

St George's CE Primary School Wrotham



Geography Long Term Curriculum 2021-22

	Autumn	Spring	Summer		
EYFS	Understanding the World:				
	In EYFS, children will learn about the natural world around them, making observations; they will 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; they will understand some important processes and changes in the natural world around them, including the seasons and changing states of matter. The children will be introduced to vocabulary such as 'hot, cold, seasonal language, forwards, backwards, left, right, north, south, east west, clockwise, anti-clockwise.'				
Year	Why we love Wrotham	Brilliant Britain	African Adventure		
One	What makes Wrotham unique?	Where in the world do we live?	Where would you prefer to live? Great Britain or		
	Identifying key features of a map.	Place knowledge – geographical similarities and	Kenya?		
	Understand what a map is and why we use them.	differences in a small area of the UK (Wrotham to	To name and locate the world's seven continents		
	Identify human and physical features within our	Rochester) village, city, town, rivers	and five oceans.		
	local area.	Field study – simple fieldwork and observational	Human and Physical geography, seasonal weather		
	Understand what an aerial view is.	skills.	patterns, hot and cold places in the world.		
	Draw an aerial map of our school.		Equator, North and South Pole		
	Plan a route using a map.				
Year	Why we love Wrotham	Explorers	Super South East		
Two	Are villages and cities different?	How did Shackleton reach Antarctica?	Is the landscape of Kent the same?		
	Locational knowledge – name, locate and identify	Name, locate and identify characteristics of the four	Local area – Eynsford – tributary to Thames.		
	four countries and capital cities of the UK	countries of the UK, capital cities and surrounding	Comparison of Wrotham/Eynsford/Beach		
	Comparison – Wrotham/London – identify	seas.	Geographical physical features of different locations		
	characteristics - Local area study – geographical	Place knowledge – geographical similarities and	– beach, cliff, coast, rivers, hills,		
	language, Human features - cities, towns.	differences – UK and non- European country. Human	Simple field work - Compass directions – directional		
	Financial city Use aerial photographs to recognise landmarks	and physical features (Antarctica) Equator, North and South Poles	language. Devise simple maps - symbols		
	Use and construct maps with basic symbols in a key	Fieldwork – use simple compass directions, describe	Devise simple maps - symbols		
	(Linked to ICT?)	features and plot routes on a map.			
	(Linked to let:)	reacures and plot routes on a map.			
Year	A view from above	Biomes	Greece		
Three	Would you like a bird's eye view?	What on Earth are biomes?	How has Greece changed over time?		
	Locate countries, towns and cities using a variety of	Climate zones	Geographical similarities - human and physical –		
	maps	Northern and Southern hemisphere	region of Europe		
	Find out about the British Isles and UK on a small	Equator	Location and characteristics – human and physical		
	and large scale	Latitude & Longitude	features.		

	To understand the difference between the British Isles, United Kingdom and Great Britain What are the features of the different parts of the British Isles? (physical/human) Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/ computer mapping – identify countries and describe features.	Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn Describe key aspects of biomes (Terrestrial) Identify position and significance Key physical characteristics	Locate using maps and atlases. Atlases, 4 figure grid references, compass points Prime, Greenwich, meridian time zones
Year Four	Wrotham in the wider world 'Plotting' in and around Wrotham Position and significance – latitude, longitude, equator, compass points Geographical fieldwork – observe human and physical features in local area. OS maps, plotting, creating maps of local area. 4 & 6 figure grid references, symbols & keys. 8 points of the compass.	Contrasting Biomes – (exploring the differences between weather and climate and the different types of biomes.) Freshwater and Marine Identify position and significance Key physical characteristics Arctic circle, Antarctic circle	Mountains and Rivers Does Water Change the Landscape? Name and locate the longest rivers in the UK and in the world Describe the similarities and differences between a river in the UK and in the wider world. Identify the parts of a river and understand how land use is different along the river's course; (source, meander, mouth) and areas around (flood plains) Describe the process of the water cycle excluding transpiration. Look at maps and identify physical and human features. Field study – collect, analyse river erosion, depth & speed of water.
Year Five	Community, Country and Commonwealth How far does Great Britain go? To understand that England is divided into counties. Comparing the county we live in (Kent) to other counties in the South East region. To use an atlas to locate places around the world. (commonwealth countries) To understand longitude and latitude. Prime and meridian time zones	Human Geography Raiders or Traders? Locate countries and major cities. Describe human geographical features. Settlement and land uses Economic use including; Trade links, distribution of energy, food, minerals and water.	Knowledge of the characteristics in the wider world Contrasts in Continent? Locational knowledge - Use maps to focus on South America. Identify key physical and human characteristics. Discuss land use patterns within a S. America Identify position and significance of latitude, longitude etc. Understand geographical similarities and differences in a region of South America. Compare and contrast key topographical features of South America. (Use knowledge of biomes to talk about features of S.A and make comparisons)

Year	Urban World—On the Edge	The Power of Mother Nature	Looking forward to our future
Six	Why is London so powerful?	How has Mother Earth shaped our landscape?	How will our world change?
	Understanding what defines a 'city' Knowing that London is a city of two powers— both financial and political. To know what draws people to cities. To understand why London is a powerful city. To compare London to a megacity. To understand the effects of climate change and the contributions that cities have.	Comparing change over time – land mass. Location of fault lines, tectonic plates. Use digital mapping to describe features studied. Understand and explain the actions of processes of volcanoes and earthquakes	Climate change – effects on our lives and future Debate! Physical geography – climate zones To understand how aspects have changed over time Locational knowledge of land use – how this has changed over time.