



St Augustine's Long Term Plan - Geography Intent



Geography Cycle B

EYFS Prerequisite Skills for Geography from Development Matters and Early Learning Goals

EYFS						
	Advent 1	Advent 2	Lent 1	Lent 2	Pentecost 1	Pentecost 2
F1	Me and My Family	Light and Dark (colours)	People Who Help Us	Growing	Creepy Crawlies and Minibeasts	At the Farm
F2	Myself and My Super Power	Castles and Knights (fairy tales)	Space	Dinosaurs	Transport	Animals
EYFS	Mathematics			Understanding of the World		
DM F1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Understand position through words alone. For example, "The bag is under the table," – with no pointing. Describe a familiar route. Discuss routes and locations, using words like 'in front of' and 'behind'. 			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use all their senses in hands-on exploration of natural materials. Begin to understand the need to respect and care for the natural environment and all living things. Know that there are different countries in the world and talk about the differences they have experienced or seen in photos. 		
DM F2				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Draw information from a simple map. Recognise some similarities and differences between life in this country and life in other countries. Explore the natural world around them. Recognise some environments that are different to the one in which they live. 		
ELG				<p>People, Culture and Communities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Describe their immediate environment using knowledge from observation, discussion, stories, non-fiction texts and maps. 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>The Natural World</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 		

Knowledge in red is aimed at year 1, Knowledge in green is aimed at year 2, Knowledge in black is aimed at both year 1 & 2

Year 1/2 Cycle B	Advent 2	Lent 2	Pentecost 2
Topic	Weather UK	Weather Wider World Would you prefer to live in a hot or cold place?	Comparison Study Nottingham & Kenya
National curriculum	Human and physical geography Identify seasonal and daily weather patterns in the United Kingdom and the location of hot and cold areas of the world in relation to the Equator and the North and South Poles.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify seasonal and daily weather patterns in the United Kingdom and the location of hot and cold areas of the world in relation to the Equator and the North and South Poles. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Know and understand geographical similarities and differences through studying human and physical geography of a small area of the United Kingdom (building on study of Nottingham Year 1), and of a small area in a contrasting non – European country (Ghana).
Core Knowledge	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Know and identify differences between seasonal and daily weather patterns. Know, identify and describe daily weather patterns using key vocabulary. Know and describe how daily weather patterns change over time. Know how and why weather may be different in inland/coastal areas. Know and identify ways in which we learn about the weather via forecasts and different mediums. (Weather apps). Know some of the ways how weather affects us e.g. how we travel, the things we wear, the things we do. Know what the weather is like in each season and which months are in each season. Know ways in which the weather, during each season (in equatorial and polar regions) differs from the weather in the United Kingdom. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Know and locate the seven continents on a world map. Know and locate the seven continents and major oceans on a world map. Know and locate the North and South Poles. Know and explain where the coldest places are on Earth and identify their key features. Know the Arctic is where the North Pole is and the Antarctica is where the south pole is. Know and compare the UK with the Arctic and Antarctica, identifying their similarities and differences. Know that the equator is an invisible line that runs around the centre of the Earth. Know that places close to the equator are hot. Know how to locate the Equator on a world map and exploring key features of the region. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Know how to locate Africa on a world map and identify the country of Kenya. Know how to use a world map to locate Kenya and Nottingham. Know the countries and capital cities of Kenya and the UK. Know how to use maps and globes to locate countries and capital cities in Kenya and the UK. Know how to explore the climate and weather of Kenya. Know and compare Kenya's climate to the climate in Nottingham. Know the physical and human features of Kenya. Know and compare the physical and human features of Kenya and Nottingham. Know and identify the similarities and differences between Kenya and Nottingham. Know and explain the similarities and differences between Kenya and Nottingham.

	<p>5. Know the weather conditions associated with hot countries. Know more about the way seasonal weather in an equatorial region is different to the weather in the UK.</p> <p>6. Know the conditions associated with cold countries. Know more about the way seasonal weather in a polar region is different to the weather in the United Kingdom.</p> <p>Each class to make their own water butt and collect rainfall throughout the Advent term. Link to rainwater being re – used to water the plants in F2 saving the school money on water bills as well as helping the environment.</p>	<p>5. Know what life is like in Kenya. Know and compare the UK and Kenya.</p>	
Wider Knowledge	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A equatorial region is halfway between the north pole and the south pole, at 0 degrees latitude. An equator divides the planet into a northern hemisphere and a southern hemisphere. Earth is widest at its Equator. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Know how climate change is affecting the world's weather and landscape. Know how the coldest climates at the north and south poles affect the lives of the people that live there. Compare the difference in the way of life for people living in countries on the Equator and the Poles as a result of the climate/weather. Know that seasonal weather patterns are more extreme in countries on the Equator e.g. Kenya has wet and dry seasons. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Know that Kenya is a country in the continent of Africa. Know the capital city of Kenya is Nairobi. Know that Kenya is a developing country and around a quarter of the population live below the poverty line. Know that the major religious group are Christians. Know that the climate in Nairobi is very different to that of Nottingham.
Skills	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ask questions about the weather and seasons. Observe and record e.g. draw pictures of the weather at different times of the year 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use simple compass directions (North, South, East and West) and locational and directional language [for example, near 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Locate Kenya on a globe and atlas. Use the four compass points to describe the locations of Kenya and Nairobi relative to other countries, the Equator, the UK.



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	<p>or keep a record of how many times it rains in a week in the winter and a week in the summer.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Express opinions about the seasons. Observe and record information about the weather in the local area e.g. how much rain falls each day. Use the correct symbols to observe and record information about the weather. 	<p>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.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Study pictures/videos of two differing localities, Nairobi and Nottingham, and ask geographical questions e.g. What is it like to live in this place? How is this place different to where I live? How is the weather different? How is the landscape different? 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.
Diversity Links	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Refer to Lucy Martin – a weather presenter with Amelia (one arm). She took part in a BBC initiative that offered disabled people with a passion for weather and the environment the chance to learn about the job. Following a three-day workshop, Lucy was offered the opportunity to start training to be a weather presenter. 	<p>Refer to Matthew Henson an explorer and is famous for exploring the Artic. Matthew Henson lived in a time in America when Black people did not have the same rights and opportunities as some White people.</p>	<p>Refer to Eliud Kipchoge – a Kenyan long-distance runner who has won 2 male athletes of the year award. He just won the male athlete of the year for the 2nd time in a row.</p>
Vocabulary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> weather, the UK, changes, seasons, daily/ day to day, weather recording, observation (looking), temperature/thermometer, sun, rain, thunder, snow, wind, weather forecast, forecaster, equatorial, polar, regions. 	<p>Equator, climate, habitat, vegetation, temperature, deforestation, trade, diversity, favela, comparison.</p>	<p>map, globe, countries, continent, Africa, capital city, Ghana, Bunkpurugu, developing country, population, wildlife, safari, climate, the Equator, cocoa, yam, rainy season, similarity, difference.</p>

Knowledge in red is aimed at year 3, Knowledge in green is aimed at year 4, Knowledge in black is aimed at both year 3&4

Year 3/4 Cycle B	Advent 2	Lent 2	Pentecost 2
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Topic	World Countries- Europe Locational Knowledge Physical and human characteristics- Environmental regions, time zones. relation to equator and Northern and Southern hemisphere.	Human and Physical - Volcanoes & Earthquakes What happens when the Earth gets angry?	Comparison Study Midlands and Ile-de-France
National Curriculum	Locational knowledge <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Locate the world's countries, using maps to focus on Europe (including the location of Russia) and North and South America, concentrating on their environmental regions, key physical and human characteristics, countries, and major cities. 	Describe and understand key aspects of physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes , and the water cycle.	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.
Core Knowledge	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Know how to use maps and atlases appropriately to use contents and indexes. Know how to explain to their peers how to use maps and atlases. 2. Know that Europe is a continent. Know the countries that Europe is made of and major capital cities and how to locate them using the 8 points of a compass. 3. Know and locate bordering bodies of water, major rivers, major geographical features, major climates, major region. Know and locate Europe on a world map and find out about its geographical features. 4. Know and locate countries in Europe including Russia using a world map. Know and locate countries in Europe including Russia in relation to the UK using the eight points of a compass. 5. Know and identify the major capital cities of Europe. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Know what causes an earthquake and where they occur. Know and explain what causes an earthquake and how they are measured. 2. Know and explain what happens when a volcano erupts. Know and explain that volcanic eruptions impact the surrounding areas. 3. Know the features of a volcano and explain the three main types of volcanoes (Composite, shield and dome). Know and explain different types of volcanos and interpret cross-section diagrams of volcanoes. 4. Know and understand what tectonic plates are and what the 'ring of fire' is. Know and explain the 'ring of fire' and identify why volcanoes particularly occur along fault lines. 5. Know the impact of living in an earthquake and volcanic zone. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Know how to locate Ile-de-France on a map and identify its key human features. Know and explain the human features of Ile-de-France. 2. Know how to locate Ile-de-France on a map and identify its key physical features. Know and explain the physical features of Ile-de-France. 3. Know how to locate the Midlands on a map and identify its key geographical features. Know and explain the human and physical features of the Midlands. 4. Know and compare the climate of Ile-de-France and the Midlands. Know and compare the climate of each region using graphs and charts. 5. Know how the land used in Ile-de-France compare to the Midlands. Know and explain how land use and economics compare in Ile-de-France and the Midlands. 6. Know the differences between my region and Ile-de-France.

	<p>Know how to compare two European capital cities.</p> <p>6. Know the difference between human and physical features of a country.</p> <p>Know the human and physical features of a European country.</p>	<p>Know and explain what people do to protect themselves from volcanoes and earthquakes.</p>	<p>Know and compare the similarities and differences between my region and Ile-de-France.</p>
Wider Knowledge	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Know that many refugees travel to Europe for safety feeling from dangers in their home country. Know the bordering bodies of water: Atlantic Ocean, Mediterranean Sea, Bay of Biscay, North Sea, Baltic Sea, Black Sea. Know the major rivers: Danube River, Elbe River, Loire River, Po River, Rhine River, Volga River, Ladoga Lake, Onega Lake, Lake Geneva, Lake Como. Know major geographical features: The Alps, Ural Mountains, Pyrenees, Carpathian Mountains, Apennines, Massif Central plateau, North European Plain, the islands of Great Britain and Ireland, Iberian Peninsula. Know major climates: Mostly temperate. Parts of the north feature tundra, west arid and south Mediterranean. Know major religions: Christianity, Islam and Judaism. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Know how to use fieldwork to observe, measure, record and present data relating to volcanoes or mountains. Know how to use a range of methods, including sketch maps, plans and graphs. Understand how a volcano is formed. Know some key volcanoes and find them on a map. Know what damage a volcano can create- also the benefits of better soil. Know some main mountain ranges and be able to locate and mark them on a map. Know what causes a volcanic eruption as the tectonic plates shift. Understand what people do to protect themselves from volcanoes and avalanches from mountains. Understand what the difference between a hill and mountain is depending on height. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Understand that we are known as the midlands due to the position within the UK. Know where Ile-de-France is (central France) in Europe. Linked to GMT from last term understand that France is one hour ahead of us in time. Understand how close we are to France and how we can get there. Know what transport links we have to France and the way they are used. Know Ile-de-France is also inland and not coastal like the Midlands.
Skills	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Be able to use a world map and atlas. Locate countries and capital cities. Identify countries in Europe and main geographical features. Use compass points to locate places. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Be able to research known key geographical features, Be able to find and mark on a map a mountain range or volcano. Know what countries have these features. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Record findings in a simple table. Using aerial maps, photos and an atlas to locate France and the Midlands. Use plan perspectives and land use maps to compare the two locations of the Midlands and Ile-de France.



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			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use grid references, directional language, symbols and keys on a map. Plan perspectives and land use maps to compare the two locations.
Diversity Links	Name the areas of origin of the children in the class.	Sir Ranulph Fiennes English explorer . Led over 30 expeditions and did the first unsupported walk across Antarctica. He is the world's greatest living explorer and holds many records for his 52,000-mile expedition. It ended successfully on August 29, 1982.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Look at each class' profile and celebrate the cultural diversity. Understand what religions are common in France. Understand that the French language is still spoken in at least 29 of the African countries following colonialism.
Vocabulary	Location, climate zones, equator, hemisphere, temperature, continent, countries, cities, capitals, time zone,	Altitude, dormant, active, fault lines, lava, ash, fertile, crust, mantle, core, eruption cloud, tectonic plates, foundations.	land use, buildings, population, location, scale, compare, similar, different, transport, airport, human, physical, landmarks.

Knowledge in red is aimed at year 5, Knowledge in green is aimed at year 6, Knowledge in black is aimed at both year 5 & 6

Year 5/6 Cycle B	Advent 2	Lent 2	Pentecost 2
Topic	World Countries Locational knowledge South America	Human & Physical Geography Climate zones, biomes & veg belts- deciduous, savannah, rainforest-recap from Brazil	Comparison study Greater London-City of London and North America
National curriculum	Locational knowledge <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Locate the world's countries, using maps to focus on Europe (including the location of Russia) and North and South America, concentrating on their environmental regions, key physical and human characteristics, countries, and major cities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Describe and understand key aspects of physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes, and the water cycle. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.
Core Knowledge	I. Know that South America is a continent and locate it on a map.	I. Know how to define the climate zones around the world and what weather they	I. Know and identify the countries of North America.

	<p>Know that South America is a continent with twelve countries and two territories that comprise South America and locate them on a map.</p> <p>2. Know how to use a climate zone map and know about the various climate zones in South America. Know about the different climates and be able to describe temperature, arid and subtropical climates.</p> <p>3. Know that the Andes of South America as the largest mountain range in the world and know where it is on a map. Know some facts about this mountain range and explore how it is used by the people who live on or near the mountains.</p> <p>4. Know the difference of human and physical geography. Know the human and physical features of South America.</p> <p>5. Know which information to research when carrying out research on one country in South America. Know how to carry out their own research, and retrieve knowledge learned so far, to collate and present information about a South American country.</p> <p>6. Know the key difference or similarity between the UK and a region of South America's human geography. Know how to explain the similarities and differences.</p>	<p>experience. Know and explain the climate zones around the world and the features of their environment.</p> <p>2. Know and identify the climate zones of the North Region of Brazil. Know and describe the different climate zones across South America.</p> <p>3. Know and identify various biomes and vegetation zones around the world. Know and explain the biomes and vegetation zones around the world.</p> <p>4. Know and identify vegetation belts of the North Region of Brazil. Know and compare the different biomes and vegetation zones of the North Region of Brazil.</p> <p>5. Know and compare South America to the UK. Know and explain the comparisons between South America and the UK.</p>	<p>Know and identify the countries and capital cities of North America.</p> <p>2. Know how to investigate and compare climates in North America and London. Know and compare climate zones in North America, using graphs and charts to examine and compare with the climate in London.</p> <p>3. Know the geographical features of North America and London. Know and compare the geographical features of North America and London.</p> <p>4. Know the various time zones of North America and how these compare to other time zones around the world. Know how to use time zone maps to compare and work out time differences between North America and London.</p> <p>5. Know how to compare a region in the UK with a region in North America. Know and compare physical and human features in North America and London.</p>
<p>Wider Knowledge</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Know that South America is the fourth largest continent in size and the fifth largest in population. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Know that deciduous forest is where trees lose their leaves seasonally. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Understand that we have a capital city in England which is London, chosen due to the position within the UK.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Know it is primarily in the southern hemisphere and bordered by the Atlantic Ocean to the east and the Pacific Ocean to the west. • Know it has the Andes Mountain Range and the Amazon River (2nd longest river in the world). • Know that the highest point in South America is in the Andes Mountains in Argentina. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Know an unusual climate along the northern coast of Peru and southern coast of Ecuador is responsible for the extraordinary deciduous dry forests. • Know that even though these forests lie on the equator, in the rain shadow of the Andes, the world's longest mountain range. • Know that Savannah is usually a transitional zone between a forest and a grassland. • Know that Savannah has tall trees, like a forest, they are spread out and the ground is covered in grasses, like a grassland. • Know that the Cerrado is by far the largest Savannah Region in South America. • Know that the Amazon rainforest is in South America. (Recap from last term). • Know that the tropical rainforest is a hot, moist biome where it rains all year long. • Know that it is known for its dense canopies of vegetation that form three different layers and what each layer does and its name. • Know how to label a diagram of the layers of the rainforest and give an explanation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Know and understand that London is the capital and Greater London covers a larger area to include its neighbouring towns and smaller cities. • Linked to GMT from last term understand that North America is six hours ahead of us in time. • Understand how we are positioned compared to North America on a map. • Know what transport links we have to America and what we may transport from them through trade links.
Skills	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use aerial photos maps and topography (the arrangement of the natural and artificial physical features of an area) to observe the 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use knowledge of biomes to make suggestions for places in the world which may be biomes. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Using aerial maps, photos and an atlas to locate London and North America. • Use topographical maps to compare and use and key physical features of both locations.

	<p>environmental regions, key physical and human characteristics and major countries.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use maps and google earth to see key topographical features (including hills, mountains, coasts and rivers) • Label a map of South America. • Understand the scale and compass directions to accurately label and name places. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Make links between the Equator and the tropics to climate of different biomes. • Use a world map to plot the location of different biomes. • Select the most appropriate resource/map for different purposes e.g. Google earth to find a village, atlas to find a country/continent, etc. • Locate key physical features using on a map/atlas/digital technologies e.g. mountain ranges, rivers, volcanoes etc. • Use prior knowledge to describe and explain the processes that cause natural disasters. • Draw conclusions about the impact of natural disasters through the study of a range of different sources. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use plan perspectives and land use maps to compare the two locations of London and North America. • Use grid references, directional language, symbols and keys on a map.
Diversity Links	<p>Barack Obama- In 1988, he went to Harvard Law School. Returning to Chicago, he joined a small law firm specializing in civil rights. He was elected president in 2008, he became the first African American to hold the office.</p>	<p>Despite the extreme weather, dense forests and dry grasslands football is a much-loved sport! Neymar born February 5, 1992, Moggi das Cruzes, Brazil), one of the top scorers in his country's football history.</p>	<p>London is one of the most multicultural cities within Europe. There are thought to be more than 200 different languages spoken in the city at any given time. Roughly 270 or so different nationalities are represented in London and this can be seen throughout the various neighbourhoods and areas that make up the mosaic of people in this major city.</p>
Vocabulary	<p>Countries, South America, cities, population, land-use, equator, northern hemisphere, southern hemisphere, artic, temperature, climate, Antarctic, time zones, prime, Greenwich, Meridian, physical, human, environmental, housing, coastal, oceans, Amazon, Mountain range, tropical, topography,</p>	<p>Biomes, vegetation belts, habitat, weather, temperature, climate, human, physical, zones, deciduous, savannah, rainforest, adapt.</p>	<p>land use, buildings, population, location, scale, compare, similar, different, transport, airport, human, physical, landmarks, languages, currency, monarchy, ethnicity, nationalities.</p>