



# GEOGRAPHY

YEAR 1/2		YEAR 3/4		YEAR 5/6	
CYCLE A	CYCLE B	CYCLE A	CYCLE B	CYCLE A	CYCLE B
<p><b>Was Captain Cook a Pirate?</b> Locational Knowledge: continents and oceans Human and physical features – hot and cold locations in relation to equator and north/south poles Skills: maps and atlases to locate Key human &amp; physical features Place Knowledge: Geographical similarities and differences through studying a small area of the UK (Stockton) and a small area of a contrasting non-European Country (Hawaii)</p> <p><b>What was it like to be an evacuee?</b> Locational Knowledge – Cities and countryside locations, similarities and differences Skills: maps and atlases to locate, directional language Key human &amp; physical features</p>	<p><b>Who lives in a castle like this?</b> Locational Knowledge: countries and capitals of UK and surrounding seas Skills: maps and atlases to locate, directional language Key human &amp; physical features</p> <p><b>Why did London Burn?</b> Locational knowledge – London as capital city Human and physical features of London recognising landmarks Skills - Use compass directions to describe location and locational and directional language – routes around London devising a map and using a simple key Use simple fieldwork and observational skills to study local area in contrast to London (Billingham)</p> <p>*UK weather patterns - Science link and local fieldwork study</p>	<p><b>How did the Romans change Britain?</b> Locational knowledge – where did the invaders come from and where did they settle? Countries of Europe; Counties and cities of the UK. Key physical and human characteristics; similarities and differences with the UK</p> <p><b>What happened to Britain when the Romans left?</b> Locational knowledge – where did the invaders come from and where did they settle? Viking travel and footprints through Europe. Key human and physical characteristics; human geography – settlement and land use; geographical skills – fieldwork to observe, record and present human and physical features Locate the world's European countries using maps – identify key human and physical characteristics (inc hills, mountains, coasts, rivers)</p>	<p><b>How did the Romans change Britain?</b> Locational knowledge – where did the invaders come from and where did they settle? Countries of Europe; Counties and cities of the UK. Key human and physical characteristics; human geography – settlement and land use; geographical skills – fieldwork to observe, record and present human and physical features</p> <p><b>Where can we see Ancient Greece today?</b> Locational knowledge: countries of Europe; key physical and human characteristics; similarities and differences with the UK</p> <p>*The water cycle is taught in a Year 4 Science unit.</p>	<p><b>Where can we see Ancient Egypt today?</b> Place knowledge – Africa: Key physical and human characteristics; similarities and differences with the UK</p> <p><b>What's happening to the climate?</b> Study of climate zones, human impact on physical geography, locational knowledge and significance of global zones e.g. hemisphere, tropics, latitude and longitude</p> <p>* Four and six-figure grid references, symbols and key (including the use of Ordnance Survey maps) to build knowledge of the United Kingdom and the wider world – covered with local fieldwork study</p>	<p><b>Could you keep calm and carry on?</b> Locational knowledge: key countries and cities involved in WW2; understand topographical features and land use patterns and why these were targeted in the War. Changes over time – post war impact; human geography aspects of trade and resources</p> <p><b>What's happening to the climate?</b> Study of climate zones human impact on physical geography, locational knowledge and significance of global zones e.g. hemisphere, tropics, latitude and longitude</p> <p><b>What was learning like for Maya?</b> Place knowledge – North America (Mexico); similarities and differences with the UK; key aspects of human and physical geography including earthquakes and volcanoes.</p> <p>* Four and six-figure grid references, symbols and key (including the use of Ordnance Survey maps) to build knowledge of the United Kingdom and the wider world – covered with local fieldwork study</p>