different locations.	Ask and respond to questions and offer their own ideas. Extend to satellite images, aerial photographs Begin to collect, record and analyse evidence and draw conclusions Make comparisons between two locations using photos/ pictures, temperatures in different locations.	Begin to suggest questions for investigating Begin to use primary and secondary sources of evidence in their investigations. Collect and record evidence unaided Analyse evidence and draw conclusions e.g. compare historical maps of varying scales e.g. temperature of various locations over time - influence on people/every day life	Suggest questions for investigating Use primary and secondary sources of evidence in their investigations. Collect and record evidence unaided Analyse evidence and draw conclusions e.g. from field work data on land use comparing land use/temperature, look at patterns and explain reasons behind it
Direction/ location	Use 4 compass points to follow/give directions Use letter/no. co -ordinates to locate features on a map	Use 4 compass points well Begin to use 8 compass points Use letter/no. co -ordinates to locate features on a map confidently	Use 8 compass points Begin to use 4 figure co - ordinates to locate features on a map.	Use 8 compass points accurately; Use 4 figure co -ordinates confidently to locate features on a map and begin to use 6 figure grid refs. Identify the position and significance of latitude and longitude on atlas maps.
Map skills: Drawing Representing Using	Try to make a map of a short route experienced, with features in correct order With support, locate places on larger scale maps e.g. map of UK. Follow a route on a map with some accuracy Know why a key is needed. Use some symbols on a map to represent different features	Make a map of a short route experienced, with features in correct order Locate places on large scale maps Follow a route on a large scale map Know why a key is needed. Begin to recognise symbols on an OS map	Begin to draw a variety of thematic maps based on their own data Compare maps with aerial photographs Begin to use atlases to find out about other features of places. (e.g. find wettest part of the world) Draw a sketch map using symbols and a key. Recognise OS map symbols. Measure straight line distance on a plan	Draw a variety of thematic maps based on their own data Follow a short route on an OS map, describing some features and symbols Locate places on a world map. Use atlas symbols Use a scale to measure distances. Draw/use maps and plans at a range of scales
Map knowledge		Identify key points on a map of the UK and Europe	Identify significant places and environments on maps	Identify significant places and environments on maps

Key Stage One Progression – knowledge

Year 1

Au1: Location study: Ellesmere Port. There are flats, bungalows, terraced houses, semi-detached houses and detached houses in Ellesmere Port. I can describe my house. The human landmarks in Ellesmere Port are parks, shops and the swimming pool (EPSV). The 4 countries of the United Kingdom are England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland (use image on MJ). There are 4 seasons.

Sp1: Weather patterns: The 4 seasons are autumn, spring, summer and winter. A weather forecast helps us make a good guess at what the weather will be like. The weather in the UK changes a lot. The weather in countries near the equator is often warmer.

Sp2: Let's explore London through English text.

London is the capital of England. It is a city. In London, the King lives in Buckingham Palace. London is famous for the River Thames, Big Ben and the London Eye. There is a zoo in London like Chester.

Summer: Recap: Specifically the 4 countries. The capital cities of the other countries in the United Kingdom are Belfast, Cardiff and Edinburgh. There are seas around the UK: the North Sea, the English Channel, the Irish Sea and the Atlantic Ocean. = A compass is a tool for finding directions. I live in a town called Ellesmere Port. Maps help you find your way around.

Year 2

Au1: The 4 compass points are North, East, South and West (use image on MJ) *Can I make a simple map? Can I use a key? Can I use basic symbols for a key? Can I use photographs to recognise landmarks? Can I begin to understand perspective.* An aerial view helps to see a large space. Cheshire Oaks and Stanlow Oil are landmarks in Ellesmere Port.

Sp1: Location study: Chester. The United Kingdom is made up of England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland. Chester is in the north of England. I can name the capital cities of the United Kingdom. Chester is linked to other places in the UK by road, rail and water.

Can I describe the physical and human features of Chester?

Su1: There are 7 continents in the world. The continents are Europe, Africa, North America, South America, Asia, Antarctica and Oceania. The world's 5 oceans are Atlantic Ocean, Arctic Ocean, Pacific Ocean, Indian Ocean and Southern Ocean. A human feature is something that is man-made. A physical features is something that has happened naturally. Some people in Kenya live in tribes. A tribe is a group of people who live and work together. The Maasai tribe live in Kenya.

Su2: The United Kingdom has coasts and beaches around it. Thurstaston is a beach near Ellesmere Port. Thurstaston has some physical features like cliffs, beach, grass and the sea. Thurstaston has some human features like houses, boats, factories and steps. Llandudno is a seaside town that has shops, a pier, a beach, cliffs and a train that goes up the cliff. Beaches in the UK and Kenya have some things the same and some things that are different. *(picture on MJ showing seas).*

Lower Key Stage Two Progression - knowledge

Year 3

Au1: Seas and Coasts: The world's 5 oceans are Atlantic Ocean, Arctic Ocean, Pacific Ocean, Indian Ocean and Southern Ocean. Coasts are formed by erosion or deposition. We can protect our coasts by using sea walls, gabions, revetments and groynes. We want to protect coasts because they can wear away. The coasts near Ellesmere Port are New Brighton, West Kirby and Thurstaston. *(picture on MJ showing seas from y2).*

Au2: People settle in places for different reasons (work, family and resources). Romans and Vikings were early settlers. Early settlers needed water, food and shelter when looking for a settlement. Place names can show links to early settlers. The Windrush generation settled in England. People settled in Ellesmere Port because of the canals and good links to big cities. *(picture on MJ of simple compass)*

Sp2: London, Wales, Edinburgh and Belfast are capital cities of the UK. Europe is the 6th biggest continent. Paris, Madrid, Rome, Berlin and Helsinki are capital cities in Europe. Paris is the capital of France and they speak French, have the Eiffel Tower, the River Seine and have 4 different seasons. Helsinki is the capital of Finland and they speak Finnish, have a cathedral, the River Vantaa and very cold winters.

Su2: Location study: Cairo

Year 4

Au1: Countries of the world: There are 7 continents in the world. The continents are: Europe, Africa, North America, South America, Asia, Antarctica and Oceania. A border is a line that separates one country from another. Countries near the equator are the hottest. Countries near the North and South Pole are the coldest. Countries around the world have different human and physical features.

Use PlanBee lesson 2 to identify countries and borders.

PlanBee don't use Lesson 5

PlanBee use lesson 6 as model and then compare Liverpool and Tokyo

Introduce biomes (use the vocabulary at end of this document)

Au2: Location Study: Athens (WCR and 1x afternoon lesson)

Sp1: Volcanoes: A volcano is a very deep hole in the Earth's crust that can let out hot gasses, ash and lava. Rocks, gas and lava explode from a volcano when it erupts. The Ring of Fire is an area that has a large number of volcanoes. Vesuvius is a volcano that erupted a long time ago and killed many people. People choose to live near volcanoes as the land is fertile, it is a tourist attraction and valuable minerals can be found nearby.

Sp2 and Su1: Our local area: (Main focus in spring 2 on Chester and mapwork rather than describing the city). Stanney Woods and the beach are physical features. Stanlow, Cheshire Oaks and the Vauxhall factory are all human features. Schools, train stations, shops and the doctors are all services. Cheshire Oaks, EPSV and the library are all services in Ellesmere Port.

Su2: The UK imports goods because we cannot grow them easily in this country. The UK exports goods because other countries want what we make. The UK exports steel, concrete, salmon and other goods. *Can I calculate food miles?*

Upper Key Stage Two Progression - knowledge

Year 5

Au1: Investigating Rivers: Rivers are formed when rainwater collects and flows downhill, joining with other small streams. Erosion is the wearing away of cliffs, rivers and canals by rocks and water. The Niagara Falls creates energy by using the force of falling water to create electricity. River Pollution is caused by factories and farms releasing chemicals and waste, people dumping rubbish and oil spills from ships and boats. *(picture of water cycle on MJ).*

Location study: Toronto, Canada

Sp2: Extreme Earth (lesson 1 and 3): Temperature and rainfall can cause extreme weather such as floods, tropical storms and lightning. The equator is important because it is warmer around the equator and colder further away from it. There are different climate zones around the world which have different temperatures and weather patterns: polar, temperate, Mediterranean and tropical. There are four main land biomes: forests, grasslands, deserts and tundra.

Su2: South America (lessons 1—6): There are 12 countries and 2 territories in South America such as Brazil (capital city – Brasilia), Chile (capital city – Santiago) and Peru (capital city – Lima). There are different climates in South America but a large part has a tropical, wet climate. The Andes mountain range is in South America and is the longest mountain range in the world. Many volcanoes can be found in the Andes. People who live in the Andes use the land for farming. Brazil is the most populated country in South America. South America export goods such as coffee beans, cacao beans, bananas, gold and timber.

Location study: Puerto Rico (link to WCR and English text)

Year 6

Au1: Location study: New York: America is a country made up of 50 different states. These 50 states have different climates and landscapes. New York is a state, while New York City is a city, which located within the state of New York. There are lots of famous landmarks in New York. New York City has lots of natural features that made it a good place for a settlement (Hudson River, islands, the deep harbour, the Atlantic Coast). There are key differences between New York City and Ellesmere Port (where we live).

Sp2: Natural resources. Britain has different natural resources such as fossil fuels, wood, water and sunlight. Natural resources can be turned into energy. Some of this energy is renewable and some of it is non-renewable. Wood is an important natural resource for many things, and we import some of our wood.

Su2: Ordnance Survey (OS) maps help people plan and find routes around Great Britain. Different places in the world have different times. The world is split into time zones using imaginary lines called meridians. The Prime Meridian splits the world into eastern and western hemispheres. Topography describes the physical features of an area of land. These features typically include natural formations such as mountains, rivers, lakes, and valleys. Climate and topography maps are used to check the world and predict future events/climates.

Key Stage One Progression - vocabulary

<u>Year 1</u>	
human landmark	Important things or places that people visit.
flat	A set of rooms to live in that are part of a larger building.
bungalow	A house with one level.
terraced	A row of joined houses.
semi-detached	Two houses joined together.
detached	A house that is not joined to another.
weather	What the sky and air are like outside.
weather forecast	A good guess at what the weather will be like.
Equator	The imaginary line that runs around the middle of the earth.
season	Different parts of the year.

<u>Year 2</u>	
aerial view	A view from above a place or object.
key	A list of symbols on a map.
perspective	The way in which we view a place or object.
human features	Something that is man-made such as buildings and roads.
physical features	Something that has happened naturally such as a river or mountain.
city	A large town with a cathedral or university.
location	The position or place of somewhere.
tribe	A group of people who live and work together in the same place.
continent	A large area of land.
ocean	A huge amount of salty water.
coast	Where the ocean or sea meets the land.
seaside town	A town that is near the coast.
tide	The way the sea moves in and out at the beach.

Lower Key Stage Two Progression - vocabulary

<u>Year 3</u>	
sea	A big amount of salty water but not as large as an ocean.
ocean	A large amount of salty water that covers most of the Earth's surface.
human features	Something that is man-made such as buildings and roads.
physical features	Something that has happened naturally such as a river, mountain and weather.
erosion	Land that is worn away by the waves.
deposition	When material is dropped onto the land by the sea.
national	The whole of the UK.
region	A part of the UK. We live in the North West.
river	A river is a large amount of water flowing in a long line across land towards the sea.
settlement	A place where people live.
city	A large town with a cathedral or university.

<u>Year 4</u>	
volcano	An opening in the Earth's crust where hot underground rocks and gas break to the surface.
magma	Molten rocks under the Earth's surface.
lava	Magma that has exploded from the volcano.
active	An active volcano which has erupted in the past 10,000 years.
dormant	A dormant volcano has not erupted for a very long time but may still erupt.
tectonic plates	Parts of the Earth's crust.
service	Something in a community that the people who live there use.
route	A plan of a journey.
large scale map	A map showing a detailed picture of a place.
human features	Something that is man-made such as buildings and roads.
physical features	Something that has happened naturally such as a river or mountain.
food miles	How far food travels from when it is made to where it is sold.
import	Buying in something from another country.
export	Selling something to another country.
goods	Things that people buy and sell.
continent	A large land mass.
country	A region with its own government.
city	A large town within a country.

Upper Key Stage Two Progression - vocabulary

<u>Year 5</u>	
waterfall	Where a river or stream flows over a steep edge or cliff creating a vertical drop of water.
source	Where something begins or comes from.
v-shaped valley	A valley with steep, sloping sides that come together to create a narrow, v-shape
meander	The bends in a river.
horseshoe falls	A type of waterfall with a u-shaped curve.
tributaries	Where smaller rivers flow into bigger rivers.
arid	A very dry place.
mountain range	A group of mountains.
topographical	The physical geography of a place
trade	Buying and selling goods and services.
territory	Land that is controlled by another country.
climate	Weather patterns over time.
climate zone	Weather patterns over time in an area.
biomes	Plants and animals living together in the same climate.
temperate	A climate that is neither extremely cold or extremely hot.
vegetation belt	The plant life within a biome.

<u>Year 6</u>	
state	Part of a country which has its own government and capital city.
landscape	All the visible features of an area of land.
landmark	An object or feature of a landscape or town that is easily seen and recognised.
climate	Weather patterns over time.
natural resources	Things that occur naturally in the environment.
abundant energy sources	Energy sources that are readily available in large quantities.
The National Grid	The network of power stations, electric lines that send electricity across the region or country.
renewable energy sources	A resource that can be used again many times, such as the wind.
non-renewable energy sources	A resource that can't be re-used, such as fossil fuels
Importing and exporting	Bringing goods from or selling goods to another country
meridian	An invisible line that splits places by time zone.
hemisphere	Half a sphere.
human features	Something that is man-made such as buildings and roads.
physical features	Something that has happened naturally such as a river or mountain.