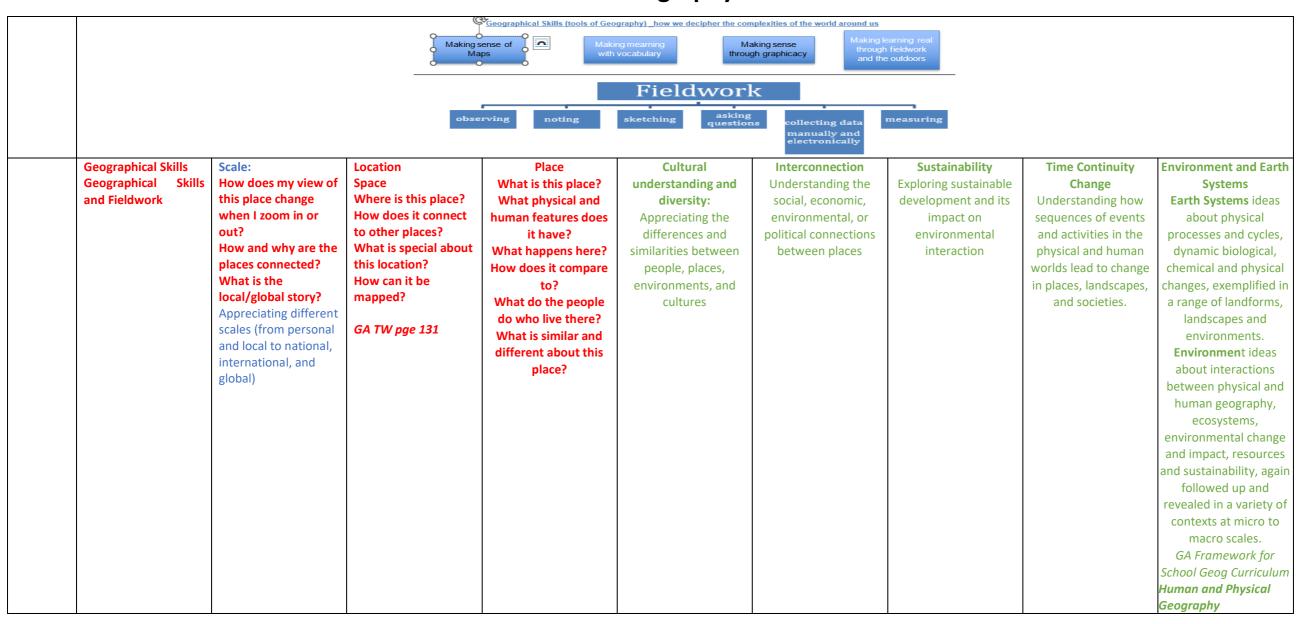
Geography 25-26



Geography Strands for EYFS (The Natural World) In reception children will:

- Draw information from a simple map.
- Explore the natural world around them.
- Describe what they see, hear and feel whilst outside.
- Recognise some environments that are different to the one in which they live.
- Understand the effect of changing seasons on the natural world around them.

Early learning Goal 'The Natural World':

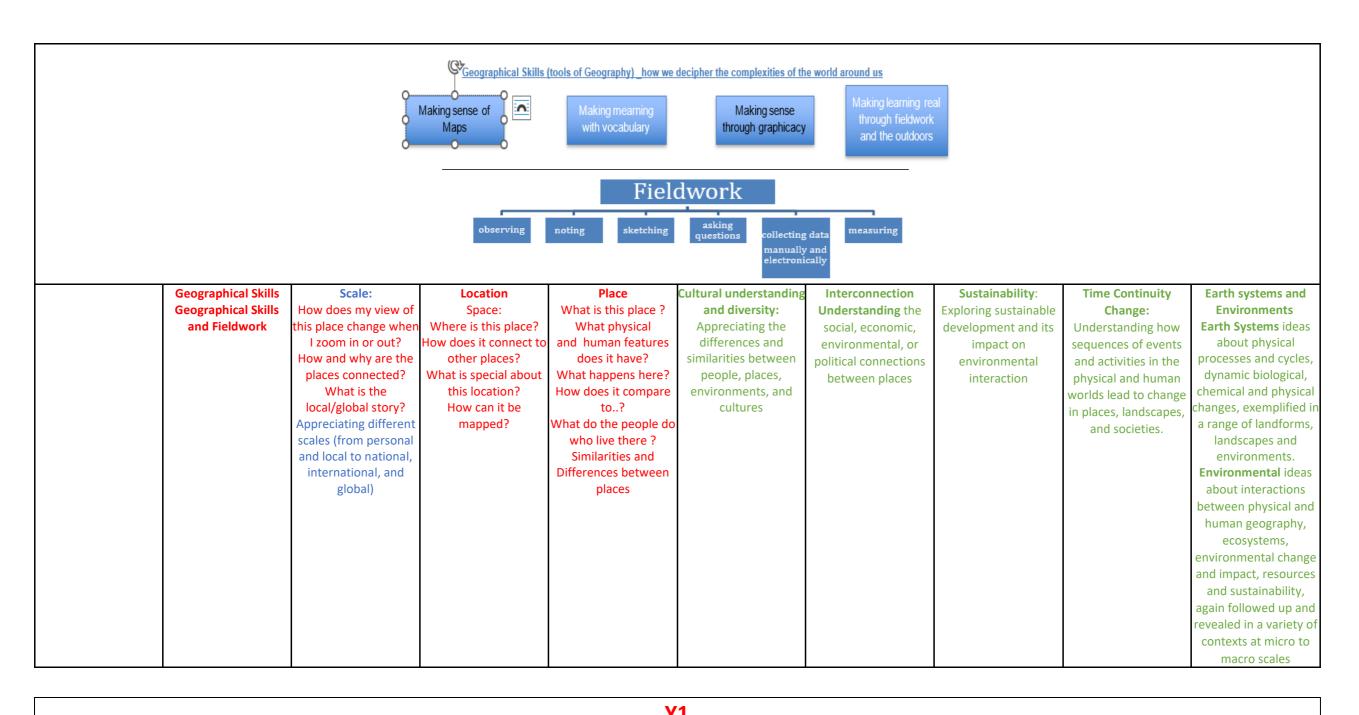
- Explore the natural world around them, making observations and drawing pictures of animals and plants
- Know some similarities and differences between the natural world around them and contrasting environments, drawing on their experiences and what has been read in class
 - Understand some important processes and changes in the natural world around them, including the seasons and changing states of matter.
 - Begin to use geographical vocabulary

Autumn	Vocabulary	Spring	Vocabulary	Summer	Vocabulary
Field work Opps	Address	Investigating Hot and Cold Places	Hot	Field work Opps	Field
Investigating our school	Postcode	Contrasting environments (Geography,	Cold		Building
Our immediate environment	Community	Science)	Weather	Investigating the outside of our school and the	Next to
(classroom and school)	s chool	Similarities and differences in the Weather	Climate	school next door	Above
Locating different parts of the		Changing states of matter – water, freezing	rain	Map skills (linked to topic) – use map skills to locate	Larger
classroom and school and roles within	classroom	Observations over time	sleet	outside features of school	Left
the school	familiar people	Looking at other countries which are cold-	snow	Explore the external world around them, making	Right
What is our school called?	rarrillar people	similarities and differences	wind	observations and drawing pictures of animals and	Flat
Place-What is the address?	place	Know the name of the 4 SEASONS	sunny	plants (linked to garden topic)	c hanges
Roles within our wider community	•	Know basic vocabulary for weather	waterproof	Field Work and Map Skills	
People who help us in our community	environment	Types of clothes needed for cold climates	thermometer	What words can I use to describe where the garden	natural
and locality		Know that there are hot and cold places in the	conditions	area is/ animals and plants found, forward	plants
What jobs do people do in school-	people	world	Arctic	backward near far left right?	plants
interview	home	Weather in Sheffield/Uk	Antarctic	Describe the route from their classroom to the	animals
office/cook/caretaker/cleaner/other	nome	Is it always the same in all part of the UK	'The world'		G
	family	Field Work and Map Skills	land and sea	field-positional language-up down left right	garden
teachers?	,	F2 thermometer-recording temperature		Use of simple compass directions N/S	_
Different Cultures	culture (Diwali, Hindu)	(increase/decrease)	snow	Our school from above-use aerial map to identify	outdoors
How different cultures celebrate		 explore their setting's outdoor area, noticing 	cold climate	school and the features around the school	
different festivals around the world	the 'world'	and naming its features (e.g. play equipment,	piace	Which parts of the external school grounds do they	observations
Field Work and Map Skills	atautta a	different areas and surfaces, flower beds)	the world	use/not use.	similarities and differences
Where am I (in the room-what parts of	similar	experience different weather conditions and	differences/ similarities	Label a map of the external areas of the school-	similarities and differences
the room do I use -positional language	different	their impact on the environment	England	writing what they do/don't do there	maps -
next to above behind in front)	different	examine and discuss natural objects (e.g.	Adaptation	Make simple maps showing play areas/no go areas	·
Take pictures of class toy in different	weather	leaves, twigs, stones)	contrasting environment	for the next F2 class.	aerial map
places and make a photo montage		explore the immediate local area through	iceberg	Site visit to Ecc Comp Field-looked down on Coit	
using positional language	jobs	walks and visits to selected sites	cold place	school what can you see from this position?	streets,
Create sound maps around school-	_	warks and visits to selected sites	I	Visit Ecc Comp-looked down onto the school-what	grass,
what different sounds do I hear-	community		camouflage	do you notice (school looks smaller)	and,
kitchen/office/classrooms/hall			animals	Similarities and Differences between schools?	houses,
Map journeys around school to			roads	Hot Weather	and,
hall/field/home mapping different			shops	Observations-clouds/temperature/sunlight	sea
places in the building can pupil name-			living (ways of life in the	Winter/Spring – what has changed?	
hall office kitchen other classrooms ICT			Arctic)	Weather	
room.				Comparing to autumn - what is different? What is	
Who works in these spaces?				the same?	
 explore their setting's outdoor area, 				Sorting and matching clothing items to seasons	
noticing and naming its features (e.g.				explore their setting's outdoor area, noticing and	
play equipment, different areas and				naming its features (e.g. play equipment, different	
surfaces, flower beds)				areas and surfaces, flower beds)	
experience different weather				experience different weather conditions and their	
conditions and their impact on the				impact on the environment	
environment				examine and discuss natural objects (e.g. leaves,	
examine and discuss natural objects				twigs, stones)	
(e.g. leaves, twigs, stones)				explore the immediate local area through walks	
explore the immediate local area				and visits to selected sites	
through walks and visits to selected					
sites					
Overview Autumn Term		Overview Spring Term		Overview Summer Terms	
Children will		Children will		Children will:	
l earnt to talk about where they l	ive, who with, where and where	Identify similarities and differences in	the weather	Map skills (linked to topic) – use map skills to	o locate outside features of
Ecarific to talk about where the vi					
wider family live nearby further a		,		school	

- Talk about places they have visited with family (events/holidays/special events
- Talk about places they visit in their immediate environment and further afield and how places/people might differ Doctors, church, shops
- Name and locate parts of classroom/school
- Know the name of the school and the road it is on
- Find out what jobs people do at school
- Investigate seasons and how the weather changes over the Autumn Term
- •

- Look at other countries which are cold-similarities and differences
- Know the name of the 4 SEASONS
- Know basic vocabulary for weather
- Understand the types of clothes needed for cold climates/temperature
- Know that there are hot and cold places in the world
- Is the weather always the same in all part of the UK? Weather in Sheffield/Uk
- Use an F2 thermometer-recording temperature (increase/decrease)
- explore their setting's outdoor area, noticing and naming its features (e.g. play equipment, different areas and surfaces, flower beds)
 experience different weather conditions and their impact on the environment
- examine and discuss natural objects (e.g. leaves, twigs, stones)
- explore the immediate local area through walks and visits to selected sites

- Explore the external world around them, making observations and drawing pictures of animals and plants (linked to garden topic)
- Field Work and Map Skills
- What words can I use to describe where the garden area is/ animals and plants found, forward backward near far left right?
- Describe the route from their classroom to the field-positional language-up down left right
- Use of simple compass directions N/S
- Our school from above-use aerial map to identify school and the features around the school
- Which parts of the external school grounds do they use/not use.
- Label a map of the external areas of the school-writing what they do/don't do there
- Make simple maps showing play areas/no go areas for the next F2 class.
- Site visit to Ecclesfield Comp Field-looked down on Coit school what can you see from this position?
- Visit Ecclesfield Comp-looked down onto the school-what do you notice (school looks smaller)
- Similarities and Differences between schools?
- Hot Weather
- Observations-clouds/temperature/sunlight
- Winter/Spring what has changed?
- Weather
- Comparing to autumn what is different? What is the same?
- Sorting and matching clothing items to seasons
- explore their setting's outdoor area, noticing and naming its features (e.g. play equipment, different areas and surfaces, flower beds)
- experience different weather conditions and their impact on the environment
- examine and discuss natural objects (e.g. leaves, twigs, stones)
- explore the immediate local area through walks and visits to selected sites



				Y	1				
Y1 AUTUMN term:	Observation and	What is a	Where is	Why did your family	What	What is your	What features help	How has	
Where we Live	Discussion	Village/Town/	Chapeltown	choose your house?	cultural/ethnic	neighbourhood	to create a	Chapeltown	
	Map Reading	City – definitions?	a district of	Place name?	groups do we have	like?	safe/happy	changed over	
Book:	Map Making	What is	County/South	Nearby places	at Coit? School	compare	neighbourhood	time/why?	
The Street beneath	Recording on simple	Chapeltown?	Yorkshire	Revision of	population	differences.	which ensure	Physical/Human	
My Feet	maps	What is Sheffield	Region/Yorkshire/	Revise terminology	Do we have	What could be	families stay?	changes	
	Using aerial maps	Compare size of	country England	village/town/city	different places of	better?	Audit of children's	Focus on	
	Sketching and	different	/Continent Europe/	rural/urban/suburb	worship in our area	How is the land	feelings-	housing/shops	
Field work	annotating	homes/school/	Rural/urban?	an	to reflect our	nearby used?	What green spaces	around Chapeltown.	
	Sound Recording	size of Chapeltown		Human and physical	population.	What family	are there and how	Is Chapeltown	
Opps		compared to		features?	Features that make	connections do the	are they used?	changing-	
		Sheffield			up a street	children have in		where/why?	
School					/neighbourhood-				

Streets around Coit	Compare size of Chapeltown to Sheffield Relate scale of Chapeltown to Sheffield /London Use of the terms rural urban suburban to define Sheffield/Chapeltow n	Features of different types of homes/houses Similarities and differences of houses Locality Visit Define local area on a map Compare area around Park avenue and main street in Chapeltown House type audit Feelings about places in the local area (good/bad/scary/ha ppy)	define neighbourhood What do the children feel about their neighbourhood? Belonging? Feelings about neighbourhood Audit of children's feelings- noise/litter/safe/am enities What do the pupils know about their local community? identify various activities in the area Compare to Sheffield town centre-flats why no high rise in Chapeltown?	Chapeltown/Sheffie Id? family connections Grandparents/aunti es/uncles	Are they used regularly/occasional ly? Mapping opportunities	New developments/build ings/green spaces	
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Overview Where do we live? Children will learn their address and know what each part of their address means (number/street name/area of Sheffield where they live) locating Sheffield/Chapeltown on a map.

Recognise key differences between a village, town, city and relate to Sheffield and Chapeltown using appropriate everyday vocabulary when describing local features. Recognise that they live in Sheffield which is a town in a city. Identify physical and human features in their local area including (community places) VISIT a Local area. Understand the difference between the terms urban/rural. Recognise that there are different types of homes and identify how they are different: Detached/Semi-detached/Terraced/Flat/Bungalow (materials/roofs old/modern). Explain how land near their house is used, local amenities and discuss the term neighbourhood, Discuss what they like and dislike about their neighbourhood and family connections in the community. A range of geographical skills and fieldwork opportunities will be undertaken.

Y1 Autumn	Geographical Skills	Scale:	Location	Place	Cultural	Interconnection	Sustainability:	Time Continuity	Earth Systems and
Where do we Play?	and Fieldwork		Space		understanding and			Change:	Environment
Local Area					diversity:				
Revisit during the									
<u>year</u>	Observation and	Scale of School	Where are the play	What are the	Who uses the park?	What do we need to	What issues does	How has the school	
	Discussion	Park areas	areas located in	physical and human	Age/diversity of	maintain a	the caretaker have	play area changed	Weather ongoing
Books: Voices in the	Map Reading	Compare scale of	school- look at the	features of the	groups	park/improving the	to deal with whilst	over time?	throughout the year
Park	Map Making	both areas	shape of play	School Play area?	When is it used?	school play what	maintaining the	What would pupils	
	Recording on simple	Scale of park	areas/location/NES	Identify similarities	Use of other	would we need to	play areas?	choose to change	
	maps/annotating	compared to other	W Local area parks?	and differences in	languages signage in	consider?	What can children	about playtimes/areas	
Field work	photographs	parks in Sheffield		human /physical	park	Who maintains the	do to help?	and activities and why	
riela work	Using aerial maps	Water parks	Locate	features of play		park(s)?	Write to the local		
Opps	Sketching and	comparisons in	Local Parks	areas in school?		Cost	councillor (invite		
	1	scale?	Water Parks in UK	Which part of the		Age group that uses	them in) to ask for		
	annotating	Location of water	Using maps	school play area do		it	more		
Local Park	Sound Recording	parks NESW from	0 1	you like/not like-		Safety of the park			
Sheffield Park		Sheffield		why.		for different age			
Silettiela Fark		Silemeia		School audit		groups			
				Local Park		B. 6463			
				Who looks after it?					
				Who works there?					
				Is it an inviting					
				place?					

How do children play /use it? How does the weather affect the use of play areas? playtimes/areas and activities and why
Water Parks location in UK

Overview Where do we play?

Children will Identify the location of play areas in school using directional language and simple compass points. Sort and explain what human and physical features are found in the various play areas using appropriate everyday vocabulary when describing local features. Make connections between their investigation of the local area and what they have learned about weather, climate and the UK. They will Audit the use of the various play areas-gender/classes/activities played and Identify problems in the play area (litter, mud/equipment) and discuss with the caretaker how the problems might be resolved. The children will locate parks in the local area and understand different types of parks-scale/amenities/events in the UK. They will learn who might own and look after a park, Visit a park and note the route taken (Chapeltown Park) make use of symbols to identify the journey landmarks on a map. Understand the seasonal use of the park. A range of geographical skills and fieldwork opportunities will also be undertaken. Weather will be an ongoing focus.

Y1 Spring Term	Geographical Skills	Scale:	Location	Place	Cultural	Interconnection	Sustainability:	Time Continuity	Earth Systems and
	and Fieldwork		Space		understanding and			Change:	Environment
Hot and Cold Places					diversity:				
Handa's Surprise	Locate on world	How big is	Where are the Hot	How many different	How do people	How do people	How is the design of	How is the	
	map	Antarctica	and Cold places in	weather types do	manage to live in	animals/plants		temperature in the	Climate changes
	Cold/hot places	Africa/Rainforest	the world?	we have in the UK?	very hot/very cold	adapt to hot/cold	cold/hot places?	world changing over	
	Observation and		(Antarctic/Desert	Where is the Uk in	places	environments?	Sort houses	time?	
	Discussion		areas)	relation to the	Clothes	Clothes needed for a	Shade/location/wind	Notice what happens	
	Map Reading		Link to the equator	equator.	Homes	hot/cold place	ow	to the world over time	
	Map Making			Where are the	Food		placement/roofing/t	and which parts of the	
	Recording on simple			hotter countries/			hickness of the walls	world are more	
	maps			colder countries	Artic/Antarctica/Rai			noticeably warmer	
	Using aerial maps			Features of a hot	nforests/Africa			1884-2022	
				place/cold place					
				Recognising features				https://climate.nasa.g	
				of Hot/Cold places				ov/vital-signs/global-	
				human and physical				temperature/	
				Explore Antarctic					

Overview Hot and Cold Places

Children will identify and list features of hot and cold places. Locate hot/cold places on a map of the world using correct geographical vocabulary (equator, desert Artic Antarctica North South Pole)

Sort hot and cold places based on their physical features/human features. Identify and locate different places around the world using simple world maps. Explain what clothes they would need to wear to adapt to the climate of a hot/cold place and will practice basic vocabulary about the weather and the climate. Make use of the four main compass points when describing the location of these regions, use globes and atlases – and annotate maps – to identify the world's hot and cold regions. Ongoing name countries in UK and seas around UK/address

Y1 Summer Term	Geographical Skills	Scale:	Location	Place	Cultural	Interconnection	Sustainability:	Time Continuity	Earth Systems and
	and Fieldwork		Space		understanding and			Change:	Environment
Where we get our					diversity:				
food from									
•	Observation and	How much of the	Where can food be	The world came to	What food comes	How do animals	What can we grow		How do the seasons
Books	Discussion	earth's surface is	grown?	my place story	from different	support humans	at home/school?		affect the food that
	Map Reading	covered by	farm/garden/greenh	What is a farm and	cultures?	with food?			we have during the
				what is it like					year?

The world came to my place today Cocoa beans Leon's Lucky Lunch Break

Field work Opps

Farm Visit

Map of uk	Seas/rivers/lakes/la	ouse-	compared to my	Food from different	Milk Journey-Our	Which areas of	Revision of seasons
seas/rivers/lakes/lan	nd?	plant/tree/ home	home? Similarities	cultures	cow Molly Visit	school could we	Types of weather
d		Where is food	and differences	Match the food to	https://www.youtu	use?	
Map of Sheffield -	using globes to see	caught-fish?		the country	be.com/watch?v=V		
farmland	coverage on earth's	seas/rivers	Compare different	Find the country on	64iUpLrE04	Home?	
Map of world -food	surface	Where is food	sorts of farms -	a world map			
from story		reared?	arable/pastoral/mix	Tasting sessions			
Identify Uk in the		farms/small holdings	ed?				
World		Locate farms in the	Visit to a farm				
Map of		local area	Compare similarities				
Cawthorne/Cannon		Where does our	and difference				
Farm		food come from?	between				
Recording on simple		Identify seas/rivers	Chap/Bradfield -Our				
maps		in Yorkshire	cow Molly				
Photographs			Milk Story				
Videos			Types of local shops				
Videos			grocer/greengrocer				
			butcher newsagent				

Overview Where does our Food come from?

Children will learn about the origins of food (grown/reared/caught) and locate seas/rivers/farms/etc in the UK where food might come from. Understand the different ways in how food travels to the shops. Know where food can be bought and the different types of shops (greengrocer/florist/newsagent/bakery/ butchers/supermarket/farm). Locate where food comes from in the UK. Locate foods from around the world (Read The world came to my place today identify what foods appeared in the book and identify where those places are in the world using maps of the world). Learn about farming/food production in the local area —what is farmed-grown/reared/caught. Prepare for a farm visit and map the route identifying landmarks they will see on route use compass directions to locate position of farm to school/home. Learn about the scale of farm (Our Cow Molly) compared to the scale of the school. Report on the journey of Milk following the visit. Annotate a simple map of the UK/Local area with some of its key features. look at simple maps and aerial views of the local area, discussing and asking questions about its main features and the way symbols have been used; observe, record, discuss and ask questions about the main features of the local area, based on direct experience; Make connections between their investigation of the local area and what they have learned about weather, climate and the UK; use appropriate vocabulary when describing local features and those of the UK, including for seasons and local weather.

				Υ	'2				
Y2 Autumn Term Little Blue Planet Books Eliza and the Moonchild Window by Jeannie Baker Field work Opps External areas in school patterns in	Geographical Skills Geographical Skills and Fieldwork	Scale: How does my view of this place change when I zoom in or out? How and why are the places connected? What is the local/global story? Appreciating different scales (from personal and local to national, international, and global)	Location Space: Where is this place? How does it connect to other places? What is special about this location? How can it be mapped?	Place: What is this place? What physical and human features does it have? What happens here? How does it compare to? What do the people do who live? Similarities and Differences between places	Cultural understanding and diversity: Appreciating the differences and similarities between people, places, environments, and cultures	Interconnection Understanding the social, economic, environmental, or political connections between places	Sustainability: Exploring sustainable development and its impact on environmental interaction	Time Continuity Change: Understanding how sequences of events and activities in the physical and human worlds lead to change in places, landscapes, and societies.	Earth systems and Environments Earth Systems ideas about physical processes and cycles, dynamic biological, chemical and physical changes, exemplified in a range of landforms, landscapes and environments. Environmental ideas about interactions between physical and human geography, ecosystems, environmental change and impact, resources and sustainability, again followed up and revealed in a variety of contexts at micro to macro scales
nature/colours in nature	Observation and Discussion Map Reading Use of globes Map of uk seas/rivers/lakes/l and Map of Sheffield - Map of world - Identify Uk in the World Photographs Videos Analysing Simple climate graphs Globes Atlases Oblique views of Earth	How much of the earth's surface is covered by ocean/seas/land?	Where is Earth located in planetary system? What are the names and locations of the 7 Continents of the world? What are the names and locations of the Oceans of the world are they all the same? (hotter/colder)	What are the key features of 7 continents? Are they similar different? Landforms Hemispheres Mountain ranges Deserts rivers Climate Zones Define cold, temperate, warm and tropical climates and highlight the relevance of the equator	What do we use the ocean for? Leisure Jobs Health "Thank you ocean" poetry	What family connections do children have across the Earth? Family links across the world Map families on a large map of the world	How can the Earth sustain us? Reminder Y1 work on Food/water	Earth changing over time?	What is Earth? Earth blue/green/ brown areas Physical Features

Overview Our Planet Earth

Children will be able to locate and name 7 continents and 5 oceans and use appropriate vocabulary when talking and writing about continents and oceans; Recall facts about the continents including what countries can be found near or far from the equator/North + South Pole. Begin to discuss climate zones around the world and difference between climate and temperature. Make use of compass directions when describing the location of other countries. Consider how the Earth sustains the human population. How oceans are used by humans. Respond to questions about how human processes change the Earth and how these impact on our daily lives. Consider how we can protect our Earth. Use globes and atlases – and annotate maps – to identify continents and oceans; make use of the four main compass points when describing the location of these continents and oceans.

Y2 Spring Term	Geographical Skills	Scale:	Location Space	Place	Cultural understanding and	Interconnection	Sustainability:	,	Earth Systems and Environment
The UK what makes it	and Fieldwork				diversity:				
great									
•	Compass	Which UK country is	Where is the UKs	What are the British	What different	Why do so many	What benefits do	What impact has	
Books	Directions	bigger/smaller?	place in Europe/the	Isles?	Cultures/Ethnicities	people live in	tourists bring to the	the increase in	
Katie In London	Map of the UK	Comparisons of size	world?		do we have in	London?	places they visit?	population had on	
Paddington	Thematic maps-	of each UK country		What is Great	school?	New Delhi?	Jobs	the landscape?	
	population across	Scotland		Britain?	Population		Local economy	London skyline	
	uk/sparsely	England			Official Languages	Two cities		New Delhi	

Mapping Skills	populated/heavily	Wales	What is the United	Major Religions	London/New Delhi	Conservation of the
	populated	landmass	Kingdom?	Famous People		natural environment
	Digimap -historical		How are these	Popular Food	Uk/India	
	images London		places	Festivals	Types of	
	over time		similar/different?	Sheffield/London/N	employment both	
	Rainfall graphs		Capital cities of UK?	ew Delhi	countries farming	

Physical Features -

Human Features -

with /New Delhi

famous landmarks Climate types

landmarks

landmarks Compare London Population

Official Languages

Major Religions Famous People

Popular Food

Tourism why do people visit London?

Does Edinburgh and Cardiff have as many attractions as possible/visitors? New Delhi

Festivals

plays large part in

the economy

Overview What makes the UK Great?

different part of

Photographs

the UK

Aerial

Children will revise what the UK is and its 4 countries using maps. Review the names of the surrounding seas around UK and UK capital cities (map use). Understand that the United Kingdom is an island and it is surrounded by water Sort well known landmarks (physical and human features) photographs. Understand the United Kingdom is part of the continent of Europe. (world map) and that it is surrounded by different seas. Compare another city in the world New Delhi with London and look differences/similarities: population/physical and human features. Understand more about the UK climate and how temperature changes during the year with the different seasons

Skills Use maps and aerial views of UK including videos discussing main features seen. Annotate a simple map of the UK with some of its key features, including the location of its nations and its capital cities. Look at maps and aerial views of a contrasting locality in India discussing and asking questions about its main features and comparing these with the UK; Make use of the four main compass points when describing the location of these key locations and regions

Use of terminology Rural-urban

Y2 Summer Term	Interviews and	How does the scale of	What is a settlement?	What are the Key	What do workspaces	What employment	How has the business	How was the land at
	questionnaires	workspaces differ In a	Features of a	Features of a village/	look like in	types are there in the	park been made	the Business
Villages Towns Cities	(simple)	School/local areas?	settlement	town/city?	Chapeltown/Ecclesfiel	local area?	environmentally	Park changed
and Employment	Prior Audit where	Fieldwork Visit		List the differences	d	Investigate parent	friendly?	use/land
	they go to work	Chapeltown		and similarities?	(School area) Business	place of work/mode of	Pond area	development?
	Data handling	Shops/Asda		Nearby towns/cities	Park	travel to places of	Reclamation of the	Improvements made
To the other side	Employment	Business Park unis		How are villages the	Chapeltown Centre	work	land	
	graphs -parents			same/different	What types of jobs are	Identify on a map		
Boundless Sky	Y2			comparisons	done there?			
	Chapeltown			Bradfield/MUGURAME	What do humans need			
	population			NO-Africa	from a settlement?			
Fieldwork Opps	statistics			Where can parents	Shelter			
	Observation and			work in Chapeltown?	Health			
Mapping Skills	Discussion			Industry/retail/office	Education			
Visit to local Business	Map Reading				Freedom			
Park	Map of UK				friends			
	Identify Uk in the							
	World							
	maps							
	Photographs							
	Videos							

Overview Villages Towns Cities and Employment

Children will

- Learn what a settlement is
- Understand what factors are needed to make a successful settlement
- Recognise differences between villages/towns/cities and identify their key features
- Compare and contrast a UK village with one in Africa
- Investigate the range of employment types in Chapeltown visit the business park to investigate different employment types
- use appropriate vocabulary when describing Mugurameno and comparing it with their local area;

Skills

- use globes and atlases and annotate maps to identify the location of the UK, Europe, Zambia and Africa (including maps of hot and cold regions);
- look at simple maps, aerial views and photographs of Mugurameno, discussing and asking questions about its main features and comparing these with their local area;
- make confident use of the four main compass points when describing the location of the UK, Europe, Zambia and Africa.

Y3

Y3 Autumn 1Term	Geographical	Scale:	Location	Place:	Cultural	Interconnection	Sustainability:	Time Continuity	Earth systems and
Egypt	Skills	How does my view of	Space:	What is this place?	understanding and	Understanding the	Exploring sustainable	Change:	Environments
Orientation for	and Fieldwork	this place change when	Where is this place?	What physical and	diversity: Appreciating	social, economic,	development and its	Understanding how	Earth Systems ideas about
History topic		I zoom in or out?	How does it connect	human features does	the differences and	environmental, or	impact on	sequences of events	physical processes and cycles, dynamic biological,
		How and why are the	to other places?	it have?	similarities between	political connections	environmental	and activities in the	chemical and physical
		places connected?	What is special about	What happens here?	people, places,	between places	interaction	physical and human	changes, exemplified in a
		What is the	this location?		environments, and			worlds lead to change	range of landforms,
		local/global story?	How can it be		cultures			in places, landscapes,	landscapes and environments.
		Appreciating different	mapped?	What do the people				and societies.	Environmental ideas about
		scales (from personal		do who live there?					interactions between
		and local to national,		Similarities and					physical and human
		international, and		Differences between					geography, ecosystems,
		global)		places					environmental change and impact, resources and
									sustainability, again followe
									up and revealed in a variety
									of contexts at micro to
									macro scales
	Photographs			Egypt Focus on River	Importance of the Nile	How the Nile supports	How the impact of	Building of the Dam	
	Globe			1	-	1	<u> </u>	benefits	
	Atlas			Locate-		• •	Nile has improved?		
	Recording on			continent/surrounding	I .	produce-world trade?	-		
				countries/oceans/seas	1	Ī	_		
	maps			countries/oceans/seas			Dam		
	Map reading								
	Aerial images								
	Responding and								
	making								
	judgements								

Overview Egypt (Mini-Topic) Orientation Lesson

Children will

Locate Egypt using maps and atlases and know which continent it is in/which seas surround it/climate/ physical and human features. Begin to understand the importance of the River Nile where it starts and end, its tributaries and how the Nile was used Identify physical and human features of tourist attractions. **Skills** Locate Egypt using maps and atlases and Use globes and atlases to identify the location of the River Nile where it starts and where it ends.

Y3 Autumn Spring	Map of North	Size	Where is North	What countries are	What do you know	What are the most	What projects are in	How has Mexico	
Term	America and its	of Jamaica	America's place in	there in North	about	common	place to improve	changed over time-	
	countries	Mexico	the world?	America?	Jamaica/Mexico/Ca	Livelihoods in:	the environment In	physical and	
North America	Use	Canada	Neighboring	Similarities and	nada/Alaska?	Mexico	Mexico/Jamaica?	chemical affects?	1
	Globes/Photograp	Alaska	countries/states/oce	differences?	Population	Jamaica	pollution issues	Lack of clean water	
Native American	hs		ans/continents	Revisit the Equator	Official Languages	Canada?		Deforestation	
Creation Stories	Atlases to locate			line and	Major Religions	How do these jobs		Air Pollution	
	places in NA			North/South Pole	Famous People	affect the		Jamaica	
Fieldwork	Using 4 figure			Predict climate	Popular Food	environment?		Coastal waters	
	coordinates to			based on position	Festivals	Settlements/people'		polluted by	
	locate features			from equator		s lives (economy)		sewage/oil	
	Using maps and			Explore countries of				spills/industrial	
	aerial views to			NA				waste	1
	discuss NA			Explore Caribbean -				Canada	1
	Use zoom function			Jamaica/Mexico				Mining	1
	to locate places			Canada/Alaska and				Wildfires	1
	and at different			Artic circle				Deforestation	
	scales			Physical/Human				Alaska	
	Add photographs			Landmarks				Thawing permafrost-	1
	to specific			Climate				livelihoods of	1
	locations			Capital cities New				indigenous people	1
				York					
				States					
				USA					

Overview North America

Children will locate North America on a map (continent/ocean revision). Identify geographical features of the famous landmarks in North America (explore Rocky Mountains/Niagra Falls Grand Canyon Empire state building)

Identify some of the 23 NA countries USA (made up of 50 states) Canada, Jamaica Mexico and Cuba. Locate the Caribbean and its proximity to the equator making links to climate. Learn about the features of the Caribbean and its famous islands-Jamaica. Study Jamaica, what it produces, linking food production to climate. Investigate sustainability to the wildlife in the Caribbean —deforestation, pollution, tourism. Investigate Mexico-terrain/landmarks/culture

(food festivals football). Investigate Canada and the natural resources that Canada produces. Explore the environmental issues affecting Canada linked to resource production (mining/oil production). Locate Arctic circle and learn why it is so called. Investigate the physical features of the Arctic circle and find out more about who lives there. Skills use globes, atlases and maps to identify the main human and physical features of North America interpret maps and aerial views of the Americas, at a variety of scales, discussing and asking questions about their main features. Use appropriate vocabulary when describing North America, including place locations and map features. Relate the position of NA to equator and temperature/climate.

	Geographical Skills and Fieldwork	Scale:	Location Space	Place	Cultural understanding and diversity:	Interconnection	Sustainability:	Time Continuity Change:	Earth Systems and Environment
Y3 Summer Term Greece Mini topic Orientation for History	Atlases Maps		Where is Greece in the world?? Continent Seas	What is it like to live in Greece? What physical and human features/landmarks can be found in Greece? Key Facts Athens Locate- continent/surroundi ng countries/oceans/se as Climate/Landscape Living in Greece	What do you know about the capital of Greece- Athens? Population Age of the city Transport	What does Greece produce-world trade?	What is Athens doing about the Pollution issues?	What has changed in Athens over time? Pollution issues	

Overview Ancient Greece Mini Topic

Children will

- Locate Greece and identify which hemisphere it is in the continent, nearest oceans/seas and how far/near to the equator.
- Find out what Greece is like-climate/landscape/capital
- What physical/human features are notable?
- How human processes tourism affects the landscape
- Investigate exports from Greece

Skills

 Locate the 	world's countries usir	ng maps to focus on Eur	ope concentrating on th	eir environmental regio	ns, key physical and hur	nan characteristics, cou	ntries, and major cities.		
	Geographical Skills and Fieldwork	Scale:	Location Space	Place	Cultural understanding and diversity:	Interconnection	Sustainability:	Time Continuity Change:	Earth Systems and Environment
Y3 Summer Term South America And Rainforests Books The Great Kapok Tree The Rainforest Grew all around Fieldwork Botanical Garden visit medicinal plants?	Map of South America and its countries Use Globes/Photograp hs Atlases to locate places in NA Using 4 figure coordinates to locate features Using maps and aerial views to discuss NA Use zoom function to locate places and at different scales Add photographs to specific locations Relate measurement on maps to outdoors Make scale drawings	What is the scale of the SA rainforests? Compare to other rainforests	Where is South America? Continent/nearest oceans/countries/st ates Where is the SA Rainforest-country /continent/nearest ocean	What is Brazil like as a place? Location Physical and human landmarks	How are the physical and human features of Brazil different to where we live? Brazil Population Official Languages Major Religions Famous People Popular Food Festivals Rainforest Indigenous people Population Official Languages Major Religions Famous People Population Official Languages Major Religions Famous People Popular Food Festivals	How are climate/ plants and animals interconnected? How does the rainforest support Indigenous people's homes/livelihood? Charities which support Rainforest	How are the supply chains of resources from Rainforest which provide food and medicine protected? Demand for crops palm oil and soya Restoration of the damaged ecosystems by planting tree Establishing parks	and why? Land being cleared to make farmland for crops/cattle	What is a climate zone? What is a biome? What are rainforest biome characteristics? What are the names and functions of the different Rainforest Layers?

Overview South America and Rainforests

Children will Investigate climate zones and make links to South America countries and their climate. Learn about the location of South America and its key features (how many countries in SA -12) and their names smallest -Suriname/largest -Brazil) top physical features Angel Falls Amazon River and Atacama Desert and Top Human features-Christ the Redeemer statue, Machu Picchu and coffee plantations). Investigate Brazil and Rio De Janeiro human and physical features to learn more about the physical and human features similarities and differences between Brazil and our own country. Find out about daily life in Rio de Janeiro

Rainforests Children will find out about rainforest biomes and their location in the world. Learn about rainforests and their functions. Discover how climate, plants and animals are connected Investigate how the rainforest produces food and medicine for use around the world. Investigate rainforest sustainability how it can be made more sustainable (deforestation) and how life may change for Caboclo people. Skills use globes and atlases to locate rainforests /South-East Brazil and Rio de Janeiro within the South American continent and support their understanding of these places (e.g. within relevant climate and time zones) interpret maps and aerial views of South-East Brazil and Rio de Janeiro at a variety of scales, discussing and asking questions about their main features, and comparing them with places previously studied.

				Υ	4				
	Geographical Skills Geographical Skills and Fieldwork	Scale: How does my view of this place change when I zoom in or out? How and why are the places connected? What is the local/global story? Appreciating different scales (from personal and local to national, international, and global)	Location Space: Where is this place? How does it connect to other places? What is special about this location? How can it be mapped?	Place: What is this place? What physical and human features does it have? What happens here? How does it compare to? What do the people do who live there? Similarities and Differences between places	Cultural understanding and diversity: Appreciating the differences and similarities between people, places, environments, and cultures	Interconnection Understanding the social, economic, environmental, or political connections between places	Sustainability: Exploring sustainable development and its impact on environmental interaction	Time Continuity Change: Understanding how sequences of events and activities in the physical and human worlds lead to change in places, landscapes, and societies.	Earth Systems And Environment
Y4 Autumn Term Food Farming and Fair Trade Mapping Skills Local area Audit Books Fieldwork	Thematic Maps Drought areas of the world Poverty areas of the world Transport Routes across the world World Maps Grid References Atlas/Globe/	How big are the biggest food producing countries in the world? Where are these countries and why do they produce so much food? What are the 10 most deprived areas in England?	Where are the UK counties and regions and what are regions and counties? Where are the top food producing countries and what are the top 4? Where are the fairtrade areas of the world? What do these areas have in common? Low income Types of products handicrafts, coffee wine sugar fruit flowers	Investigate places in the world that produce our food Food. What are these places like? How are they similar/different to UK? Melon Story Senegal Africa Green Bean Story - Kenya Africa	What foods do we eat from other cultures? Japan Poland Greece Italy	How does the Fairtrade initiative support Farmers? Food prices Decent wages Security of jobs Employment Factors affecting choice of which foods grown Social Cultural Economic Decision making by farmers What are Food Miles?	What products do Fair Trade farmers make? What it is Why was it started? How does it work? Benefits of fair- traded products • Economic • Social • Cultural Poverty Maps and Poverty Zones in Sheffield? World Famine Solutions to famine Why has there been a rise of Food banks in Yorkshire? Is there enough food to go around?	Has Fair Trade made life better for Farmers? Reinvestment in land Land use Better wages Control over crops What is a drought and what impact does it have on people: hunger, malnutrition, starvation? (crops cannot grow)	How does climate affects food production?

Overview Food Farming and Fair Trade

Children will revise the locational knowledge of major cities in the Uk (Sheffield Leeds Manchester Newcastle London). Discuss what a city is and how a settlement becomes a city/compare to coastal cities (Y2 links). Compare data-population data of core cities (12 core cities) with a focus on to Sheffield Leeds Manchester Newcastle London data analysis. Identify differences between counties and regions-identify Yorkshire and all its counties and label major towns/cities in Yorkshire. Link locational knowledge of counties to where our food comes from in the UK. Locate Fair-trade countries. Link climate to food production and how our UK temperate climate prevents growth of some foods. Learn how and why the UK buys and sells food around the world. Discover what food miles are and follow the growth and production of Green Beans/Melons in Africa. Research Fair Trade: Locate Fair-trade countries their climates/products and how fair trade supports farmers. Investigate reasons for hunger and food poverty in the UK and in underdeveloped parts of the world Skills Interpret a range of maps and aerial views of apply this information to their understanding of where food is grown /reared/caught (Y1 Links). Use maps to identify countries and regions around England and relate to food sources. Use globes, atlases and maps to locate the world's food production areas.

Interpret a range of maps and aerial views of farms and apply this information to their knowledge of food transport routes. Compare data-population data of core cities (12 core cities) with a focus on to Sheffield Leeds Manchester Newcastle London data analysis.

	Geographical Skillsand Fieldwork	Scale:	Location Space	Place	Cultural understanding and diversity:	Interconnection	Sustainability:	Time Continuity Change:	Earth Systems and Environment
Y4 Spring Term Water (Short Topic) The Drop in My Drink The Story of water on our Planet Fieldwork Mapping Skills Local area Audit Water Treatment works	Hydrology maps Ocean /sea Maps Thematic Maps World Religions Charity Maps of the world	Oceanic scales Seas	What fraction of the Earth is covered by oceans/seas? Oceans Seas Rivers Lakes Where are reservoirs and dams in Sheffield. Why are they there? Man made water bodies Reservoirs		Is access to water equal across the world? Drought and impact of drought	How do water companies support customers? Clean water/regular water supplies/fixing leaks Is Water free? In the UK water can be offered free at venues How do agencies try to improve water quality and a fair distribution in parts of the world where water is in short supply?	How is water distributed? Do we have equal access to clean water? Access to clean water- is it right? Can dirty water be made usable? Developing countries What is lifelike without clean water? Charities (Wateraid/UNICEF) Why do people in different parts of the world use more or less water?	Why do we need reservoirs/dams? Map the journey of water from reservoir to home	Where does water come from? Features of different bodies of water

Overview Water

The children will understand how much of the earth's surface is water. Learn where water comes from in the UK (regional water distribution). Locate reservoirs in Sheffield and Derbyshire and understand how water travels from reservoirs to homes/schools. Learn about the water cycle and the various process (condensation, evaporation, precipitation percolation). Investigate how water travels from reservoirs and is managed and controlled in school/home Understand the importance of clean water and how dirty water can be made more usable. Discuss whether access to clean water is a right and why different people in parts of the world do not have this right currently Learn more about the water agencies and their role in improving water quality and fairer distribution. Find out about the Water Aid charity who support under-developed countries with water provision. Investigate the spiritual significance of water in some cultures (Christianity-Baptism/Sikhism purification). Skills Use globes /themed maps of water sources to identify water sources in UK/World and use OS maps to locate reservoirs in Sheffield and consider their scale using 4 figure grid references.

	Geographical	Scale:	Location	Place	Cultural	Interconnection	Sustainability:	Time Continuity	Earth Systems and
	Skillsand Fieldwork		Space		understanding and			Change:	Environment
					diversity:				
V4.6 -	4.6.	140	110	14d	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	144		144	
Y4 Summer Term	4 figure Grid	What are the scales	Where are	What is the view	What is the cultural	What is it like to live	What is the impact	What causes a	What is a mountain?
Mountains	References	of the Mountain	mountain ranges	like if live on near or	significance of	and work on/near a	of tourism in the	landslide	What are the physical
		Ranges in	located in the	in the valley of a	mountains?	mountain?	Himalayas?	avalanche?	features
Cliffhanger	Lines of	Uk/Europe/World?	Yorkshire	mountain?		Tourism and Mount	Impact of tourism		of a mountain?
	latitude/longitude	Biggest/smallest?	Region/Uk/British	Similarities and		Snowdon/Alps		What impact does	Definition of a
	Map of mountains		Isles/Europe/USA	differences in		Farming on a		this have on a	landform >600m
Fieldwork	UK/Europe/America		In which	mountain living		mountain		mountain?	Highest /Famous
	OS maps contours		regions/countries						mountains
	Contour maps		Continents are the			Animals and plants		Human Impact	Mountain formation
			mountain ranges			that live on a		Pollution on	What are the features
			found?			mountain.		mountains from	of Mountains
								Tourists	Summits/slope/valley
						Climate		Deforestation	

			Food Jobs Day to day life		What are the Zones of a mountain? Foothills, Alpine, Subalpine, Nival. How is a mountain formed? What are the names of the different types of Mountains? Fold/Fault block Volcanoes Dome Mountains
					Volcanoes

Overview Mountains

Children will Learn what a mountain is and understand they are formed over many millions of years. Know the names and locations of the UK/ Europe and world's highest mountains (use of grid references). learn about the different types of mountains (fold fault block volcanoes and dome) and how fold mountains are formed. Find out about the features of a mountain (Summit slope plates mantle valley). Understand that a mountain can be divided into zones and how different plants and animals live in different zones as the altitude increases. Investigate how living on/near a mountain impacts the lives of local people (Mount Snowdon) tourism positive and negative aspects (UK) Find out about mountain farming and how climate and rainfall support farming on a mountain (Africa). Understand more about mountain mythology from different countries (Mt Everest/Olympus) Skills Use detailed maps OS, contour maps and aerial views of mountains and ranges to inform their understanding of their location, use and features; Use map references to locate some of the world's principal mountains; 4/6 figure grid references Use geographical vocabulary when describing mountains and ranges. Collect mountain data and interpret height/country/continent/name facts

	Y5										
Y5 Autumn Term Settlements Migration and Refugees (short unit) The Other Side	Geographical Skills and Fieldwork Lines of Latitude and Longitude Settlement maps Migration routes 6 figure grid references-origins/destination countries	Scale: How does my view of this place change when I zoom in or out? How and why are the places connected? What is the local/global story? Appreciating different scales (from personal and local to national, international, and global) What is the scale of migration across the world? Forest Fires War	Location Space: Where is this place? How does it connect to other places? What is special about this location? How can it be mapped? Which areas of the world have increased rates of migration? Reasons for increased rates of migration? How long did the journey take? Are there key Migrations paths in the world?	Place: What is this place? What physical and human features does it have? What happens here? How does it compare to? What do the people do who live there? Similarities and Differences between places Major settlements in UK. How are they similar/different?	Cultural understanding and diversity: Appreciating the differences and similarities between people, places, environments, and cultures Are refugees different to migrants? Migration stories Slavery/political instability/famine/w ar/study Refugee Stories Nomadic people-farmers Asylum Seekers Cultural changes for migrants/existing communities -	Interconnection Understanding the social, economic, environmental, or political connections between places What is a settlement? How do migrants support their new communities? How are they received? Migration and employment Journeys of Famous refugees Why do people migrate? choice/forced? What do settlements need to be successful? Food Health Housing Schools freedom love) ?	Sustainability: Exploring sustainable development and its impact on environmental interaction How can communities be made more sustainable to support refugees?	Time Continuity Change: Understanding how sequences of events and activities in the physical and human worlds lead to change in places, landscapes, and societies. How is the Landscape changed when communities migrate? Communities Neighbour hoods	Earth Systems and Environment		

Overview Migration and Settlements

Children will revise the term settlement and identify patterns in settlements in the world using a variety of geographical sources (Global cities London, LA, Abu Dhabi). Reference settlement patterns to population/physical features and human features. Learn about the reasons for migration considering choice and necessity push/pull factors-physical processes human features- fires in Canada, drought, flooding). Understand the difference between migration and evacuation and reasons for evacuation. Discuss what a community needs to support its population in terms of human and physical features (food health care housing education, freedom, care, peaceful neighbourhoods). Study famous migration paths across the world (and one in depth (Windrush Oregon Trail, The Great Trek, Atlantic Slave Trade, Australia emigration) and how communities accepted migrants. Understand the human/physical features of places which cause refugees to flee and what happens to these areas once population has decreased (war, oppression, natural disasters and climate change). Understand the reasons why refugees must move quickly and scale of refugee crisis in the world. Find out more about the charities that work with refugees and which parts of the world they work in. Skills look at maps including satellite maps and aerial views of settlements around the world and locally. Make connections between their investigation of the local area and what they have learned about weather, climate and the UK; Use maps to plot migration journeys calculating distance travelled. Use data to understand scale of refugee crisis in different countries and compare places and discuss how this affects services/amenities.

Y5 Spring Term	Geographical Skills and Fieldwork	Scale: What is the scale of	Location Space Where are the most	Place How are earthquake	Cultural understanding and diversity: How does living in	Interconnection What happens to	Sustainability: How can buildings	Time Continuity Change: . What are the	Earth Systems and Environment What causes an
Disasters	and longitude	the most famous	earthquake-prone	and volcanic zones	an E/V zone impact	the infrastructure of	be adapted to	consequences of an	Earthquake?
Earthquakes and Volcanoes	Thematic maps- volcanoes/fault lines Data on volcanic	volcanoes? What is the scale of damage from an Earthquake?	places in the world? Where do most earthquakes occur?	similar/different?	life? Hindu myths about earthquakes Ancient Pagan	a place destroyed by an E/V? homes/factories/ farmlands affecting	withstand an Earthquake? How have people	earthquake on land? How is the land altered?	What causes a volcano to erupt?
	eruptions/Earthqua kes identify patterns	/volcanic disasters?	Where is the ring of fire?		beliefs	production of goods affects economy.	adapted to living in E zones?	What is the Impact of a Tsunamis on	Features Types of volcanoes
			Earthquakes lines Volcanoes			Why do people choose to live in V/E zones?	Oxfam/Save the Children/ UNHCR/ShelterBox	trees/plants/animal s?	Earthquake/Volcano data and pattern analysis
						damage to an area from E/V		Pollution if chemicals washed into the sea poisoning sea life	

Overview Earthquakes and Volcanoes

Children will study the structure of the Earth to understand how the Earth was formed. Understand what an earthquake is locate the most earth-quake prone places in the world (Around the edges of the Pacific Ocean). Use geographical vocabulary, including some technical terms, when describing the Earth's structure and the features of volcanoes and earthquakes. Research how buildings have been adapted to survive in earthquake zones. Learn how people who live in earthquake zones have had to adapt their lives to survive in these areas (homes/drills). Find out which earthquake prone countries spend more money protecting their citizens than other countries (Japan). Find out about Tsunamis and the consequences to communities when a Tsunami strikes. Use their existing mountain knowledge to learn more about what a volcano is. Locate major active volcanoes around the world (Ring of Fire). Investigate the features of a volcano and the sequence of a volcanic eruption. Find out about the consequences on local communities of an eruption and why people live near one. Research the religious connection between erupting volcanoes and belief systems (Indonesia). Learn more about the charities that support in disaster zones (Oxfam Shelter Box). Skills use maps (including thematic maps) and atlases to locate places with significant volcanoes and where significant earthquakes have occurred (e.g. the Pacific 'Ring of Fire). interpret a range of maps and aerial/satellite views of volcanoes, applying this information to their understanding of it and for route planning; use and annotate Ordnance Survey maps, including the use of grid references, to present arguments about change in the local region brought about by volcanic eruptions.

	Geographical Skills and Fieldwork	Scale:	Location Space	Place	Cultural understanding and diversity:	Interconnection	Sustainability:	Time Continuity Change:	Earth Systems and Environment
Y5 Summer Term	OS Local area and	How much of the	Which	How accessible is	How does disability	How do the children		How has the local	
Disability access in	map symbols	world's population	cities/countries	School?	affect day to day	at school support		area been adapted	
the local Area	6 figure grid	is classed as	support	What are the	living?	children with a		to support disabled	
Fieldwork Visit	references	disabled?	accessibility?	physical and human	Interview disabled	disability?		people?	
Short Topic	Recording on maps			barriers in the local	person -how has life				
	Aerial images		Local area support	area and in	changed?	Can all disabilities			
Fieldwork Skills	Map making		for accessibility	Chapeltown?		be seen?			
Mapping Skills	Map reading			How accessible is					
Local area audit	Sketching/Annotati		Mapping areas for	the local shopping		How can school be			
Mapping of support areas in Chapeltown	ng photos maps of		accessibility	area of Chapeltown?		made more accessible?			
areas in Chapeitown	Chap linked to accessibility support		(Chapeltown)	Chapeitowns		accessible:			
	areas					What is meant by			
	arcus					accessibility?			
						What is meant by			
						disability?			
						How can the local			
						area be made more			
						accessible?			
						Improving			
						surfaces/signage			
						Removing barriers			

			Parking issues-on the paths		

Overview Accessibility in our Local Area

Children will examine the accessibility of our school/ local routes/ buildings in the local area by gathering information through first hand observation. Identify different types of obstacles to journeys (First hand observation –visit)

Identify what we do well and where we could improve our movement around school for wheelchair users. Consider what improvements need to be made for disabled people/parents with pushchairs to improve access to school in the local area. Consider what the social issues and equality rights are for disabled people and interviews arranged with people who have accessibility issues. Skills Use maps of local areas and symbols to identify accessible routes from School to Chapeltown. Analyse disability statistics from around the world and look at how Netherland /USA supports access find out why these countries do this well. Use google maps to locate wheelchair accessible places locally/Sheffield. Use data above to write to councillor re access in Chapeltown and issues found whilst undertaking the walk.

	Geographical Skills and Fieldwork	Scale:	Location Space	Place	Cultural understanding and diversity:	Interconnection	Sustainability:	Time Continuity Change:	Earth Systems and Environment
Y5 Summer Term World Trade (short unit) Books Mapping Skills	World Map Trade route map Commodity/resourc e map of the world	What are the world's biggest supply Chains and transport Routes?	Which countries import/export the most?	Which countries are the world's biggest importers and exporters? What are these places like? Are there patterns to export/import data?	How does trade affect changes in culture of a country/area/group /community? Ideas, methods, technologies	What are Imports and Exports? How we are linked to people in other parts of the world? Why do we trade? What do we trade? What is a Trade Route? What factors affect the choice for trade routes? What is the I-Phone Journey? Air miles What natural/manufactur ed resources do we get from around the world? Factors affecting production of materials and goods Location Climate Geology History	What happens when trade routes go wrong? International Traffic Jams Evergreen container disaster How can air pollution be made more sustainable? aviation fuels	What impact do the most popular trade routes have on the environment? Pollution What factors affect choices for trade routes? And how do these affect the environment? Cost Distance to travel Speed Historical Trade Routes	

Overview World Trade

Children will find out how people are linked to other parts of the world with trade. Understand what an import and export is and identify and locate countries which are the biggest import/exporter of goods. Understand how a global supply chain works by studying how an iPhone transportation footprint works on a global scale. Study transport routes for electronic goods iPhone and understand that transport of goods can involve huge distances (ship/place/lorry)

Learn about the factors which affect trade routes-cost speed distance and how international traffic jams severely affect delivery of goods. Understand how trade affects communities (advantages and disadvantages)

Skills Use import and export data to see which country exports /imports the most/least. Using scaled maps of the world identify supply chain routes and transport routes. Using shipping websites identify ships and their routes.

Y6										
	Geographical Skills Geographical Skills and Fieldwork	Scale: How does my view of this place change when I zoom in or out? How and why are the places connected? What is the local/global story? Appreciating different scales (from personal and local to national, international, and global)	Location Space: Where is this place? How does it connect to other places? What is special about this location? How can it be mapped?	Place: What is this place? What physical and human features does it have? What happens here? How does it compare to? What do the people do who live there? Similarities and Differences between places	Cultural understanding and diversity: Appreciating the differences and similarities between people, places, environments, and cultures	Interconnection Understanding the social, economic, environmental, or political connections between places	Sustainability: Exploring sustainable development and its impact on environmental interaction	Time Continuity Change: Understanding how sequences of events and activities in the physical and human worlds lead to change in places, landscapes, and societies.	Earth Systems and Environment	
Y6 Autumn Term Countries linked to WW2 Mini topic Fieldwork skills use of aerial images	Lines of Longitude and Latitude coordinates for Key countries World Map Locate countries Maps of Europe Maps of Asia		Continents and Countries Location of WW2 countries Seas/Mountain ranges/rivers	What countries were linked to WW2? Physical and Human features/ Key Countries Axis Countries European and non- European countries Main Cities linked to WW2 Population Key Physical features Famous landmarks Rivers Mountains which would support/hinder an invasion	What do you know about the WW2 countries? Languages spoken Religions Currency Famous People Popular Food Compare landscape of countries	How do countries work together now? European Union Commonwealth United Nations	How do European countries work together when there is a disaster to protect the area?	How is a Landscape altered/affected during a war? Destruction of land from mass migration settlements		

Overview Countries and Capitals Short Topic Orientation lessons

Children will use longitude and latitude knowledge to find locations in Europe. Learn variety of fact about European countries involved in WW1 and 2: physical and human features/famous landmarks/rivers/mountains. Learn about the purpose of the United Nations and the commonwealth countries. Interpret a range of maps of the UK /Europe/World and the local region and apply this information to their understanding of it.

Skills Interpret a range of maps of the Europe and apply this information to their understanding of the political landscape at the time of WW1/2.

	Geographical Skills and Fieldwork	Scale:	Location Space	Place	Cultural understanding and diversity:	Interconnection	Sustainability:	Time Continuity Change:	Earth Systems and Environment
Y6 Spring term	Lines of Longitude	Size of rivers	Where in the world	Why do people	Why do some rivers	How might a river	How can flooding	How does flooding	Revision of the water
Rivers	and Latitude		is the river xxx?	settle near rivers?	have a religious	support a	be prevented?	affect the land	cycle?
	coordinates for Key		What	What are these	significance?	community/employ	Flood prevention	temporarily/perma	What is a river?
Journey to the River	countries		rivers are found in	places like?	River Ganges most	ment?	Thames Barrier	nently?	How do rivers/bodies of
Sea			our local area?		famous Hinduism	Homes	Flood defenses	Flooding issues-	water play a part in the
	UK River Maps		Names of rivers in			HEP	Embankment	roads/homes	water cycle?
	World River Maps		the UK/Europe?				Damming of a river	damaged.	
							Litter and Pollution	Disease	

	Wha	at are the		Transport-people	Irrigation	Livestock/people	What are the
	name	es of the most		and goods Growing		affected.	names/features/stages of
	impo	ortant major		Crops		Pollution	a river?
	river	rs of the world?				How has river use	Why does a river flood?
						changed over time?	
						Leisure	
						Employment	
						Fish	
						environment	

Overview Rivers

Children will Revise the water cycle. Learn what a river is and where the rivers are in our local area/UK /World and their names (longest/shortest in UK. Learn the features of a river and use 6 figure grid references to explore a river's journey on an OS map. Explore information about the most important rivers in the world (NILE AMAZON YANGTZE MISSIPPI) and create a fact file debating the reasons why their river is the best. Understand the impact of rivers flooding on communities. Consider why people settle by rivers particularly in cities. Research methods to prevent flooding (Sheffield flood defences)-beavers, use of trees, walls/Global solutions). Find out how river use has changed over time (leisure/transport/hygiene/crop growth. Learn more about pollution in rivers and how human processes are responsible for the pollution. Find out about the religious importance of River Ganges

Skills Use atlas indexes to find rivers. Confidently use globes, atlases and maps to locate the world's principal rivers. Analyse rainfall data/graphs from across the UK and link to flooding patterns. use thematic maps/satellite view of rivers for information gathering. Understand different map projections of rivers and what they show. 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 world rivers. Use their knowledge of rainfall flooding and flood prevention methods to explain how to reduce/stop flooding. Relate maps to each other and to vertical aerial photographs.

	Geographical Skills and Fieldwork	Scale:	Location Space	Place	Cultural understanding and diversity:	Interconnection	Sustainability:	Time Continuity Change:	Earth Systems and Environment
Y6 Summer erm Biomes	Biome Map of the world Lines of Latitude and Longitude Rainfall graphs Temperature Graphs Climate graphs Aerial Images Recording on maps	What is the global distribution of biomes? Scale of different biomes in the world largest/smallest	Where are the different biomes in the world? continent nearby oceans/seas	What are the unique characteristics of each biome? Physical features Human features	How do different cultures adapt to living in different biomes? Homes/Clothes/foo d	How are plants animals and the climate connected? How do different biomes support food/medicines/pr oducts?	How can biomes be made sustainable?	How do biomes change over time?	What is a biome? What are the features of the different biomes? How do lines of Lat/Long link to climate? Difference between weather/climate Climate zones How does climate chang impact biomes?

Overview Biomes

Children will revise difference between weather and climate. Learn the features of the 6 types of climate zones and list their features. Explore how climate zones vary around the world and how these impacts on vegetation/animals. Find out about biomes (named after main vegetation type) 8 terrestrial biomes arctic rainforest desert Mediterranean tundra grasslands taiga. Understand what an ecosystem is and understand how climates, plants and animals are connected in a biome. Understand how climate change affects a biome and the co-dependency of plants animals humans.

Skills Interpret a range of graphs –temperature/rainfall to identify patterns. interpret a range of maps of the UK /Europe/World and the local region and apply this information to their understanding of it; use thematic maps for information gathering. use a range of viewpoints up to satellite to study biomes. Understand different map projections of biome distributions around the world and what the projections show about changes in biomes. Compare different maps to each other and use vertical aerial photographs of biomes.

Y6	Fieldtrip	Scale	Location	Place	Culture	Interdependence	Sustainability	Change
Summer	OS maps	How big is	Where is this	What happens	Why has the	What types of	the town? What	How has the town
erm	Contour Maps	Castleton	place?	in the Peak	cultural heritage	employment can be found	are the Peak	adapted to tourism
Tourism		compared to	County?	District National	changed over	in the Peak District	District	
Castleton		Chapeltown	Grid	Park	time?	National Park?	biodiversity	
Fieldtrip			References?	How is Castleton		What	partnership doing	
OS maps		Peak District		different to		advantages/disadvantages	to support	
Contour		mountains		Chapeltown?		are there to tourism in	wildlife?	
Maps		scale/facts/		Why is Castleton		Castleton?		
-				a tourist				
Short				attraction?				
Topic				Do the people				
ТОРІС				that live there				
				feel like				
				tourists?				

Children will

- Use a range of maps OS maps contour maps to find out more about the landforms in Peak District/Castleton area.
- Investigate tourism-what it is, who does it benefit. Advantages and disadvantages? Link tourism to issues in the Peak District
- How has Castleton changed to accommodate tourists and find out what Castleton itself has to offer tourists?
- Learn what the National Park rangers do to protect biodiversity and landscape

Skills

- Interpret a range of maps of the UK /Europe/World and the local region and apply this information to their understanding of it;
- use fieldwork to collect and critically evaluate data from a range of viewpoints about the local region, how it meets people's needs, and how it might change;
- 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.
- Use and annotate Ordnance Survey maps, including the use of grid references, to present arguments about change in the local region;
- Follow routes on maps explaining what has been seen
- Use models and maps to talk about contours and slope
- 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.
- Can follow routes on maps explaining what has been seen in detailed using correct vocabulary (physical human features)