



## Geography LTP Year Group Overview 2022-2023

	Autumn	Spring	Summer
<b>Year 1</b>	<p>Where do I live?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- LK2: name and locate the four countries and capital cities of the UK.</li> <li>- PK: understand geographical similarities and differences of the UK and non-European country.</li> <li>- HPG1: identify seasonal and daily weather patterns.</li> <li>- HPG2: physical features- forest, hill, river.</li> <li>- GSF1: use maps, atlases and globes to identify the UK and its countries.</li> <li>- GSF2: use locational and directional language to describe the location of features and routes on a map.</li> </ul>	<p>Let's Explore London</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- LK2: name, locate and identify characteristics of the four countries of the UK.</li> <li>- HPG2: key human features- city, town, shops.</li> <li>- GSF3: use aerial photographs to recognise landmarks.</li> <li>- GSF2: use simple compass directions and locational and directional language.</li> <li>- PK: understand geographical similarities and differences of the UK and non-European country.</li> <li>- GSF3: devise a simple map and use and construct basic symbols in a key.</li> </ul>	<p>The World Around Us</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- LK1: name and locate the world's seven continents and five oceans</li> <li>- GSF1: use atlases and globes.</li> <li>- PK: understand geographical similarities and differences of a small area in the UK and a small area of a European country.</li> <li>- HPG1: identify seasonal and daily weather patterns and hot and cold areas of the world in relation to the equator and N. and S. poles.</li> <li>- GSF3: use aerial photographs.</li> </ul>
<b>Year 2</b>	<p>Arctic Adventures</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- LK1: name and locate the world's seven continents and seas.</li> <li>- PK: understand geographical similarities and differences of the UK and non-European country.</li> <li>- HPG1: identify seasonal and daily weather patterns in UK and location of cold areas.</li> <li>- HPG2: physical features- sea, ocean, vegetation, seasons and weather.</li> <li>- HPG2: human features.</li> <li>- GSF1: use world maps, atlases, and globes to identify countries, continents and oceans.</li> </ul>	<p>Around the World</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- LK1: name and locate the world's seven continents and five oceans.</li> <li>- GSF1: use world maps and atlases to identify countries.</li> <li>- HPG2: physical features- beach, cliff, coast. Human features- port, harbour, etc.</li> <li>- PK: understand geographical similarities and differences through studying UK and non-European country (Williamsburg).</li> <li>- GSF3: devise a simple map using symbols as a key</li> <li>- GSF3: Use simple compass directions and locational language to describe features and routes on a map.</li> <li>- GSF3: use aerial photographs.</li> </ul>	<p>Mansfield to Mumbai</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- LK2: name, locate and identify characteristics of the four countries and capital cities of the UK and surrounding areas.</li> <li>- HPG2: physical features- mountains, seas. Human features- city, town, village.</li> <li>- GSF3: devise simple maps and use basic symbols in a key.</li> <li>- PK: understand geographical similarities and differences through studying UK and non-European country.</li> <li>- HPG1: identify seasonal and daily weather patterns.</li> <li>- GSF4: use simple fieldwork and observational skills to study the geography of their school and its grounds and the key human and physical features of its surrounding environment.</li> </ul>



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<b>Year 3</b>	<b>The United Kingdom</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- LK2: name and locate counties and cities of the UK.</li> <li>- HPG1: physical geography- rivers and seas.</li> <li>- HPG2: human geography- land use, economic activity, trade links.</li> <li>- PK: understand geographical similarities and differences between a region of the UK and a European country.</li> <li>- LK2: land-use patterns.</li> <li>- LK3: identify the position and significance of the prime/Greenwich meridian.</li> <li>- GSF1: use maps and atlases to locate countries.</li> </ul>	<b>Rainforests</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- LK1: locate the world's countries (North and South America).</li> <li>- PK: understand geographical similarities and differences between a region of the UK and a region within S. America.</li> <li>- HPG2: human geography- types of settlement and land use.</li> <li>- HPG1: physical geography- climate zone, volcanoes, water cycle.</li> <li>- GSF2: use four and six-figure grid references.</li> <li>- HPG1: physical geography- climate zones.</li> </ul>	<b>Deserts</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- LK1: locate the world's countries, concentrating on key characteristics.</li> <li>- LK3: identify the position and significance of the equator, northern and southern hemispheres.</li> <li>- PK: understand geographical similarities and differences of a region of the UK and elsewhere.</li> <li>- HPG1: physical geography: climate zones, water cycle.</li> <li>- HPG2: human geography: types of settlement and land use.</li> <li>- GSF1: use maps, atlases, globes to locate countries and describe features.</li> <li>- GSF2: use the eight points of a compass.</li> </ul>
<b>Year 4</b>	<b>European Neighbours</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- HPG2: human geography- distribution of natural resources.</li> <li>- PK: understand geographical similarities and differences through the study of human and physical geography.</li> <li>- HPG1: physical geography- rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes, and the water cycle.</li> <li>- HPG2: human geography- economic activity and trade links.</li> <li>- GSF1: use maps, atlases and globes to locate countries.</li> <li>- GSF3: use fieldwork to observe, measure, record and present human and physical features.</li> </ul>	<b>Where have the Olympics taken place?</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- HPG2: human geography- economic activity and trade links.</li> <li>- HPG1: physical geography- climate zones.</li> <li>- PK: understand geographical similarities and differences of UK and other countries.</li> <li>- LK1: locate the world's countries, using maps to focus on Europe, N., and S. America.</li> <li>- GSF2: use the eight points of a compass and ordnance survey maps.</li> <li>- HPG2: human geography- distribution of natural resources.</li> </ul>	<b>Volcanoes</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- LK1: locate the world's countries, focusing on their environmental regions and cities.</li> <li>- LK3: identify the position and significance of the tropics of cancer and Capricorn.</li> <li>- PK: understand geographical similarities and differences through study of UK and a region in a European country.</li> <li>- HPG1: physical geography- volcanoes, vegetation belts.</li> <li>- HPG2: human geography- types of settlement and land use, distribution of natural resources.</li> <li>- GSF1: use maps, atlases and globes to locate countries and describe features studied.</li> </ul>
<b>Year 5</b>	<b>Where did World War 1 take place?</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- LK1: locate the world's countries and major cities.</li> </ul>	<b>The Shang Dynasty</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- LK1: locate the world's countries, using maps.</li> </ul>	<b>Tudor Britain</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- LK2: name and locate counties and cities of the United Kingdom, geographical</li> </ul>



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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- PK: understand geographical similarities and differences of a region of the UK and another country.</li> <li>- HPG2: human geography- economic activity and trade links and the distribution of natural resources.</li> <li>- GSF1: use maps, atlases and globes to locate countries.</li> <li>- GSF2: use the eight points of a compass and six-figure grid references to build knowledge of UK and wider world.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- LK3: identify the position and significance of latitude, longitude, Equator, Northern Hemisphere, Southern Hemisphere, the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn, Arctic and Antarctic Circle, the Prime/Greenwich Meridian and time zones (including day and night)</li> <li>- PK: understand geographical similarities and differences through the study of human and physical geography of a region of the United Kingdom, a region in a European country</li> <li>- HPG1: physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes.</li> </ul>	<p>regions and their identifying human and physical characteristics, key topographical features (including hills, mountains, coasts and rivers), and land-use patterns; and understand how some of these aspects have changed over time</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- HPG2: human geography, including: types of settlement and land use, economic activity including trade links, and the distribution of natural resources including energy, food, minerals and water.</li> </ul> <p>1. GSF3: use fieldwork to observe, measure, record and present the human and physical features in the local area using a range of methods, including sketch maps, plans and graphs, and digital technologies.</p>
<b>Year 6</b>	<p>Where did World War 2 take place?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- LK1: locate the world's countries and major cities.</li> <li>- PK: understand geographical similarities and differences of a region of the UK and another country.</li> <li>- HPG2: human geography- economic activity and trade links and the distribution of natural resources.</li> <li>- GSF1: use maps, atlases and globes to locate countries.</li> <li>- GSF2: use the eight points of a compass and six-figure grid references to build knowledge of UK and wider world.</li> </ul>	<p>Where is Scandinavia?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- LK1: locate the world's countries using maps, concentrating on environmental regions.</li> <li>- GSF1: use maps and atlases.</li> <li>- LK3: identify the position and significance of latitude, longitude, equator, etc.</li> <li>- HPG2: physical geography- climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes, water cycle.</li> <li>- HPG1: human geography- types of settlement and land use, trade links.</li> <li>- PK: understand geographical similarities and differences of the UK and European country.</li> </ul>	<p>Where exactly is Mansfield?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- LK2: name and locate counties and cities of the UK and key topographical features.</li> <li>- PK: understand geographical similarities and differences of the UK and another country.</li> <li>- HPG1: physical geography- rivers, water cycle, biomes.</li> <li>- HPG2: human geography- economic activity including trade links.</li> <li>- GSF1: use maps, atlases and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied.</li> <li>- GSF3: use fieldwork to observe, measure, record and present the human and physical features in the local area with digital technologies.</li> </ul>



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KS1:

Pupils should be taught to:

Locational knowledge (LK)

1. name and locate the world's seven continents and five oceans
2. name, locate and identify characteristics of the four countries and capital cities of the United Kingdom and its surrounding seas

Place knowledge (PK)

- understand geographical similarities and differences through studying the human and physical geography of a small area of the United Kingdom, and of a small area in a contrasting non-European country

Human and physical geography

1. identify seasonal and daily weather patterns in the United Kingdom and the location of hot and cold areas of the world in relation to the Equator and the North and South Poles
2. use basic geographical vocabulary to refer to:
  - key physical features, including: beach, cliff, coast, forest, hill, mountain, sea, ocean, river, soil, valley, vegetation, season and weather
  - key human features, including: city, town, village, factory, farm, house, office, port, harbour and shop

Geographical skills and fieldwork

1. use world maps, atlases and globes to identify the United Kingdom and its countries, as well as the countries, continents and oceans studied at this key stage
2. use simple compass directions (North, South, East and West) and locational and directional language [for example, near and far; left and right], to describe the location of features and routes on a map
3. use aerial photographs and plan perspectives to recognise landmarks and basic human and physical features; devise a simple map; and use and construct basic symbols in a key
4. use simple fieldwork and observational skills to study the geography of their school and its grounds and the key human and physical features of its surrounding environment.

KS2:

Pupils should be taught to:

Locational knowledge (LK)



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- locate the world's countries, using maps to focus on Europe (including the location of Russia) and North and South America, concentrating on their environmental regions, key physical and human characteristics, countries, and major cities
- name and locate counties and cities of the United Kingdom, geographical regions and their identifying human and physical characteristics, key topographical features (including hills, mountains, coasts and rivers), and land-use patterns; and understand how some of these aspects have changed over time
- identify the position and significance of latitude, longitude, Equator, Northern Hemisphere, Southern Hemisphere, the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn, Arctic and Antarctic Circle, the Prime/Greenwich Meridian and time zones (including day and night)

### Place knowledge (PK)

- understand geographical similarities and differences through the study of human and physical geography of a region of the United Kingdom, a region in a European country, and a region within North or South America

### Human and physical geography (HPG)

- 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: types of settlement and land use, economic activity including trade links, and the distribution of natural resources including energy, food, minerals and water.

### Geographical skills and fieldwork (GSF)

2. use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied
3. use the eight points of a compass, four and six-figure grid references, symbols and key (including the use of Ordnance Survey maps) to build their knowledge of the United Kingdom and the wider world
4. use fieldwork to observe, measure, record and present the human and physical features in the local area using a range of methods, including sketch maps, plans and graphs, and digital technologies.