



St Oswald's Catholic Primary School – Curriculum Overview 2022/23

Geography

	Autumn	Spring	Summer
Nursery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To be aware of some similarities and differences between people. (Understanding the World) To begin to explore some natural materials. (Understanding the World) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To begin to understand 'why' questions. (Communication and language) To use a wider range of vocabulary that they have learnt throughout the year. (Communication and language) To begin to understand who, where and when questions. (Communication and language) Understand the key features of the life cycle of a plant and an animal. (Understanding the World) Talk about what they see, using a growing vocabulary. (Understanding the World) Begin to show an interest in different occupations. E.g. Farmer, vet. (Understanding the World) Explore collections of materials with similar and/or different properties. E.g. shells, pebbles, pine cones, bark. (Understanding the World) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To use photographs of key events, people, and learning throughout the year as prompts to talk about things they know about people, cultures and communities. (Understanding the World) Begin to understand the need to respect and care for the natural environment and all living things. (Understanding the World) Know that there are different countries in the world and talk about the differences they have experienced or seen in photos. (Understanding the World)
Reception	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To be able to follow directions. (Communication and language) To use new vocabulary throughout the day linked to different areas of learning. (Communication and language) To talk about the changes they observe in their environment – Seasons link. (Understanding the World) To talk about where food comes from and introduce the concept of 'fair trade.' To know about and recognise the signs of Autumn. (Understanding the World) Look closely at natural objects linked to Autumn and record what they see through drawings. (Understanding the World) To begin to link changes in weather to the seasons by completing a Weather chart, observing and describing the daily weather patterns. (Understanding the World) To know that animals behave differently in different seasons e.g. gathering food, hibernating. (Understanding the World) To observe and learn vocabulary linked to their local natural environment and begin to describe simple characteristics. (Understanding the World) To ask questions about the natural environment. (Understanding the World) To respect and care for their immediate environment. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To know and talk about some features of the immediate environment. (Understanding the World) To know about features of the world and talk about how we can look after it. (Understanding the World) To know about and recognise the signs of Winter. (Understanding the World) To know about and recognise the signs of Spring. (Understanding the World) To know about features of the area in which they live and talk about how it varies from another location e.g. a farm or jungle. (Understanding the World) Describe what they see, hear and feel whilst outside. (Understanding the World) To explore the weather of other countries and discuss the type of clothes they would need to pack if they were to visit different places. (Understanding the World) To look at aerial views of the school setting and talk about what they can see, including buildings, open space, roads and other simple features. (Understanding the World) Develop vocabulary needed to name specific features of the world, both natural and made by people. (Understanding the World) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To talk about why things happen and how things work. (Communication and language) To ask a variety of questions to find things out and clarify understanding. (Communication and language) To explore the food of different countries and talk about how it is similar or different to the food they eat. (Understanding the World) To know about and recognise the signs of Summer. (Understanding the World) To know that some things in the world are man-made and some things are natural. (Understanding the World)

	<p>(Understanding the World)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To know that simple symbols are used to identify features on a map. (Understanding the World) Follow a map of the playground to find different areas. (Understanding the World) 	World)	
Year 1	<p>Can you plan a route around school for a visitor?</p> <p>As geographers, the children will use simple compass directions (North, South, East, and West) as well as locational/directional language (near, far, right, left) to describe the location of features and routes on a map, using this knowledge to understand the geography of the school grounds.</p>	<p>What is the UK?</p> <p>Children will name, locate and identify the characteristics of the four countries and capital cities of the United Kingdom.</p> <p>Using aerial photographs, children will recognise landmarks and features of the UK.</p> <p>Children will identify seasonal and daily weather patterns in the UK.</p>	
	<p>When completing work on the UK, the children will use short burst writing vocabulary such as beach, cliff, coast, forest, hill, mountain, sea, ocean, river, soil, valley, vegetation, season, weather, city, town, village, factory, farm, house, office, port, harbour and shop. During these topics the children will have the opportunity to use a variety of data such as globes maps, statistics, graphs, pictures and aerial photographs</p>		
Year 2	<p>What would we see as we go around the world?</p> <p>As geographers, the children will name and locate the world's seven continents and five oceans, locating them in relation to the North and South Poles and their basic physical and human features. Name some wonders, places of interest, mountains, rivers and deserts.</p> <p>Children will identify seasonal weather patterns in cold areas of the world in relation to the Equator and the North and South Pole.</p>	<p>Can you describe how life is different in Beijing?</p> <p>As geographers, the children will understand geographical similarities and differences through studying the human and physical geography of a small area in a contrasting non-European city (Beijing).</p> <p>The children will look at aerial photographs to recognise the landmarks they learn about in Beijing,</p>	
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Year 3 (Opening Worlds phase 1)	<p>What are the similarities and differences between the Rivers Severn and the River Indus?</p> <p>Depth focus: The River Indus - its source, course, beauty, uses (ancient & modern) and some of its environmental challenges. How rivers get their water - the source, springs, the water cycle (and so prepares for relationship between mountains and weather in Autumn 2). Tributaries. How do rivers shape the land? The river's load. Flooding. Depth focus: River Severn: builds sense of place (and so prepares for later work on agriculture & Wales) Wildlife in the River Severn Fishing, local agriculture, pollution problems.</p>	<p>How are settlements similar and different?</p> <p>Settlement types, hamlet, village, town, city etc.; land use, settlements by rivers. Major cities in the UK – locational overview (recap rivers - how are the cities linked to the rivers?) How is London shaped by the River Thames? Two cities: Cardiff and London, inc. economy & transport. How do people move about in Cardiff? How do people move about in London? (e.g. tube map). Patterns of settlement in Cardiff and London.</p>	<p>How do volcanoes affect a place?</p> <p>Structure and composition of the earth How and why volcanoes erupt Types of volcanoes Formation of volcanoes Active, dormant and extinct volcanoes Link to settlements with section on why people still live near volcanoes Deepen Mediterranean theme via Mount Etna and human settlements around it. Why people visit volcanoes (work, tourism, farming, science).</p>
	<p>How do mountains interact with what is around them?</p> <p>Highest mountain in each of the four nations of the UK. Mountain ranges and mountainous regions: Brecon Beacons, Highlands, Lake district, Snowdonia, Pennines, Yorkshire Dales. Why do people live on mountains? Depth focus: Andes Depth focus: Snowdonia (in preparation for Wales...see Cardiff in Spring 1) Sustained geographical theme: Relationship between mountains</p>	<p>How are we connected to farmers?</p> <p>Arable farming, pastoral farming, mixed farming, how farming changes the landscape. How the food we eat affects farming (seasonal food, local food, pesticides, organic food, vegetarian and plant-based diets that do not use animals; link to fish farming, builds on fish farming in Indus River Y3 Autumn 1). Sheep farming in Wales - Snowdonia. Locational knowledge revisited: Wales, Snowdonia, Gloucestershire (revisit mountains, revisit River Severn). New locational knowledge: Sussex.</p>	<p>How does the climate affect the way people live?</p> <p>(situated, through its examples, in Europe, so that European theme is launched simultaneously) Continent of Europe Climate zones - first mention of Equator, Arctic, Antarctic and the North/South poles. Climate and relationship with oceans. Climate and biomes within climates Depth focus 1) Mediterranean climate Depth focus 2) Temperate climate, using examples of Rhine & UK ready for ongoing regional comparison – Britain, Europe, South America – that culminates at end of Year 5.</p>

	and weather Relationship between mountains and people.		
	When completing work during these topics, the children will develop their geographical skills and fieldwork, the children will observe, measure and record the human and physical features in the local/wider area using a range of methods, including sketch maps, plans and graphs and digital technologies, globes, compass points, grid references , symbols and keys etc.		
Year 4 (Opening Worlds)	<p>How are different parts of the Rhine and the Mediterranean used by people?</p> <p>Cologne and cities on the Rhine Rotterdam and the mouth of the Rhine How the course of the river has been changed by human activity including canals Mediterranean Sea Suez Canal</p> <p>This unit has a synoptic element, using the Rhine and the Mediterranean to pick up and draw together themes launched already: including, water as a resource, human use of resources, including land, factors influencing the growth of settlements and cities from earlier (also ties in with all Y3 and Y4 history on ancient settlements).</p> <p>How and why does population distribution vary across Great Britain?</p> <p>Characteristics of population including distribution and diversity. Migration.</p> <p>Depth focus: multicultural London.</p> <p>Depth focus: multicultural Cardiff. Welsh language and culture, effect of changing demographics Welsh or British? Idea of national identity</p>	<p>How does the location of West Wales affect its coast?</p> <p>Diversity in the UK coastline. Processes of erosion, transportation & deposition. Coastal landforms including beaches, headlands and bays. Overview of Jurassic coast, including significance of its rocks, fossils and landforms. Coastal habitats using contrasting examples, including coasts of the Indian Ocean Depth focus: West Wales coast</p> <p>How do tourists interact with a place?</p> <p>Depth focus: Llandudno, Wales - a seaside town (link back to coastal processes in previous unit) Types of tourism (e.g. visiting friends and family activity holidays). Skiing holidays in the Alps. The growth of tourism in the UK and overseas. Sunshine holidays in Spain. Advantages and disadvantages of tourism. Sustainable tourism.</p> <p>Geographical skills: Interpreting climate data</p>	<p>What are the pros and cons of living near a tectonic fault line?</p> <p>Depth focus: The Christchurch Earthquake, New Zealand. Causes of earthquakes: tectonic plates and fault lines Depth focus: California & the San Andreas fault, Indian Ocean tsunami Effects of earthquakes How humans live in earthquake zones and adapt their settlements (e.g. Japan) Revisits knowledge on volcanoes from Year 4 Spring 1. Geographical skills: Thematic maps</p> <p>Why are deserts located where they are?</p> <p>Distribution and climate of deserts Depth focus: The Sahara Desert How deserts are formed, variety of landscapes. Plants and animals in deserts How humans live and adapt in deserts Depth focus: The Patagonian Desert Geographical skills: Interpreting thematic maps and satellite photographs</p>
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Year 5	<p>How does water go round and round?</p> <p>Children will name and locate (some of) the UK's most significant rivers and mountain environments. They will describe features of a river and mountain environment in the UK, learning how rivers and mountains are formed. They will use this knowledge to understand where rivers and mountains fit into the water cycle.</p>	<p>Can you share your understanding of a great American road trip?</p> <p>Children will locate North and South America on a map and will name their countries and major cities. They will study the climate of South and North America's regions in comparison to each other and our own. Children will locate and discuss the physical geographical features. They will compare the human geography of the South and North Americas.</p>	<p>What is it like in the Amazon Rainforest?</p> <p>Children will study the rainforest in South America to compare to the UK. Explore what a rainforest is, climate, vegetation, people and settlements of a rainforest</p>
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Year 6	<p>Where on Earth are we?</p> <p>Identify the position and significance of latitude, longitude, Arctic and Antarctic Circle, the Prime/Greenwich Meridian and time zones (including day and night)</p> <p>Understand geographical similarities and differences through the study of human and physical geography of a region of the United Kingdom and a region in a Europe</p>	<p>Why does the earth shake rattle and roll?</p> <p>Explore the Earth's, extreme weather conditions and climates, earthquakes, tsunamis and volcanoes. They will use digital mapping to locate physical features on fault lines and time zones.</p>	<p>Where should we go on holiday?</p> <p>The children will extend their knowledge and understanding beyond the local area. They will look at the physical, human, climatic feature of a selected group of the world's countries and decide where to go on holiday using locational and place knowledge and key geographical skills</p>
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