



Churchside Federation Long Term Planning

Subject: Geography



	Impact	Impact	Changes	Changes	Community	Community
EYFS	<p>The Natural World . • 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.</p> <p>People, Culture and Communities • Describe their immediate environment using knowledge from observation, discussion, stories, non-fiction texts and maps. • Know some similarities and differences between different religious and cultural communities in this country, drawing on their experiences and what has been read in class. • Explain some similarities and differences between life in this country and life in other countries, drawing on knowledge from stories, nonfiction texts and (when appropriate) maps</p> <p>Weather station, daily weather on map. Maps for our local environment (What the ladybird heard)</p>					
Owls	Ge1/1.3a identify seasonal and daily weather patterns in the United Kingdom and the location of hot and cold areas of the world in relation to the Equator and the North and South Poles		<p>Ge1/1.1b name, locate and identify characteristics of the 4 countries and capital cities of the United Kingdom and its surrounding seas</p> <p>Ge1/1.4c 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</p>	<p>Ge1/1.1a name and locate the world's 7 continents and 5 oceans</p> <p>Ge1/1.4a 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</p>		<p>Ge1/1.4d use simple fieldwork and observational skills to study the geography of their school and its grounds and the key human and physical features of its surrounding environment.</p> <p>Ge1/1.3b use basic geographical vocabulary to refer to (<i>vocabulary on NC</i>).</p> <p>Ge1/1.4b use simple compass directions (North, South, East and West) and locational and directional language to describe the location of features and routes on a map</p>



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<p>Skylarks</p>	<p>Ge1/1.4c use aerial photographs and plan perspectives to recognise landmarks and basic human and physical features; - what does the world look like from above? How are buildings made and how do they fall down? (compare sites from the past and today from above) stone henge - from above - link to history Stone Age to Iron Age - what is the impact of this monument and how has it lasted so long? (link to everyday materials)</p>		<p>Ge2/1.1a 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, countries, and major cities - Y3/4 - how have countries been formed or dissolved over time?</p> <p>Y2 - 5 oceans and 7 continents - how have these changed over time? What was Pangea?</p>	<p>Y2 - identify seasonal and daily weather patterns in the United Kingdom - make wind vanes and rain gauges and the location of hot and cold areas of the world in relation to the Equator and the North and South Poles - how does water change in the water cycle? How are sea levels rising? (link to science states of matter - freezing and melting) changes in a region within North or South America - Alaska study - human geography - distribution of natural resources - water (glaciers).</p>	<p>Y2 - name, locate and identify characteristics of the 4 countries and capital cities of the United Kingdom and its surrounding seas and understand how some of these aspects have changed over time (link to history - settlement of Anglo Saxons and Scots)</p> <p>Ge2/1.4b use the 8 points of a compass, 4 and 6-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 - devise a simple map; and use and construct basic symbols in a key of their local area - vocabulary - physical and human features</p>	
<p>Kestrels</p>	<p>Ge2/1.1c identify the position and significance of latitude, longitude, Equator, Northern Hemisphere, Southern Hemisphere, the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn, Arctic and Antarctic Circle, the Prime/Greenwich Meridian and time zones (including day and night)</p> <p>Ge2/1.3b 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>Discovery of Arctic and Antarctica. Where did the Ancient Greeks and the Vikings travel to and why? Focus on trade.</p>		<p>Ge2/1.1a 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, countries, and major cities</p> <p>Ge2/1.3a describe and understand key aspects of physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes, and the water cycle</p> <p>Ge2/1.4a use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied</p>		<p>Ge2/1.1b name and locate counties and cities of the 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>Consider Tudor Britain, what has stayed the same, what has changed geographically?</p>	



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		<p>Ge2/1.4b use the 8 points of a compass, 4 and 6-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</p> <p>Ge2/1.4c 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>Yellowstone Park- North America in depth study.</p>	
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<p>World Water Day – 22nd March 2022 World Environment Day - 5th June 2022 Earth Day – 22nd April 2022</p>
