

**Welbourn C of E Primary School**

‘Believe, Excite, Succeed, Together’

Geography Long Term Plan- KS2

We learn geography to understand our physical world, how it changes and affects us, including the living things within it.

* Locational knowledge
* Place knowledge
* Human and physical knowledge
* Geographical skills and fieldwork

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| KS2 – Cycle B | Autumn | | Spring | | Summer | |
| Geography POS | ***Human geography:*** *Types of settlement and land use, economic activity including links and the distribution of natural resources including energy, food, minerals and water.*  ***Physical geography:*** *Understanding climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts.*  *Compare Use to countries from the Southern Hemisphere.*  *Geographical skills and fieldwork – use maps, atlases, globes and digital / computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studies.*  *Use fieldwork to observe, measure and record.*  *Use the 8 points of the compass, 4 and 6 figured reference grids.* | | ***Human geography:*** *Types of settlement and land use, economic activity including links and the distribution of natural resources including energy, food, minerals and water.*  ***Physical geography:*** *Understanding climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts.*  *Compare Use to countries from the Southern Hemisphere.*  *Geographical skills and fieldwork – use maps, atlases, globes and digital / computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studies.*  *Use fieldwork to observe, measure and record.*  *Use the 8 points of the compass, 4 and 6 figured reference grids.* | | ***Human geography:*** *Types of settlement and land use, economic activity including links and the distribution of natural resources including energy, food, minerals and water.*  ***Physical geography:*** *Understanding climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts.*  *Compare Use to countries from the Southern Hemisphere.*  *Geographical skills and fieldwork – use maps, atlases, globes and digital / computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studies.*  *Use fieldwork to observe, measure and record.*  *Use the 8 points of the compass, 4 and 6 figured reference grids.* | |
| Key objectives | Year 3/4 | Year 5/6 | Year 3/4 | Year 5/6 | Year 3/4 | Year 5/6 |
| Topic name | **Roman Lincoln local study**  **(combined history/geography topic)** | **History topic** | **Where does the river flow?**  **(River Witham focus)** | **How diverse is Africa?**  (3rd world country) | **Why are mountains important?** | **Amazon Basin** |
| Locational / place | To know and locate a number of countries in the Northern hemisphere.  Know the names of and locate at least eight counties and at least six cities in England  Know at least five differences between living in the UK and a Mediterranean country (Italy/Rome today) |  | To know the route of a local river (near Welbourn).  To know, name and locate the main rivers in the UK.  To locate the main rivers in the 7 continents of the world. | To know and locate the major countries in Africa (Ethiopia, Nigeria, Morocco, Egypt, Angola and South Africa)  To know and compare the main similarities and differences between living in Africa and the UK  To know that Africa is bordered by the Indian ocean to the east and the Atlantic ocean to the west. | To know where the main mountain regions are in the UK. | Compare a region in UK with a region in N. or S. America with significant differences and similarities. Eg. Link to Fairtrade of bananas in St Lucia (see Geography.org etc for free and commercially available packs on St Lucia focussing on Geography).  Know the names of, and locate, a number of South or North American countries.  To know key differences between living in the UK and in a country in either North or South America |
| Human | To know, describe and understand key aspects of human geography, including types of settlement and land use- including the position of specific local landmarks. |  | To know why most cities are located by a river.  To know how rivers are used in everyday life around the world. | To know how diverse Africa is by comparing daily life in a selection of different areas -village life, poorer areas compared to richer cities.  To know the different cultures across Africa  Know main human and physical differences between developed and third world countries- ensure not a one sided story | To know how mountains are used around the world (tourism)  To know some of the dangers of climbing mountains. | Human geography including trade between UK and Europe and ROW  Fair/unfair distribution of resources (Fairtrade).  To know what is meant by biomes and what are the features of a specific biome  To Label layers of a rainforest and know what deforestation is |
| Physical | To know the main features of Lincoln.  To describe the main physical features between a city (Lincoln) and a village (Welbourn)  To know what the local climate is.  To be able to identify physical features in Lincoln. using maps.  To compare Roman remains in Lincoln to artist interpretations. |  | Identify the following physical features: lake, island, valley, river, forest and beach.  To know and label the main features/ stages of a river.  To know how a river is formed.  To know the name and locate a number of the world’s longest rivers.  To know and explain the features of a water cycle.  To know what happens when a river reaches the coast.  To know why rivers flood. | To know that Africa contains different biomes and climates over the continent  To know the main rivers in Africa – The Nile, Red sea, and the importance of these.  To know about and locate the Sahara desert  To know and locate the main mountain ranges in Africa – Kilimanjaro, Atlas mountains  To know about and locate the Serengeti and The great rift valley. | Identify the following physical features: mountain, island, valley, cliff  To know how mountains are formed. (in a number of ways)    To know how the land has changed over time and how the Earth’s crust is made.    To know the names of the world’s highest mountains. | To know what deforestation is.  To know the effect of deforestation on the Mayan civilisation.  To know how the climate impacts on local habitats.  To know, describe and understand key aspects of  Physical geography including coasts, rivers and the water cycle including transpiration; climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts. |
| Geographical | To know how to use maps to locate European countries and capitals.  To know how to compare maps and satellite images.  Know how to plan a journey within the UK, using a road map  To compare a map of Lincoln today with a map (artists impression) of Roman Lincoln, highlighting main roads that appear on both. | Know what most of the ordnance survey symbols stand for.  Know how to use six-figure grid references | To know how to use maps and globes to locate the equator, tropics of cancer and Capricorn and the Greenwich Meridian.  To research facts about the major rivers of the world.  To know how to plan a journey within the UK using a road map.  To know and name the eight points of a compass.  To sketch a map of a river and its journey, including features and landmarks. | To know how to use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping (Google Earth) to locate countries and landmarks.  To describe the main geographical features found.  To research facts about different areas of Africa | To know how to use maps and globes to locate the equator, tropics of cancer and Capricorn and the Greenwich Meridian.  To research facts about the mountain ranges of the world. | To know how to use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping (Google Earth) to locate countries.  To describe the main geographical features found.  To know and use the eight points of a compass and four-figure grid references.  To know how to use graphs to record features such as temperature or rainfall across the world |
| Key vocabulary | Mediterranean  Italy  Rome  Invasion  Celts  Romans  Satellite  Empire  Newport Arch  Legion  Forum  Colonnade  Impression  Basilica  Mint wall  Bail  Lindum  Colonia  Mosaic  Cathedral  reconstruction |  | Channel  Collection  Condensation  Confluence  Drainage basin  Estuary  Evaporation  Floodplain  Meander  Mouth  Precipitation  River basin  Source  Tributary  Water cycle  Watershed  Slope  Valley  Fold, fault  dome  plateau | Diversity  Sahel  Drought  Shortage  Pollution  Economy  Culture  Kilimanjaro  Export  Population  Trench  Tectonic plate | Summit  Volcanic  Gorge  Collision  Pyrenees  Alpine  Altitude  Avalanche  Erosion  Crevasse  Peak  Incline  Valley  Everest  Snowdrift  Ascent  Tourism | Layers  Strata Forest floor  Understory Canopy Emergent  Mayan  Rainforest  Biomes  Transpiration  Vegetation belt  Conservation  Cloud forest  Deforestation  Ecosystem  Epiphyte  Tropical  Predator  Prey  Oxygen |