




## St Joseph's RC Primary Geography Long Term Overview 2023/ 2024

### EYFS

	Nursery		Reception	
	Statement	In practice	Statement	In practice
<b>Human Geography</b>	<p>Show interest in different occupations.</p> <p>Continue developing positive attitudes about the differences between people.</p>	<p><b>Parent Occupations</b>  <b>Visitor assemblies</b>  <b>All About Me – transition books</b>  <b>Family religions &amp; celebrations</b>  <b>We are all different</b>  <b>What is a family?</b></p>	<p>Name and describe people who are familiar to them.</p> <p>Recognise some similarities and differences between life in this country and life in other countries.</p>	<p><b>Family religions</b>  <b>Visitor assemblies</b>  <b>Sharing parent occupations</b>  <b>Local community</b>  <b>We are all different</b>  <b>Compare our lives to someone in a different country</b>  <b>Pen pal</b>  <b>International day of language-</b>  <b>Whole school</b></p>
<b>Physical Geography</b>	<p>Know that there are different countries in the world and talk about the differences they have experienced or seen in photos.</p>	<p><b>Family holidays</b>  <b>School Pick a Country</b>  <b>Food tasting around the world</b>  <b>Where we live</b>  <b>Our immediate environment</b>  <b>Posting letters home</b>  <b>Days of the week and weather</b>  <b>Seasonal songs</b></p>	<p>Draw information from a simple map.</p> <p>Recognise some environments that are different from the one in which they live.</p>	<p><b>Where we live</b>  <b>Local map of Ramsbottom</b>  <b>Drawing maps</b>  <b>Comparing pictures from our country and others</b></p>
<b>End Point for EYFS</b>	<p>ELG:            Show interest in different occupations.            Continue developing positive attitudes about the differences between people.            Know that there are different countries in the world and talk about the differences they have experienced or seen in photos.</p>			

Skill Knowledge End Point	Autumn 1	Autumn 2	Spring 1	Spring 2	Summer 1	Summer 2
Year 1	<p><b><u>Dinosaur Planet</u></b></p> <p>Weather and Climate</p> <p>There are four seasons in the UK: spring, summer, autumn and winter. Each season has typical weather patterns. Types of weather include sun, rain, wind, snow, fog, hail and sleet. In the United Kingdom, the length of the day varies depending on the season. In winter, the days are shorter. In summer, the days are longer. Symbols are used to show different types of weather.</p>	<p><b><u>Bright Lights, Big City</u></b></p> <p>Locational knowledge – UK Maps – location of the United Kingdom.</p> <p>Name and locate the four countries of the UK and their capital cities on a map, atlas or globe and the surrounding seas.</p> <p>To know the UK is a union of four countries. To know the capital cities of the United Kingdom.</p>	<p><b><u>Rio</u></b></p> <p>Place knowledge – United Kingdom and Brazil</p> <p>Identify the location of hot and cold areas in relationship to the United Kingdom and Brazil.</p> <p>Maps – location of the United Kingdom and Brazil</p> <p>Geographical Similarities and Differences</p> <p>Identify the similarities and differences between two places.</p> <p>To know a continent is a large area of land.</p>	<p><b><u>Moon Zoom</u></b></p> <p>Aerial photographs of local area and famous landmarks/ satellite images.</p> <p>Identify features and landmarks on an aerial photograph or plan perspective.</p> <p>To know that an aerial photograph or plan perspective shows an area of land from above.</p>	<p><b><u>The Enchanted Woodland</u></b></p> <p>Fieldwork: devise a simple woodland map.</p> <p>Draw or read a simple picture map.</p> <p>To know that a map is a picture or drawing of an area of land or sea that can show human and physical features.</p>	

	Identify patterns in daily and seasonal weather.		To compare places by size, amenities, transport, location, weather and climate.			
	<p>Ongoing: Weather - Identify seasonal and daily weather patterns in the United Kingdom.</p> <p>Identify patterns in daily and seasonal weather</p> <p>To know there are four seasons in the UK. To know types of weather and each season has typical weather patterns. To know the length of the day varies depending on the season.</p>					
<b>Year 2</b>	<p><b><u>Wriggle and Crawl</u></b></p> <p>Location knowledge: continents and oceans.</p> <p>Name and locate the world's seven continents and five oceans on a world map.</p> <p>To know an ocean is a large sea. To know the world's seven continents. To know the world's five oceans.</p>	<p><b><u>Bounce</u></b></p> <p>Human and physical geography: Equator/ Northern and Southern Hemispheres/ Temperature and Climate.</p> <p>Locate the equator and the North and South Poles on a world map or globe.</p> <p>To know that the equator is an imaginary line that divides the world into the Northern</p>	<p><b><u>Seafarers</u></b></p> <p>Fieldwork: Use simple compass directions and directional language (near, far, left, right).</p> <p>Use simple compass directions to describe the location of features or a route on a map.</p> <p>To know the four cardinal points on a compass. To know a route is a set of directions that can be used to get from one place to another.</p>	<p><b><u>The Scented Garden</u></b></p> <p>Place knowledge: studying a small area of the UK and a small area in a non-European country.</p> <p>Describe and compare the human and physical similarities and differences between an area of the UK and a contrasting non-European country.</p>	<b><u>Castles</u></b>	<p><b><u>Street Detectives</u></b></p> <p>Fieldwork: devise a simple map for the local area using basic symbols and a key. Map of school and Ramsbottom.</p> <p>Study of human and physical features of local area.</p> <p>Draw or read a range of simple maps that use symbols and a key.</p>

	<p>Map work: use world maps, atlases and globes to identify the United Kingdom and its countries (recap from Year 1)</p> <p>Name and locate the four countries of the UK and their capital cities on a map, atlas or globe and the surrounding seas.</p> <p>To know the UK is a union of four countries. To know the capital cities of the United Kingdom.</p>	<p>and Southern Hemispheres. To know the North and South poles.</p>	<p>Draw or read a range of simple maps that use symbols and a key.</p> <p>To know what a map is.</p>	<p>To know a non-European country is a country outside the continent of Europe.</p>		<p>To know what a map is.</p>
<p><b>End point for KS1</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Name and locate the world's seven continents and five oceans.</li> <li>• Name, locate and identify characteristics of the four countries and capital cities of the UK and its surrounding seas.</li> <li>• Identify seasonal and daily weather patterns in the UK and the location of hot and cold areas of the world in relation to the Equator and the North and South Poles</li> <li>• Understand geographical similarities and differences through studying the human and physical geography of a small area of the UK, and of a small area in a contrasting non-European country.</li> <li>• Identify seasonal and daily weather patterns in the UK and the location of hot and cold areas of the world in relation to the Equator and the North and South Poles.</li> <li>• Use basic geographical vocabulary to refer to key physical features, including: beach, cliff, coast, forest, hill, mountain, sea, ocean, river, soil, valley, vegetation, season and weather.</li> <li>• Use basic geographical vocabulary to refer to key human features, including: city, town, village, factory, farm, house, office, port, harbour and shop.</li> </ul>					

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Use world maps, atlases and globes to identify the UK and its countries, as well as the countries, continents and oceans studied at this key stage.</li> <li>• Use simple compass directions (North, South, East and West) and locational and directional language (e.g. near and far; left and right), to describe the location of features and routes on a map.</li> <li>• 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.</li> </ul>					
Year 3	<p><b><u>Tribal Tales</u></b></p> <p>Maps/ Compass/ Grids</p> <p>Use four-figure grid references to describe the location of objects and places on a simple map.</p> <p>To know how to use a four-figure grid reference.</p>		<p><b><u>Scrumdiddlyumptious!</u></b></p> <p>Food miles and Fairtrade.</p> <p>Maps, globes and digital mapping tools can help to locate and describe significant geographical features.</p> <p>Analyse maps, atlases and globes, including digital mapping, to locate countries and describe features studied.</p>		<p><b><u>Flow</u></b></p> <p>Human and physical geography - Rivers, maps, countries and cities:</p> <p>Analyse maps, atlases and globes, including digital mapping, to locate countries and describe features studied.</p> <p>Maps, globes and digital mapping tools can help to locate and describe significant geographical features.</p>	<p><b><u>Tremors</u></b></p> <p>Human and physical geography - Volcanoes &amp; Earthquakes</p> <p>Name and locate significant volcanoes and plate boundaries and explain why they are important.</p> <p>Significant volcanoes include Mount Vesuvius in Italy, Laki in Iceland and Krakatoa in Indonesia. Significant earthquake-prone areas include the San Andreas Fault in North America and the Ring of</p>

						<p>Fire, which runs around the edge of the Pacific Ocean and is where many plate boundaries in the Earth's crust converge. Over three-quarters of the world's earthquakes and volcanic eruptions happen along the Ring of Fire.</p>
<p><b>Year 4</b></p>	<p><b><u>I am Warrior</u></b></p> <p>Compare an area of UK with an area in Europe (Italy).</p> <p>Describe and compare aspects of physical features.</p> <p>A physical feature is one that forms naturally and can change over time due to physical processes, such as</p>		<p><b><u>The Blue Abyss</u></b></p> <p>World Oceans and Water Cycle – describe and understand key aspects of physical geography.</p> <p>Use specific geographical vocabulary and diagrams to explain the water cycle.</p> <p>To know that water cannot be made. To know the four stages</p>	<p><b><u>Misty Mountain Sierra</u></b></p> <p>World's Mountains – name and locate geographical regions and their identifying human and physical characteristics.</p> <p>Name, locate and explain the importance of significant mountains.</p>	<p><b><u>Road trip USA</u></b></p> <p>Using World and US Maps.</p> <p>Locate the countries and major cities of North, Central and South America on a world map, atlas or globe.</p> <p>To know that North American continent includes the countries of</p>	<p><b><u>Traders and Raiders</u></b></p> <p>Fieldwork</p> <p>Investigate a geographical hypothesis using a range of fieldwork techniques.</p> <p>Fieldwork techniques, such as sketch maps, data collection and digital technologies, can provide evidence</p>

	<p>erosion and weathering. Physical features include rivers, forests, hills, mountains and cliffs. An aspect of a physical feature might be the type of mountain, such as dome or volcanic, or the type of forest, such as coniferous or broad-leaved.</p>		<p>of the water cycle. To know that during the water cycle, water changes state due to heating and cooling.</p>	<p>To know the significant mountain ranges</p>	<p>the USA, Canada and Mexico.</p>	<p>to support and answer a geographical hypothesis.</p>
<p><b>End point for LKS2</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Understand the processes that give rise to key physical and human geographical features of the world, how these are interdependent and how they bring about spatial variation and change over time.</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• Understand geographical similarities and differences through the study of human and physical geography of a region of the United Kingdom and a region within North or South America.</li> <li>• Describe and understand key aspects of physical geography, including: climate zones, rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes, and the water cycle.</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied.</li> <li>• Use the eight points of a compass, four-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.</li> <li>• 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.</li> </ul>					
<p><b>Year 5</b></p>	<p><b><u>Off with her Head</u></b></p>	<p><b><u>StarGazers</u></b></p>		<p><b><u>Ancient Egyptians</u></b></p>		<p><b><u>Sow, Grow and Farm</u></b></p>

	<p>Historic Maps</p> <p>Analyse and compare a place, or places, using aerial photographs. atlases and maps.</p> <p>Aerial photography is used in cartography, land-use planning and environmental studies. It can be used alongside maps to find out detailed information about a place, or places.</p>	<p>Locational knowledge/Countries and Cities of the UK</p> <p>Name and locate counties and cities of the United Kingdom.</p> <p>The United Kingdom is made up of over 90 counties.</p>		<p>Describe and understand key aspects of human geography (trade links – River Nile). Egyptian Settlements – describe and understand aspects of human geography.</p> <p>Describe how the characteristic of a settlement changes as it gets bigger (settlement hierarchy).</p> <p>Settlements come in many different sizes and these can be ranked according to their population and the level of services available. A settlement hierarchy includes hamlet, village, town, city and large city.</p>		<p>Land use and farming in the UK</p> <p>Describe in detail the different types of agricultural land use in the UK.</p> <p>Agricultural land use in the UK can be divided into three main types, arable (growing crops), pastoral (livestock) and mixed (arable and pastoral). An allotment is a small piece of land used to grow fruit, vegetables and flowers. A wide variety of crops are farmed in the UK, such as wheat, barley, oats, potatoes, other vegetables, fruits and oilseed rape. A wide variety of livestock are reared on farms in</p>
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						<p>the UK, such as sheep, dairy cattle, beef cattle, poultry and pigs.</p> <p>Use 4 and 6 figure grid references, symbols and key.</p> <p>Use compass points, grid references and scale to interpret maps, including Ordnance Survey maps, with accuracy.</p> <p>Compass points can be used to describe the relationship of features to each other, or to describe the direction of travel. Accurate grid references identify the position of key physical and human features.</p>
<b>Year 6</b>	<b><u>Heart and Blood</u></b>	<b><u>Frozen Kingdom</u></b>	<b><u>A Child's War</u></b>		<b><u>Hola Mexico</u></b>	

		<p>Features of the Polar regions</p> <p>Identify the position and explain the significance of latitude, longitude, equator, Northern Hemisphere, Southern Hemisphere, the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn, the Arctic and Antarctic Circles, the Prime (or Greenwich) Meridian and time zones (including day and night).</p> <p>To know how latitude and longitude lines run.</p> <p>Fieldwork: 6 figure grid references and use of 8 point compass.</p>	<p>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>Name, locate and explain the distribution of significant industrial, farming and exporting regions around the world.</p> <p>To know that North America, Europe and East Asia are the main industrial regions of the world.</p>		<p>Locational knowledge/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 within North or South America.</p> <p>To know geographical similarities and differences between the UK and South America.</p>	
<p><b>End points for UKS2</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Name and locate counties and cities of the United Kingdom, geographical regions and their identifying human and physical characteristics, key topographical features (mountains and rivers), and land-use patterns; and understand how some of these aspects have changed over time.</li> </ul>					

*Covered in LKS2 also*

- 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).
- 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.
- *Understand the processes that give rise to key physical and human geographical features of the world, how these are interdependent and how they bring about spatial variation and change over time.*
- *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.*
- *Understand geographical similarities and differences through the study of human and physical geography of a region of the United Kingdom and a region within North or South America.*
- *Describe and understand key aspects of physical geography, including: climate zones, rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes, and the water cycle.*
- *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.*
- *Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied.*
- *Use the eight points of a compass, four-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 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.*