

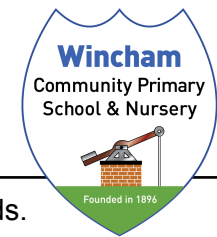




		<p>countries, drawing on knowledge from non-fiction texts and (when appropriate) maps</p> <p><u>The Natural World</u></p> <p>Know some similarities and differences between the natural world around them and contrasting environments, drawing on their experiences and what has been read in class.</p> <p>Understand some important processes and changes in the natural world around them, including the seasons.</p>
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## KS1 and KS2 Year A

<p><b>KS1 AUTUMN</b>  <b>Topic: What do I know about where I live?</b></p>	
<p><b>LOCATIONAL KNOWLEDGE: Key Learning and Required Prior Knowledge</b>                  Building on EYFS knowledge of their own environment, children start to learn the names of key places in the UK beyond their immediate environment.  <u>KS1 Geography National Curriculum</u> Pupils develop contextual knowledge of the location of globally significant places. They should develop knowledge about the world, the United Kingdom and their locality.</p> <p><b>GEOGRAPHICAL SKILLS AND FIELDWORK: Key Learning and Required Prior Knowledge</b>                  Building on EYFS knowledge of their own environment, children begin to use maps to locate places and name features using keys and symbols.</p>	<p><b>Vocabulary</b>                  UK, city, town, village, country, capital city, map, aerial photograph, plan</p> <p><b>Endpoint</b>                  I can</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• name, locate and identify characteristics of the four countries and capital cities of the United Kingdom and its surrounding seas;</li> <li>• Use aerial photographs and plan view perspectives to recognise landmarks and basic key features - devise a map and use simple basic symbols in a key.</li> <li>• Use simple fieldwork and observational skills to study geography around the school grounds, including key human</li> </ul>



<p><u>KS1 Geography National Curriculum</u> Children can interpret geographical information from a range of sources. They can communicate geographical information in a variety of ways.</p>	<p>and physical features using a range of methods.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• LOTC - Orienteering around school grounds.</li> </ul>
<p><b>KS1 SPRING - LOCATIONAL KNOWLEDGE AND GEOGRAPHICAL SKILLS AND FIELDWORK.</b>  <b>Topic: What's out there?</b></p>	
<p><b>LOCATIONAL KNOWLEDGE: Key Learning and Required Prior Knowledge</b>                  Building on EYFS knowledge of their own environment, children start to learn the names of key places in the UK beyond their immediate environment. Children also learn the names of the world's oceans and continents.  <u>KS1 Geography National Curriculum</u> Pupils develop contextual knowledge of the location of globally significant places. They should develop knowledge about the world, the United Kingdom and their locality.</p> <p><b>GEOGRAPHICAL SKILLS AND FIELDWORK: Key Learning and Required Prior Knowledge</b>                  Building on EYFS knowledge of their own environment, children begin to use maps to locate places and name features using keys and symbols.  <u>KS1 Geography National Curriculum</u> Children can interpret geographical information from a range of sources. They can communicate geographical information in a variety of ways.</p>	<p><b>Vocabulary</b>                  Continent, ocean, human, physical, North, East, South, West, Equator</p> <p><b>Endpoint</b>                  I can                  Name and locate 7 continents and 5 oceans.</p> <p>Use world maps, atlases and globes to identify the countries, continents and oceans studied at this key stage.</p>
<p><b>KS1 Summer - HUMAN and PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY</b>  <b>Topic: Where can we go?</b></p>	
<p><b>Key Learning and Required Prior Knowledge</b>                  Building on EYFS knowledge of how environments may vary. Children begin to learn about the physical and human features of geography.  <u>KS1 Geography National Curriculum</u> Children will understand key</p>	<p><b>Vocabulary</b>                  See below</p> <p><b>Endpoint</b>                  I can use basic geographical vocabulary to refer to key physical</p>



<p>physical and human geographical features of the world. They identify seasonal and daily weather patterns.</p>	<p>features, including: beach, cliff, coast, forest, hill, mountain, ocean, river, valley, vegetation, season and weather;.</p> <p>I can use basic geographical vocabulary to refer to key human features, including: city, town, village, factory, farm, house, port, harbour and shop.</p>
<p><b>LKS2 AUTUMN - LOCATIONAL KNOWLEDGE AND PLACE KNOWLEDGE</b>  <b>Topic: Digging it!</b>                  British settlements Anglo Saxons and Scots                  Vikings</p>	
<p><b>LOCATIONAL KNOWLEDGE: Key Learning Required Prior Knowledge</b>                  Building on KS1 knowledge of the UK, children begin to explore more of the world, understand how the world has zones and the significance of those zones. Locating places and features accurately on maps also becomes a focus.  <u>KS2 Geography National Curriculum</u> Pupils should extend their knowledge and understanding beyond the local area to include the United Kingdom and Europe. Children develop their understanding, recognising and identifying key physical and human geographical features.</p>	<p><b>Vocabulary</b>                  archaeology, Anglo-Saxon, invade, migration, warrior, jewellery                  Viking, Scandinavia, raid, longship, longhouse, monastery, figurehead,</p> <p><b>Endpoint</b>                  I can ...                  Name and locate counties and cities of the United Kingdom.                  Locate Europe and name countries.                  Understand geographical similarities and differences through the study of human and physical geography of the UK and Europe.</p>
<p><b>LKS2 Spring Year A LOCATIONAL KNOWLEDGE, PLACE KNOWLEDGE AND GEOGRAPHICAL SKILLS AND FIELD WORK.</b>  <b>Topic: Do you dare?</b>                  Light touch via Tilly and The Time Machine - 1966 and Battle of Trafalgar when they come up in the book. The Victorians</p>	
<p><b>LOCATIONAL KNOWLEDGE: Key Learning Required Prior Knowledge</b>                  Building on KS1 knowledge of the UK, children begin to explore more of the world by locating places and features on maps.  <u>KS2 Geography National Curriculum</u> Pupils should extend their knowledge and understanding beyond the local area to include the United Kingdom and Europe.</p>	<p><b>Vocabulary</b>                  past, present, future, time capsule, Victorians, servant, mansion,</p> <p><b>Endpoint</b>                  I can name and locate regions of the UK and identify human and physical characteristics, key topographical features including, hills, mountains, coast and rivers.</p>



<p><b>PLACE KNOWLEDGE: Key Learning Required Prior Knowledge</b>                  Children develop vocabulary relating to physical and human geographical features from KS1. They begin to develop the skills of comparing regions, by focusing on specific features. Children focus on comparing regions of the UK in depth and start to look at an area outside of the UK.  <u>KS2 Geography National Curriculum</u> Children can 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.</p> <p><b>GEOGRAPHICAL SKILLS AND FIELDWORK: Key Learning Required Prior Knowledge</b>                  Building on KS1 knowledge, Children begin to develop their map skills. They will be able to identify features on a map through the use of symbols and keys. Children begin to use fieldwork skills to monitor and explain patterns in human and physical features.  <u>KS2 Geography National Curriculum</u> Children collect, analyse and communicate a range of data gathered through fieldwork that deepens their understanding of geographical processes. They interpret a range of sources of geographical information including maps, diagrams, globes, aerial photographs and Geographical Information Systems.</p>	<p>I can use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied.                  I can 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><b>LKS2 Summer Year A History based topic</b>  <b>Topic: How did Britain change from Stone to the Bronze to the Iron age?</b>                  Changes in Britain from Stone to Iron Age</p>	
<p><b>Key Learning Required Prior Knowledge:</b>                  History Based topic</p>	<p><b>Vocabulary</b>                  History based</p> <hr/> <p><b>Endpoint</b>                  History based</p>



**UKS2 Autumn Year A - First Half Geography based - PLACE KNOWLEDGE AND HUMAN AND PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY**

**2nd Half History based**

**Topic: What does it take to survive extreme environments? Geography**

**Topic: Can you solve the crime? History - See history long term planning**

**LOCATIONAL KNOWLEDGE: Key Learning Required Prior Knowledge**

Building on knowledge of the UK, children begin to explore more of the world, understand how the world has zones and the significance of those zones. Locating places and features accurately on maps also becomes a focus.

KS2 Geography National Curriculum Pupils should extend their knowledge and understanding beyond the local area to include the United Kingdom and Europe, North and South America.

**HUMAN AND PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY: Key Learning Required Prior Knowledge**

Children deepen their understanding of the difference between physical and human geography. They use more precise vocabulary, explaining the processes of physical and human geography and their significance. They learn more about extreme weather, the processes involved in the causes and effects of extreme weather, as well as beginning to understand the impact of humans on the earth.

KS2 Geography National Curriculum Children will locate a range of the world's most significant human and physical features. Children will deepen their understanding of the interaction between physical and human processes, and of the formation and use of landscapes and environments.

**Vocabulary**

Use key vocabulary to demonstrate knowledge and understanding in this strand: glacier, tundra, temperature, forest, coral reef, equator, latitude, longitude, tropics, Arctic, Antarctic Circle.

**Endpoint**

I can identify the position and significance of latitude, longitude, Equator, Northern Hemisphere, Southern Hemisphere and use longitude and latitude to find locations on a map.

I can describe and understand key aspects of physical geography including: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts.

**UKS2 Spring Year A LOCATIONAL KNOWLEDGE, PLACE KNOWLEDGE**

**Topic: What makes America amazing?**



<p><b>LOCATIONAL KNOWLEDGE: Key Learning Required Prior Knowledge</b>                  Children begin to explore Eastern Europe and South America using maps to find these locations. Children use their knowledge of longitude, latitude, coordinates and indexes to locate places. Compared to Lower KS2, children focus more on finding locations outside of the UK and Europe.  <u>KS2 Geography National Curriculum</u> Pupils should extend their knowledge and understanding beyond the local area to include the United Kingdom and Europe, North and South America. They will begin to explore the concept of tourism and its impact. Children can develop contextual knowledge of the location of globally significant places.</p> <p><b>PLACE KNOWLEDGE: Key Learning Required Prior Knowledge</b>                  Children develop their analytical skills by comparing areas of the UK with areas outside of the UK. They will have a deeper knowledge of diverse places, people, resources, natural, and human environments. They can make links to places outside of the UK and where they live. Children are encouraged to conduct independent research, asking and answering questions.  <u>KS2 Geography National Curriculum</u> Children can 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><b>Vocabulary</b>                  Physical and human geography, climate, land use, settlement, economy, natural resources.                  State, capital, skyscraper, architecture, continent.</p> <p><b>Endpoint</b>                  I can                  Locational: Use maps to locate the world's countries with a focus on Eastern Europe and South America, concentrating on their environmental regions, key physical and human characteristics, countries, and major cities.</p> <p>Place: Understand geographical similarities and differences through the study of human geography of a region of the United Kingdom, a region of Eastern Europe and South America;</p> <p>Geographical Skills: Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features.</p>
<p><b>UKS2 Summer Year A</b>  <b>Topic: Can you discover the wonders of Ancient Egypt?</b>  <b>Mainly History topic</b> - The achievements of the earliest civilizations – an overview of where and when the first civilizations appeared and a depth study of Ancient Egypt.</p>	
<p><b>Key Learning and Required Prior Knowledge</b>                  Children begin to explore Egypt using maps to find these locations. Children use their knowledge of longitude, latitude, coordinates and indexes to locate places.</p>	<p><b>Vocabulary</b>                  History based  <b>If water cycle covered - Evaporation, water cycle, condensation, precipitation, cooling, filter, pollution</b></p>

Together we learn, grow and dream

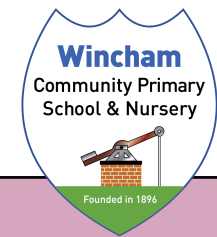


<p><u>KS2 Geography National Curriculum</u> Pupils should extend their knowledge and understanding beyond the local area to include the United Kingdom and Europe, North and South America. They will begin to explore the concept of tourism and its impact. Children can develop contextual knowledge of the location of globally significant places.</p>	<p><b>Endpoint</b> I can use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features. <b>Describe and understand key aspects of physical geography including the Water cycle????</b></p>
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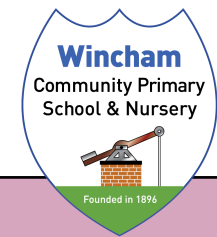
## Geography Long Term Overview Year B

<p><b>KS1 Autumn Year B</b> <b>Topic: What was life like for my Grandparents when they were young? History Based</b></p>	
<p><b>Key Learning and Required Prior Knowledge</b> History Based</p>	<p><b>Vocabulary</b> History Based</p> <p><b>Endpoint</b> History Based</p>
<p><b>KS1 Spring Year B</b> <b>Topic: Who is at the Zoo?</b></p>	
<p><b>Key Learning and Required Prior Knowledge</b> Building on EYFS knowledge of their own environment, children begin to use maps to locate places and name features using keys and symbols. <u>KS1 Geography National Curriculum</u> Children can interpret geographical information from a range of sources. They can communicate geographical information in a variety of ways.</p>	<p><b>Vocabulary</b> Use key vocabulary to demonstrate knowledge and understanding in this strand: compass, 4-point, direction, North, East, South, West,</p> <p><b>Endpoint</b> I can use simple compass directions and locational and directional to describe the location of features and routes on a map.</p>





<p><b>KS1 Summer Year B PLACE KNOWLEDGE</b>                  Topic: Who is Queen Elizabeth? First half History based                  Topic: What's life like in Kenya? 2nd half Geography based</p>	
<p><b>PLACE KNOWLEDGE: Key Learning and Required Prior Knowledge</b>                  Children begin to compare places in the UK with a place outside of the UK. This builds on EYFS knowledge and understanding of the world, people and communities. Children can apply the skills of observing similarities and differences to places as well as people. <u>KS1 Geography National Curriculum</u> Pupils develop contextual knowledge of the location of globally significant places. They should develop knowledge about the world, the United Kingdom and their locality. Children begin to understand basic vocabulary relating to human and physical geography.</p>	<p><b>Vocabulary</b>                  use key vocabulary to demonstrate knowledge and understanding in this strand: compare, capital city, country, weather, similarities, differences, Africa, Kenya, Nairobi, Northwich, Cheshire, UK</p> <p>Kenya Partnership link - Njoro D.E.B Primary School</p> <hr/> <p><b>Endpoint</b>                  I can compare the UK with a contrasting country in the world - Kenya.</p> <p>I can compare Wincham and Northich in the UK with a contrasting city/town in a different country - Njoro, Kenya.</p>
<p><b>LKS2 Autumn - HUMAN AND PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY</b>                  Topic: What did the Romans do for us?</p>	
<p><b>HUMAN AND PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY - Key Learning and Required Prior Knowledge</b>                  Building on knowledge from KS1, children have a stronger understanding of the difference between physical and human geography. They use more precise vocabulary, explaining the processes of physical and human geography and their significance. They learn more about extreme weather, the processes involved in the causes and effects of extreme weather, as well as beginning to understand the impact of humans on the earth. <u>KS2 Geography National Curriculum</u> Children locate a range of the world's most significant human and physical features. Explain how physical features have formed, why they are significant and how they can change. Explain the impact of humans on the earth in terms of land use, settlements and their direct connection to physical changes.</p>	<p><b>Vocabulary</b>                  erupt, tectonic plates, volcano, fault line, lava, summit, surface, fissure, dormant, crust, crater, core, magma, ash, active, mantle, molten, epicentre, magnitude, altitude, ridge, summit, peak, plate boundary, lava, extinct</p> <hr/> <p><b>Endpoint</b>                  I can:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Describe and understand key aspects of: a physical geography, including: volcanoes, tornadoes, tsunamis, earthquakes and the water cycle.</li> </ul>



**LKS2 Spring - LOCATIONAL KNOWLEDGE AND PLACE KNOWLEDGE**

**Topic: What makes a house a home?**

**PLACE KNOWLEDGE: Key Learning and Required Prior Knowledge**

Children develop vocabulary relating to physical and human geographical features from KS1. Children focus on comparing a region of the UK in depth and start to look at a region outside of the UK in a European Country.

KS2 Geography National Curriculum Children can 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.

**Vocabulary**

mountain range, physical, human, landmarks, land use, farming, landscape, topography, border coastline, landlocked, nation.

**Endpoint**

I can:

Understand geographical similarities and differences through the study of human geography of a region of the United Kingdom;

Explore similarities and differences, comparing the human geography of a region of the UK and a region of Europe.

Understand geographical similarities and differences through the study of physical geography of a region of the United Kingdom;

Explore similarities and differences comparing the physical geography of a region of the UK and a region in Europe.

**LKS2 SUMMER - PLACE KNOWLEDGE**

**Topic: WHAT MAKES NORTHWICH SPECIAL?**

**PLACE KNOWLEDGE: Key Learning and Required Prior Knowledge**

Children develop vocabulary relating to physical and human geographical features from KS1. They begin to develop the skills of comparing regions, by focusing on specific features. Children focus on comparing regions of the UK in depth.

KS2 Geography National Curriculum Children can understand

**Vocabulary**

fieldwork, map, measure, record

**Endpoint**

I can...

- Understand geographical similarities and differences through the study of human geography of a region of the United Kingdom;

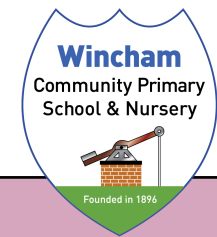


<p>geographical similarities and differences through the study of human and physical geography of a region of the United Kingdom.</p>	<p>Kingdom.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Understand geographical similarities and differences through the study of physical geography of a region of the United Kingdom.</li> </ul>
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**UKS2 Autumn LOCATIONAL KNOWLEDGE AND PLACE KNOWLEDGE**  
**Topic: What would happen if the rainforest disappeared? 1st half of term**

<p><b>Key Learning and Required Prior Knowledge</b>          Children begin to explore South America using maps to find these locations. Children use their knowledge of longitude, latitude, coordinates and indexes to locate places.  <u>KS2 Geography National Curriculum</u> Pupils should extend their knowledge and understanding beyond the local area to include South America. Children develop their understanding of recognising and identifying key physical and human geographical features of the world; how these are interdependent and how they bring about spatial variation and change over time.  <b>HUMAN AND PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY:</b> Children deepen their understanding of the difference between physical and human geography. They can explain the terminology of both aspects of geography with a range of examples. They spend time exploring human geography and the impact humans have on the world. They focus on trade links, resources and the distribution of resources around the world.  <u>KS2 Geography National Curriculum</u> Children will locate a range of the world’s most significant human and physical features. Explain how physical features have formed, why they are significant and how they can change. Children can understand how these are interdependent and how they bring about spatial variation and change over time. Children will deepen their understanding of the interaction between physical and human processes, and of the formation and use of landscapes and environments.</p>	<p><b>Vocabulary</b>          Biodiversity, canopy, layers, emergent layer, endangered, climate, cloud, forest, equatorial, extinct, humid, understorey, tropical, monsoon</p> <p><b>Endpoint</b>          I can ...          Locate world countries using maps and focus on South America.</p> <p>Identify the position and significance of latitude, longitude, Equator, Northern Hemisphere, Southern Hemisphere and use longitude and latitude to find locations on a map.</p> <p>Understand geographical similarities and differences through the study of physical and human geography of a region of South America.</p> <p>Describe and understand key aspects of physical geography and human geography.</p>
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**UKS2 SPRING - GEOGRAPHICAL SKILLS AND FIELDWORK**



<b>Topic: Is there anybody out there?</b>	
<p><b><u>GEOGRAPHICAL SKILLS AND FIELDWORK: Key Learning and Required Prior Knowledge</u></b>                  Children build on their map skills by communicating locations through grid references and coordinates. They also explain what makes a good map symbol and why. Children focus on observing and recording the changes of human features over time, for example trade patterns.  <u>KS2 Geography National Curriculum</u> Children will become confident in collecting, analysing, and communicating a range of data. Children can explain how the Earth's features at different scales are shaped, interconnected and change over time.</p>	<p><b>Vocabulary</b>                  Equator, compass points, ordnance survey map, navigation, compass.</p> <p><b>Endpoint</b>                  I can 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>Fieldwork/LOTG- Use our school orienteering course to work on map skills/using a compass.</p>

<b><u>UKS2 SUMMER - HUMAN AND PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY</u></b>	
<b>Topic: How to become an Olympic champion - Mainly History</b>	
Ancient Greece – a study of Greek life and achievements and their influence on the western world	
<p><b><u>HUMAN AND PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY: Key Learning and Required Prior Knowledge</u></b>                  Children deepen their understanding of the difference between physical and human geography. Children also learn about the mountains.</p>	<p><b>Vocabulary</b>                  History based</p> <p><b>End point</b>                  I can name and locate Greece identifying physical features, including mountains - Mt Olympus.</p>