



Geography Long Term Plan

A high-quality geography education should inspire in pupils a curiosity and fascination about the world and its people that will remain with them for the rest of their lives. Teaching should equip pupils with knowledge about diverse places, people, resources and natural and human environments, together with a deep understanding of the Earth's key physical and human processes. As pupils progress, their growing knowledge about the world should help them to deepen their understanding of the interaction between physical and human processes, and of the formation and use of landscapes and environments. Geographical knowledge, understanding and skills provide the frameworks and approaches that explain how the Earth's features at different scales are shaped, interconnected and change over time.

KS1

Pupils should develop knowledge about the world, the United Kingdom and their locality. They should understand basic subject specific vocabulary relating to human and physical geography and begin to use geographical skills, including first-hand observation, to enhance their locational awareness.

KS2

Pupils should extend their knowledge and understanding beyond the local area to include the United Kingdom and Europe, North and South America. This will include the location and characteristics of a range of the world's most significant human and physical features. They should develop their use of geographical knowledge, understanding and skills to enhance their locational and place knowledge.

	Year 1				Year 2		
	Wonderful Weather	UK	Countries & Continents	Maps & Symbols	Maps, symbols & orienteering	Continents & Oceans	Awesome Africa
Locational knowledge:							
Name and locate the world's seven continents and five oceans			Name the world's seven continents and five oceans.			Name and locate on a map the world's seven continents and five oceans.	
Name, locate and identify characteristics of the four countries and capital cities of the United Kingdom and its surrounding seas		Name the four countries of the United Kingdom and find out about their characteristics.				Name, locate and identify characteristics of the four countries and capital cities of the United Kingdom and its surrounding seas.	

Place knowledge:							
understand geographical similarities and differences through studying the human and physical geography of a small area of the United Kingdom, and of a small area in a contrasting non-European country	Begin thinking about how hot and cold places might differ to where I live			Identify some human physical features of local area	Study local area in terms of physical and human geography and understand terminology		Compare & contrast area of UK and Africa (Madagascar) in terms of human/physical geography. Find similarities and differences
Human & physical geography:							
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	Identify seasonal and daily weather patterns in the United Kingdom. Identify the location of hot and cold areas of the world and begin to make links to the equator and the poles.						Locate hot and cold climates in relation to the Equator and the North and South Poles. To compare these different climates to the UK
Use basic geographical vocabulary to refer to: key physical features, including: beach, cliff, coast, forest, hill, mountain, sea, ocean, river, soil, valley, vegetation, season & weather	Use of geographical vocabulary to discuss seasons and weather in the UK and their impact.	Use basic geographical vocabulary to discuss key physical features of the UK.		Use basic geographical vocabulary to discuss key physical features of the local area.	Use an increasing range of basic geographical vocabulary to discuss key physical features in the local area.	Use of geographical vocabulary to discuss geographical features across the world, including ocean and sea, coast, cliff, beach, forest, hill, mountain and valley.	Use of geographical vocabulary to compare/ contrast geographical features in the UK & Africa including soil, river and vegetation.
Use basic geographical vocabulary to refer to: key physical features, including: city, town, village, factory, farm, house, office, port, harbour & shop		Use basic geographical vocabulary to discuss key human features of the UK.		Use basic geographical vocabulary to discuss key human features of the UK.	Use an increasing range of basic geographical vocabulary to discuss key human features in the local area.	Use an increasing range of basic geographical vocabulary to discuss key human features around the world including village, farm, port and harbour.	Use an increasing range of basic geographical vocabulary to discuss key human features around the world.
Geographical skills & fieldwork:							
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	Use maps to find hot and cold places	Use world maps, atlases and globes to identify the United Kingdom and its countries.	Use world maps to identify which continent the UK is in.			Use world maps, atlases and globes to identify the UK, its countries and other continents & countries across the world.	Use world maps, atlases and globes to identify the UK and Africa. To use maps, atlases and globes to identify places with hot and

							cold climates in relation to the equator and the poles.
Use simple compass directions (North, South, East and West) and locational and directional language [for example, near and far; left and right], to describe the location of features and routes on a map				Use compass directions & locational language to describe routes on maps.	Use compass directions & locational language to describe routes on maps.		
Use aerial photographs and plan perspectives to recognise landmarks and basic human and physical features; devise a simple map; and use and construct basic symbols in a key			Use aerial photographs to identify seas and oceans, and identify some human and physical features.	Use aerial photographs to recognise landmarks, human & physical features, devise a simple map and use a key.	Use aerial photographs and plan perspectives to recognise landmarks, human & physical features, devise a simple map and use a key.		Use aerial photographs to identify features of a non-European country.
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				Use simple fieldwork and observational skills to study the geography of the school & grounds, the key human and physical features of the surrounding environment.	Use simple fieldwork and observational skills to study the geography of the school & grounds, the key human and physical features of the surrounding environment.		

		Year 3			Year 4			
		Greece	Extreme Earth	Local Area	Italy	North America	The UK	Winding waterways
Locational knowledge:								
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	Introduce Greece on a world map. Identify the environmental region and the physical and human features for the country including its cities surrounding countries.				Introduce Italy on a world map and identify the different countries within the European continent including Russia. Identify the environmental region and the physical and human features for the country and surrounding countries. Identify countries in within Europe and their capital cities	Identify North America on a world map and identify human and physical features of the USA.		
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			Identify the human and physical features of the local area including key topographical features and land use, particularly in relation to the River Wandle.				Identify counties and cities within the UK. To identify features of the counties of England. Understand how London has changed over time. Look at key topographical features of the UK.	Locate major rivers of the UK on a map.
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)						Understand meaning of Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn, Equator and northern and southern hemisphere. Looking at the position and significance of lines of latitude and longitude on a map in relation to North America.		
Place knowledge:								
Understand geographical similarities and differences through the study of human	Look at the physical features of Greece				Look at the physical and human features	Look at the physical and human features		

and physical geography of a region of the United Kingdom, a region in a European country, and a region within North or South America	and how these are similar and different to other places they know and the country that they live in. Find out how land is used in Greece.			of Italy and how these are similar and different to other places they know and the country that they live in. Compare human and physical geography and climate of Italy and UK	of a city in America and London		
Human & physical geography:							
Describe & understand key aspects of physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes, and the water cycle		Study of volcanoes and earthquakes, extreme climate zones (including mountains) and their impact of human life.					Study of rivers and the water cycle Identify major rivers of the world on a world map.
Describe & 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	Understand how land is used in Greece.		Understand why people chose to live near rivers		Understand why people might chose to live in a city. Understand how trade links have shaped the USA Understand a natural wonder of the USA as a point of physical geography	Location of counties and cities in the UK	
Geographical skills & fieldwork:							
Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied	Make use of maps, atlases and globes.	Make use of maps, atlases and globes.	Make use of maps, atlases and globes.	Make use of maps, atlases and globes.	Use digital maps.	Make use of maps, atlases and globes.	Use digital Maps.
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		Use the eight points of the compass and grid references and make use of OS maps.					
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 & graphs, & digital technologies		Study of local rivers and distributaries: mapping skills.				Create a map of a journey	

Year 5					Year 6			
Settlements	The UK	Globe Trotters	Where we live	Land Changes	Water World	Great Galapagos	Rainforests	
Locational knowledge:								
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			To find where natural resources can be found in the world			Locating polar regions: key physical & human characteristics.		Identify the location of major rainforests and the countries in which they are located. Locate countries in Central and South America and their cities. To understand that the region known as Central America is really North America but not part of Canada or the USA
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	Understand land use in the Isle of Wight and how erosion and cliff placement has affected this.	Comparison of Tudor & modern day London.	To explore the upland areas of the UK and know about the mountains or hills which are closest to Carshalton.	Investigate settlement types in the UK	Understand how the Blitz affected local land use			
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)			Study of time zones, day & night, key features of the Earth (equator, *tropics of Cancer & Capricorn). Understand meaning of longitude and latitude			Locating & understanding the significance of the Arctic/Antarctic Circle. How the seasons affect the light within these. To recap the lines of longitude and latitude and their relationship to the polar regions.		
Place knowledge:								
Understand geographical similarities and differences through the study of human and physical geography of a region of the United Kingdom, a							Comparison of geographical features of Galapagos Islands and UK.	

region in a European country, and a region within North or South America								
Human & physical geography:								
Describe & understand key aspects of physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes, and the water cycle			Identifying deserts, environmental regions & human characteristics.	Understanding climate zones and biomes related to crop/food growth and distribution.		Recap the water cycle.	Study of the differences in climate zone vegetation belts and biomes, looking at key features and location.	Study of climate zones, vegetation belts and biomes, looking at key features and location in relation to the rainforest.
Describe & 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			.	Understanding land use for food, identifying what is grown where across the world. Land use for economic activity, including trade links. Understand distribution of food and the impact on economic activity Understand distribution of minerals and the impact on economic activity			Natural resources of the Galapagos Islands.	To understand how natural resources of South and Central America are used
Geographical skills & fieldwork:								
Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied	Locating regions and countries where theme parks are located.	Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied Comparison of maps	Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied	Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied linking land use & economic activity.	Maps of local area and where bombs landed	Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied Study of the polar regions: location & features.	Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied Location & features of the Galapagos Islands.	Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied Location & features of Central and South America.
Use the eight points of a compass, four and six-figure grid references,				Use of OS maps for studying land use.	Use 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					symbols and key (including the use of Ordnance Survey maps) to build their knowledge of changes during the Blitz			
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 & graphs, & digital technologies	Presenting graphs and ICT			Mapping skills of local area: land use				