	Topic 1	Topic 2	Topic 3	Topic 4	Topic 5	Topic 6	Additional vocabulary
Year 3	**Locate countries and cities of the UK**		**Human and physical study of Italy – landscape and volcanoes**	**n/a**	**Human and physical features in the local area**	**Geographical similarities and differences Climate zones**	**Across LKS2**
	Key skills • Ask and answer geographical questions about the physical and human characteristics of a location. • Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features. • Name and locate counties and cities of the United Kingdom, geographical regions and identifying their human and physical characteristics, including hills, mountains, cities, rivers, key topographical features and land-use patterns; and understand how some of these aspects have changed over time.		**Key skills** • Describe key aspects of: • **physical geography**, including: rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes and the water cycle. • **human geography**, including: settlements and land use. • Describe geographical similarities and differences betwe en countries.	.	**Key skills** • Describe how the locality of the school has changed over time. • Use a range of resources to identify the key physical and human features of a location • Use fieldwork to observe and record the human and physical features in the local area using a range of methods including sketch maps, plans and graphs and digital technologies. • Use the eight points of a compass, four-figure grid	**Key skills** • Name and locate the Equator, Northern Hemisphere, Southern Hemisphere, the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn, Arctic and Antarctic Circle and date time zones. Describe some of the characteristics of these geographical areas. • Ask and answer geographical questions about the physical and human characteristics of a location. • Explain own views about locations, giving reasons.	

					references, symbols and key to communicate kno wledge of the United Kingdom and the wider world.		
	Vocabulary symbol key grid grid reference digital map satellite photo zoom in/out compass direction/point North/South /East/West (Introduce) country city village hamlet map atlas		**Vocabulary** Physical feature Human features Patterns Continent Map Atlas Index Content Settlement		**Vocabulary**	**Vocabulary** Compass directions Map Grid reference Symbol key four-figure grid references coordinates easting/northing eight compass points North-East/SouthEast/NorthW est/South-West distance	Map Atlas Field work Sketch
Year 4	**n/a**	**Formation of mountains**	**Location of the River Nile**		**Division of the globe - Use maps to find where animals live**	**Local study and land use**	**Additional vocabulary**
		Key skills • Ask and answer geographical	**Key skills** • Describe key aspects of:		**Key skills** • Name and locate the Equator,	**Key skills** • Use maps, atlases, globes and	

		questions about the physical and human characteristics of a location. • Explain own views about locations, giving reasons. • Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features. • Use a range of resources to identify the key physical and human features of a location.	• physical geography, including: rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes and the water cycle. • human geography, including: settlements and land use. • Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features. .	Northern Hemisphere, Southern Hemisphere, the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn, Arctic and Antarctic Circle and date time zones. Describe some of the characteristics of these geographical areas.	digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features. • Name and locate counties and cities of the United Kingdom, geographical regions and their identifying human and physical characteristics, including hills, mountains, cities, rivers, key topographical features and land-use patterns; and understand how some of these aspects have changed over time. • Use the eight points of a compass, four-figure grid references, symbols and key to communicate knowledge of the United Kingdom and the wider world. • Describe key aspects of: • physical geography, including rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes and the water cycle.	

					• human geography, including settlements and land use.	
		Vocabulary Border Map Atlas Route Symbols Key compass points Aerial photographs Landscape Plateau	**Vocabulary** Alluvium Channel condensation cross-section current dams deforestation deposition downstream drainage basin embankments erosion evaporation precipitation	**Vocabulary** mapping map equator continent temperate symbol temperature, grid reference environment rainforest tropical river mountain rainfall plateau canyon national arctic polar rural urban global vegetation distribution cardinal compass points interrelationships, scale map	**Vocabulary** Cardinal points Intercardinal points Ordnance Survey Map Grid reference Scale Eastings Northings National Grid	

Year 5	n/a	**Trade links with North America**	n/a	**How important are rivers?**	**Land use in Greece**	**Why are maps important?**	Additional vocabulary
		<u>Key skills:</u> • Describe how countries and geographical regions are interconnected and interdependent. • **human geography**, including: settlements, land use, economic activity including trade links, and the distribution of natural resources including energy, food, minerals, and water supplies. • **physical geography**, including: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, • Identify and describe the geographical significance of latitude, longitude,		**<u>Key skills</u>** Describe and understand key aspects of: • **physical geography**, including: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes and the water cycle. • **human geography**, including: settlements, land use, economic activity including trade links, and the distribution of natural resources including energy, food, minerals, and water supplies. • Create maps of locations identifying patterns (such as: land use, climate	**<u>Key skills</u>** • Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features. Describe key aspects of: • physical geography, including rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes and the water cycle. • human geography, including: settlements and land use.	**<u>Key skills</u>** • I can use 4 and 6-figure coordinates • I can align a map with a route. • I can use latitude and longitude in an atlas or globe. • I can make the sketch maps of an area using symbols and key. • I can find a 6-figure grid reference and check the location using the Grid Reference Tool	

		Equator, Northern Hemisphere, Southern Hemisphere, the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn, Arctic and Antarctic Circle, and time zones (including day and night).		zones, population densities, height of land). • Name and locate the countries of North and South America and identify their main physical and human characteristics. • Use different types of fieldwork sampling (random and systematic) to observe, measure and record the human and physical features in the local area. Record the results in a range of ways.			
	Vocabulary production/distribution/ consumption of natural resources import/export sustainability climate change demographic sphere of influence (Introduce) infrastructure renewable/non-renewable energy desertification			**Vocabulary** Water cycle Evaporation Precipitation Condensation Overland flow Mouth Ox-Bow lake Crops Hydro-electric power		**Vocabulary** **atlas** - collection of maps often of each country in the world. **compass** - a tool used for showing direction. **digital map** - map that uses technology such as a satnav.	

	globalisation population distribution population density fair/ethical trading energy production economy GDP region rural urban effect/impact compare contrast pattern physical geography human geography		Transporting Source Meander Tributary Waterfall Floodplain		**easting** -the numbers used in a grid reference that run west to east. **Grid references** - the numbered squares on a map used to locate a place. **National Grid** - system used to split Great Britain into 100km squares. **northing** -the numbers used in a grid reference that run south to north. **Ordnance Survey maps** - detailed maps of Great Britain where each square represents 1km squared (1km²). **symbols** - small pictures, letters, or lines that represent a feature.	
Year 6	n/a	**Why the rainforests were important to the Maya?**		**How is Japan a unique country?**	**How is climate change impacting the coast line?**	Additional vocabulary
		Key skills • Identify and describe how the physical features affect the human activity within a location. • Use a range of geographical resources to give detailed descriptions and opinions of the characteristic features of a location.		**Key skills** • Understand some of the reasons for geographical similarities and differences	**Key skills** • Demonstrate how waves erode coasts. • Identify patterns between erosion rates at coasts (in Europe) and weather.	

		• Name and locate the countries of North and South America and identify their main physical and human characteristics. • Identify and describe the geographical significance of latitude, longitude, Equator, Northern Hemisphere, Southern Hemisphere, the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn, Arctic and Antarctic Circle, and time zones (including day and night). • Digital tool mapping • Describe and understand key aspects of: • • physical geography, including climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes and the water cycle. • • Identify and describe the geographical significance of latitude, longitude, Equator, Northern Hemisphere, Southern Hemisphere, the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn, Arctic and Antarctic Circle, and time zones (including day and night).	between countries . • Describe how locations around the world are changing and explain some of the reasons for change. • Describe geographical diversity across the world. • Describe how countries and geographical regions are interconnected and interdependent. Describe and understand key aspects of: • **human geography**, including: settlements, land use, economic activity including trade links, and the distribution of natural resources including energy, food,	• Compare and contrast erosion and deposition in coasts and rivers. • Ask and answer geographical questions about the physical and human characteristics of a location. • Explain own views about locations, giving reasons. • Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features. • Use fieldwork to observe and record the human and physical features in the local area using a range of methods including sketch maps, plans and graphs and digital technologies. • Use a range of resources to identify the key physical and human features of a location. Describe key aspects of:	

			minerals, and water supplies.	• physical geography, including: rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes and the water cycle.	
		<u>Vocabulary</u> Weather vs climate biomes latitude vegetation belts longitude climate zones distance Greenwich/Prime Meridian conservation scale Time zone grid reference Northern hemisphere Southern hemisphere Tropic of Capricorn tropical Tropic of Cancer equatorial Equator	**<u>Vocabulary</u>** **Import**: buy goods from another country **Exporting:** selling goods to another country **International:** between countries natural: exists without humans **Resources**: the things available for people to use	**<u>Vocabulary</u>** **erosion**: the wearing away of rocks **deposition**: the dumping of rocks **tourist destinations**: places to visit for a holiday **natural physical process**: something that happens in nature and is not caused by people **artificial structures**: things built by people **advantages**: positive or good things **disadvantages**: negative or bad things **prevent**: to stop something	

				happening **promenade**: a path by the sea **boulders**: large rocks **maintain**: to look after or repair something	