

KS2	Geography - Teaching Overview		
	Autumn	Spring	Summer
Cycle A	World War 2	Natural Disasters	Ancient Egypt
	Focus on Europe including Russia Locational Knowledge - German Invasion plans, expansion of the Nazis, allies and British Empire Geographical skills - make and read maps	Locational Knowledge: Position and significance of latitude, longitude, equator, hemispheres, time zones. Locational Knowledge - South America, Chile, Pacific Rim, 'Ring of Fire' Pacific Ocean. (1960 Valdivia earthquake). Position and significance of latitude, longitude, equator, hemispheres. Physical Knowledge - Volcanoes Earthquakes/Tsunami (Indian Ocean) Place Knowledge - Make comparisons with UK - where is an earthquake most likely to happen, why?	Human - Compare Ancient Egyptian Civilisation with society, climate and terrain of Britain at the time. Physical - Climate zones, Rivers (The Nile), compare to the Thames Locational - Compare Egypt to Great Britain, position and significance of latitude, longitude, Northern Hemisphere, Southern Hemisphere, Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn, Prime/Greenwich Meridian and time zones
Cycle B	Biomes	Dinosaurs	Ancient Greece
	Physical Geography including climate zones, biomes and vegetation Locational Knowledge - Identify position and significance of latitude, longitude, Equator, Northern Hemisphere, Southern Hemisphere, Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn, Arctic and Antarctic Circle, the	Hills, mountains, coasts and rivers East Coast and Rivers Human and Physical - River Hull, economic activity, trade links, change of river course, distribution of natural resources e.g. water	Mountains of Greece Locational Knowledge - Locate on maps, identify key human and physical features, major cities (thousand islands) Human and physical - How are mountains formed? Impact of numerous mountains and valleys in Greece on communities and

	Prime/Greenwich Meridian and time zones. Geographical skills and fieldwork – use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied. Use fieldwork to observe, measure, record and present the human and physical features in the local area using sketch maps, plans and graphs, digital technologies. Physical Geography – climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts Place Knowledge – Compare region of United Kingdom to region of South America (Amazon, Peru)	• water cycle – Top Hill Low (physical) • Distribution of natural resources and energy e.g. Off-shore wind farms (Human geography) Locational Knowledge – - Name and locate geographical regions of the UK and identifying human and physical characteristics, key topographical features (including hills, mountains, coasts and rivers), and land use patterns, and understand how these have changed over time. Geographical Skills – - Use field work to observe, measure, record and present the human and physical features in the local area (coast)	development of way of life (isolated communities). Locate mountains of the UK, where are they? What impact have they had on the development of communities? Compare to Greece. The geography prevented the Greeks from building a large empire like that of Egypt or Mesopotamia Place Knowledge – Compare a Greek region (seaside resort) to Scarborough/Bridlington. Similarities and differences.
Cycle C	Vikings and Anglo Saxons	Aztecs	Great Outdoors
	Human Geography: types of settlement, economic activity, distribution of resources Vikings Locational Knowledge – Viking expansion Human Geography – Types of settlement, economic activity, distribution of resources (visit York)	Locational knowledge: South America Anglo-Saxon Settlement Locational Knowledge – migrant route, trade links Human and physical geography – types of settlement and land use, economic activity including trade links Climate zones, climate change	Climate changes Mayans Locational Knowledge – Countries of Central America. Mayan settlements Place Knowledge – understand geographical differences and similarities between our region and a region of Mexico.

	Geographical Skills and fieldwork - Mapping invasion routes - Using eight points of a compass, four and six figure grid references, symbols and keys. Make maps	Geographical skills - mapping of migrant route and trade links	Human and physical - climate zones, vegetation belts, types of settlement, land use, economic activity including trade links. Compare to modern day distribution of natural resources including energy, food, minerals and water. Geographical skills and fieldwork - Map Mayan settlements - use of 8 compass points to describe position of settlements
Cycle D	Stone Age	Space	Romans
	Locational Knowledge Human Geography - types of settlement, land use, economic activity - changes from stone age to iron age. Comparison to now.	Locational Knowledge Roman Empire - Invasion Locational Knowledge - Spread of Roman Empire, invasion routes Place Knowledge - similarities/differences between a region of the UK and region of Italy Human and Physical - types of settlement, land use, economic activity including trade links	Place knowledge: Understand similarities and differences through a study of a region of the UK, a region of an EU country, North or South America Study of the Local Region Fieldwork - use of eight points of a compass, four and six-figure grid references, symbols and keys to build knowledge of UK. Use field work to observe, measure, record and present human and physical features in the local area - sketch maps, plans and graphs, digital technologies