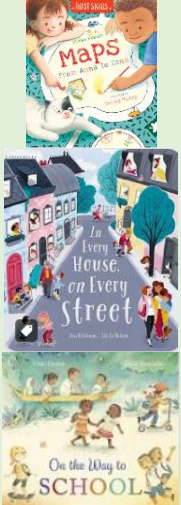

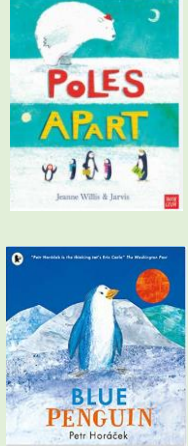
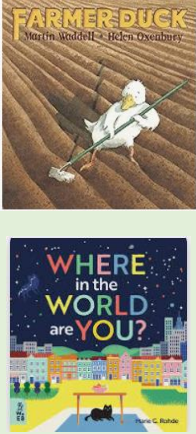

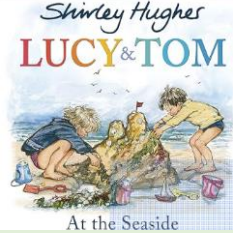


Whole School Key Learning in Geography

	Autumn 1	Autumn 2	Spring 1	Spring 2	Summer 1	Summer 2
EYFS	Place - My home My journey to school Place - Our School in a Village: Beaulieu New Forest (Rural Environment)	Google Earth	Place: Antarctic: (Cold Environment) Features on an imaginary map	Place - Longdown Activity Farm Map of the farm Aerial photo of farm	Place: London (Urban environment) Google Maps	Place: Beaulieu Motor Museum Place - Holiday destinations
Key Learning -similarities and differences between life in this country and life in other countries. -some environments that are different to the one in which they live.	-We all live in different homes, but we all have special people who live with us. -Families are all different. -A journey is when you travel from one place to another. -Children and staff travel to Beaulieu school in different ways. -Beaulieu School is located in Beaulieu. -Beaulieu is a village. 	-We live on planet Earth. -Know that there are other countries in our world. -Begin to appreciate that life for children living in other countries can sometimes be very different to their own. -We live in England. 	-The Antarctic is at the bottom of the globe. -Antarctica is the windiest place on earth. -Antarctica is the coldest continent of our planet. -No residents live here permanently. -Whales, dolphins, penguins and seals live in the southern ocean. 	-A farm is a piece of land used to grow crops and/or raise animals for produce. -People who grow crops and raise animals for produce are called farmers. -Farmers work on farms and grow crops 	-Know that they live in a country called England which is part of the UK. -Name some famous landmarks in London: (Big Ben, Buckingham Place, London Eye) -Transport in London: car, taxi, tube, train, boat, bus, tram. 	-A museum is a building where a large number of interesting and sometimes valuable objects are kept and displayed to the public. -A holiday is a planned trip away from work or school and can involve a trip or journey. 
Key Learning -draw information from a simple map.	-A map is a diagram of a place, drawn on a flat surface. -A journey or route has a start and a finish.	-A globe is a model of the earth and shows what it looks like from space. -A map displayed on a round surface is called a globe.	-Maps can show features such as rivers and lakes, forests, buildings and roads.	-Name some features on a map on a farm. -A key on a map is a little box of information on the map.	-Find London on a map of the UK. -London is the biggest city in England. London is a capital city.	-Beaulieu is a village in the New Forest. -A river runs through Beaulieu.

				-An aerial photo is any photograph taken from the air showing features and layout of an area.	-The river in London is called the River Thames.	-Beaulieu has an Abbey, school, Motor Museum and these features can be found on a map.
Vocabulary	house, bungalow, flat, caravan, near, far, transport, journey, travel, village, map, diagram, place	land, sea, earth, globe, planet, space, country, world, map	Antarctic, south pole, globe, earth, continent, planet, ocean	river, forest, ocean, hill, buildings, roads, fences, pathways, map, key, birds eye view, ariel photo, crops, produce	Car, taxi, tube, train, boat, bus, tram, River Thames, capital city, England, UK, landmarks, London, Big Ben, Buckingham Place, London Eye	Museum, Beaulieu River, New Forest, Abbey, Museum, holiday, transport
Year 1/2 (Redwood) Cycle A Topic	Our school and local park <i>What makes our school and Beaulieu Park unique?</i>		Australia <i>Contrasting a small area of Australia to a place in the UK</i>		UK map: 4 Countries & Capital cities <i>Where do I live?</i>	
Key Learning	Describe the location of physical and human features in Beaulieu Park using geographical vocabulary (near, far, left, right, north, south, east, west). The river, trees and fields are physical features of Beaulieu. The playground apparatus, school building and roads are human features of Beaulieu.		The weather on Christmas day in Australia is different to the weather in England. The Northern area is hotter than the Southern area, and the middle area is dry and warm. Australia is divided into six states and two territories.		Locate the UK on a map. The term 'urban' refers to a town or city, and 'rural' refers to a village or countryside. The UK is made up of 4 countries; England, Northern Ireland, Scotland, Wales.	
Vocabulary	Near Far Left Right North South East West Landmark Location Local		Northern Area Southern Area States Territories Continent Country Non-European Ocean		City Village England Ireland Scotland Wales London Region County Urban Rural UK	

Year 1/2 (Redwood) Cycle B Topic	Weather Patterns <i>Compare weather and daily weather in the UK and across the world.</i>		Arctic Adventures <i>Investigate the physical features found in the Arctic.</i>		Let's Go on Safari <i>Compare human and physical features of the UK to Kenya.</i>	
Key Learning	<p>Define the terms:</p> <p>Inland – a part of the country that is away from the sea or a border with another country.</p> <p>Coastal – a place that is on the coast, by the sea.</p> <p>Countries near the equator have hot weather all year round. Countries near the North and South poles are cold all year round.</p> <p>The four seasons are Autumn (September, October and November), Spring (March, April, June), Summer (June, July, August and Winter (December, January, February).</p>		<p>Murmansk, Norilsk, Tromso, Barrow and Sisimiut are cities in the Arctic Circle.</p> <p>The Arctic is in a biome known as the Tundra.</p> <p>Mountains, hills, icebergs, sea ice, glaciers, coastlines, oceans, rivers and lakes are physical features of the Arctic.</p>		<p>There are 7 continents; Asia, Africa, North America, South America, Antarctica, Europe and Australasia.</p> <p>Kenya is in the continent of Africa.</p> <p>A safari is a trip you take to see animals in their natural habitat.</p>	
Vocabulary	<p>Seasons Months Hot Cold Graph North Pole South Pole Equator</p>		<p>Arctic Tundra Arctic Circle Ice Biome Snow Habitat</p>		<p>Weather Landscapes Savannahs Valleys Mountains Climate Compass Points Key</p>	

	Patterns Climate Temperature				Culture Human Features Physical Features	
Year 3/4 (Chestnut and Maple) Cycle A Topic		Our European Neighbours <i>What key facts and features can you find out about a European country, its culture, places and people?</i>		Earthquakes and Volcanoes <i>Are volcanoes more dangerous than earthquakes?</i>		Spain and Catalonia <i>Is Spanish culture being lost or kept due to tourism?</i>
Key Learning		<p>The UK is located on the continent of Europe.</p> <p>London, Paris and Madrid are the capital cities of three major European countries.</p> <p>To identify the currency, language and a famous landmark of UK and France.</p>		<p>Christchurch, Tokyo and San Francisco are three Earthquake prone areas.</p> <p>Earthquakes are caused by changes in the Earth's crust.</p> <p>Lava, ash, pyroclastic flow and volcanic bombs are different materials that erupt from a volcano.</p>		<p>To provide one advantage and one disadvantage of tourism.</p> <p>The three main climate zones are Oceanic climate, Continental climate and Mediterranean climate.</p> <p>Identify three physical features in Spain (River Tagus, River Ebro, Pyrenees).</p>
Vocabulary		<p>Europe Flag Capital City Currency Similarity Difference Language Climate Continent Country Comparison</p>		<p>Core Crust Earthquake Fold Mountains Lava Magma Mantle Topography Vent Tectonic Plates Volcanic Bombs Tsunami Pyroclastic Flow Pressure</p>		<p>Tourism/Tourist Catalonia Referendum Balearic Islands Canary Islands Oceanic Climate Continental Climate Mediterranean Climate Southern Hemisphere Northern Hemisphere Employment Economic Activity Wages</p>

Year 3/4 (Chestnut and Maple) Cycle B Topic	Chocolate (Economic Activity) <i>What is unique about chocolate?</i>		Madagascar <i>What physical and human features make Madagascar unique?</i>		Plants of the World <i>Which of these biomes do you think it would be most difficult for plants to live in? Why?</i>	
Key Learning	<p>Cocoa trees like to grow in hot, wet climates. These climates can be found close to the Equator and in the continents of South America, Africa and Asia.</p> <p>The harvesting season runs from September to March.</p> <p>A cocoa farmer usually has a poor income.</p>		<p>Madagascar is an island country off the coast of Africa, in the Indian Ocean.</p> <p>There are several animals which are unique to Madagascar: The Panther Chameleon, Tomato Frogs, Fossa, Aye-Aye, Ring-Tailed Lemur and Satanic Leaf Tailed Gecko.</p> <p>Madagascar only has two seasons, a hot rainy season (November to April) and a cooler dry season (May to October).</p>		<p>There are five major types of biomes: aquatic, grassland, forest, desert and tundra.</p> <p>Define the terms 'climate zones' and 'biome'.</p> <p>Climate Zone – A division of the world's climate based on its average temperatures and precipitation.</p> <p>Biome – The plants and animals living in a particular climate zone.</p> <p>The business of producing food, whether you are producing food for yourself or to sell to other people, is called agriculture.</p>	
Vocabulary	<p>Harvest Farmer Cocoa Tree Beans Climate Rainforest</p>		<p>Island Indian Ocean Unique Trade Export Import</p>		<p>Agriculture Species Climate Biome Biodiversity Eco-system Flora</p>	

Year 5/6 (Oak) Cycle A Topic		Coasts and Coastal Erosion <i>Does Hampshire do enough to look after our coasts?</i>		Rivers <i>Are all rivers the same as our local One?</i>		The United Kingdom – including counties <i>What and where are the human and physical features of the UK?</i>
Key Learning		<p>Define 'erosion landforms' and 'depositional landforms'.</p> <p><i>Erosion landform – Areas worn away by weather and waves.</i></p> <p><i>Depositional landform – Areas built up by materials brought in by the sea.</i></p> <p>Four ways to protect the shores from damage are; Sea Walls, Groynes, Revetment and Gabions.</p> <p>The Needles are an Erosion Landform (Local Geography).</p>		<p>The source of the River Tees is in the Pennines at Cross Fell and its mouth is at Teeside, the North Sea.</p> <p>The Beaulieu River is 12 miles long and rises near Lyndhurst.</p> <p>Describe the journey of a river (Beaulieu River) using geographical vocabulary (tributary, bay, waterfall, erosion, downstream, delta, floodplain, basin, meander, mouth, source, bank, upstream, oxbow lake, valley).</p>		<p>Beaulieu is in the county of Hampshire.</p> <p>There are mountains in the UK. A mountain is typically formed when tectonic plates collide and push the rock upwards.</p> <p>The UK is surrounded by the North Atlantic Ocean in the West and the North Sea in the East.</p>
Vocabulary		<p>Erosion Arch Disposition Cave Cliff Fetch Headland Long Shore Drift Sea Defences Spit</p>		<p>Estuary Flood Flood Plain Gorge Mouth Meander Middle Course Source Oxbow Lake Transportation</p>		<p>Continent County Landscapes Terrain Mountains Tectonic Plates Ocean</p>

		Stack Tide		Velocity		
Year 5/6 (Oak) Cycle B Topic		Natural Resources <i>Is every country equal?</i>		Yosemite National Park (compare to a UK national park) <i>Is the Yosemite National Park a world away from the National Park?</i>		Explore Brazil (South America place study) <i>What might attract tourists to this country?</i>
Key Learning		<p>Britain produces some gas, but also imports gas from Norway, Belgium, Netherlands and Russia.</p> <p>Wind, solar and Hydroelectric are a range of clean, renewable sources of energy.</p> <p>Electricity is transported around the UK through The National Grid.</p>		<p>Yosemite National Park is in California, North America.</p> <p>There are two major biomes in Yosemite National Park; the taiga biome, and the temperate forest biome.</p> <p>Yosemite National Park is located in the Sierra Mountain Range – the landscape is steep and mountainous and largely formed of Granite, an igneous rock.</p>		<p>Brazil is in the continent of South America, it is the largest country in the continent.</p> <p>People are increasingly moving from the 'rural' areas of Brazil, and moving to the 'urban' areas. This is called Urbanisation.</p> <p>Brazil is made up of three main landscapes; Amazon Basin, Pantanal, Brazilian Highlands.</p>
Vocabulary		<p>Land use</p> <p>Britain</p> <p>Transport</p> <p>National Grid</p> <p>Transport</p> <p>Pipe lines</p> <p>Producer</p> <p>Natural Resources</p> <p>Equality</p> <p>Resources</p> <p>Renewable</p> <p>Solar</p> <p>Turbines</p> <p>Nuclear</p> <p>Non-Renewable</p>		<p>Yosemite</p> <p>California</p> <p>North American</p> <p>Taiga Biome</p> <p>Temperate Forest</p> <p>Biome</p> <p>Magma</p> <p>Igneous rock</p> <p>Granite</p> <p>Mountains</p> <p>Pacific Plate</p> <p>Vegetation</p> <p>Biome</p> <p>Glacier</p>		<p>Tourism/Tourist</p> <p>Natural wonders</p> <p>Colourful</p> <p>Rio de Janeiro</p> <p>Urbanisation</p> <p>Push and pull factors</p> <p>Topographical</p> <p>Elevation</p> <p>Topographic features</p> <p>Landscapes</p> <p>Natural features</p>