

	AUTUMN TERM	SPRING TERM	SUMMER TERM
	Weather and Seasons *(fieldwork opportunity	Local Area: What is it like to live where I live? *(integrates fieldwork)	The United Kingdom *(fieldwork opportunity)
YEAR 1	•		
	story? <u>Learning Objective</u> Identify the types of weather we have in the United Kingdom and record the daily weather in our area	main features of the local area Enquiry 5. How can I describe my local area? Learning Objective Using data collected during fieldwork,	country in the UK? Learning Objective Share my understanding of the UK.
	Enquiry 6: How does the weather affect people's work? <u>Learning Objective</u> Explore how the weather affects different jobs.	recount the journey through the local area.	



	Weather and Seasons *(fieldwork opportunity	Local Area: What is it like to live where I live? *(integrates fieldwork)	The United Kingdom *(fieldwork opportunity)
YEAR 1	By the end of this topic, children should know: • basic vocabulary and concepts about weather and the climate, including seasonal change; • how people adapt to different weather (e.g. by dressing differently on cold, hot, wet or windy days). Children should be able to: • observe, talk about and make a basic record of changes in the weather and seasons, including creating a simple weather chart; make appropriate use of everyday words relating to seasons, months and local weather.	By the end of this topic, children should know: • the location of their local area (including where it is within the UK); • the main features of their local area. Children should be able to: • look at simple maps and aerial views of the local area, discussing its main features and how symbols have been used; • work together to create a simple map of the local area; • observe, record, discuss and ask questions about the main features of the local area, based on direct experience; • make connections between their investigation of the local area and what they have learned about weather, climate and the UK; • use appropriate everyday vocabulary when describing local features.	By the end of this topic children should know: • the main nations and features of the UK, including their locations and related key vocabulary. Children should be able to: • annotate a simple map of the UK with some of its key features, including the location of its nations; • use appropriate vocabulary when describing the principal features of the UK.



	AUTUMN TERM	SPRING TERM	SUMMER TERM
	Hot and Cold Places	How do children live in Mugurameno	Continents and Oceans
		Village?	
	Enquiry 1: Where are the world's hot		Enquiry 1: Where in the world am I?
	and cold places?	Enquiry 1 : Where in the world is Zambia	Learning objective:
	<u>Learning Objective</u>	and what is the climate like there?	Understand where I am in the world.
	Identify hot and cold places and locate	<u>Learning Objective</u>	
	them on a map.	To locate Zambia	Enquiry 2: Where are the world's
		To find out about Zambia's key physical	continents?
	Enquiry 2: What is it like in the world's	and human features.	<u>Learning objective:</u>
	hot and cold places?		Locate on a map the seven continents.
	<u>Learning Objective</u>	Enquiry 2: Where is Mugurameno?	
	Recognise the features of a hot and a	<u>Learning Objective</u>	Enquiry 3: Where are the world's
	cold place	To locate the village of Mugurameno.	oceans?
	Francisco 2. Where can I find out about a	To write a list of questions we want to	Learning objective:
	Enquiry 3: Where can I find out about a	answer about Mugurameno village.	Locate on a map the oceans that link the continents
	hot or cold place (desert, rainforest or Antarctica)?	Enquiry 3: How do people use the river	Continents
	Learning Objective	in Mugurameno?	Enquiry 4: How can I show the
Year	Explore a hot or cold place	Learning Objective	continents and oceans on a map?
2	Explore a flot of cold place	To find out about how people use the	Learning objective:
	Enquiry 4: How do animals adapt to hot	river in Mugurameno.	Describe where different continents are
	and cold places?	To compare how people use the river in	located.
	<u>Learning Objective</u>	Mugurameno with different ways that	
	Identify the animals that live in hot and	people use a river near you.	Enquiry 5: What are the main features of
	cold places and recognise how they		each continent?
	adapt.	Enquiry 4: How are the lives are children	Learning objective:
		in Mugurameno different than the lives	Spot the physical and human features of
	Enquiry 5: What would I pack for a visit	of children in Forsbrook?	a continent.
	to a very hot place? How would it be	<u>Learning Objective</u>	
	different if I was going to a very cold	To compare the lives of children in	Enquiry 6: What is special about each
	place?	Mugurameno with our own	continent?
	<u>Learning Objective</u>		Learning objective:
	Compare a pack list for a trip to a hot	Enquiry 5: How is school life different in	Share my understanding of a continent.
	place with a list for a cold place.	the village of Mugurameno? Learning Objective	
	Enquiry 6: How can I describe what it is	To compare school life in Mugurameno	
	like in a hot or cold place?	and where we live.	
	Learning Objective	and where we live.	
	Describe what you would see in a hot or		
	cold place.		



Hot and Cold Places	How do children live in	Continents and Oceans
	Mugurameno Village?	
By the end of this topic, children should know: • where the world's main hot and cold regions are; • some information about what each of the hot and cold regions are like. Children should be able to: • use globes and atlases – and annotate maps – to identify the world's hot and cold regions; • use appropriate vocabulary when talking and writing about hot and cold regions; • make use of the four main compass points when describing the location of these regions.	By the end of this topic, children should know: • the location and features of Mugurameno, comparing and contrasting it with their local area; • the location of Zambia within the African continent and the approximate location of Mugurameno within Zambia; • how their location within hot and cold regions might affect everyday life differently in the UK and Zambia. Children should be able to: • use globes and atlases – and annotate maps – to identify the location of the UK, Europe, Zambia and Africa (including maps of hot and cold regions); • look at simple maps, aerial views and photographs of Mugumareno, discussing and asking questions about its main features and comparing these with their local area; • use appropriate vocabulary when describing Mugurameno and comparing it with their local area; • make confident use of the four main compass points when describing the location of the UK, Europe, Zambia and Africa.	By the end of this topic, children should know: • the names and locations of the world's continents and oceans; • some information about each of the world's continents and oceans. Children should be able to: • use globes and atlases – and annotate maps – to identify continents and oceans; • use appropriate vocabulary when talking and writing about continents and oceans; • make use of the four main compass points when describing the location of these continents and oceans.



	AUTUMN TERM	SPRING TERM	SUMMER TERM
	Climate Zones	Local Area	Volcanoes
	Enquiry 1: Why does a place's location in the world affect its climate? Learning Objective: Identify the different lines of latitude and explain how latitude is linked to climate	Enquiry 1: How does my local area fit in with other places, near and far? Learning Objective To locate the local area on an aerial image in relation to other places around it	Enquiry 1: What lies beneath the surface of the Earth? Learning Objective Find out about the structure of the Earth and label a diagram
	Enquiry 2: What on earth is a climate zone? Learning Objective: Locate different climate zones and explore the differences between the Northern and	To use an aerial image to describe the key physical and human features of the area To use geographical language to describe places at different scales	Enquiry 2: What happens when the Earth's plates meet? Learning Objective Describe what happens at the boundaries between the Earth's plates
	Southern Hemispheres Enquiry 3: How is the climate in the UK different from that in the tropics?	Enquiry 2: What is special about my local area? Learning Objective	Enquiry 3: What goes on inside a volcano? Learning Objective
	<u>Learning Objective:</u> Compare temperate and tropical climates	To describe the distinctive human and physical features of the local area To compare different perspectives on the local area	Describe and explain the key features of a volcano Enquiry 4: What can I find out about real
	Enquiry 4: How does the climate vary around the world?	To develop enquiry questions about change in the local area	volcanoes? <u>Learning Objective</u> Locate a range of famous volcanoes and
Year 3	<u>Learning Objective:</u> Explore weather patterns within a climate zone	Enquiry 3: What can I find out about from a walk in my local area? Learning Objective	find out some key facts, including when the volcanoes last erupted.
	Enquiry 5: What is the weather like on a typical day for places in different climate zones? Learning Objective: Write a weather	To use fieldwork to observe, measure and record a range of data on the human and physical features in the local area, using a range of methods	Enquiry 5: What happens when a volcano erupts? Learning Objective Report on the effects of a volcanic
	forecast for a typical day in your choice of climate zone Compare the climates of Seville and Santiago.	To find evidence of settlement and change in the local area To use an Ordnance Survey map to identify local landmarks and features	Enquiry 6: What would it be like to live near a volcano?
	Enquiry 6: What is special about each climate zone? Learning objective: identify the characteristics of each climate zone	Enquiry 4: How can we make a map to show what we have found out about the local area? Learning Objective To record the features of the local area using a sketch map	Learning Objective Evaluate the advantages and disadvantages of living near a volcano
		Enquiry 5: How has this place changed over time? Learning Objective To use maps as primary and secondary evidence To understand processes of settlement and change in the local area To use Ordnance Survey maps to build	

children's knowledge of the local area



Climate Zones	Local Area	Volcanoes
By the end of this topic, children should know: • where the world's main climate zones are (building on their prior understanding of hot and cold regions); • consider how different climate zones affect the landscape, natural environment and human beings. Children should be able to: • use globes and atlases to identify climate zones; • use appropriate vocabulary when describing climate zones and map features (e.g. the Equator, the tropics, the world's hemispheres).	By the end of this topic, children should know: • the distinctive human and physical features of the local area • ways in which human processes (such as economic and political processes, land use, settlement and change) operate within their local region; • how to use an ordnance survey map to identify local landmarks and features Children should be able to: • compare different perspectives on the local area • develop enquiry questions about the change in the local area • use fieldwork to observe, measure and record a range of data on the human and physical features in the local area, using a range of different methods. • Compare different perspectives on the local area • To use maps as primary and secondary evidence	By the end of this topic, children should know: • the names and locations of the world's principal volcanoes • the structure of the Earth, including what happens at plate boundaries; • the main features, causes and effects of volcanoes Children should be able to: • use maps and atlases to locate places with significant volcanoes • use geographical vocabulary, including some technical terms, when describing the Earth's structure and the features of volcanoes



	AUTUMN TERM	SPRING TERM	SUMMER TERM
	North America	Rivers and the water cycle	Rio and South-East Brazil
Year 4	Enquiry 1: Where is North America and what is it like? Learning Objective Locate North America on a world map, including through using latitude and longitude. Enquiry 2: Where and what is the United States of America? Learning Objective Children locate the United States of America and explain its name. Enquiry 3: What are the Rockies like? Learning Objective To understand the human and physical geography of the Rockies. Enquiry 4: What happened when Mount St Helens erupted? Learning Objective To describe the volcanic eruptions at Mount St Helens and the impact they have had on the surrounding area. Enquiry 5: Which US state would I like to live in and why? Learning Objective To investigate and evaluate the key features of a US state.	Enquiry 1: What is a river? Learning Objective: Describe the water cycle, explain what a river is and locate the world's longest rivers on a map Enquiry 2: How do people use rivers? Learning Objective: Describe how rivers are used around the world Enquiry 3: What journeys do rivers make? Learning Objective: Identify the stages and features of a river, and the way that land use changes from the source to the mouth Enquiry 4: How do people change rivers? Learning Objective: Recognise and explain how human activity affects rivers Enquiry 5: How can flooding affect people? Learning Objective: Recognise and explain how flooding affects communities Enquiry 6: What can I find out about the world's longest rivers? Learning objective: Identify the key characteristics of one of the world's longest rivers	Enquiry 1: Where is South America and what is it like? Learning Objective: Children are able to locate South America on a world map and identify some of its key features Enquiry 2: What time is it in different parts of South America? Learning Objective: To locate South American countries and capitals, in order to compare the time difference between them and the UK. Enquiry 3: How does Brazil compare with my country? Learning Objective: To compare key facts about Brazil with facts about your country. Enquiry 4: What's special about Rio de Janeiro? Learning Objective: To use photographs and information texts to imagine daily life in Rio de Janeiro Enquiry 5: How is my life linked to south-east Brazil? Learning Objective: To investigate trade links with southeast Brazil. Enquiry 6: Were the 2016 Olympic Games good for Brazil? Learning objective: To identify and evaluate the advantages and disadvantages for Brazil of the 2016 Olympic Games



North America	Rivers and the water cycle	Rio and South-East Brazil
By the end of this topic, children should know: • the location, countries and main human and physical features of North America; • what latitude and longitude are, and why they matter (e.g. for climate and navigation). Children should be able to: • use globes, atlases and maps to identify the main human and physical features of North America; • interpret maps and aerial views of the Americas, at a variety of scales, discussing and asking questions about their main features; • use appropriate vocabulary when describing North America, including place locations and map features.	By the end of this topic, children should know: • the key elements and features of a river and of the water cycle; • the names of – and key information on – the world's main rivers. Children should be able to: • interpret and explain key information on rivers; • evaluate a range of possible flood prevention measures; • confidently use globes, atlases and maps to locate the world's principal rivers; • use appropriate geographical vocabulary when describing the water cycle, rivers and river features.	 by the end of this topic, children should know: the location and human/physical features of Rio de Janeiro and South-East Brazil, comparing and contrasting this region with places previously studied; how their location (e.g. within different climate zones) might affect everyday life differently in South-East Brazil and places previously studied; some aspects of settlement, trade, tourism, climate and culture in South-East Brazil and Rio de Janeiro; what time zones are and how they are affected by longitude. Children should be able to: use globes and atlases to locate South-East Brazil and Rio de Janeiro within the South American continent and support their understanding of these places (e.g. within relevant climate and time zones); interpret maps and aerial views of South-East Brazil and Rio de Janeiro at a variety of scales, discussing and asking questions about their main features, and comparing them with places previously studied.



Faquiry 1: Where are the world's rainforests? Learning Objective: To recognise what a rainforest is and locate the world's rainforests on a map Enquiry 2: What makes up a rainforest? Learning Objective: To recognise the different layers of life in a rainforest Enquiry 3: What are the main features of a rainforest Enquiry 4: What is the Congo rainforest like? Learning Objective: To recognise the features that make up a rainforest Ilearning Objective: To recognise the features that make up a rainforest Enquiry 4: What is the Congo rainforest like? Learning Objective: To describe the key characteristics of the Congo Enquiry 5: Why are the rainforests being cut down? Learning Objective: To describe and explain the impact of the deforestation of the rainforests Enquiry 6: Why does the Amazon Rainforest Enquiry 6: Why does the Amazon Rainforest To explain the importance of the Amazon Rainforest Enquiry 6: Why does the Amazon Rainforest To explain the importance of the Amazon Rainforest To explain the importance of the Amazon Rainforest matter so much? Learning Objectives: To explain the importance of the Amazon Rainforest matter so much? Learning Objectives: To explain the importance of the Amazon Rainforest matter so much? Learning Objectives: To explain the importance of the Amazon Rainforest matter so much? Learning Objectives: To explain the importance of the Amazon Rainforest matter so much? Learning Objectives: To explain the importance of the Amazon Rainforest matter so much? Learning Objectives: To explain the importance of the Amazon Rainforest matter so much? Learning Objectives: To explain the importance of the Amazon Rainforest matter so much? Learning Objectives: To explain the importance of the Amazon Rainforest matter so much? Learning Objectives: To explain the importance of the Amazon Rainforest matter so much? Learning Objectives: To explain the importance of the Amazon Rainforest matter so much? Learning Objectives: To explain the importance of the Amazon Rainforest matter so much? Learning O	Enquiry 1: Where are the world's Enquiry 1: What is unique about each of Enquiry 1: Why do earthquakes occur
rainforests? Learning Objective: To recognise what a rainforest is and locate the world's rainforests on a map Enquiry 2: What makes up a rainforest? Learning Objective: To recognise the different layers of life in a rainforest Enquiry 3: What are the main features of a rainforest? Learning Objective: To recognise the features that make up a rainforest Enquiry 4: What is the Congo rainforest like? Enquiry 4: What is the Congo rainforest like? Learning Objective: To describe the key characteristics of the Congo Enquiry 5: Why are the rainforests being cut down? Learning Objective: To describe and explain the impact of the deforestation of the rainforests Enquiry 6: Why does the Amazon Rainforest matter so much? Learning objective: To explain why earthquakes occur. Enquiry 2: What does the different countries of the UK? Enquiry 3: What are the main physical features of the UK and locate the UK's landscape? Learning Objectives: To identify physical characteristics of the UK. Enquiry 4: How do human activities affect the UK's landscape? Learning Objectives: To understand how people have affected the UK's landscape? Learning Objectives: To describe and explain the impact of the deforestation of the rainforests Enquiry 5: What work do people in the UK work. Enquiry 6: What work do people in the UK work. Enquiry 6: What work do people in the UK work. Enquiry 6: What work do people in the UK work. Enquiry 6: What work do people in the UK work. Enquiry 6: What work do people in the UK work. Enquiry 6: What work do people in the UK work. Enquiry 6: What work do people in the UK work. Enquiry 6: What work do people in the UK work. Enquiry 6: What work do people in the UK work. Enquiry 6: What work do people in the UK work. Enquiry 6: What work do people in the UK work. Enquiry 6: What doe people in the UK work do people in the UK work. Enquiry 6: What doe people in the UK work. Enquiry 6: What doe people in the UK work. Enquiry 6: What doe people in the UK work. Enquiry 6: What work do people in	
	Learning Objective:



Rainforests	The United Kingdom	Earthquakes
By the end of this topic, children should know: • the key elements of a rainforest biome and how this contrasts with other biomes; • the main location of the world's rainforests (including the Amazon and the Congo); • how some human beings have adapted to life in the rainforest. Children should be able to: • use globes, atlases and maps to identify the location and distribution of rainforests and other biomes; • use appropriate geographical vocabulary when describing rainforest and other biomes, including their location.	 by the end of this topic, children should know: the location and principal features of the UK when seen at a range of scales, from the global to the immediately local; ways in which human processes (such as economic and political processes, the distribution of energy, land use, settlement and change) operate within the UK; ways in which the landscape of the UK is used by people and affected by human activity. Children should be able to: interpret a range of maps of the UK and apply this information to their understanding of it (e.g. political, relief and Ordnance Survey maps and those showing data such as population density, crop production and the natural environment); use maps and supporting information to route-plan a tourist trip around the capital cities of the UK; use geographical vocabulary when describing key information about the UK. 	 by the end of this topic, children should know: the names and locations of the world's areas at risk from earthquakes; the main features, causes and effects of volcano and earthquakes; how people can respond to a natural disaster, such as an earthquake. Children should be able to: use maps and atlases to locate places where significant earthquakes have occurred (e.g. the Pacific 'Ring of Fire'); use geographical vocabulary, including some technical terms, when describing the Earth's structure and the features of earthquakes.



	AUTUMN TERM	SPRING TERM	SUMMER TERM
	Mountains	Study of a European country –	Local and Regional Area
	!	Greece/Athens	
	Enquiry 1: What is a mountain?		Enquiry 1: How do my local area and
	<u>Learning Objective</u> : Describe what a	Enquiry 1: Where is Europe and what	region fit into the wider world?
	mountain is and locate the world's	are its countries like?	Learning Objective: To locate the region and local area in
	'Seven Summits' on a map	<u>Learning Objective:</u> Children are able to	relation to other places
	Francisco 3: Harrago esacretaira esa da 2	locate Europe and investigate key	To use an aerial image to describe the
	Enquiry 2: How are mountains made? Learning Objective: Describe the key	information about its principal countries	key physical and human features of the
	features of mountains and how they are	Enquiry 2: Why would you visit the	region and local area
	formed	Mediterranean?	To understand local, regional, national
		Learning Objective To explore tourism in	and international links to the local area
	Enquiry 3: What is it like on a mountain?	the Mediterranean region	
	<u>Learning Objective:</u> Describe the climate	the meantername and region	Enquiry 2: What are the main features
	of mountains and explore mountain life	Enquiry 3: Why are migrants coming to	of Staffordshire? <u>Learning Objective</u>
	_	Greece?	To identify the principal features of a
	Enquiry 4: What are the UK's highest	<u>Learning Objective:</u> To understand some	region within the UK
	mountains like? <u>Learning Objective:</u> Explore and locate	of the factors affecting migration into	To locate key sites on a regional map
		Europe through Greece	To use scale on a map to measure
	the UK's highest mountains	Enquiry 4 : What is the landscape of	approximate distances
	Enquiry 5: What is it like in the	Greece like today?	To use distance and compass points to
	Himalayas?	Learning Objective: To investigate the	identify the approximate location of a
	Learning Objective: Recognise the	landscape of Greece, its features and	place
⁄ear	importance of the Himalayas for people	how it is used	Enquiry 3: How might our region meet
6	living in the region		people's needs?
		Enquiry 5: Where would you visit in	<u>Learning Objective:</u>
	Enquiry 6: What can I find out about the world's highest mountains?	Athens?	To consider how a region can meet the
	Learning objective: Share your	<u>Learning Objective:</u> To investigate some of the main features of Athens	needs of its population.
	knowledge about a world-famous	of the main features of Athens	To identify key human needs and
	mountain or mountainous region	Enquiry 6: How does everyday life in	processes
	·	Athens compare with that in other	Enquiry 4 : Is this a place fit for people?
	·	places?	Learning Objective: To gather evidence
	·	Learning objective: To compare	through urban fieldwork of how a region
	·	everyday life for a child in Athens with	is meeting people's needs
	!	that in other places	, and a second property of the second
			Enquiry 5: How can I create a needs map
	·		of the places I have visited?
	·		<u>Learning Objective:</u>
			To annotate an Ordnance Survey map to
			accurately located specific sites To create symbols and a key for a simple
			land use map
			To create accurate six-figure grid
			references for specific sites
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Enquiry 6: How does our region meet people's needs? Learning objective: To communicate geographically information about the region using maps and writing at length.

Mountains	Study of a European country – Greece/Athens	Local and Regional Area
By the end of this topic, children should know: • the names and locations of the world's principal mountains; • the main features and types of mountains; • how some people have adapted to life in mountainous areas (e.g. how these landscapes are used by people and affected by human activity). Children should be able to: • use detailed maps and aerial views of mountains and ranges to inform to their understanding of their location, use and features; • use map references to locate some of the world's principal mountains; • use geographical vocabulary when describing mountains and ranges.	By the end of this topic, children should know: • the location and principal features of the region around Athens, when seen at a range of scales, from the global to the immediately local; • ways in which human processes (such as tourism and migration) operate within the Mediterranean, Greece and Athens; • ways in which the landscape of the region is used by people and affected by human activity (e.g. tourism on the Mediterranean coast); • ways in which the location and distinctive features of Greece and the Athens region (including everyday life) compare and contrast with other places studied in the UK, The Americas and Africa; • about place-specific patterns of continuity and change (past, present and future). Children should be able to: • confidently use globes and atlases to locate Greece and the Mediterranean within the world and the European continent; • use and interpret a range of maps and aerial views of Athens, Greece and the Mediterranean region and apply this information to their understanding of it;	By the end of this topic, children should know: • the location and principal features of their local region when seen at a range of scales, from the global to the immediately local; • ways in which human processes (such as economic and political processes, land use, settlement and change) operate within their local region; • ways in which the landscape of the region is used by people and affected by human activity; • ways in which the location and distinctive features of their local region compare and contrast with those of other places studied (especially regions in Europe and The Americas). Children should be able to: • interpret a broad range of maps of the local region and independently apply this information to their understanding of it (including route-planning); • use fieldwork to collect and critically evaluate data from a range of viewpoints about the local region and how it meets people's needs; • use and annotate Ordnance Survey maps, including the use of grid references, in order to present arguments about change in the local region;



	 look critically at a topical issue in this region, raising questions about it, considering the reliability of sources and exploring and evaluating a range of viewpoints; use and apply geographical vocabulary confidently and in context, conveying a distinctive sense of place when describing the location and distinctive features of the Mediterranean, Greece and Athens. 	confidently and persuasively use geographical vocabulary when describing key information about the local region to external audiences, conveying a distinctive sense of place.
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