

West Ashton CE Primary School Geography Curriculum Overview 2023-2025

	EYFS	KS1	Lower KS2	Upper KS2
Year A	<p>Through termly themes and across the year, children will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">describe a familiar routediscuss routes and locationslearn that the world is made up of different countrieslearn that there are different countries in the world and talk about the differences they have experienced or seen in photosexplore the natural world around themlearn that where they live is unique to them and their familyuse all their senses in hands-on exploration of natural materialsbegin to understand the need to respect and care for the natural environment and all living thingsrecognise some similarities and differences between life in this country and life in other countriesexplore the natural world around themlearn that we need to change what we do/wear in response to the climateunderstand some important processes and changes in the natural worldlearn some similarities and differences between the natural world around them	<p><i>What is it like here?</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">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 weatherUse basic geographical vocabulary to refer to: key human features, including: city, town, village, factory, farm, house, office, port, harbour and shop <p>Locational knowledge Human and physical geography</p>	<p><i>What are rivers and how are they used?</i></p> <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 citiesname 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 timedescribe and understand key aspects of: physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes, and the water cycledescribe and understand key aspects of: 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 wateruse maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studieduse 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 worlduse 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. <p>Locational Knowledge Human and physical Geography Geographical skills and Fieldwork</p>	<p><i>Why does population change?</i></p> <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 citiesname 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 timeunderstand 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 Americadescribe and understand key aspects of: 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 wateruse maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studieduse 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. <p>Locational Knowledge Place Knowledge Human and Physical Geography Geographical skills and fieldwork</p>
		<p><i>What is the weather like in the UK?</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">Name, locate and identify characteristics of the four countries and capital cities of the United Kingdom and its surrounding seasIdentify 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 <p>Locational Knowledge Human and physical Geography</p>	<p><i>Why do people live near volcanoes?</i></p> <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 citiesunderstand 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 Americadescribe and understand key aspects of: physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes, and the water cycledescribe and understand key aspects of: 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 wateruse maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studieduse 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. <p>Locational Knowledge Place Knowledge Human and physical Geography</p>	<p><i>Why do oceans matter?</i></p> <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 citiesname 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 timedescribe and understand key aspects of: physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes, and the water cycledescribe and understand key aspects of: 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 wateruse maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studieduse 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. <p>Locational Knowledge Human and physical Geography</p>

			Geographical skills and Fieldwork	Geographical Skills and Fieldwork
		<p><i>What can you see at the coast?</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Name and locate the world’s seven continents and five oceans• Name, locate and identify characteristics of the four countries and capital cities of the United Kingdom and its surrounding seas• 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• Use basic geographical vocabulary to refer to: key human features, including: city, town, village, factory, farm, house, office, port, harbour and shop• 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• 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• 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• 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. <p>Locational knowledge Human and physical geography Geographical Skills and Fieldwork</p>	<p><i>Where does our food come from?</i></p> <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• 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• describe and understand key aspects of: physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes, and the water cycle• describe and understand key aspects of: 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• use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied• 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. <p>Locational Knowledge Place Knowledge Human and Physical Geography Geographical skills and Fieldwork</p>	<p><i>Can I carry out an independent fieldwork enquiry?</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• 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• describe and understand key aspects of: 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• 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 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. <p>Locational Knowledge Human and physical geography Geographical skills and fieldwork</p>
Cross-curricular opportunities to re-visit and extend learning	RE: Stories and development of faiths Picture News	<p>English - Reading and writing a variety of fiction and non-fiction texts</p> <p>Science – Study of Seasonal Change, Animals including Humans</p>	<p>English – Reading and writing a variety of fiction and non-fiction texts.</p> <p>Science – Study of Rocks</p> <p>History</p>	<p>English - Reading and writing a variety of fiction and non-fiction texts.</p> <p>Science - Living Things and Habitats, Earth and Space</p> <p>History</p> <p>RE – Religions within communities</p>

Year B	Through termly themes and across the year, children will: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• describe a familiar route• discuss routes and locations• learn that the world is made up of different countries• learn that there are different countries in the world and talk about the differences they have experienced or seen in photos• explore the natural world around them• learn that where they live is unique to them and their family	<p><i>Where am I?</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• name, locate and identify characteristics of the four countries and capital cities of the United Kingdom and its surrounding seas• 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• use basic geographical vocabulary to refer to: key human features, including: city, town, village, factory, farm, house, office, port, harbour and shop• 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• use simple compass directions (North, South, East and West) and locational and directional language [for example,	<p><i>Are all settlements the same?</i></p> <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• 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• 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><i>What is life like in the Alps?</i></p> <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• 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, the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn, Arctic and Antarctic Circle,
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	<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• recognise some similarities and differences between life in this country and life in other countries• explore the natural world around them• learn that we need to change what we do/wear in response to the climate• understand some important processes and changes in the natural world• learn some similarities and differences between the natural world around them	<p>near and far; left and right], to describe the location of features and routes on a map</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• 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• 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. <p>Locational Knowledge Human and physical geography Geographical skills and fieldwork</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• describe and understand key aspects of: 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• 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 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. <p>Locational Knowledge Place Knowledge Human and Physical Geography Geographical skills and fieldwork</p>	<p>the Prime/Greenwich Meridian and time zones (including day and night)</p> <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• describe and understand key aspects of: physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes, and the water cycle• describe and understand key aspects of: 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• 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 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. <p>Locational knowledge Place Knowledge Human and physical geography Geographical skills and fieldwork</p>
		<p><i>Would you prefer to live in a hot or cold place?</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• name and locate the world’s seven continents and five oceans• 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• 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• 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• use basic geographical vocabulary to refer to: key human features, including: city, town, village, factory, farm, house, office, port, harbour and shop• 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• 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• 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• 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. <p>Locational knowledge Place Knowledge Human and Physical Geography Geographical Skills and Fieldwork</p>	<p><i>Why are rainforests important to us?</i></p> <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• 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)• describe and understand key aspects of: physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes, and the water cycle• describe and understand key aspects of: 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• use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied• 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. <p>Locational Knowledge Human and physical geography Geographical skills and fieldwork</p>	<p><i>Would you like to live in the desert?</i></p> <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• 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)• 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• describe and understand key aspects of: physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes, and the water cycle• describe and understand key aspects of: 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• 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 <p>Locational Knowledge Place Knowledge Human and physical geography Geographical skills and fieldwork</p>

		<p><i>What is it like to live in Shanghai?</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Name and locate the world’s seven continents and five oceans• 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• 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• Use basic geographical vocabulary to refer to: key human features, including: city, town, village, factory, farm, house, office, port, harbour and shop <p>Locational knowledge Place Knowledge Human and physical geography</p>	<p><i>Who lives in Antarctica?</i></p> <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• 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)• describe and understand key aspects of: physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes, and the water cycle• describe and understand key aspects of: 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• 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 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. <p>Locational Knowledge Human and physical geography Geographical Skills and Fieldwork</p>	<p><i>Where does our energy come from?</i></p> <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• 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, the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn, Arctic and Antarctic Circle, the Prime/Greenwich Meridian and time zones (including day and night)• 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• describe and understand key aspects of: 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• 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 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. <p>Locational Knowledge Place Knowledge Human and physical geography Geographical kills and fieldwork</p>
Cross-curricular opportunities to re-visit and extend learning	RE: Stories and development of faiths Picture News	English - Reading and writing a variety of fiction and non-fiction texts Science - Study of Living Things and Habitats, Everyday Materials Design Technology - Family History	English - Reading and writing a variety of fiction and non-fiction texts. Science - Study of Plants, Animals Including Humans Design and Technology - Eating Seasonally	English - Reading and writing a variety of fiction and non-fiction texts. Science History - Greeks Music - Composition: Egypt