



Linton Mead Subject Curriculum Overview for Geography

Year group	Autumn 2	Spring 2	Summer 2
EYFS	- Begin to understand the need to respect and care for the natural environment and all living things. - Know that there are different countries in the world and talk about the differences they have experienced or seen in photos. - Draw information from a simple map. - Recognise some similarities and differences between life in this country and life in other countries. - Describe what they see, hear and feel whilst outside. - Recognise some environments that are different from the one in which they live. - Understand the effect of changing seasons on the natural world around them.		
	How has Thamesmead changed over the past 50 years?	What is the difference between the United Kingdom and Great Britain?	What impact does the equator have on the weather?
1	Topic/Area of Study: Environmental change – Place knowledge, Geographical skills and fieldwork (NC) Intended learning: An in depth study of the school and its grounds. 50 years of Thamesmead.	Topic/Area of Study: Locational knowledge (NC) Intended learning: Name, locate and identify characteristics of the four countries and capital cities of the United Kingdom and its surrounding seas.	Topic/Area of Study: Human and physical geography (NC) Intended learning: 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.
	Why is Thamesmead a favourable place to live?	What is a coastline? Is a coastline a desirable place to live?	What are the similarities and differences between London and Abuja?
2	Topic/Area of Study: Place knowledge, Geographical skills and fieldwork (NC) Intended learning: Use simple fieldwork and observational skills to study the key human and physical features of the school's surrounding environment.	Topic/Area of Study: Human and physical geography (NC) Intended learning: Use basic geographical vocabulary to refer to the human and physical features of coastal areas and compare these areas to more urban areas.	Topic/Area of Study: London and Abuja – Place knowledge, geographical contrast (NC) Intended learning: To understand geographical similarities and differences between a small area of the UK and a small area in a contrasting country.
3	What role do tectonic plates play in the foundation of natural disasters?	How are European Islands topographically similar?	How can we improve our local area from an ecological perspective?
	Topic/Area of Study: Volcanoes and earthquakes – Human and physical geography (NC) Intended learning: Describe and understand key aspects of physical geography, including: volcanoes and earthquakes.	Topic/Area of Study: Island Life/Topography - Locational knowledge (NC) Intended learning: To understand topographical similarities / differences through the study of human/physical geography of a region of the UK and a region in a European country.	Topic/Area of Study: Geographical skills and fieldwork (NC) Intended learning: Use fieldwork to observe, measure, record and present the human and physical features in the local area using a range of methods.

4	How has the deforestation of the Amazon rainforest contributed to global warming?	How has renewable energy contributed to an environmentally friendlier planet?	How does the land-use in Thamesmead compare to that of another area of the UK?
	Topic/Area of Study: Understanding Ecosystems/biomes – Human and physical geography (NC) Intended learning: Describe and understand the key aspects of physical geography that relates to biomes and vegetation belts	Topic/Area of Study: The distribution of natural resources – Human and physical geography Intended learning: Describe and understand key aspects of human geography, including: the distribution of energy, food, minerals and water.	Topic/Area of Study: Locational Knowledge (NC) Intended learning: Name and locate counties and cities of the United Kingdom, their key land-use patterns; and understand how some of these aspects have changed over time.
5	What are the inequalities to world trade?	How do rivers impact on their surrounding environment?	What are the features of
	Topic/Area of Study: TRADE AND DISTRIBUTION – Human and physical geography (NC) Intended learning: Describe and understand the key aspects of human geography in relation to economic activity, including trade links.	Topic/Area of Study: Locational knowledge/ Human and physical geography/ Geographical skills and fieldwork (NC) Intended learning: Name, locate, describe and understand the key topographical features including rivers. To 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.	Topic/Area of Study: Locational knowledge (NC)/Place knowledge Enquiry Question: What are the features of (area) and (area) in Europe? Comparison study? Intended learning: Locate the world's countries, using maps to focus on Europe (including the location of Russia), concentrating on their environmental regions, key physical and human characteristics, countries, and major cities. Compare UK and Russia
6	What impact has human activity had on natural environments?	How can humans adapt to live in areas prone to natural disasters?	How could we improve the roads in Thamesmead town centre?
	Topic/Area of Study: Climate change – Human and physical geography/Locational geography (NC) Intended learning: Identify the position and significance of the Arctic and Antarctic Circle. Describe and understand the key aspects of human geography. Understand the impact of climate change.	Topic/Area of Study: Locational knowledge/Human and physical geography (NC) Intended learning: To be able to understand the physical processes that drive natural disasters in North America and critically evaluate how human populations adapt to live in high-risk zones.	Topic/Area of Study: Geographical skills and fieldwork (NC) Intended learning: 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.