

The Warriner Multi Academy Trust

Primary Geography Curriculum



Key Enquiry Questions

These questions form the basis of our geographic enquiry through each theme. We are proud that we are able to provide a broad and balanced Geography curriculum through all of our themes.

Early Years					
This is Me	This is Us	Who are they?	Where are they?	Where do we fit?	Looking forward
What will I find at school? How does the weather change? What are the seasons?	What jobs do people have in my local community and nearest town? How has my community changed? (Human features – jobs and industry)	What are the seasons? What country do I live in? What is the capital city?	What are the seasons and weather? What makes up the UK?	What makes up our world? What and where are hot and cold climates?	What are the seasons and weather? How can we look after our planet?
Year 1					
Brilliant Brackley	Arctic Explorers	World changers throughout history		London and the Great Fire of 1666	
Where is Brackley / Banbury? What are the features of my town / school?	Where is the Arctic? What is the weather and climate like in the Arctic? What is life like for an Inuit? How does the melting of the Arctic affect the rest of world?	Where did Florence Nightingale and Mary Seacole travel from and to? Where did the other world changers in History come from?		Where is London? How is it different to Brackley/Banbury? How has London changed over time? What is tourism like in London?	

Year 2

Monuments and their uses from around the world	The Great Rainforests	The British Coastline
<p>Which capital cities have a castle?</p> <p>What are the continents and oceans of the world?</p> <p>Where in the world can we find significant buildings?</p>	<p>Where are rainforests located?</p> <p>What is the climate like?</p> <p>What are the layers of the rainforest?</p> <p>What is deforestation and the effects it is having on our planet and the local tribes?</p>	<p>What are the oceans of the world?</p> <p>What are the seas the surround the UK?</p> <p>What are the features of a UK coastline?</p> <p>What are the layers of the ocean?</p>

Year 3

The Stone Age to the Iron Age	The Romans in Britain	Natural Disasters	The Anglo-Saxons and The Vikings
<p>Where is Stone Henge and Skara Brae?</p> <p>Are there any other stone age sites in the UK?</p> <p>Are there any Iron age sites in the UK?</p>	<p>Where did the Roman's land?</p> <p>What territory did the Romans claim?</p> <p>Are there any clues to which towns the Romans claimed?</p> <p>Why did they choose to settle where did?</p>	<p>What are the layers of the Earth?</p> <p>What is an Earthquake, how do they occur, where in the world to they occur?</p> <p>What is a volcano, where are they located?</p> <p>What are the effects of natural disasters on the world and its people?</p> <p>Where is Mount Vesuvius and what happened in 79 AD?</p>	<p>Where did the Saxon invaders come from and settle in the Britain?</p> <p>Why was farming important for the Saxons?</p> <p>Where did the Vikings come from and where did they settle in Britain?</p> <p>Why was farming important for the Vikings?</p>

Year 4

Battle of Edge Hill	Light and lenses	The Ancient Egyptians	Mountains, Rivers and Oceans
<p>How is the UK made up into Counties, cities, towns, villages etc...?</p> <p>Can you locate local battle rounds?</p> <p>Where is Edge hill? Why the battle took place here?</p>	<p>What are the Northern Lights?</p> <p>Where are they?</p> <p>What are the Southern Lights?</p> <p>Where are they?</p>	<p>Where is Egypt?</p> <p>What is the climate like?</p> <p>What are the human and physical features?</p> <p>Why is the River Nile and Aswan Dam important?</p>	<p>What are the features of a river/ocean/mountain?</p> <p>Can you compare the uses of a river?</p> <p>Can you locate rivers, oceans and mountains in the UK?</p> <p>Can you compare the environments of mountains around the world? What is the water cycle?</p> <p>Can you locate key rivers around the world?</p> <p>How are the rivers used?</p> <p>What is the impact of plastic pollution?</p>

Year 5

Ancient Greeks Why is democracy a good thing?	Earth and Space	Early Islamic Civilisation	The Victorians The industrial Revolution
<p>Where is Greece?</p> <p>Why is it a popular place to visit?</p> <p>How has Greece changed over time?</p>	<p>Can you locate geographical features from aerial images?</p> <p>Can you identify key launch locations on the Earth?</p>	<p>Where is Baghdad?</p> <p>Which countries did Islam spread to during its first expansion?</p> <p>Where were the first 4 caliphates?</p>	<p>How were goods transported during the industrial revolution and how would they be transported today?</p> <p>What were the key locations from the Industrial revolution?</p> <p>How did the British landscape change during the industrial revolution?</p>

Year 6

Shackleton's Exploration of Antarctica	20th Century Conflict	The Windrush Generation	The Huan Race
<p>Where is Antarctica?</p> <p>What is the landscape like?</p>	<p>Which countries were central powers, allied powers and neutral countries during WW1?</p>	<p>Where did the Windrush Generation come from and why?</p>	<p>How might the climate and location of the Galapagos Island influenced Darwin's theory of evolution?</p>

<p>What was the route taken by Shackleton on his expedition to the South Pole?</p>	<p>How did Germany's territory change before and after the war?</p> <p>Can you locate the cities that were bombed during the Blitz?</p> <p>What countries were involved in WW2?</p> <p>What types of transport were used during the war?</p> <p>Where was Anne from and where did she go into hiding?</p>		
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National Curriculum Coverage

Early Years

This is me

This is us

Who are they?

Where are they?

Where do we fit?

Looking forward

UTW

Range 5

- Comments and asks questions about aspects of their familiar world, such as the place where they live or the natural world.

Range 6

- Talks about the features of their own immediate environment and how other environments might vary from one another.

ELG

- Know some similarities and differences between the natural world around them and contrasting environments, drawing on their experiences what has been read in class.

Understand some important processes and changes in the natural world around them, including seasons.

Year 1

Brilliant Brackley

Arctic Explorers

World Changers throughout History

London and The Great Fire of 1666

Introduce

- name, locate and identify characteristics of the four countries and capital cities of the United Kingdom and its surrounding seas.
- 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
- key human features, including: city, town, village, factory, farm, house, office, port, harbour and shop

Introduce

- 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
- understand geographical similarities and differences between the human and physical features of a small area of the UK and a small area of a

Recall

- Name and locate the world's seven continents and oceans.
- Name, locate and identify characteristics of the four countries and capital cities of the United Kingdom and its surrounding seas.
- Use world maps, atlases and globes to identify the UK and its countries as well as the continents and oceans.
- Use simple compass directions.

Recall

- key human features, including: city, town, village, factory, farm, house, office, port, harbour and shop
- key physical features including: city, town, village, factory, farm, house, office, port, harbour, shop

Apply

- 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
- Name, locate and identify characteristics of the four countries and capital cities of the United Kingdom and its surrounding seas.
- Use world maps, atlases and globes to identify the UK and its countries as well as the continents and oceans.
- Use simple compass directions.

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> key physical features including: city, town, village, factory, farm, house, office, port, harbour, shop 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. 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 	<p>contrasting non-European country.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Name and locate the world's seven continents and five oceans. Identify seasonal and daily weather patterns in the UK and the location of hot and cold areas of the world in relation to the equator and the North and South Pole. <p>Recall</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use aerial photographs and plan perspectives to recognise landmarks and basic human and physical features. 		
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Year 2

Monuments and their uses from around the world	The Great Rainforest	The British Coastline and beyond
<p>Introduce</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> name, locate and identify characteristics of the four countries and capital cities of the United Kingdom and its surrounding seas. Name and locate the world's seven continents and five oceans. 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 key human features, including: city, town, village, factory, farm, house, office, port, harbour and shop 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 	<p>Introduce</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 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 key physical features including: city, town, village, factory, farm, house, office, port, harbour, shop. <p>Recall</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 	<p>Introduce</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> understand geographical similarities and difference through studying the human and physical geographical of the small area of the United Kingdom, and a small area in a contrasting non-European city. <p>Recall</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 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 name, locate and identify characteristics of the four countries and capital cities of the United Kingdom and its surrounding seas.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Name and locate the world's seven continents and five oceans. 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 key human features, including: city, town, village, factory, farm, house, office, port, harbour and shop 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> key physical features including: city, town, village, factory, farm, house, office, port, harbour, shop. <p>Apply</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 Name and locate the world's seven continents and five oceans. key human features, including: city, town, village, factory, farm, house, office, port, harbour and shop 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
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Year 3

The Stone Age to the Iron Age	The Roman Empire	Natural Disasters	The Anglo-Saxons and The Vikings
<p>Introduce</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 describe and understand key aspects of: human geography, including: types of settlement and land use, economic activity 	<p>Introduce</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 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) <p>Recall:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 <p>Apply</p>	<p>Introduce</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> describe and understand key aspects of: physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes, and the water cycle <p>Recall</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied 	<p>Recall</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 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 <p>Apply</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied 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

<p>including trade links, and the distribution of natural resources including energy, food, minerals and water</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> use maps and digital/computer mapping to locate and describe features studied 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied describe and understand key aspects of: 		
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Year 4

A Local History Study	Light and Lenses	The Ancient Egyptians	Mountains, Rivers and Oceans
<p>Introduce</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied 	<p>Introduce</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 identify the position and significance of latitude, longitude, Equator, Northern Hemisphere, Southern Hemisphere, the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn, Arctic and Antarctic Circle, the 	<p>Introduce</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> describe and understand key aspects of: physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes, and the water cycle describe and understand key aspects of: 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 use the 8 points of a compass, 4- and 6-figure grid references, symbols and key <p>Recall</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 <p>Apply</p>	<p>Introduce</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 <p>Recall</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> describe and understand key aspects of: physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes, and the water cycle 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 human geography including economic activity <p>Apply</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> use the eight points of a compass, symbols and a key (including the use of Ordnance Survey Maps) to build their knowledge of the UK 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>Prime/Greenwich Meridian and time zones (including day and night)</p> <p>Recall</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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
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Year 5

<p style="text-align: center;">Ancient Greeks Why is democracy a good thing?</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Earth and Space</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Early Islamic Civilisation</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Victorians The Industrial Revolutions</p>
<p>Introduce</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 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 in North or South America. describe and understand key aspects of: physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes and 	<p>Apply</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied locate the world's countries, using maps to focus on Europe (including the location of Russia) and North and South 	<p>Introduce</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> use the 8 points of a compass, 4- and 6-figure grid references, symbols and key to build their knowledge of the United Kingdom and the wider world <p>Recall</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> understand geographical similarities and 	<p>Introduce</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 <p>Recall</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> identify the position and significance of latitude, longitude, Equator, Northern Hemisphere, Southern Hemisphere, the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn, Arctic and Antarctic Circle, the

<p>vegetation belts, rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes, and the water cycle</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • describe and understand key aspects of: 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 • use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied 	<p>America, concentrating on their environmental regions, key physical and human characteristics, countries, and major cities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • describe and understand key aspects of: physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes, and the water cycle • describe and understand key aspects of: 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 	<p>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 in North or South America</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • describe and understand key aspects of: physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes, and the water cycle • 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 <p>Apply</p>	<p>Prime/Greenwich Meridian and time zones (including day and night)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied • describe and understand key aspects of: 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
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Year 6

Shackleton's Exploration of Antarctica	20 th Century Conflict	The Windrush Generation	Evolution
<p>Introduce</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 	<p>Recall</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 • 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) • describe and understand key aspects of: human geography, including: types of settlement and land use, economic activity including trade links, and 	<p>Apply</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 	<p>Introduce</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 <p>Apply</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 • identify the position and significance of latitude, longitude, Equator, Northern Hemisphere,

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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) • describe and understand key aspects of: physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes, and the water cycle • describe and understand key aspects of: 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 	<p>the distribution of natural resources including energy, food, minerals and water</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied <p>Introduce</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 <p>Apply</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 • 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) • use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied 	<p>Southern Hemisphere, the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn, Arctic and Antarctic Circle, the Prime/Greenwich Meridian and time zones (including day and night)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • describe and understand key aspects of: physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes, and the water cycle • use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied
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- use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied
- use the 8 points of a compass, 4- and 6-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

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