

Geography Curriculum



OFFORD
PRIMARY SCHOOL

Geography Vision Statement

At Offord Primary School, we feel it is important for children to have a comprehensive global understanding of our world, its people and their cultures. Through this understanding, children will develop a respect for the physical world and the resources, landscapes and environments that make up our diverse planet.

Our Geography units of work are based on the National Curriculum and cover mapping skills, places and settlements. Through our units of work, we aim to develop the children's knowledge, skills and interest in a variety of physical and human environments, which is supplemented by visitors and visits. Through the themes of global awareness, natural disasters and climate change. We will provide the children with opportunities to use a range of investigative and problem-solving skills inside and outside the classroom, using local fieldwork and trips.

Where possible links are made to other areas of the curriculum for example in Year 1 and 2 some of the History and Geography skills are taught in conjunction with one another to allow a broadened understanding of the topics covered.

Geography Overview

	A Year	B Year
Year 1/2 Geography and History units	<p>Heroes from the past and where they came from</p> 	<p>The village where I live - location and history</p> 
	<p>Famous Explorers</p> 	<p>London and its Landmarks - past and present</p> 
	<p>Travel through the ages</p> 	<p>The British landscape- the seaside now and then</p> 
Year 3/4	<p>The world-countries, cities and major landmarks</p> 	<p>Rainforests, contrasting climates and global warming</p> 
		<p>Exploring the UK- Map Work</p> 
Year 5/6	<p>Comparing places- UK and the rest of the world (with a focus on Spanish speaking countries)</p> 	<p>Mountains, rivers and volcanoes</p> 
		<p>UK and World Trade and economics</p> 

National Curriculum Coverage

Year 1/2						
NC Statements	Heroes from past and where they came from.	Famous explorers	Travel through the ages	The Village where I live- location and history	London and it's landmarks- past and present	The British landscape- the seaside now and then
Locational Knowledge						
name and locate the world's seven continents and five oceans	X	X				
name, locate and identify characteristics of the four countries and capital cities of the United Kingdom and its surrounding seas				X	X	X
Place knowledge						
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				X	X	X
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	X	X		X	X	X
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		X				X
Key human features, including: city, town, village, factory, farm, house, office, port, harbour and shop			X	X	X	X
Geographical skills and fieldwork.						
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	X	X				
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	X	X		X		
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				X	X	X
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.			X	X		

National Curriculum Coverage

Year 3/4			
NC Statements	The world- countries, cities and major landmarks	Rainforests, contrasting climates and global warming	Exploring the UK - Map work
Locational Knowledge			
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	X	X	
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			X
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)	X	X	X
Place knowledge			
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.		X	
Human and physical geography			
Physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes, and the water cycle	X	X	
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	X	X	
Geographical skills and fieldwork.			
Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied	X		X
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	X		X
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.			X

National Curriculum Coverage

Year 5/6			
NC Statements	Comparing places- UK, Europe and the rest of the world (with a focus on Spanish speaking countries)	Mountains, Rivers and volcanoes	UK and World Trade and Economics
Locational Knowledge			
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	X	X	
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		X	
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			
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.	X		
Human and physical geography			
Physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes, and the water cycle		X	
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	X		X
Geographical skills and fieldwork.			
Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied	X	X	
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.		X	

Progression of Geographical Skills

Year 1/2	Cycle A			Cycle B		
NC State ments	Heroes from past and where they came from.	Famous explorers	Travel through the ages	The Village where I live- location and history	London and it's landmarks- past and present	The British landscape- the seaside now and then
Locational Knowledge	Name and locate the world's seven continents and five oceans. Explore locations in the lives of Mary Seacole, Florence Nightingale, Beatrix Potter, David Attenborough	Name and locate the world's seven continents and five oceans Explore locations in the lives of: Scott of the Antarctic, Columbus, Ellen McArthur, Neil Armstrong, Tim Peake		Name and locate the four countries of the United Kingdom	Name and locate the capital cities of the United Kingdom	Identify the characteristics of the four countries and capital cities of the United Kingdom and its surrounding seas
Place knowledge				Understand geographical similarities and differences through studying Offord and a village in Kenya	Understand geographical similarities and differences through studying London and the capital of Kenya (Nairobi)	Understand geographical similarities and differences through studying a UK coastal town (Hunstanton) and a coastal town in Kenya (Mombasa)
Human and physical geography	Explore the weather patterns and climates of countries from the places where the heroes lived.	Explore the weather patterns and climates of countries and seas during the explorer's journeys.	Use geographical vocabulary to refer to key human features: city, town, village, house, shop	Identify seasonal and daily weather patterns in the United Kingdom Use geographical vocabulary to refer to key human features: city, town, village, farm, house and shop	Identify seasonal and daily weather patterns in the United Kingdom Use geographical vocabulary to refer to key human features: city, factory, farm, house, office and shop	Identify seasonal and daily weather patterns in the United Kingdom Use geographical vocabulary to refer to key physical features of the British landscape: Beach, cliff, coast, forest, hill, mountain, sea, ocean, river, soil, valley, vegetation, season and weather Use geographical vocabulary to refer to key human features: port and harbour
Geographical skills and fieldwork.	Use world maps, atlases and globes to identify the United Kingdom and its countries, as well as the countries, continents and oceans linked to the heroes. Use simple compass directions to describe location on a map.	Use world maps, atlases and globes to identify the United Kingdom and its countries, as well as the countries, continents and oceans linked to the explorers. Use simple compass directions to describe routes on a map	Use simple fieldwork and observational skills to study the geography of the local are (roads, river and trains).	Use simple compass directions to describe features and route on a map Use aerial photographs and plan perspectives to recognise landmarks and human features in Offord and a Kenyan landscape. Devise their own simple map using a key with basic symbols. Use simple fieldwork and observational skills to study the geography of their school and its grounds	Use aerial photographs and plan perspectives to recognise landmarks and human features in London and Nairobi.	Use aerial photographs and plan perspectives to recognise landmarks and human features in Hunstanton and Mombasa.
visits		Scott polar museum Cambridge	Transport museum Trip on a range of transport.	Explore the local area	Monument Tower of London Open top bus tour of London	Hunstanton

Progression of Geographical Skills

KS2		Year 3/4			Year 5/6	
NC State ments	The World – countries, cities and major landmarks	Rainforests, contrasting climates and global warming	Exploring the UK – Map Work	Comparing places – UK, Europe and the rest of the World	Mountains, Rivers and Volcanoes	UK and world Trade and Economics
Locational Knowledge	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	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)	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	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		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
Place knowledge		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				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
Human and physical geography	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	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	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	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
Geographical skills and fieldwork.	use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied	use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied	use maps, atlases, globes 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 maps, atlases, globes 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 maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied	use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied
visits			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.	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		