



## Overchurch Junior School Geography subject content and long term plan.

### Key Stage 2

- To 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.
- To develop their use of geographical knowledge, understanding and skills to enhance their locational and place knowledge.

Year	Autumn	Spring	Summer
3	<p><b>Polar regions – looking at environmental and geographical regions, climate zones and human and physical characteristics.</b></p> <p><u>Geographical skills</u> Finding zones and regions on maps, using atlases and globes.</p>	<p><b>Locating counties and cities in the UK with a focus on a region of Merseyside study looking at economic activity- trade links focussing on the Titanic.</b></p> <p><b>Trip – Maritime museum</b></p> <p><u>Geographical skills</u> Finding counties and cities on maps, human and physical geographical features, using atlases and globes. Use fieldwork to observe, measure and record.</p>	<p><b>Egypt- looking at the human and physical characteristics and changes over time.</b></p> <p><u>Geographical skills</u> Uses maps, atlases and digital mapping.</p>
4	<p><b>Greece – comparing changes over time from Ancient Greece to the present. Looking at the human and physical geography characteristics. Drawing accurate maps with more complex keys.</b></p> <p><u>Geographical skills</u> Finding countries and regions on maps, using atlases and globes.</p>	<p><b>Local Area Study- Birkenhead and Barnston. Looking at an urban and rural area comparison.</b></p> <p><b>Links to the residential trip to Barnstondale.</b></p> <p><u>Geographical skills</u> Using maps to develop orienteering skills, 4 figure grid references, ordnance survey maps. Use fieldwork to observe, measure and record.</p>	<p><b><u>Summer 1</u> Comparison study of Italy, UK and Canada to link with our Roman History topic.</b></p> <p><b><u>Summer 2</u> Rivers and mountains- Looking at the physical geography of the water cycle and the features of rivers and mountains.</b></p> <p><u>Geographical skills</u> Looking at the human and physical characteristic differences and similarities, using maps and atlases to locate rivers across the UK and famous rivers around the world.</p>
5	<p><b>Local Area Study – Use fieldwork to observe, measure record and present human and physical features in a local area.</b></p> <p><b>Fieldwork- Walks around the local area, trip to church</b></p> <p><b>Local History trip- Port Sunlight</b></p> <p><u>Geographical skills</u> Maps, Atlases, 4 and 6 figure grid references, Ordnance survey maps and use of the 8 point compass.</p>	<p><b>Weather – Looking at different environmental and geographical regions and presenting our findings using sketch maps, plans and graphs.</b></p> <p><b>Types of settlement and land use (links with Anglo-Saxons).</b></p> <p><u>Geographical skills</u> Finding zones and regions on maps, using atlases and globes. Presenting observations and measurements using sketch maps and graphs.</p>	<p><b>Brazil and the rainforest – Looking at biomes, vegetation belts, physical and human geographical characteristics.</b></p> <p><b>To link in – comparison of Brazil and the UK.</b></p> <p><u>Geographical skills</u> Finding rainforest areas and Brazil using atlases and globes.</p>

<p>6</p>	<p><b>Volcanoes and earthquakes – looking at the structure of the Earth (tectonic plates).</b></p> <p><b><u>Geographical skills</u></b> Finding volcanic areas on maps, using atlases and globes to look at plates and how the volcanoes are formed.</p>	<p><b>Locate countries in Europe – Describe features of the countries linking to the WWII topic.</b></p> <p><b><u>Geographical skills</u></b> Finding countries and regions on a map using atlases.</p>	<p><b>World geography – equator, latitude, longitude, Northern and Southern hemisphere, arctic circle and Antarctic.</b></p> <p><b><u>Geographical skills</u></b> Ordnance survey maps, atlases, globes and digital mapping. Use fieldwork to observe, measure and record.</p>
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