

Where in the world?

Locate the world's countries, using maps to focus on Europe (including the location of Russia), concentrating on their environmental regions, key physical and human characteristics, countries, and major cities.

Name and locate some counties and cities of the UK, geographical regions and their identifying human and physical characteristics, key topographical features (including hills, mountains, coasts and rivers); and understand how some of these aspects have changed over time.

Identify the position and significance of latitude, longitude, Equator, Arctic and Antarctic circle.

Understand geographical similarities and differences through the study of human and physical geography of a region of the United Kingdom and a region in a European country.

Describe and understand key aspects of:

- Physical geography, including: climate zones, rivers, mountains, volcanoes, earthquakes, and water cycle.
- Human geography, including: types of settlement and land use, economic activity including trade links.

Use maps, atlases, and globes to locate countries and describe features studied.

Use the eight points of a compass, four 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, graphs, surveys and questionnaires.

Stone Age, Iron Age and Bronze Age

Name and locate some counties and cities of the UK, geographical regions and their identifying human and physical characteristics, key topographical features (including hills, mountains, coasts and rivers); and understand how some of these aspects have changed over time.

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Egyptians

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Romans

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Describe and understand key aspects of:

- Human geography, including: types of settlement and land use, economic activity including trade links.

Use maps, atlases, and globes to locate countries and describe features studied.

Use the eight points of a compass, four 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, graphs, surveys and questionnaires.

Volcanoes and Natural Disasters

Locate the world's countries, using maps to focus on Europe (including the location of Russia), concentrating on their environmental regions, key physical and human characteristics, countries, and major cities.

Identify the position and significance of latitude, longitude, Equator, Arctic and Antarctic circle.

Understand geographical similarities and differences through the study of human and physical geography of a region of the United Kingdom and a region in a European country.

Describe and understand key aspects of:

- Physical geography, including: climate zones, rivers, mountains, volcanoes, earthquakes, and water cycle.

Use maps, atlases, and globes to locate countries and describe features studied.

Chocolate

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.

Identify the position and significance of latitude, longitude, Equator, Arctic and Antarctic circle.

Understand geographical similarities and differences through the study of human and physical geography of a region of the United Kingdom and a region in a European country.

Describe and understand key aspects of:

- Physical geography, including: climate zones, rivers, mountains, volcanoes, earthquakes, and water cycle.
- Human geography, including: types of settlement and land use, economic activity including trade links.

Use maps, atlases, and globes to locate countries and describe features studied.