



KS 2 Curriculum Map for Geography

Key stage 2

Pupils should extend their knowledge and understanding beyond the local area to include the United Kingdom and Europe, North and South America. This will include the location and characteristics of a range of the world's most significant human and physical features. They should develop their use of geographical knowledge, understanding and skills to enhance their locational and place knowledge.

Pupils should be taught to:

Locational knowledge

- 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
- 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
- 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)

Place knowledge

- 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

Human and physical geography describe and understand key aspects of:

- physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes, and the water cycle
- 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

Geographical skills and fieldwork

- use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied

- 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
- 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.

Term	Lower Key Stage 2 Year A	Lower Key stage 2 Year B	Upper Key stage 2 Year A	Upper key stage 2 Year B
Autumn	Can the earth shake, rattle and roll? (earthquakes and volcanoes)	Where on earth are we? (including map skills)	Where does all our stuff come from? (Use maps, atlases and digital mapping to locate countries and describe features)	How will our world look in the future? (Name and locate counties and cities of the UK/understand changes)
Spring	Can you come on a Great American Road Trip? Maps, including North and South America	How does water go round and round? (Rivers, seas, water cycle)	European country study – (compare to UK) France (Paris), the Alps and Norway	Brazil – the Amazon River and Rainforest
Summer	Is climate cool? (weather, climate and biomes)	UK (including local geography + field work)	Are we damaging our world? Human geography, including settlement and land use	Is our country changing? Identify geographical characteristics of the UK / changes over time

As a school we use the Voyager's geography resources to aid with our planning as we feel this covers the curriculum well and aids teachers to provide a balanced and thorough geography curriculum. Some of our geography work is taught through our theme alongside Literacy so for example in Upper Key Stage 2 the theme is Europe and we apply a lot of what we learn about Europe (and Paris) to our writing and write for a purpose e.g. creating leaflets designed to persuade tourists to visit Paris.