

Geography Long Term Plan – Curriculum Links and Placement

Cycle B	Coverage	Main NC Links	Why?
LKS2			
Autumn Term	Cities in the United Kingdom Focus on linked cities/neighbouring cities. Why are they big cities and what are they famous for? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Bristol - Liverpool - Birmingham - Oxford 	Locational Knowledge – name and locate cities of the United Kingdom, geographical regions and their identifying human and physical characteristics. Place Knowledge - Understand geographical similarities and differences through the study of human and physical geography of regions in the United Kingdom Human Geography (introduction) – Describe and understand key aspects of human geography including types of settlement and land use, economic activity including trade links Geographical Skills – using maps, atlases and globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied	To build on the knowledge learnt in KS1 about capital cities in the UK. Introduction to settlements and the reasons why people choose to live where they do (preparation for UKS2 topics)
Spring Term	Volcanoes and Earthquakes	Physical Geography – Describe and understand key aspects of physical geography, including: volcanoes and earthquakes Human Geography (introduction) – Describe and understand key aspects of human geography including types of settlement and land use, economic activity including trade links Locational Knowledge - Name and locate the world’s countries, using maps to focus on Europe and North and South America	To build on previous learning of physical geography. Build on settlements, discussing the advantages and disadvantages of settlements near volcanoes and earthquakes Build on mapping to locating areas on a world map.

Geography Long Term Plan – Curriculum Links and Placement

		<p>Geographical Skills and Fieldwork – using maps, atlases and globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied.</p>	
Summer Term	<p>Geography of Egypt today</p>	<p>Locational Knowledge - Locate the world’s countries, using maps.</p> <p>Place Value - Understand geographical similarities and differences through the study of human and physical geography of a region.</p> <p>Physical Geography - Describe and understand key aspects of physical geography, including climate zones, rivers, and mountains.</p> <p>Human Geography – Describe and understand key aspects of human geography, including types of settlement and land use, economic activity including trade links, and the distribution of natural resources including energy, food, minerals and water.</p>	<p>Children to build on their knowledge of the North Hemisphere and South Hemisphere and the Equator.</p> <p>In KS1 children have learnt about Africa so will build on the children’s knowledge of the country by focussing on Egypt.</p> <p>Building on children’s previous learning on rivers with a focus on the River Nile.</p>
UKS2			
Autumn Term	<p>Europe’s countries and regions</p> <p>Focus on countries that are represented in the class for this unit or ones that are significant in WW2 (link to history coverage this term).</p>	<p>Locational Knowledge – locate the world’s countries using maps to focus on Europe (including the location of Russia), concentrating on their environmental regions, key physical and human characteristics, countries and major cities.</p> <p>Place Knowledge - Understand geographical similarities and differences through the study of human and physical geography of a region of the United Kingdom and a region in a European Country.</p>	<p>Children have learnt about the UK in LKS2 and in KS1. They will build on this knowledge by looking past the UK and looking at the countries of Europe.</p> <p>They have identified the physical and human characteristics of cities in the UK (LKS2) and can use this to understand similarities and differences.</p>

Geography Long Term Plan – Curriculum Links and Placement

		<p>Physical Geography</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Describe and understand key aspects of physical geography, including climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes. <p>Human Geography</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Describe and understand key aspects of human geography including types of settlement and land use. <p>Geographical Skills and Fieldwork</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – using maps, atlases and globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied 	
<p>Spring Term</p>	<p>Trade connections around the world Looking at what the UK Trades and a focus on trading with El Salvador. Fair Trade</p>	<p>Locational Knowledge</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Locate the world’s countries, using maps to focus on North and South America, concentrating on their environmental regions, key physical and human characteristics, countries and major cities. - Identify the position and significance of the Equator, Northern Hemisphere, Southern Hemisphere, the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn, the Prime/Greenwich Meridian and time zones. <p>Human Geography</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Describe and understand key aspects of human geography including economic activity including trade links, and the distribution of natural resources including energy, food, minerals and water. <p>Geographical Skills and Fieldwork</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – using maps, atlases and globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied 	<p>Children will build on their knowledge of trade to learn about it in more depth.</p> <p>Children will use their learning of Ancient Maya to help their focus on the geography there today to focus on El Salvador and the trade links with the UK today</p>
<p>Summer Term</p>	<p>Geography of Greece today (making sure children understand the difference</p>	<p>Locational Knowledge</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Identify the position and significance of latitude, longitude, Equator, Northern and Southern Hemisphere. 	<p>Children have learnt about the different countries in Europe. They will use this</p>

Geography Long Term Plan – Curriculum Links and Placement

	<p>between what Greece was like and what it is like now)</p>	<p>- 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.</p> <p>Place Knowledge</p> <p>- Understand geographical similarities and differences through the study of human and physical geography of a region of the United Kingdom and a region in a European Country.</p> <p>Physical Geography</p> <p>- Describe and understand key aspects of physical geography, including climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes.</p> <p>Human Geography</p> <p>– Describe and understand key aspects of human geography including types of settlement and land use.</p> <p>Geographical Skills and Fieldwork</p> <p>– using maps, atlases and globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied</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 technologies.</p>	<p>knowledge to focus in on Greece and the geography of Greece.</p> <p>Children have thought about the physical and human characteristics of Gloucestershire and will build on this knowledge to find similarities and differences.</p>
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