

Geography in our Curriculum	Y1	Y2	Y3	Y4	Y5	Y6
Term 1 and 2 Leading question – History Focus	Why did the dinosaurs die out?	Why was Windrush a significant part of British History?	What happened when nomadic people Settled? SA-IA	Why did the Mayans settle in the Yucatan Peninsula?	How did Roman culture shape Great Britain?	Why was World War II a significant turning point in History?
Geography NC	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 at this key stage	locate the world's countries, using maps to focus on Europe concentrating on their environmental regions, key physical and human characteristics, countries, and major cities	locate the world's countries, using maps to focus North and South America, concentrating on their environmental regions, key physical and human characteristics, countries, and major cities	human geography, including: types of settlement and land use,	locate the world's countries, using maps to focus on Europe
Geography TERM 3 and 4 Leading Question	What are the main features of Cheltenham Town?	How does life in Ghana differ to life in Cheltenham?	What are the environmental threats to life in the Caribbean?	What are the long-term effects of water pollution for our planet?	To what extent has human activity affected our biomes?	Are extremes becoming more extremes?
Geography NC	*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.	*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.	* 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,	physical geography, including and the water cycle 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	Physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts human geography, including: types of settlement and land use, economic activity including trade links, and the distribution of	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

	<p>*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</p> <p>☒ key human features, including: city, town, village, factory, farm, house, office, port, harbour and shop</p> <p>*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</p>	<p>*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</p> <p>☒ key human features, including: city, town, village, factory, farm, house, office, port, harbour and shop</p> <p>*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</p>	<p>countries, and major cities</p> <p>* use maps, atlases, globes and digital/ describe features studied</p> <p>*human geography, including: types of , economic activity including trade links, and the distribution of natural resources including energy, food, minerals and water</p> <p>* name and locate the world's seven continents and five oceans *identify the position and significance of latitude, longitude, Equator, Northern Hemisphere, Southern Hemisphere, the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn,</p>	<p>regions, key physical and human characteristics, countries, and major cities</p> <p>☒ 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 techn</p>	<p>natural resources including energy, food, minerals and water</p> <p>☒ 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</p>	<p>Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn, Arctic and Antarctic Circle, the Prime/Greenwich Meridian and time zones (including day and night)</p> <p>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</p>
Term 5 Leading question	How have our homes changed over time?	How did British Explorers shape our knowledge of the world?	What makes a great Civilisation? Egyptian	Is Democracy the Ancient Greeks Greatest Legacy?	Does invasion lead to victory?	Local History Study
Geography NC	☒ identify seasonal and daily weather	name and locate the world's seven	Locate Africa as a continent to explore the use of	human geography, including: types	name and locate counties and cities of the	☒ use simple compass directions (North, South, East

	<p>patterns in the United Kingdom</p> <p>name, locate and identify characteristics of the four countries and capital cities of the United Kingdom and its surrounding seas</p>	<p>continents and five oceans</p>	<p>the Nile and the land around it.</p> <p>Not NC but part of our Curriculum.</p>	<p>of settlement and land use,</p> <p>ID Europe as a continent and countries</p>	<p>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</p>	<p>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 Geography – key stages 1 and 2 3 ☐ 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 ☐ use simple fieldwork and observational skills to study the geography of their school and its grounds and the key human and</p>
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