



**St Joseph's RC Voluntary Academy**  
**Geography Long Term Planning from September 2023**



**Cycle A**

	<b>EYFS</b>	<b>Cedar Class Year 1/2</b>	<b>Elm Class Year 3/4</b>	<b>Oak Class Year 5/ 6</b>
<b>Autumn 1</b>	<p><b>Understanding the world People, Culture and Communities</b>            Describe their immediate environment using knowledge from observation, discussion, stories, nonfiction 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, non-fiction texts and – when appropriate – maps.</p>	<p><b>Local area study</b>            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 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 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 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>3 Lessons            Strong Start lesson – Human and Physical features</p>	<p><b>Water cycle</b>            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>3 Lessons</p> <p><b>Map and fieldwork skills</b>            Physical geography, including climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes, and the water cycle.            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 maps, atlases, globe, and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied.            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 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>3 Lessons</p>	<p><b>Comparison study of UK, Europe, North or South America</b>            Understand geographical similarities and differences through the study of human and physical geography of a region of the United Kingdom, a region in a European country, and a region within North or South America.</p> <p>6 Lessons</p>
<b>Autumn 2</b>				
<b>Spring 1</b>	<p><b>The Natural World</b>            Explore the natural</p>	<p><b>Comparing places - London and Nairobi</b></p>	<p><b>United Kingdom study</b></p>	<p><b>Human and Physical geography:</b></p>
<b>Spring 2</b>				

	<p>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 weather.</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>6 Lessons</p>	<p>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>6 Lessons</p>	<p><b>economic, settlements and trade links</b></p> <p>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>3 Lessons Strong start lesson</p>
<b>Summer 1</b>				
<b>Summer 2</b>		<p><b>Fieldwork and map skills</b></p> <p>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 ☐ key human features, including city, town, village, factory, farm, house, office, port, harbour and shop.</p> <p>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>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.</p> <p>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>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>6 Lessons</p>	<p><b>OS Map and fieldwork skills</b></p> <p>Physical geography, including climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes, and the water cycle.</p> <p>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>use maps, atlases, globes, and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied.</p> <p>Use maps, atlases, globe, and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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>3 Lessons Strong start lesson</p>	<p><b>Orienteering</b></p> <p>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.</p> <p>Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied.</p> <p>6 Lessons</p>