

# Curriculum Overview

# Geography



Churchfields Primary School – Geography Curriculum Overview

Year	Autumn	Spring	Summer
<b>EYFS</b>	<p align="center"><b>Understanding the World</b></p> <p>Children will have opportunities to explore and find out about: weather, local area, the seasons, nature, habitats, familiar features (shops and farms etc.) as well as different communities and the people in these from around the world. They will do this through: stories, real-life experiences, class teaching and discussions, visits to and from people in the community and map work.</p>		
<b>1</b>	<b>Chesterton and Me</b>		
	<p align="center"><b>Maps and Fieldwork</b> (An Introduction to Geography)</p>	<p align="center"><b>My Local Area</b> (Where do I live?)</p>	<p align="center"><b>My Local Area</b> (Where do I live?)</p>
<b>2</b>	<b>Where am I?</b>		
	<p align="center"><b>Chesterton and Me</b> (What does Chesterton look like?)</p>	<p align="center"><b>Chesterton and Other Places</b> (How does Chesterton compare to other places in England?)</p>	<p align="center"><b>UK and Me</b> (What is the UK?)</p>
<b>3</b>	<b>Europe</b>		
	<p align="center"><b>The UK and Me</b> (Recap and revisit learning from KS1)</p>	<p align="center"><b>Countries of Europe</b> (Branching out from the country of the UK to the continent we're in)</p>	<p align="center"><b>Tourism in Europe</b> (Why do people go to the other places? Why Spain?)</p>
<b>4</b>	<b>South America</b>		
	<p align="center"><b>Extreme Earth</b> (Volcanoes and tectonic plates)</p>	<p align="center"><b>Extreme Earth</b> (Earthquakes and tsunamis)</p>	<p align="center"><b>Tropical Rainforests</b> (What are these? What do they do?)</p>
<b>5</b>	<b>Africa</b>		
	<p align="center"><b>Biomes</b> (What are they and how does Africa compare to Europe/ Americas?)</p>	<p align="center"><b>Africa: A Continent of Contrasts</b> (What is it really like in Africa?)</p>	<p align="center"><b>People of Africa</b> (Tribes and Indigenous Communities)</p>
<b>6</b>	<b>Asia, Australia and Antarctica</b>		
	<p align="center"><b>Mapping the World</b> (Where is everything?)</p>	<p align="center"><b>Climate Change</b> (Is it real? Or is it all fake news?)</p>	<p align="center"><b>Putting It All Together</b> (Independent Research Task)</p>

## Themes Running Through All Units of Learning

Every unit of learning that children encounter during their time at Churchfields will include the following themes. These themes will help children to make links to previous learning and build on existing knowledge. Underneath each subheading is relevant crucial knowledge. These themes may be covered during recall tasks when revisiting previous learning, during the input to new learning or in the plenary at the end of the lesson. The children's main task may also focus on one of these themes.

### Maps and Atlases

A map is a drawing of a place

An atlas is a book of maps

### Weather and Climate

The weather is what the sky and air is like outside on a daily basis

The climate is weather conditions over a long period of time

### Human and Physical Features

Human geography is related to people

Physical geography is things that would exist even if humans didn't

### Location and Place

A location is where a particular place, point or object exists

Place is used to describe a location e.g. city, biome or continent

## EYFS – Understanding the World

A map shows us where a place is

We have 4 seasons – autumn, spring, winter and summer

Plants are a natural part of the world

The world has many different places

A map is a drawing of a place

The weather is what the sky and air is like outside on a daily basis

Physical features, like plants and animals, should be respected and cared for

People live all around the world

There are different kinds of maps

The weather could be rainy, sunny, cloudy, foggy, snowy or windy

Some parts of the world have been built by humans

Our school is in Chesterton

The weather changes with the seasons

Every place has different features

We can travel to school in different ways e.g. walk, scooter, car, taxi

The weather can be different in other parts of the world

We can live in different buildings like a house, flat or bungalow

Chesterton is similar and different to some parts of the world

Animals live in different places around the world

Some places are special to different people





## Year 1 – Maps and Fieldwork

### Crucial Knowledge


Geography is all about places and people

A map is a drawing of a place/s

A route/ journey is a way of getting from one place to another

Up:   
Down:   
Left:   
Right: 

A symbol is something that shows where a real place is on a map:

House = 

Fieldwork working outside, rather than inside

### Extended Knowledge

There are lots of different kinds of maps – real and imaginary

A map can help us to find someone or something

Scale is an exact copy of a real object but it will be smaller or larger than the real object

Human geography is related to people

Physical geography is things that would exist even if humans didn't

### Application of Knowledge

Make a map for a purpose: the journey of the gingerbread man

Make a map to show: where the buried treasure was, where the missing teacher was

Use left, right, up and down, near and far to describe a journey

Use symbols on maps to represent real objects

Use fieldwork to help draw pictures of their school or playground

Conduct fieldwork around the school: find buried treasure, locate a missing teacher

## Year 1 – My Local Area

### Crucial Knowledge

My school is in Chesterton

Chesterton is a village

The school's address is: Churchfields Primary School, School Street, Chesterton

Some places in Chesterton are: church, care home, shop, schools, gym, park, Apedale

### Extended Knowledge

A village is a group of buildings and houses smaller than a town - Chesterton is a village

A town is like a village but larger with more people living there

A full address is: number/name of building, street/road, town/village, city, county and postcode

Roads can also be called: street, avenue, place, close, drive

Human geography is related to people

Physical geography is things that would exist even if humans didn't

### Application of Knowledge

Make a map of my school grounds

Make a map of my journey to school

Describe what my local area looks like

Locate Chesterton on a map of the local area

Conduct fieldwork to identify local human features and physical features in the local area: church, care home, trees, hill

## Year 2 – Chesterton and Me (Revisit)

### Crucial Knowledge

R: The school's address is: Churchfields Primary School, School Street, Chesterton

R: Some places in Chesterton are: church, care home, shop, schools, gym, park, Apedale

Our school is in Chesterton, Newcastle-under-Lyme, Staffordshire

Every place has a postcode which tells you where something is

Human geography is related to people

Physical geography is things that would exist even if humans didn't

### Extended Knowledge

A full address is: number/name of building, street/road, town/village, city, county and postcode

The school's postcode is: ST5 7HY

A village is a group of buildings and houses smaller than a town - Chesterton is a village

A town is like a village but larger with more people living there - Newcastle-under-Lyme is a town

A city is like a town but larger with more people living there and lots of buildings like shops - Stoke-on-Trent is a city

A county is an area made up of a group of towns and/or cities

### Application of Knowledge

Locate Chesterton on a map of the local area

Describe what my local area looks like including physical and human features

Conduct fieldwork to identify local buildings and physical features in the local area

Create a map including key locations (house, school, local amenities)

Use left, right, up and down, near and far to describe a journey

## Year 2 – Chesterton and Other Places

### Crucial Knowledge

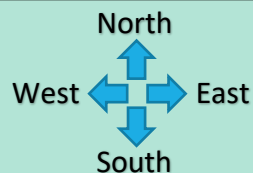
I live in England, which is a country

Every country has a capital city

London is the capital city of the UK

Countries are made up of lots of different places: villages, towns, cities

The coast is the part of land which meets the sea



### Extended Knowledge

Our country is made up of big cities like Manchester, Birmingham and Liverpool and smaller towns and villages like Chesterton and Manifold

We are located in the Midlands, in between Birmingham and Manchester (2 of the biggest cities in England)

Urban areas are places that have lots of buildings and people that live there

Rural areas are places that have lots of fields and not many buildings

Coastal areas look different to Chesterton (beaches, seas, cliffs, ports, piers)

### Application of Knowledge

Locate Chesterton on a map of England

Locate the cities of Birmingham, Manchester, Liverpool and London on a map of England

Describe the location of cities in the UK using compass directions: Manchester is north of Chesterton

Compare the locations of Liverpool and Chesterton

Compare the locations of Manifold and Chesterton

Explain why people travel to different places in different ways

Conduct fieldwork to see how people travel around Chesterton to then compare to other places (Metrolink in Manchester)

## Year 2 – UK and Me

### Crucial Knowledge

The UK is a group of countries made up of England, Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland

Seas and oceans surround the UK

R: The coast is the part of land which meets the sea

Land that is surrounded by water is called an island

People go on holiday to different parts of the UK

We can travel to different places in different ways: car, train, plane, boat

### Extended Knowledge

A country is a place with its own government

The government is the group of people who run our country

Capital cities:

England = London, Scotland = Edinburgh, Wales = Cardiff and Northern Ireland = Belfast

There are lots of smaller islands that are also part of the UK – Isle of Man, Isle of Wight

Atlantic Ocean and North Sea are the seas and oceans around the UK

We live in a country with a cold climate (weather conditions over a long period of time)

The weather is what the sky and air is like outside on a daily basis

Most people ( $\frac{2}{3}$ ) go on holiday in the summer (There are 4 seasons – winter, spring, autumn, summer)

### Application of Knowledge

Use an atlas and maps to locate the countries of the UK

Locate Chesterton on a map of the UK

Locate the seas and oceans that surround the UK

Explain the reasons why people would go on holiday in the summer

Locate places that people go on holiday to – child-initiated places (where they've been/know) e.g. Rhyl, Blackpool, Skegness, Isle of Wight

## Year 3 – UK and Me (Revisit)

### Crucial Knowledge

R: We live in the country of England, which is part of the UK

R: The UK is made up of England, Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland

R: London is the capital city of the UK

R: We are located in the Midlands

R: Urban areas are where many people live and work close together

R: Rural areas are places that have lots of fields and not many buildings

The UK is divided into counties: Staffordshire, Cheshire

### Extended Knowledge

R: Capital cities of UK: England = London, Scotland = Edinburgh, Wales = Cardiff and Northern Ireland = Belfast

England is also part of Great Britain, along with Scotland and Wales

Ireland is part of the British Isles along with England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland

R: A county is an area made up of a group of towns and/or cities

R: A scaled drawing is an exact copy of a real object but it will be smaller or larger than the real object – a map uses scale

### Application of Knowledge

Use a world map to locate the UK

Use a map of the UK to locate its countries

Roughly locate where I live on a map of the UK

Use a map and atlas to locate counties of the UK

Describe the location of a place using the terms: north, east, south, west

Recognise physical and human aspects of geography on a map of my local area

Conduct fieldwork to explore whether Chesterton is an urban or rural area

## Year 3 – Countries of Europe

### Crucial Knowledge

Europe is a continent

A continent is a large area of land which is made up of more than one country

The UK is a country in the continent of Europe

The UK is in the northwest of Europe

Each country is made up of geographical features – human and physical

### Extended Knowledge

Some countries are landlocked

A landlocked country has no coast and is surrounded by other countries

Europe is made up of 44 countries

The weather and climate are different in different parts of Europe

Transcontinental means being in more than one continent

Some European countries are transcontinental (Türkiye, Russia and Kazakhstan)

The population of the UK is around seventy million

The population of Europe is estimated to be around seven hundred and forty-five million

### Application of Knowledge

Locate the country of UK on a map of Europe

Locate other countries within the continent of the UK

Locate the continent of Europe on a world map

Use compass directions to describe the location of countries within the continent of Europe

Identify human features of different countries in Europe such as the Eiffel Tower in France and the Colosseum in Italy

Identify physical features of different countries in Europe such as the River Thames in England and the Ural Mountains in Russia

## Year 3 – Tourism in Europe

### Crucial Knowledge

R: The UK and Spain are countries in the continent of Europe

R: A continent is a large area of land which is made up of more than one country

Tourism is where people travel for fun, on holiday or to visit a place of interest

A tourist destination is a place that is frequently visited by tourists

People travel to tourist destinations in different ways: car, train, boat, plane

R: The weather is what the sky and air is like outside on a daily basis

R: The climate is weather conditions over a long period of time

### Extended Knowledge

Europe is one of 7 continents

Spain is the most visited country by people from the UK

The Balearic Islands and Canary Islands are islands off the coast of Spain

Barcelona and London are two of the most popular places to visit in the world

Some attractions of Barcelona:  
La Sagrada Familia, Park Güell, Camp Nou

Spain has a Mediterranean climate: hot, dry summers and mild, rainy winters

The Mediterranean Sea and Atlantic Ocean surround Spain

### Application of Knowledge

Locate Europe on a globe and a world map

Locate Spain on a map of Europe, using an atlas and on a globe

Compare the location of Spain to the UK

Recognise the physical and human features of Spain and London

Compare geographical features of Spain with the UK: climate, landmarks

Explain why tourists choose certain locations to visit: climate, landmarks, geographical features (beaches, oceans)

Use role play as a form of fieldwork to explore children as tourists and where they have gone on holiday and why

## Year 4 – Extreme Earth: Volcanoes and Tectonic Plates

### Crucial Knowledge

The Earth's crust (outer layer of Earth) is made up of moving sheets of rock called tectonic plates

Tectonic plates move in different ways and this changes how our Earth looks

A volcano is a mountain or hill that has a hole in it

Volcanoes are usually found along tectonic plate borders

Lava comes out from a volcano and cools to make a new crust

Magma is the hot liquid below the Earth's surface that rises through the crust

### Extended Knowledge

The Earth has 4 main layers – crust, mantle, outer core and inner core

Erupting means the volcano is currently having an eruption

Dormant means a volcano isn't erupting but is expected to erupt again

Extinct means the volcano hasn't erupted in at least 10,000 years

The different parts of a volcano are crater, vent and magma chamber

Crater: circular top of the volcano  
Vent: where magma rises  
Magma chamber: where magma is stored beneath the Earth's surface

Villarrica, Chile; Cotopaxi, Ecuador; and Ojos del Salado, Chile/Argentina are all volcanoes in South America

Nearly 9 million people live within 30 miles of a volcano in South America

### Application of Knowledge

Locate the Earth's tectonic plates on a world map

Locate the continent of South America on a world map and globe

Locate volcanoes on a map of South America

Compare the location of volcanoes to Chesterton

Compare pictures of before and after a volcanic eruption

Describe the effects of a volcanic eruption

Label a volcano with its different parts

Locate our nearest volcanoes on a map and identify the risks they pose to us

## Year 4 – Extreme Earth: Earthquakes and Tsunamis

### Crucial Knowledge

R: The Earth's crust (outer layer of Earth) is made up of moving sheets of rock called tectonic plates

An earthquake is caused when tectonic plates move suddenly

An earthquake is the shaking and vibration of the Earth's crust

The epicentre is the point on the Earth's surface where the earthquake started

Tsunamis are huge waves

### Extended Knowledge

Earthquakes usually last for a very short amount of time

The strength of an earthquake is measured in magnitude

1960 Valdivia earthquake in Chile was the most powerful earthquake on record

Approximately 20,000 people are killed each year by earthquakes

When earthquakes happen near or underneath water, it sometimes creates tsunamis

Tsunamis can flood areas and cause lots of damage

Chile has examples of earthquakes that have caused tsunamis – 1960, 2010 and 2015 earthquakes

### Application of Knowledge

Use digital/computing software to locate countries and locations in South America and North America

Locate the places on a map where earthquakes have taken place - Chile

Use the eight points of a compass to describe the location of earthquakes and tsunamis

Describe and explain the areas where earthquakes take place, compared to where I live

Locate/ recognise physical and/or human features on a map/photograph of an area effected by an earthquake

Compare pictures of before and after an earthquake/ tsunami

Conduct fieldwork to explore the effects an earthquake would have on our school

## Year 4 – Tropical Rainforests

### Crucial Knowledge

A rainforest is an ecosystem

An ecosystem is an area made up of living and non-living things

Most tropical rainforests are found in very warm places (by the equator)

The equator is an imaginary line around the middle of a planet

It rains all year long in a tropical rainforest

A rainforest has different layers

### Extended Knowledge

A large ecosystem is called a biome

The Amazon Rainforest, South America, is the biggest tropical rainforest

Emergent layer is the tops of the tallest trees in the rainforest

Canopy layer is the upper part of trees in the rainforest

Understory is the second level up in the rainforest, just below the leaves/top of trees

Forest floor is the base of the rainforest where shrubs can be found

It can take 10 minutes for a raindrop to fall from the canopy to the floor

Groups of people live in tropical rainforests like tribes: the Yanomami and the Kayapo

### Application of Knowledge

Locate the equator and the Americas on a map, in an atlas and on a globe

Use digital/computing software to locate North and South America and a rainforest in these continents

Describe the locations of North and South America in relation to the UK and the rest of the world

Locate rainforests using an atlas and specific maps

Make predictions about rainforests based on their geographical location e.g. hot

Compare rainforests to my local area

Compare the people who live in rainforests to ourselves

## Year 5 – Biomes

### Crucial Knowledge

R: An ecosystem is an area made up of living and non-living things

A large ecosystem is called a biome

Biomes can be aquatic (bodies of water) or terrestrial (relating to the land)

There are 6 major biomes in the world

Each biome has different characteristics: climate, rainfall, plants

### Extended Knowledge

Africa has a variety of biomes due to its size

The names of the major biomes are: Tropical Rainforest, Temperate Rainforest, Taiga, Tundra, Grassland and Desert

Tropical rainforests have lots of rainfall but a hot climate

Temperate rainforests have lots of rainfall but a cooler climate

Taiga is swampy coniferous forest of high northern latitudes

Tundra is a flat, treeless Arctic region where the subsoil is permanently frozen

Grasslands are filled with low growing plants, limited rainfall

Deserts are areas with very little rainfall

### Application of Knowledge

Locate biomes on a world map

Describe the location of biomes

Locate Africa on a world map

Compare the location of Africa with my own country

Locate the biomes on a map of Africa

Recognise the physical features that consist in a biome

Name some of the animals and/or plants that are located in biomes e.g. cacti are found in the desert

## Year 5 – Africa: A Continent of Contrasts

### Crucial Knowledge

R: Africa is made up of many different biomes and landscapes

Africa is one of the continents of the world – it is not a single country

Africa has a very hot climate

Africa consists of rich urban areas and poor rural areas

Some parts of Africa experience famine

Famine is where people have limited food and can lead to starvation

### Extended Knowledge

Africa has the biomes: Desert, Temperate Rainforest, Tropical Rainforest and Grassland

The Sahara Desert and Mount Kilimanjaro can be found in Africa

Lagos and Johannesburg are urbanised cities in Africa

Most people are employed in farming (agriculture)

Africa can experience extreme drought

Drought is long periods of no rain

Deforestation has erased nearly all (90%) of West Africa's rainforests

### Application of Knowledge

Locate Africa on a world map and a globe

Locate the biomes of Africa on a map

Compare and contrast Africa with the UK

Locate key locations on a map of Africa e.g. Sahara Desert, Mount Kilimanjaro

Compare Lagos and Johannesburg of places in Africa with London and Chesterton

Make predictions based its geographical location e.g. close to the equator = hot

Locate/ recognise physical and human features on a map and using photographs

## Year 5 – People of Africa

### Crucial Knowledge

Africa is a diverse continent

Population means the people that live in a place

People live in different settlements (types of place)

A tribe is a group of people who share a language, culture and history

### Extended Knowledge

There are tribes all over the world

Some tribes in Africa are: The Himba, Dogon, Maasai, Berber and Mbuti

Some tribes have existed for at least 20,000 years (the San)

Some tribes around the world are: Sentinelese, Chimbu, Panará, Awá and Kazakh

A nomad is a person who moves from place to place

Indigenous means something that originally lived and may continue to live in a particular place

### Application of Knowledge

Locate countries and tribes on a map of Africa, using atlases

Compare people of Africa with the UK

Use a map to locate and identify where specific tribes are

Compare the population of cities and countries in Africa to the UK

Explain why people would choose to live in different types of settlements

Compare and contrast the different tribes within Africa and those around the world and explain why they differ

## Year 6 – Mapping the World

### Crucial Knowledge

The 7 continents of the world are: Europe, North America, South America, Africa, Asia, Australia and Antarctica

There is one global ocean

R: The equator is an imaginary line around the middle of a planet

The equator splits the world into the Northern and Southern Hemisphere

A grid reference is a location on a map

6-figure grid references are more accurate

### Extended Knowledge

There are 5 oceans basins: Pacific, Atlantic, Indian, Arctic and Southern (Antarctic)

The Mercator Projection is the map we are most used to seeing

The Galls-Peters map accurately depicts the size of the continents and countries

The Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn show where the sun is at its most northern and southern point

Eastings is the horizontal line

Northings is the vertical line

### Application of Knowledge

Locate the continents on a world map

Describe where each continent is using the 8-point compass directions

Locate countries and capital cities using an atlas

Locate the 5 ocean basins on a world map

Read a map correctly – eastings and then northings

Locate places on an ordinance survey map using 6-figure grid references

Recognise some of the symbols on an ordinance survey map

Create my own map of the local area after conducting fieldwork

## Year 6 – Climate Change

### Crucial Knowledge

R: The climate is weather conditions over a long period of time

The Earth's climate is warming rapidly

Humans are a cause of climate change

Ice caps are melting and this causes sea levels to rise

### Extended Knowledge

Over history, the Earth has seen periods of really warm temperatures and really cold temperatures (ice age)

The top 20 warmest years in history have been in the past 22 years

Humans add to the climate change with the greenhouse effect and deforestation

There are physical causes to climate change: volcanic eruption

Climate change has a negative effect on people: drought and famine

Sea levels rise and fall

Greta Thunberg is a climate change activist

### Application of Knowledge

Locate Antarctica and Bangkok on a world map and a globe

Describe the location of Bangkok and Antarctica

Compare Antarctica with the UK

Make predictions about a place based on its geographical location e.g. cold as it's not near the equator

Describe the effects climate change is having on our Earth

Conduct fieldwork to explore what would be damaged from rising sea levels in our school

## Year 6 – Putting It All Together

### Crucial Knowledge

Our world is made up of 7 continents

Our world is made up of ecosystems and biomes – each unique

Human features are things that have occurred by humans e.g. buildings

Physical features are things that are natural and would be here if humans weren't

### Extended Knowledge

Human geography features are: birth rate, death rate, population

Physical geography features are: rivers, mountains, volcanoes, lakes, oceans

Topographical features include hills, mountains, coasts and rivers

Topography is how the natural and physical features of an area are arranged

### Application of Knowledge

Describe the locations of places in the world

Regions can be compared based on their similarities and differences

Use digital/ computing software to locate places on a map of the world

Conduct fieldwork in my local area

Create graphs and plans of my local area

Use a globe to locate countries or landmarks