

North Baddesley Junior School

Geography - Whole School Map

	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
A U T U M N	<u>UK</u> ♣ 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 ♣ Identify the position and significance of latitude, longitude, Equator, Northern Hemisphere, Southern Hemisphere. ♣ Understand geographical similarities and differences through the study of human and physical geography of a region of the United Kingdom. ♣ 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		Describe and understand key aspects of: ♣ physical geography, including: volcanoes and earthquakes	<u>Rivers</u> ♣ 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. <u>Maps</u> ♣ Use the eight points of a compass, 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.

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S P R I N G	<u>Map Skills</u> ♣ Use four figure grid references, symbols and key (including the use of Ordnance Survey maps) to build their knowledge of the United Kingdom.	<u>South America</u> Comparison between the forests of Brazil (South America) and forests of the UK. ♣ locate the world's countries, using maps to focus on South America, concentrating on their environmental regions, key physical and human characteristics, countries, and major cities ♣ Identify the position and significance of latitude, longitude, Equator, Northern Hemisphere, Southern Hemisphere, the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn. ♣ Understand geographical similarities and differences through the study of human and physical geography of a region a region in South America. Describe and understand key aspects of: ♣ physical geography, including: climate zones and biomes ♣ human geography, including: types of settlement, land use and economic activity	<u>Europe</u> Comparison between the trade links of Greece and the UK. ♣ locate the world's countries, using maps to focus on Europe, concentrating on their environmental regions, key physical and human characteristics, countries, and major cities ♣ Understand geographical similarities and differences through the study of human and physical geography of a region in a European country (Greece) ♣ 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	<u>North America</u> Comparison between the Alaska (North America) and the UK – physical geography (mountains) and biomes. ♣ locate the world's countries, using maps to focus on North America(Alaska), concentrating on their environmental regions, key physical and human characteristics, countries, and major cities ♣ identify the position and significance of latitude, longitude, Equator, Northern Hemisphere, Southern Hemisphere, the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn, Arctic and Antarctic Circle, the Prime/Greenwich Meridian and time zones (including day and night) Place knowledge Describe and understand key aspects of: ♣ physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, rivers & mountains
S U M M E R	<u>Water</u> ♣ physical geography: the water cycle ♣ human geography including the distribution of natural resources and water	<u>Coasts</u> ♣ name and locate key topographical features (coasts) and land-use patterns; and understand how some of these aspects have changed over time		