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	Autumn				Spring				Summer			
<b>Reception</b>	The EYFS curriculum is underpinned by the Development matters statements, while also laying the foundations for pupils' further Geography learning. <a href="#">Geography in EYFS: reception</a>											
<b>Year 1</b>	<a href="#">What is it like here?</a>				<a href="#">What is the weather like in the UK?</a>				<a href="#">What is it like to live in Shanghai?</a>			
	Inquiry 	Nature 			Inquiry 	Nature 			Inquiry 	Global 		
<b>Year 2</b>	<a href="#">Would you prefer to live in a hot or cold place?</a>				<a href="#">Why is our world wonderful?</a>				<a href="#">What is it like to live by the coast?</a>			
	Inquiry 	Nature 			Nature 	Observe Critically 			Inquiry 	Nature 		
<b>Year 3</b>	<a href="#">Why do people live near volcanoes?</a>				<a href="#">Who lives in Antarctica?</a>				<a href="#">Are all settlements the same?</a>			
	Inquiry 	Global 			Inquiry 	Nature 			Global 	Observe Critically 		
<b>Year 4</b>	<a href="#">Why are rainforests important to us?</a>				<a href="#">Where does our food come from?</a>				<a href="#">What are rivers and how are they used?</a>			
	Global 	Nature 			Global 	Inquiry 			Nature 	Global 		
<b>Year 5</b>	<a href="#">What is life like in the Alps?</a>				<a href="#">Why do oceans matter?</a>				<a href="#">Would you like to live in the desert?</a>			
	Nature 	Global 			Nature 	Sustainability 			Nature 	Observe Critically 		
<b>Year 6</b>	<a href="#">Why does population change?</a>				<a href="#">Where does our energy come from?</a>				<a href="#">Can I carry out an independent fieldwork enquiry?</a>			
	Global 	Sustainability 			Nature 	Sustainability 			Inquiry 	Observe Critically 		


## Reception (EYFS)

### Unit 1

#### Exploring maps

Exploring maps through discussion, story-telling, games and creative activity, children look at how features are represented and think about the meaning behind shapes, lines and colours on maps.

Inquiry 

Nature 

#### Activity 1: Pirate map bingo

Identifying and locating features on a pirate map.

#### Activity 2: Our school from above

Discussing features on an aerial photograph and choosing colours and shapes to create an aerial map of the school grounds.

#### Activity 3: Let's build a map!

Using 3D materials to build a map of a real or imaginary place.

#### Activity 4: Creating journey sticks

Using directional language and mapping a journey using objects found in the school grounds.

#### Activity 5: Investigating maps

Exploring, comparing and asking questions about a variety of maps.


#### Activity 6: Map making


Making their own maps showing features in the local area.

### Unit 2

#### Outdoor adventures (FOREST SCHOOL)

Using the senses to explore and describe the natural world around them whilst outside, children begin to recognise the effect of the changing seasons.

Nature 

Inquiry 

#### Activity 1: Nature catchers

Exploring and describing how natural objects feel, look, smell, taste and sound.

#### Activity 2: Observational painting

Representing how natural materials appear in the world around them through painting.

#### Activity 3: Exploring the weather

Describing the effects of different weather conditions through experimentation.

#### Activity 4: Senses in nature

Using the five senses to observe and talk about natural materials through a variety of activities including sound bathing and gardening.

#### Activity 5: Exploring the seasons

Noticing and investigating how weather can change with the seasons.

#### Activity 6: Dress the teddy

## Unit 3

### [Around the world](#)

Investigating diverse global environments, children compare them to their local area by engaging with digital maps, reading books, and participating in role play, thereby deepening their understanding of geography and cultural differences.

Technological Advancement



Global



Beginning to consider how we respond to weather conditions in each season through our choice of clothes.

#### [Activity 1: Home or away?](#)

Identifying whether features are from the local area or a contrasting place.

#### [Activity 2: Bear's UK travels](#)

Exploring the different features in contrasting environments within the UK.

#### [Activity 3: City or countryside?](#)

Identifying and discussing the differences between city and countryside life.

#### [Activity 4: Exploring world landscapes](#)

Exploring global landscapes through Bear's travels to compare and contrast diverse environments with their own.

#### [Activity 5: Desert explorers](#)

Introducing the children to desert climates and exploring the characteristics of hot environments.

#### [Activity 6: Polar explorers](#)

Introducing the children to cold climates and exploring the characteristics of polar environments.

# Geography Overview in Key Stage 1

	Year 1	Year 2
Autumn	<p><a href="#">What is it like here?</a> (6 lessons)</p> <p>Locating where they live on an aerial photograph, children recognise local features. They create maps using classroom objects before drawing simple maps of the school grounds. Pupils use maps to follow simple routes around the school grounds and carry out an enquiry about how to improve their playground.</p> <p><b>Lessons 3 and 4 involve fieldwork and may take longer than one hour.</b></p>	<p><a href="#">Would you prefer to live in a hot or cold place?</a> (6 lessons)</p> <p>Introducing children to the basic concept of climate zones and mapping out hot and cold places globally. Children compare features in the North and South Poles and Kenya as well as in the local area. They learn the four compass points and the names and location of the seven continents.</p> <p><b>Lesson 5 involves fieldwork and may take longer than one hour.</b></p>
Spring	<p><a href="#">What is the weather like in the UK?</a> (6 lessons)</p> <p>Studying the countries and cities that make up the UK, children discuss the four seasons and their associated weather. They consider how we change our behaviour in response to different weather and keep a weather diary or record. Finally, children investigate the UK's hot and cold places using weather maps with a simple key.</p> <p><b>Lessons 2, 3 and 4 involve fieldwork and may take longer than one hour.</b></p>	<p><a href="#">Why is our world wonderful?</a> (6 lessons)</p> <p>Identifying features and major characteristics of the UK before learning about some of the amazing places in the world. Naming the oceans and locating these on a world map. Considering what is unique about the natural habitats in their locality and using fieldwork to investigate and present this.</p> <p><b>Lesson 5 involves fieldwork and may take longer than one hour.</b></p>
Summer	<p><a href="#">What is it like to live in Shanghai?</a> (6 lessons)</p> <p>Using a world map, children start recognising continents, oceans and countries outside the UK with a focus on China. They identify physical features of Shanghai using aerial photographs and maps before identifying human features, through exploring land-use. Pupils then compare these features to those in the local area and make a simple map using data they have collected through fieldwork.</p> <p><b>Lesson 1 involves fieldwork and may take longer than one hour.</b></p>	<p><a href="#">What is it like to live by the coast?</a> (6 lessons)</p> <p>Using atlases, children name and locate continents and oceans of the world, while revising the countries, cities and surrounding seas of the UK. They learn about the physical features of the Jurassic Coast and how humans have interacted with this over time, including land use, settlements and tourism.</p>

## Geography Overview in Lower Key Stage 2

	Year 3	Year 4
Autumn	<p><a href="#">Why do people live near volcanoes?</a> (6 lessons)</p> <p>Learning how the Earth is constructed and about tectonic plates and their boundaries. Children learn how mountains are formed, explain the formation and types of volcanoes and explore the cause of earthquakes. They map the global distribution of mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes and consider the negative and positive effects of living in a volcanic environment and the ways in which humans have responded to earthquakes.</p> <p><b>Lesson 6 involves fieldwork and may take longer than one hour.</b></p>	<p><a href="#">Why are rainforests important to us?</a> (6 lessons)</p> <p>Focussing on the link between biomes and climate, children will locate the Amazon rainforest and explain how the vegetation in a tropical rainforest is defined by the two Tropics. They investigate the physical features and layers of the Amazon rainforest, considering how plants adapt to these conditions.</p> <p>Learning about the people who live in the rainforest, children discuss the impact of human activity locally and globally.</p> <p><b>Lesson 4 involves fieldwork and may take longer than one hour.</b></p>
Spring	<p><a href="#">Who lives in Antarctica?</a> (6 lessons)</p> <p>Learning about latitude and longitude, pupils consider how this links to climate. Pupils contemplate the tilt of the Earth and how this impacts the Antarctic circle and global temperatures. They explore the physical features of a polar region and how humans have adapted to working there, taking into account that there is no permanent population. Pupils study Shackleton's expedition before planning their own, using mapping skills learnt so far.</p> <p><b>Lesson 6 involves fieldwork and may take longer than one hour.</b></p>	<p><a href="#">Where does our food come from?</a> (6 lessons)</p> <p>Looking at the distribution of the world's biomes and mapping food imports from around the world, children learn about trading fairly with a specific focus on Côte d'Ivoire and cocoa beans. They explore where the food for their school dinners comes from and the pros and cons of local versus global.</p> <p><b>Lesson 5 involves fieldwork and may take longer than one hour.</b></p>

## Summer

### [Are all settlements the same?](#) (6 lessons)

Exploring different types of settlements and land use, pupils consider the difference between urban and rural. They describe the different human and physical features in their local area and how these have changed over time. Children make land use comparisons between their local area and New Delhi to find key similarities and differences between these two locations.

**Lesson 3 involves fieldwork and may take longer than one hour.**

### [What are rivers and how are they used?](#) (6 lessons)

Exploring the different ways water is stored and moves, pupils develop an understanding of the water cycle. They name and map major rivers both in the UK and globally. Children learn about the features and courses of a river and how they are used by humans, before studying a local river to spot these features.

**Lesson 6 involves fieldwork and may take longer than one hour.**

# Geography Overview in Upper Key Stage 2

	Year 5	Year 6
Autumn	<p><a href="#">What is life like in the Alps?</a> (6 lessons)</p> <p>Discovering the climate of mountain ranges and considering why people choose to visit the Alps, children focus on Innsbruck and identify the human and physical features that attract tourists. They then apply their learning to investigate tourism in the local area, mapping recreational land use and presenting their findings.</p> <p><b>Lesson 4 involves fieldwork and may take longer than one hour.</b></p>	<p><a href="#">Why does population change?</a> (6 lessons)</p> <p>Looking at global population distribution, children think about why certain areas are more populated than others. They explore the factors that influence birth and death rates and use case studies to illustrate these. Children consider and discuss the social, economic and environmental push and pull factors that influence migration. Fieldwork is carried out to explore the impact of population on the local environment.</p> <p><b>Lesson 5 involves fieldwork and may take longer than one hour.</b></p>
Spring	<p><a href="#">Why do oceans matter?</a> (6 lessons)</p> <p>Exploring the significance of our oceans, children learn how humans use and impact them and how this has changed over time. Pupils study the Great Barrier Reef and how plastic and pollution is damaging this marine environment, before considering positive environmental changes that can be made including making eco-friendly choices. They use fieldwork skills to investigate the amount and type of litter in their nearest marine environment.</p> <p><b>Lesson 5 involves fieldwork and may take longer than one hour.</b></p>	<p><a href="#">Where does our energy come from?</a> (6 lessons)</p> <p>Learning about time zones around the world while exploring natural resources and energy found in the United States and the United Kingdom. Children learn about renewable and non-renewable energy sources and the impacts these have on society, economy and environment. They carry out a fieldwork investigation considering the best location for a solar panel on the school grounds.</p> <p><b>Lesson 6 involves fieldwork and may take longer than one hour.</b></p>
Summer	<p><a href="#">Would you like to live in the desert?</a> (6 lessons)</p> <p>Recapping biomes with focus on hot desert biomes and their various characteristics, children map the largest global deserts. The Mojave Desert is used as a case study to support the children in learning about the physical features of a desert. Children also consider how humans use deserts and the environmental threats that can occur in this landscape.</p> <p><a href="#">What is life like in the Alps?</a> (6 lessons)</p>	<p><a href="#">Can I carry out an independent fieldwork enquiry?</a> (6 lessons)</p> <p>Planning and carrying out their own independent enquiry, children explore an issue in their local area. They develop an enquiry question, design their own data collection methods, and then record, analyse and present their findings.</p> <p><b>Lesson 4 involves fieldwork and may take longer than one hour.</b></p> <p>*This unit could be a good transition project for children to work alongside</p>

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secondary school pupils.

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**Lesson 5 involves fieldwork and may take longer than one hour.**