# MHSF Infant Geography Long Term Curriculum Overview

#### **National Curriculum**

#### Locational knowledge

- I can name and locate the world's seven continents and five oceans
- I can name, locate and identify characteristics of the four countries and capital cities of the United Kingdom and its surrounding seas

### Place knowledge

- I 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

## **Human and physical geography**

- I can 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
- I use basic geographical vocabulary to refer to:
  - key physical features, including: beach, cliff, coast, forest, hill, mountain, sea, ocean, river, soil, valley, vegetation, season and weather
  - key human features, including: city, town, village, factory, farm, house, office, port, harbour and shop

### Geographical skills and fieldwork

- I can use world maps, atlases and globes to identify the United Kingdom and its countries, as well as the countries, continents and oceans studied at this key stage
- I can 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

	Autumn 1	Autumn 2	Spring 1	Spring 2	Summer 1	Summer 2
Year 1		School / our local geography  What makes this a good location for a school?  - Children will be identifying human and physical features using aerial photographs They will be making observations of our school grounds and	London and other cities  What makes London a capital city?  - This term the children will be studying the concept of civilisation, specifically, what makes London a capital city They will learn to name, locate and identify characteristics of the 4 countries and capital cities of the United Kingdom and its		Weather in the UK  Why does the weather change?  - The children will identify seasonal and daily weather patterns in the United Kingdom They will use world maps, atlases and gloves to identify the United Kingdom	

		comparing and contrasting our observations of the grounds.  - They will observe features of the school and the surrounding areas.  - They will begin to understand how to use satellite photographs from google images to identify key features.	surrounding seas.  - They will use world maps, atlases and globes to identify the United Kingdom and its countries and seas.  - Children will use simple compass directions (north, south, east and west) to locate the countries on a UK map.  - Aerial photographs and plan perspectives will be used to recognise landmarks and basic human and physical features.  - Physical geographical vocabulary will include; sea, river coast and human vocabulary; city, town and village.		and its countries as well as the countries, continents and oceans studied at this key stage.  - They will also use simple compass directions (north, south, east and west) to locate the countries on a UK map.  - They will use aerial photographs to use and construct basic symbols in a key.	
Year 2	Finchley Society: What makes Finchley a society?  - I can locate Finchley/Barnet in London.  • Locating London on a map of the Uk and zooming in to find Finchley from London.  - I can describe	Autumn 2	Spring 1	World (climate and weather link) Landscape: How does the climate influence the world's natural landscapes?  - I can name the 7 continents and 5 oceans I can locate the 7 continents and 5 oceans.	Summer 1	Summer 2  Sustainability and Recycling Sustainability: Which country has a better recycling system?  - Can I locate Finchley? - Can I locate Africa? - Can I locate Gambia in Africa? - Can I locate Njau in Africa? - Can I describe the geographical similarities and differences of Finchley and Njau?

Finchley's human and
physical geography
using geographical
vocabulary
- I can describe how the
key features (shops,
parks, offices, tube,
schools) make Finchley
a society.

- What features are there for humans to be together and socialise?
- How has the place developed to ensure people can connect with each other?
- I can use directional language (left, right, near, far, NSEW) to describe the location of features on a map and describe a route.
- I can devise a simple map of Finchley.
- I can construct basic symbols in a key in a map of Finchley.
- I can use simple fieldwork skills to make observations about the key features (human and physical) of Finchley.

- I can locate hot and cold areas of the world in relation to the Equator and the North and South Pole
  - Using NSEW vocabulary
- I can use geographical vocabulary to describe the landscapes of the different continents.
- I can describe how the climate can affect a landscape.
  - How does heat change a landscape?
  - How does water/wetnes s change a landscape?
  - How does snow/cold/win d change a landscape?
  - Compare and contrast hot and cold areas of the world
- I can use a key to identify human and physical geography

- In what ways are these places similar?
   River, people living there, buildings,
- In what ways are these places different?
  - village is smaller, less buildings, less people. Less available systems for recycling. Climate/weather
- Can I use geographical vocabulary to compare and contrast Finchley and Njau?
- Can I describe how the human and physical features (city, village, sand, weather, season, shops, factory, farm) of both places affect how they recycle?
  - Are there local shops?
  - Are there rubbish collectors?
  - Do they have factories nearby?
  - What systems has the place got to recycle?
- Can I compare and contrast how the features (shop, office, harbour, factory, city, village, town, ocean, river, coast, weather) of both places impact their ways to recycle?

What have humans made to help people connect with one another?     What is natural to the place that helps people spend time together?			across different landscapes.  - I can use a map and a globe to find the continents and oceans.  - I can use a map to locate the hotter and colder countries around the world.  • Locating the Equator and Poles to do so.		<ul> <li>Is it a village or a town? Are there many people around?</li> <li>Do they have the same available to them or is it different? How is it different? How is it the same?</li> <li>How do these differences affect their recycling abilities?</li> <li>Can I use a map to identify the two places?</li> <li>Can I use aerial photographs (satellite images) to compare and contrast the two places?</li> <li>Can I recognise the human (buildings, houses, offices, factories, villages) and physical (vegetation, soil, ocean, river) features of both places?</li> </ul>
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