

Geography Subject Overview

Garden Class – EYFS. Year 1 & 2

	Year A	Year B
Autumn 1	Our Local Area <i>.Where do we go to school and include the weather</i>	Our Local Area <i>Why is our place special and the weather</i>
Autumn 2	The United Kingdom <i>And include seasons</i>	Villages, Towns and Cities <i>And include seasons</i>
Spring 3		
Spring 4	Continents and Oceans <i>Europe, Australia, Asia, Antarctica and surrounding oceans. Include hot and cold areas.</i>	Continents and Oceans <i>Europe, North America, Africa, South America and surrounding oceans. Include hot and cold areas.</i>
Summer 5		
Summer 6	Kenya	China

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Meadow Class – Year 3,4,5 and 6

	Year A	Year B	Year C	Year D
Autumn 1				
Autumn 2	The 4 Counties	Rivers	Migration	Biomes
Spring 3				
Spring 4	Eastern Europe - Iceland	Mountains, Volcanoes and Earthquakes	Southern Europe- Northern Italy (plus a small island to look at isolation)	Local Field work
Summer 5				
Summer 6	South America	Globalisation	North America	Energy and sustainability

Year A

Our Local Area	London in The United Kingdom	Continents & Oceans	Kenya
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • School - A place people go to for their education. • Address - An address is the name of a place with a postcode and other information such as street and town names to help you locate where it is. • Aerial photograph - A picture of an object or place that has been taken from above. • Fieldwork - Investigating the outdoors using geographical tools and thinking, and gathering information or data, is known as fieldwork. • Label - A label is a word or phrase added to a map, 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continent - Any of the world's main continuous expanses of land. • Europe - The continent we live in. • United Kingdom - An island nation made up of England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland • Capital City - The most important city in a country. • Natural Feature - Part of the land, Plants, rocks, sand, soil, sea and streams are all natural. • London - The capital city of England • Transport - Take or carry people or goods 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continent- Any of the world's main continuous expanses of land. • Hemisphere - A half of a sphere. The world is split into two halves; two hemispheres. • North America - A continent in the North West hemisphere. • South America - A continent in the South West Hemisphere. • Australia - A continent in the Southern Hemisphere • Asia - A continent that sits between the Northern and Southern hemisphere. • Antarctica - Is the Earth's most 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Endangered - A species of animal or plant that is at risk of becoming extinct (no longer existing). • Game Reserve - A protected area of land where humans are allowed to live and carry out some different activities. • Habitat- The natural home of a plant or animal. • Migration - When animals move from one area to another, often to find food, water or shelter. • National Park - A protected area of land where only tourism and research is allowed. No humans live there.

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a photograph or a diagram to identify a feature.

- **Ground level photograph** - A ground level photograph is a picture of an object or place taken from the ground.
- **Job** - A job is regular work which is usually paid.
- **Interview** - An interview means talking to people to gather information.
- **Questions** - A question is something we can ask to find out information.
- **Locational language** - Locational language describes the location or place of something in relation to something else.
- **Map** - A map is a two-dimensional representation of an area, showing geographical features and where they

from one place to another.

- **Mayor**- The head of a city or town
- **Tourist** - A person who visits a place leisure.
- **Landmark**- A recognisable feature.

southernmost and least populated continent.

- **Africa** - A continent located in the Eastern Hemisphere.
- **Europe** - A continent located in the Northern Hemisphere.
- **Size** - The extent of something
- **Currency** - Different types of money used.
- **Population** - The amount of people that inhabit an area.
- **Country** - A part of the world.
- **Landmark** - A recognisable feature
- **Iceberg** - A large floating mass of ice.
- **Temporary conditions** - Where places or people aren't constant.

- **Rural** - Areas away from towns or cities, also known as the countryside.
- **Savannah** - Tropical grasslands with shrubs and trees but not much rainfall.
- **Tourists** - People who travel for fun.
- **Climate** - What the weather is like in an area.
- **Big 5** - The 5 largest and most dangerous animals in Africa: African Lion, African Elephant, Cape Buffalo, Cape Leopard, White/black Rhinoceros

are in relation to each other.

- **Route** - A route shows the starting point and end point of a journey, sometimes with stops in between.
- **Weather** - The weather of a place is the day to day condition of the atmosphere, e.g. sunny, snowing, warm, etc.
- **Seasons** - The seasons are four times of year that have different weather and they are spring, summer, autumn and winter.
- **Fieldwork** - Investigating the outdoors using geographical tools and thinking, and gathering information or data is known as fieldwork.

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Year B

Our Local Area	Villages, Towns and Cities	Continents & Oceans	India
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Address - An address is the name of a place with a postcode and other information such as street and town names to help you locate where it is. • Public transport - Public transport is the shared use of vehicles such as trains, buses, trams and planes on routes where people pay fares. • Map key - A map key is a box of information on a map that tells you what the lines and symbols on the map mean. • Post code - A post code is a group of letters and numbers that identify the location of different addresses. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Population - The amount of people that inhabit an area. • Densely populated - Where lots of people live like a town or a city. • Sparsely populated - Where not many people live like a village. • Settlement - Where people live. • Village - A village is a small group of houses where people live. • Town - an area that has a name, defined boundaries, and local government, and that is generally larger than a village and smaller than a city. • City - A large town with lots of housing and businesses. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continent - Any of the world's main continuous expanses of land. • Hemisphere - A half of a sphere. The world is split into two halves; two hemispheres. • North America - A continent in the North West hemisphere. • South America - A continent in the South West Hemisphere. • Australia - A continent in the Southern Hemisphere • Asia - A continent that sits between the Northern and Southern hemisphere. • Antarctica - Is the Earths most southernmost and least populated continent. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continent - Any of the world's main continuous expanses of land. • Map - A representation of a place showing physical features like roads and natural features like rivers. • Globe - The Earth or a spherical map of the globe. • Landmark - A feature of the landscape that is easily seen and recognised. • Wildlife- undomesticated animals, but has come to include all organisms that grow or live wild in an area without being introduced by humans. • Climate - The weather found in a certain place

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- **Island** - An island is a piece of land, smaller than a continent, that is surrounded by water.
- **Marshes** - Marshes are a type of wetland that form in low-lying areas near rivers and coasts.
- **Nature reserve** - A nature reserve is an area of land where the animals and plants living there are protected.
- **Holiday park** - A holiday park is a place where people can go to camp, stay in a cabin or stay in a caravan.
- **Village** - A village is a small group of houses where people live.
- **Area** - An area is a particular portion of the Earth's surface and it can be as small as a park or as large as an ocean.

- **Natural resources** - fresh water, wood, minerals, coasts, animals, rocks.
- **Nomadic** - To wander around and not have a fixed place to live.
- **Harvest** - To gather crops in.
- **Domesticate** - Taming an animal to be a pet or live on a farm.

- **Africa** - A continent located in the Eastern Hemisphere.
- **Europe** - A continent located in the Northern Hemisphere.
- **Size** - The extent of something
- **Currency** - Different types of money used.
- **Population** - The amount of people that inhabit an area.
- **Country** - A part of the world.
- **Landmark** - A recognisable feature
- **Compass** - An instrument that shows us North, South, East and West
- **Tropical** - Tropical temperatures are warm or hot throughout the year.
- **Rainforest** - A dense forest found in tropical areas.

- over a long period of time is known as the climate.
- **Weather** - a description of what the conditions are like in a particular place. For example, it could be: hot or cold. wet or dry. windy or calm
 - **Season** - Spring, Summer, Autumn, Winter.
 - **Monsoon** - A monsoon is a seasonal change in the direction of the winds of a region. Monsoons cause wet and dry seasons throughout much of the tropics
 - **Natural resources** - fresh water, wood, minerals, coasts, animals, rocks.
 - **Forest** - A large area covered with trees and undergrowth.

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- **Local** - Local means an area which the people who live there are familiar with, and encounter in their everyday lives.
- **Range** - Range means the distance and extent an individual may travel in their everyday lives.
- **Symbol** - A symbol is used to show an important landmark, place, feature or area of a map, diagram or drawing.
- **Average** - An average is found by adding two or more numbers together and then dividing the total by the number of numbers added together.
- **Climate** - Climate is an average of weather conditions (e.g. rain, sun, wind) in a place taken over a long period of time

- **Culture** - The customs and arts of people from places.
- **Tradition** - Passing on customs or beliefs over time.
- **Festival** - A day or time of celebration.
- **Customs** - Traditional way of doing something in certain areas.

(usually 30 years or more).

- **Temperature** - Temperature is the degree of hotness or coldness of a place.
- **Meteorologist** - A meteorologist is someone who investigates and measures the atmospheric conditions that cause weather, and makes predictions.
- **Weather** - The weather of a place is the day to day condition of the atmosphere, e.g. sunny, snowing, warm etc.
- **Human feature** - A human feature is something that humans have made or built.
- **Landmark** - A feature in the landscape which has a particular meaning attached to it, for

example to help with directions, is called a landmark.

- **Statue** - A statue is a model of somebody or something, usually an animal, made from hard materials such as wood, stone or metal.
- **Diversity** - The variety of human, physical or cultural characteristics in a geographical area is known as diversity.
- **Physical feature** - A physical feature is natural and has not been built by humans
- **Celebrate** - When we celebrate we acknowledge an important date, event or place.
- **Sense of place** - A sense of place is the character of a place, or the meaning that people apply to it,

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including how we feel about a place.

- **Guide** - A guide is a person, book or support that helps you find where places are and what they are like in the area you are exploring.
- **Fieldwork** - Investigating the outdoors using geographical tools and thinking, and gathering information or data is known as fieldwork.
- **Trail** - A trail can be a rough marked path or a marked path with guidance about a route.

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Year A

4 Counties	Eastern Europe - Iceland	South America

Year B

Rivers	Mountains, Volcanoes and Earthquakes	Globalisation
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • condensation, • evaporation, • water cycle, • vapour, • gas, • liquid, • closed Cycle, • cloud formation, • data, • upper course, • middle course, • lower course, • river flow, • waterfalls, 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • crust, • inner core, • outer core, • mantle, • iron, • nickel, • tectonic plates, • collide, • mountains, • oceanic plates, • continental plates • Active volcano, • dormant volcano, • Stratovolcano, 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. **Trade**: The buying and selling of goods and services between people or countries. 2. **Politics**: The activities and decisions that help to run a country or community. 3. **Technology**: The use of science to create tools and machines that make our lives easier. 4. **Globalisation**: The process where businesses, ideas, and cultures spread around the world, making people and countries more connected.

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- rapids,
- gorges,
- river,
- distribution,
- environment,
- positive impact,
- negative impact,
- damming,
- rivers,
- effect.

- Shield volcano,
- evacuation,
- infrastructure,
- Fuego,
- Eruption,
- earthquake,
- tsunami,
- convection currents,
- epicentre,

5. **Transport**: The movement of people or goods from one place to another, like by cars, trains, ships, or planes.

6. **Communication**: The ways we share information with each other, like talking, writing, or using phones and computers.

7. **Internet**: A global network that connects millions of computers, allowing people to share information and communicate.

8. **Effects**: The changes or results that happen because of an action or event.

9. **Advantages**: The good things or benefits that come from something.

10. **Disadvantages**: The bad things or problems that come from something.

11. **Buying and Selling Goods**: The exchange of items that people want or need for money.

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12. **Services**: Jobs or activities done to help others, like teaching, medical care, or fixing things.
13. **Connections**: Links or relationships between people, places, or things.
14. **Technology Brands**: Companies that make and sell technology products, like computers or phones.
15. **Operate**: To work or run something, like a machine or business.
16. **TransNational Corporations (TNCs)**: Large companies that operate in many countries around the world.
17. **Impacts**: The effects or changes that something has on people or places.
18. **Global Inequalities**: The unfair differences in wealth, resources, and opportunities between different countries or people around the world.
19. **Poverty Line**: The minimum amount of money that someone needs

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to live, and if they earn less, they are considered poor.

20. ****Migration****: When people move from one place to live in another, often for work or better living conditions.

21. ****Tourism****: The activity of traveling to new places for fun, adventure, or relaxation.

Year C

Migration

- Migration
- Migrants
- Emigrant
- Immigration
- National
- International
- Forced
- Voluntary
- Temporary
- Permanent
- Refugee

Southern Europe - Italy

- **digital mapping tools** - Digital mapping tools allow us zoom in on places to investigate features using online maps.
- **Route** - A route shows the starting point and end point of a journey, sometimes with stops in between.
- **Border** - A border is the dividing line between two countries.
- **Scale** - The scale on a map shows what size the area that is represented in the map really is.

North America

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- **International migrant**
- **Push factor**
- **Pull factor**
- **Economic migrant**
- **Advantages**
- **Disadvantages**
- **Source country**
- **Host country**
- **Shortages**
- **Persecution**
- **Asylum**
- **Asylum seeker**
- **Civil war**
- **Climate change**
- **Climate refugee**
- **Sea level**

- **Key** - The key on a map explains what the different symbols or colours used on the map mean.
- **Physical Features** - A physical feature is natural and has not been formed or made by humans.
- **Human Features** - A human feature is something that humans have made or built.
- **Climate** - Climate is an average of weather conditions (e.g. rain, sun, wind) in a place taken over a long period of time (usually 30 years or more).
- **Weather** - The weather of a place is the day to day condition of the atmosphere, e.g. sunny, snowing, warm etc.
- **Settlement** - Settlements are places where groups of people live and work.
- **Population** - The population is the total number of people living in a particular area.
- **Latitude** - Lines of latitude are imaginary lines on Earth showing position north or south of the Equator, measured in degrees.
- **Investigate** - To investigate something is to carefully study the facts and data

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- to be able to find an answer or form a conclusion.
- **Locality** - Locality describes a particular location, the features of each locality will differ.
 - **Digital Mapping tools** - Digital mapping tools allow us zoom in on places to investigate features using online maps.
 - **World heritage site** - World Heritage Sites are places on Earth that are of outstanding universal value to humanity and are listed to be protected for future generations to enjoy.
 - **Sustainable** - Sustainability is about taking care of the world and keeping it safe for future generations.
 - **Solution** - A solution is a way of solving a problem.

Year D

Biomes

Local Field Work

Energy and Sustainability

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- **Enquiry** - An enquiry is an investigation of a geographical question or issue.
- **Historical map** - Historical maps show what an area was like in the past.
- **OS map** - OS maps are the official maps of Great Britain produced by the Ordnance Survey.
- **Media** - The media comprises all the ways that lots of people receive their information, including television, radio, newspapers and the internet.
- **Questionnaire** - A questionnaire is a set of questions used to collect information or data.
- **Interview** - An interview means talking to people to gather information
- **Techniques** - Techniques are the particular ways of doing things.
- **Risk assessment** - A risk assessment looks at what hazards we might come across and how to keep us safe.
- **Hazard** - A hazard is a potential danger that could affect our safety.
- **Accessible** - A hazard is a potential danger that could affect our safety.

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- **Evidence** - Evidence is a fact or piece of information that helps to prove that something is or is not true.
- **Data** - Data is a collection of information that can be analysed to help us answer a question.
- **Services** - A service is a system that supplies a public need, for example waste collection.
- **Varies** - If something in a particular category or group varies it is different in some way to the other things in that category or group.
- **Report** - A report is a detailed written or spoken presentation of a geographical enquiry.
- **Table** - You can use a table to present data or information in a grid using rows and columns.
- **Graph** - A graph is a diagram or picture that displays data.
- **Analyse** - To analyse is to study something in close detail.
- **Interpret** - To interpret is to decide on the meaning of something.

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- **Purposeful** - Something that is purposeful is done on purpose to achieve an aim.
- **Preferred** - Something that is preferred is liked or wanted more than the other options.
- **Futures** - Futures are periods of time that are yet to come.
- **Presentation** - A presentation is a talk that gives information about something.
- **Evaluate** - To evaluate is to form an opinion or judgement on something after considering it carefully.