	Autumn	Spring	Summer
Year A			
Topic		Where on Earth are we?	
Relevant area of Programme of study		<ul> <li>Pupils should extend their knowledge and understanding beyond the local area to include the United Kingdom and Europe, North and South America.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>	
Vocabulary		Maps, atlas, local area, rivers, York, North Yorkshire, UK, Europe, continent and sea names, River Ouse, River Foss, settlements (Revisited vocabulary) County and country names, human geography, physical geography, topological features, sea level, landmarks, equator, Tropic of Cancer and Capricorn, longitude, latitude, land use, rural, urban, suburb, city, fieldwork, compass (Topic specific)	
Key Knowledge		To know where York lies on a map of the UK and the county that it is in.(To know it is an urban area with lots of rural surrounding areas.  Look at past links. Who settled here and why? (link to history). To understand the importance of the rivers in York both in the past and today) Revisit from Y3/4  To know the features of the UK by using topological maps to see hills, mountains, coasts and rivers.  To know the counties of the UK.	

Year B		To know the countries of Europe and some key features and landmarks.  https://www.twinkl.co.uk/resource/t2-g-590-locating-countries-of-europe-map-activity-sheet  To know various countries in the world and their position compared to the equator and tropics (also the continents they are in)  To know how an Ordnance Survey map works, including symbols and grid references.  https://www.ordnancesurvey.co.uk/mapzone/geograph  Y  To know how to produce a simple map of their local area surrounding the school, including a key	
Topic	Vegetation belts and Biomes		Comparison of Caribbean Islands
Relevant area of Programme of study	<ul> <li>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.</li> <li>describe and understand key aspects of: physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts</li> <li>key topographical features and land-use patterns; and understand how some of these aspects have changed over time</li> </ul>		<ul> <li>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.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>Understand 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.</li> </ul>
Vocabulary	Maps, atlas, 7 continent and 5 ocean names plus various seas, Equator, Tropic of Cancer and Capricorn, longitude, latitude (Revisited vocabulary) climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, Arctic and Antarctic Circle, the Prime/Greenwich Meridian and time zones (including day and night) tundra, savannah, rainforest, desert, Taiga (coniferous forest), grassland, deciduous forest, aquatic biome, ecosystem, indiginous (topic specific)		Maps, atlas, 7 continents and 5 ocean names. (Revisited vocabulary) Caribbean, Caribbean Sea, West Indies land use, economic activity, trade links, distribution of natural resources and energy, immigration
Key Knowledge	To know that an ecosystem is a system of plants and animals which are interconnected and working together and an ecosystem covering a large area of a continent is called a biome.		To know that GB is an island To know that St Lucia is an island in the Caribbean sea To know St Lucia is in the West Indies

To Know that a biome is a natural area of plants and animals

To Know that the world is divided into lots of different biomes and they are all different depending on their climate.

To know that there is no exact number when it comes to types of Biomes, but many people believe there are six main ones.

To know that the **aquatic biome** is the largest biome, covering nearly 75% of our planet and can be divided into two main categories: freshwater and saltwater. To know that the **desert biome**s cover about one fifth of our planet and are extremely dry areas. Depending on their location, they can be either hot or cold. Plants and animals have evolved over time to adapt to the harsh environment.

To know that **forest biome**s are home to a variety of trees and other plants. They cover about 30% of our Earth's surface and are extremely important to our ecosystem as they store carbon and provide many materials that we use.

To know that the majority of the **grassland biome** is made up of a variety of grasses with very few trees or large plants. The two main types of grasslands found are 'tall-grass' (humid and wet), and 'short-grass' (dry). This biome is very popular for farming due to the rich soil.

To know that the **rainforest biome** is home to a variety of tropical plants and animals and found in regions that are warm all year round. Unfortunately, rainforests now cover less than 6% of our planet but still produce about 40% of our oxygen.

To know that the **tundra biome** is the coldest biome and therefore has little plant and animal variety. Tundra biomes cover approximately one fifth of the Earth's surface.

To know the climate zones of each biome.

To identify the human and physical features of the different biomes.

To know where the Equator, Tropic of Cancer, Tropic of Capricorn, Arctic Circle and Antarctic Circle are.

To know the human and physical features of the rainforests and learn about the tribes that live there.

To look at how the rainforest has changed over time and the impact of deforestation on the lives of the tribes.

To know that the main industries in the Uk are finance, services (retail, production of goods like chemicals, textiles and vehicles), agriculture, tourism and construction.

To know that the Uk imports many of its goods including food. But exports car parts, gold and platinum and medicines

To know that the main industries in St Lucia are tourism, agriculture and clothing

St Lucia exports most of its bananas and mangoes and imports lots of its products like chemicals and electricals

To know what the landscape of St Lucia is like and compare it to the UK

To know that the climates of the UK and St Lucia are very different. St Lucia is tropical and hot all year round. It has dry seasons and humid seasons Uk has 4 seasons and is cold, wet and hot To know that the human geography of the 2 places are different.

To know that immigration is a big part of the human geography of St Lucia and The UK