

Year	Autumn 1	Autumn 2	Spring 1	Spring 2	Summer 1	Summer 2			
Group									
Underst anding the World ELGs	Describe their imm	ediate environment using		relopment will: ion, discussion, stories, non-fic cultural communities in this co		eriences and what has			
	•		ween life in this country an	d life in other countries, drawir	ng on knowledge from storie	s, non-fiction texts and			
	The Natural World ELG.	Children at the expected	level of development will:						
	 Explore the natural world around them, making observations. 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 								
	Technology. Children at the expected level of development will:								
	• recognise a rang	ge of technology is used a	t home and school. They c	an select and use technology f	or particular purposes.				
	Core Vocabulary:								
	near, far, left, r	near, far, left, right, same, different, place, road, home, school, shop, park, map, hospital, airport country, world							
	Field Work opportunities School grounds, local are		arm						
Year	Autumn 1	Autumn 2	Spring 1	Spring 2	Summer 1	Summer 2			

Nurs	Seasons – Autumn	Seasons -	Seasons – Winter	Seasons - Spring	Seasons –	Seasons - Summer
	Understand the effect of changing seasons on the natural world around them.	Autumn/Winter Understand some important processes and changes in the natural world around them, including the seasons and changing states of matter. Explore the natural world around them, making observations and drawing pictures of animals and plants.	Observe how the weather changes across the four seasons. To begin to develop knowledge on some similarities and differences between the natural world around them and drawing on their experiences and what has been read in class.	People who help us: significant people (teachers, doctors, nurses, police officers, firepersons) Where are these people? (hospitals, schools, significant places in a town/city) Understand that there are different countries in the world and talk about the differences they have experienced or seen in photos.	Spring/Summer Begin to understand the need to respect and care for the natural environment and all living things. Use the local environment and first-hand experiences to observe animals and learn how to care for them.	The Seaside – Research using beaches Learn about the natural world and landscapes around them in Garston (river, green areas)
Year	Autumn 1	Autumn 2	Spring 1	Spring 2	Summer 1	Summer 2
Rec	Seasons - Understand the effect of changing seasons on the natural world around them. Talk about what they see, using a wide vocabulary. Observe how the weather changes across the four seasons. Talk about members of	Recognise some environments that are different from the one in which they live. Describe what they see, hear and feel whilst outside. Observe and interact with natural processes.	Explore the natural world around them and discuss how to care for our natural environment. Seasons – new season	Understand that some places are special to members of their community. Explore what we can do with our senses whilst outside. Seasons – any changes	Recognise some similarities and differences between life in this country and life in other countries. Seasons – any changes Draw information from a simple map.	Know the local environment and use first hand experiences/images and link to maps. Begin to understand the need to respect and care for the natural environment and all living things.
	their community and	Seasons – new season				

		8-1-7 - 8 -		T		
people who are familiar						
to them.						
Immediate environment	ent					
 Some similarities and 	differences between li	fe in this country and life ir	other countries, drawing on k	nowledge from stories, non-f	iction texts and – when	
appropriate – maps.						
 Explore the natural w 	orld around them, mak	ring observations and draw	ing pictures of animals and pla	nts;		
Know some similaritie	es and differences betw	veen the natural world arou	nd them and contrasting envir	onments, drawing on their ex	periences and what has	5
been read in class;						
Understand some im	portant processes and	changes in the natural worl	d around them, including the s	seasons and changing states	of matter	
_	d know starting Year	1 - near, far, left, right, s	ame, different, place, road, h	ome, school, shop, park, m	ap, airport, hospital,	
country, world						
Autum	n	Sp	oring	Sumr	ner	
Living in ci	ties	Where	e are we?	Living by	the sea	
(Creates readiness for Yo	ear 3 settlement)					
,	,	(Creates readines	s for all future units)	(Creates readiness for Y	3 coastal processes &	
Diversity	/	,	,			
	,	Location a	and graphicacy			
		Location	ma grapmeacy	Diver:	sitv	
					•	
city, town,	nouse	sea.	ocean	Beach.	cliff	
•				•		
	•		· ·	· ·		
· ·				1		
•			•	•		
urburi		north, south, co	ist, west, capital city	· ·		
Autum	ın.	S _r	vring			
Autun	III	•				
				107 -1		
Living in the m	nountains	Visiting	new places	Weather in	our world	
	Immediate environme Some similarities and appropriate – maps. Explore the natural w Know some similaritie been read in class; Understand some im Vocabulary children should country, world	 Immediate environment Some similarities and differences between li appropriate – maps. Explore the natural world around them, make Know some similarities and differences between read in class; Understand some important processes and Vocabulary children should know starting Year 	Immediate environment Some similarities and differences between life in this country and life in appropriate – maps. Explore the natural world around them, making observations and draw Know some similarities and differences between the natural world around been read in class; Understand some important processes and changes in the natural world vocabulary children should know starting Year 1 – near, far, left, right, siccountry, world Autumn Sp Living in cities (Creates readiness for Year 3 settlement) City, town, house office, river, shop flat/apartment park, bus, train urban orth, south, ear	Immediate environment Some similarities and differences between life in this country and life in other countries, drawing on k appropriate – maps. Explore the natural world around them, making observations and drawing pictures of animals and pla Know some similarities and differences between the natural world around them and contrasting envir been read in class; Understand some important processes and changes in the natural world around them, including the secondary, world Autumn Spring Living in cities Where are we? (Creates readiness for Year 3 settlement) Diversity City, town, house office, river, shop flat/apartment park, bus, train urban Orth, south, east, west, capital city	Immediate environment Some similarities and differences between life in this country and life in other countries, drawing on knowledge from stories, non-fappropriate – maps. Explore the natural world around them, making observations and drawing pictures of animals and plants; Know some similarities and differences between the natural world around them and contrasting environments, drawing on their explore the natural some important processes and changes in the natural world around them, including the seasons and changing states of the variety, world Vocabulary children should know starting Year 1 – near, far, left, right, same, different, place, road, home, school, shop, park, mocountry, world Autumn	Immediate environment Some similarities and differences between life in this country and life in other countries, drawing on knowledge from stories, non-fiction texts and – when appropriate – maps. Explore the natural world around them, making observations and drawing pictures of animals and plants; 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 Vocabulary children should know starting Year 1 – near, far, left, right, same, different, place, road, home, school, shop, park, map, airport, hospital, country, world Autumn Spring Summer Living in cities (Creates readiness for Year 3 settlement) (Creates readiness for all future units) Diversity Location and graphicacy Diversity City, town, house office, river, shop flat/apartment park, bus, train urban oroth, south, east, west, capital city Rock, waves high tide, low tide

			Di	versity		
	Dive	rsity			Dive	rsity
Vocabu	Val	ley		atlas	North	pole
lary	mour	ntain	A	irport	South	pole
introdu	stre	am		station	Clim	•
ced	lands			n station	Temper	
(red =	iailus	cape	1.5		Pol	
NC,				torway 		
black =				in road	Trop	
additio			Ca	r park	Blizz	ard
nal					Gal	e
suggest ions)					Heat v	vave
Year	Autumn 1	Autumn 2	Spring 1	Spring 2	Summer 1	Summer 2
3	Rivers	Mountains	Settlements &	Agriculture	Volcanoes	Climate and Biomes
	 Depth focus: The River Indus - its source, course, uses, and some of its environmental challenges. How rivers get their water - the source, springs, the water cycle (and so prepares for relationship between mountains and weather in Autumn 2). How do rivers shape the land? The river's load. Flooding. Depth focus: River Severn: builds sense of place (and so 	 Highest mountain in each of the four countries of the UK. Mountain ranges and mountainous regions: Brecon Beacons, Highlands, Lake district, Snowdonia, Pennines, Yorkshire Dales. Why do people live on mountains? Depth focus: Andes and terraced farming Depth focus: Snowdonia (in preparation for 	Settlement types, hamlet, village, town, city etc; land use, settlements by rivers. Major cities in the UK – locational overview (recap rivers - how are the cities linked to the rivers?) How is London shaped by the River Thames? London as a conurbation and London boroughs Two cities: Cardiff and London, inc economy &	 Arable farming, pastoral farming, mixed farming, how farming changes the landscape. How the food we eat affects farming (seasonal food, local food, pesticides, organic food, vegetarian and plantbased diets that do not use animals; link to fish farming, builds on fish farming in Indus River Y3 Autumn 1). Sheep farming in Wales - Snowdonia. Locational knowledge revisited: Wales, Snowdonia, Gloucestershire (revisit mountains, revisit River 	Structure and composition of the earth How and why volcanoes erupt Types of volcanoes Formation of volcanoes Active, dormant and extinct volcanoes Link to settlements with section on why people still live near volcanoes Deepen Mediterranean theme via Mount Etna and human settlements around it. Why people visit volcanoes (work,	(situated, through its examples, in Europe, so that European theme is launched simultaneously) Continent of Europe Climate zones - first mention of Equator, Arctic, Antarctic and the North/South poles. Climate and relationship with oceans. Climate and biomes within climates Depth focus 1) Mediterranean climate Depth focus 2) Temperate climate, using examples of

			8-1-7 - 8 -			
	prepares for later work on agriculture & Wales) • Wildlife in the River Severn • Fishing, local agriculture, pollution problems. • How do rivers, people and land affect each other?	Sustained geographical theme: Relationship between mountains and weather Relationship between mountains and people	How do people move about in Cardiff? How do people move about in London? (e.g. tube map). Patterns of settlement in Cardiff and London. Map Skills: using a grid to find and compare locations.	 New locational knowledge: Sussex Geographical theme: links between food consumption patterns and farming; issues arising e.g. local sourcing. Optional local fieldwork investigating local shops – their sourcing, economic and ethical considerations. This is the beginning of a sustained theme in rest of KS2 on farming, across the globe: Where does our food come from? Why does this matter? How does food connect us across the world? What ecosystems do we affect when we buy and cook our food? 		ongoing regional comparison – Britain, Europe, South America – that culminates at end of Year 5. Introduce latitude here. Map Skills 3: Basics in navigating the globe: equator, lines of latitude (gridlines) Arctic and Antarctic.
Year	Autumn 1	Autumn 2	Spring 1	Spring 2	Summer 1	Summer 2
4	The Rhine and the Mediterranean Cologne and cities on the Rhine Rotterdam and the mouth of the Rhine How the course of the river has been changed by human activity incl canals Mediterranean Sea (introduce term 'peninsula')	Population Characteristics of population incl distribution and diversity. Migration. Depth focus: multicultural London. Depth focus: multicultural Cardiff. Welsh language	Coastal Processes and Landforms Processes of erosion, transportation & deposition Overview of Jurassic coast, including significance of its rocks, fossils and landforms. Coastal habitats using contrasting examples, including	Tourism Depth focus 1: a seaside town (link back to coastal processes in previous unit) Depth focus 2: Wales - especially national parks, Snowdonia, links to early focus on Wales in various units; Also revisit and use locational and place knowledge of Rhine and	Earthquakes Causes of earthquakes: tectonic plates and fault lines Effects of earthquakes How humans live in earthquake zones and adapt their settlements (e.g. Japan) Depth focus: California & the San Andreas fault	Deserts Arid and semi-arid parts of the world Causes of deserts including desertification Types of deserts in different parts of the world: Asia, Africa, Australia Polar deserts in Antarctica and the Arctic

		•	cograpiny zong rei	iii carricalaiii r laii		A CONTRACTOR OF THE CONTRACTOR
	Suez Canal This will be quite a synoptic unit, using the Rhine and the Mediterranean to pick up and draw together themes launched already: including, water as a resource, human use of resources, including land, factors influencing the growth of settlements and cities from earlier (also ties in with all Y3 and Y4 history on ancient settlements). Strong knowledge foundation now laid for continuing focus on Rhine and Mediterranean, working towards full regional comparison at end Year 5.	of changing demographics Welsh or British? Idea of national identity First look at how to use geographical data: the census. What kinds of questions do geographers ask? What are their tools?	coasts of the Indian Ocean Depth focus: West Wales	Autumn 1. Also use tourism references in Volcanoes Year 3 Summer 1 As appropriate: Patterns of tourism. Growth of tourism. Eco-friendly and non-eco friendly tourism. Types of tourism, e.g. cultural, adventure Map Skills 4: grid squares, 4-figure references, some map symbols	Revisit knowledge on volcanoes from Year 4 Spring 1.	 Flora and fauna in deserts How humans live and adapt in deserts, inc desert art among indigenous Australians The Great Steppe of Central Asia
Year	Autumn 1	Autumn 2	Spring 1	Spring 2	Summer 1	Summer 2
5	Why is California so thirsty? • Why is water so important? The water-cycle. • Farming in California. • The importance of lakes, reservoirs and	Oceans Oceans and seas. Oceans and trade. Transporting goods and shipping routes. Oceans and climate. Wind streams, hurricanes,	Migration What is migration? Why do people migrate? Internal migration. Push and pull factors. Voluntary migration	North and South America The continents of North, South and Central America. Combined population. What is a megacity? New York, Rio de	The Amazon What is it like to live in the Amazon now? The Amazon rainforest. The Amazon river. The Amazon basin. The Amazon's intricate	Interconnected Amazon • What is it like to farm in the Amazon? The garabata plant. • Farming soy plants. Raw materials, profit,

	aqueducts. Irrigation. Why is California running out of water? Growing almonds. Drought. Temperature. What next for California?	temperature and rainfall. Oceans and land masses. Oceans and climate change. Temperature regulation. The human impact on oceans. Fossil fuels, drift-net fishing, pollution.	 Involuntary migration – refugees., asylum-seekers. How does migration change places? Expansion, demand, population, depopulation. Does it matter where we live? Identity, place, scale, nationality. 	Janeiro, Lima. Population. Push and pull factors. Rural-to-urban migration. Housing, favelas, sustainability. Stereotyping	ecosystem. Wildlife, habitats, interact, trees, predators, microorganisms. How does the ecosystem work? Interaction, effects, nutrients, decomposition. Changes in the eco-system. Should things change in the Amazon?	manufacturing, industry. Trading connections. Supply and demand. Production, trans-national companies. Environmental connections. Foods. Social connections, globalisation.
Year	Autumn 1	Autumn 2	Spring 1	Spring 2	Summer 1	Summer 2
6	Energy and climate change How people use energy Types of energy (reviewing those covered and extending) Renewable and non- renewable energy sources The greenhouse effect Enhanced greenhouse effect – causes (including energy use and farming) Climate change and its effects (building on earlier work on	An in-depth place focus to complement knowledge gained in History and Religion. Where is Ethiopia? Location in Africa (introduction only as this continent is a focus in KS3) What is Ethiopia like? Climate, landscape (including Great Rift Valley), population, biomes, major cities, rural life Sustainable futures	Changing Birmingham This unit reviews and extends knowledge of cities in the UK, focusing on past, present and future changes. Where is Birmingham? How has it changed in the past? Growth and development of the city, industry, migration, deindustrialisation, redevelopment How is it changing now? Current issues, link to UN sustainable development goals,	An in-depth place focus to complement other regions studied in North and South America (California, the Amazon) and to link with themes in History. Where is Jamaica? Reinforcing knowledge gained about the world, including time zones, and developing understanding of the Caribbean. What is Jamaica like? Climate, landscape, population history, migration, ocean biomes. Tourist industry. Sustainable futures — environmental	compass and four figure to 6-figure grid reference maps and data, bringing topics in KS2 (e.g. atlase technologies) What questions can we Setting up a fieldwork end stages of the enquiry procollecting data, analysin Geographical skills: Ording grid references, enquiry fieldwork	d out about a place? revision of symbols, 8-point grid references, extending es. Interpreting a range of together skills from all s, thematic maps, digital ask about the local area? nquiry and going through the ocess (asking questions, g data, presenting findings). nance survey maps, 6-figure

oceans and interconnection) examples from Antarctica, Great Barrier Reef, Pacific Islands, South Asia, UK How can we respond? Local and global Geographical skills focus: Interpreting line graphs Disciplinary focus: Interaction How do local action in the UK affect	goals, depth focus on one project • Geographical skills focus: Population pyramids, longitude and time zones • Disciplinary focus: Interaction s • How do global futures • Geographical skills: Interpretation and presentation of data Disciplinary focus: change • How much did Birmingham change between 1750 and the present day?	 challenges faced due to tourism, ways forward Geographical skills: tbc Disciplinary focus: change What is a preferable future for Jamaica's tourist industry? Enquiry question to be tailored to the local context and interests of the class (guidance provided for teachers)
	between 1750 and	

Class teachers to plan in field trips where appropriate, **a minimum** of 1 Geography field trip per year. Helpful resources:

- Ordnance Survey Education https://www.ordnancesurvey.co.uk/education
- Geographical Association https://www.geography.org.uk/
- Royal Geographical Society https://www.rgs.org/schools/