



# Whiston Willis Primary Academy

## Geography Curriculum

Term/Phase	KS1	LKS2	UKS2
Autumn 1	Our School and the Local Area	North West	The Polar Regions
Autumn 2	The United Kingdom	Mountains and Rivers	Volcanoes and Earthquakes
Spring 1	Our World	Around the World	Russia
Spring 2		Europe	
Summer 1	Coasts and Seas	Brazilian Rainforest	Trade and Economics
Summer 2	South Africa		



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Physical geography links     
 Knowledge links within phase     
 Knowledge links across phase



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Autumn 1	<p><b>Our School and the Local Area</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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</li> <li>• 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</li> <li>• 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>	<p><b>North West</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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</li> <li>• 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</li> </ul>	<p><b>The Polar Regions</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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</li> <li>• 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>• describe and understand key aspects of physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, rivers, mountains, volcanoes</li> </ul>



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			and earthquakes, and the water cycle
Autumn 2	<p><b>The United Kingdom</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>name, locate and identify characteristics of the four countries and capital cities of the United Kingdom and its surrounding seas</li> <li>use world maps, atlases and globes to identify the United Kingdom</li> <li>identify seasonal and daily weather patterns in the United Kingdom (continue weather work during Sp1 and Su)</li> </ul>	<p><b>Mountains and Rivers</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>describe and understand key aspects of physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes, and the water cycle</li> </ul>	<p><b>Volcanoes and Earthquakes</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>describe and understand key aspects of physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes, and the water cycle</li> <li>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</li> </ul>
Spring 1	<p><b>Our World</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>name and locate the world's seven continents and five oceans</li> <li>weather patterns and the location of hot and cold areas of the world in relation to the</li> </ul>	<p><b>Around the World</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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</li> </ul>	<p><b>Russia</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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</li> </ul>



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	<p>Equator and the North and South Poles</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• use world maps, atlases and globes to identify its countries, as well as the countries, continents and oceans</li> </ul>	<p>characteristics, countries, and major cities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied</li> <li>• 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</li> </ul>	<p>characteristics, countries, and major cities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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</li> <li>• use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied</li> </ul>
<p>Spring 2</p>		<p><b>Europe</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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</li> <li>• use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied</li> <li>• use the eight points of a compass, four and six-figure grid references, symbols and key (including the use of Ordnance Survey maps) to</li> </ul>	



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		build their knowledge of the United Kingdom and the wider world	
Summer 1	<p><b>Coasts and Seas</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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</li> </ul>	<p><b>Brazilian Rainforest</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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</li> <li>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>describe and understand key aspects of physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes, and the water cycle</li> </ul>	<p><b>Trade and Economics</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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</li> <li>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.</li> <li>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>
Summer 2	<p><b>South Africa</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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</li> <li>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 (Compare London to Tembisa / Cape Town (partnership school))</li> </ul>		



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