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|  | Autumn  | Spring  | Summer  |
| Year 1 | **Once Upon a Time**Events beyond living memory that are significant nationally or globally [for example, the Great Fire of LondonGeographical skills and fieldwork. Use aerial photographs and plan perspectives to recognise landmarks and basic human and physical features; devise a simple map; and use and construct basic symbols in a key. MyselfSeasonal ChangesPlants | **Into the Wild!**Lives of significant individualsHuman and Physical Geography.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.BelongingSeasonal changesAnimals including humans | **Heroes and Villains**Significant local peopleLives of significant individuals – heroes in real life including comparison of those from different periods relating to national/ international achievements.Lives of significant historical figures Locational and Place Knowledge.Name, locate and identify characteristics of the four countries and capital cities of the United Kingdom and its surrounding seas.CelebrationSeasonal ChangesEveryday Materials |
| Year 2 | **Dinosaur Discovery**The lives of significant individuals in the past who have contributed to national and international achievments.Living things and their habitats Believing in story. | Events beyond living memory that are significant nationally or globally.Use basic geographical vocabulary 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 name and locate the world’s seven continents and five oceansLeaders and Teachers. Use of everyday materials | Significant historical events, people and places in their own locality. Use simple fieldwork and observational skills to study the geography of their school and its grounds and the key human and physical features of its surrounding environment. Use simple compass directions and locational and directional language to describe the location of features and routes on a map.Understand geographical similarities and differences through studying a small area of the United Kingdom, and of a small area in a contrasting non-European countrySymbols.PlantsAnimals including humans |
| Year 3 | **Ancient Adventurers**Changes in Britain from the Stone Age to the Iron Age.Worship, pilgrimage and sacred places.Rocks and Soils. | **Far, Far Away**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 Locational Knowledge.Symbols and religious express.Animals including humans. | **Heritage Hunters**A local history study 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.Teachings and authority. |
| Year 4 | **Egyptian Quest**The achievements of the earliest civilizations:An Islamic Culture. 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. 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.Religion and the individual.Living things and their habitats. Sound. | **Investigating Italy**The Roman Empire and its impact on Britain.A study of an aspect or theme in British history that extends pupils’ chronological knowledge beyond 1066. 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 citiesPhysical geography, including: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes, and the water cycle Inspirational people.Inspirational people.States of matter.Animals including humans | **Wonderful Victorians**The Victorians and its impact on Britain.A study of an aspect or theme in British history that extends pupils’ chronological knowledge beyond 1066.Religion, family and community.ElectricityStates of Matter  |
| Year 5 | **Sea-faring Plymouth – A life on the ocean wave**A study of an aspect or theme in British history that extends pupils’ chronological knowledge beyond 1066.Lives of significant individuals of our pastLocational Knowledge.Place knowledge.Geographical skills.Faith and the arts.Forces & Earth and space. | **Survival of the Fittest**The Viking and Anglo-Saxon struggle for the Kingdom of England to the time of Edward the Confessor.Physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes, and the water cycleBeliefs in action in the world.Light. | **What did the Greeks do for us?**Ancient Greece – a study of Greek life and achievements and their influence on the western world.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).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.It matters to me, it matters to others. |
| Year 6 | **Wonder****This topic considers how key historical figures have made a difference with regards to equality for individuals throughout the world**. The children will consider how they can make a difference to people’s lives.This will include studies of some Freedom Fighters such as Nelson Mandela, Ghandi, Rosa Parks and Martin Luther King.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. 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.Beliefs and questions.Diet and exerciseDigestive System | **Electricity**Electricity – Children will learn to associate the brightness of a lamp or the volume of a buzzer with the number and voltage of cells used in the circuit; compare and give reasons for variations in how components function, including the brightness of bulbs, the loudness of buzzers and the on/off position of switches; and use recognised symbols when representing a simple circuit in a diagram. Children build simple series circuits to help them answer questions about what happens when they try different components. They work scientifically by systematically identifying the effect of changing one component at a time in a circuit. They design and make a circuit that can be used in real-life such as a burglar alarm.Beliefs in action in the world. | **Enterprise**Human geography; economic activity in the local area.Micro-organismsEvolution/ Inheritance  | **Let’s Celebrate!**Transition preparation.School production.Leavers’ serviceJourney of Life and DeathAnimals including humans |