GEOGRAPHY
Overview KS1 (Milestone 1)

GEOGRAPHY	Year A	Year B
AUTUMN	United Kingdom England (MUST include local fieldwork- devising map of the school grounds- both human & physical features. Use aerial photos) Scotland Wales & Northern Ireland Know the difference between human and physical geographical feature and give an example within the UK. Name the four countries and capital cities of the UK. Locate all four countries of the UK on a map	London Edinburgh Cardiff Belfast Know the difference between human and physical geographical feature and give an example within the UK. Name the four countries and capital cities of the UK. Locate all four countries of the UK on a map
SPRING	Climate and Weather What is the difference between weather and climate? Locate the equator on a globe? What is the relationship between the equator and the climate of a country? Describe an extreme weather which could be found in different climates.	Oceans Name the seven continents. Name the five oceans. Locate the hot and cold areas of the world in relation to the equator. Locate the north and south poles.
SUMMER	Australia Sydney Aboriginal People Know the difference between human and physical geographical feature and give an example outside the UK. Know the four points of a compass.	Australia Daintree Rainforest Great Barrier Reef Know the difference between human and physical geographical feature and give an example outside the UK. Know the four points of a compass.

Overview WOODPECKERS & OWLS KS2- Years 3&4 (Milestone 2)

GEOGRAPHY	Year A	Year B
	Describing Maps of the World 1	
AUTUMN	Europe: Rivers Population Mountains What is a primary (important) river in Europe and give an example. What is a mountain range and given an example within Europe. What are the two names for the top of a mountain?	International Trade: Food Natural Resources Tourism Define the term food miles and explain some concerns about food miles. Explain the terms import and export. Define the term 'tourism' and give reasons why people travel.
SPRING	Transportation: Cities National International List 3 modes of city based transport and give an advantage and disadvantage for each. Explain what a transport network is Identify 3 transport networks on a map (e.g. motorway, railway, airport) Explain what the term international transport means.	Erosion: Rivers Coasts Management To be able to explain the terms erosion and deposition. To describe how erosion and deposition happens at each stage of the rivers journey. Explain what causes coastal erosion.

SUMMER	Landscapes: Rivers Weathering Mountains Climate Change The Water Cycle Describe key aspects of the water cycle. Describe how rivers, weathering and mountain formation form and change landscapes. To know that a river starts at the source and ends at the mouth.	Earthquakes & Volcanoes: Plate tectonics The Pacific Ring of Fire Impact Identify the core, outer core, mantle and crust of the earth. Describe what tectonic plates are. Label and located the Pacific Ring of Fire on a map.

Overview PEREGRINES KS2- Years 5&6 (Milestone 3)

GEOGRAPHY	Year A	Year B
	Using Maps- Features Using Maps- Four figure grid reference	
AUTUMN	Biomes & Climate Zones: Freshwater Tundra To be able to explain what a biome is. To know what a climate zone is. To be able to describe the difference between a freshwater and tundra biome.	Ocean currents Biomes & Climate Zones: Marine To know what an ocean current. To explain how an ocean current is created. To be able to explain what a biome is. To know what a climate zone is. To be able to describe the features of a marine biome.
SPRING	North America South America Populations To locate longitude and latitude on a globe. Explain the terms 'most populous' and 'sparsely populated.' To name and locate the most populated city in North America. To name and locate the most sparsely populated city in North America. Explain the difference in populations between North and South America.	North & South America: Rivers Mountains Name three significant rivers in North America. Describe what a river basin is and name a significant river basin in South America. To explain why a topographical map is useful in identifying mountain ranges in North and South America.
SUMMER	Biomes & Climate Zones: Taiga (MUST compare to local area, including fieldwork/ maps, plans & digital tech) Grassland To be able to explain what a biome is and give 3 examples. To be able to describe the difference between a grassland and a temperature deciduous forest biome. To be able to describe the difference between a taiga biome and the local area.	Biomes & Climate Zones: Desert Ice Savana Tropical Rainforest To be able to explain what a biome is and give 3 examples. To describe how human processes can impact on biomes e.g. ice biome – climate change melting the polar ice caps.