

Little Green Geography Curriculum Map

Years 3 and 4

Year 3		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pirates: UK/World map: continents, poles, equator, oceans, hot and cold areas, China. • Volcanoes, Mountains and Earthquakes. (An introduction to... 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Embedded in teaching across the curriculum. Geographical contexts provided for studies. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Settlements: Name and locate countries and cities in the UK (Link Romans)
Year 4		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Passport to Europe: Greek world and the EEC. Where do we fit in? Where are the major countries of Europe. (+ display) • Climate zones • Weather Watch Wednesday (introducing meteorology – How does the weather differ over a year?) (+ display) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Swanage trip. Looking at geographical features along coasts, specifically the Jurassic coast. • Weather Watch Wednesday (introducing meteorology – How does the weather differ over a year?) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rivers and water cycles • Weather Watch Wednesday. (Introducing meteorology – How does the weather differ over a year?)

Key Skills

- Explain own views about locations, giving reasons.
- 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.
- 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.
- Name and locate the countries of Europe and identify their main physical and human characteristics.
- 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.
- Describe geographical similarities and differences between countries.
- Describe key aspects of: **physical geography**, including: rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes and the water cycle.
- 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.

Years 5 and 6

Year 5		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rainforests. Where are they? What do they produce? Why are they in danger and how can we protect them? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Climatic Zones. Describe and understand key aspects of climate zones. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • North and South America. (Mayan civilisation/Topic). Locate the world's countries, concentrating on their environmental regions, key physical and human characteristics and major cities. Identify and position the significance of latitude, longitude, equator, Northern hemisphere, Southern hemisphere and the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn
Year 6		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Revise UK countries, counties and cities. Where is Watford? • What is The UK's relationship to the world. (Looking at the EU, the commonwealth and the UN) • 6 figure grid references and learning to read a map. • How effective are different types of map? • Land use patterns and how they have changed since Victorian times (link to History) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hills, mountains, volcanoes, tectonic plates. Why does our local area look the way it does, and why is it different to other parts of the world? - What is beneath our feet? • 6 figure grid reference – application. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Embedded in teaching across the curriculum. Geographical contexts provided for studies.

- **Town planning (if possible)**
- **Contour Lines**
- **A link to local history**

Key Skills:

- 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.
- Describe how the locality of the school has changed over time.
- Collect and analyse statistics and other information in order to draw clear conclusions about locations.
- 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.
- 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.
- Analyse and give views on the effectiveness of different geographical representations of a location (such as aerial images compared with maps and topological maps - as in London's Tube map).
- Name and locate some of the countries and cities of the world and their identifying human and physical characteristics, including hills, mountains, rivers, key topographical features and land-use patterns; and understand how some of these aspects have changed over time.
- 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).

- Understand some of the reasons for geographical similarities and differences 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:

- **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.
- Use the eight points of a compass, six-figure grid references, symbols and a key (that uses standard Ordnance Survey symbols) to communicate knowledge of the United Kingdom and the world.
- Create maps of locations identifying patterns (such as: land use, climate zones, population densities, height of land).