

	Map/Location Skills (Practiced continually through year per country)	Country	Physical Geography	Human Geography	Field Work
Year 1	Maps- 4 point compass Understand simple symbols (showing capital cities etc).	Antarctica (alternative - Canada)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The North and South hemispheres • Weather/Climate • Continent and tundra biome. • Ocean (Southern) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Scientific use of Antarctica. • Nenets (with understanding that no people live in Antarctica). 	
	Atlas – Can look at an atlas to learn about a country (given correct page and differentiation through level of support and guidance)	England	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Continent, oceans, and temperate biome</i> • Weather and seasons • Coasts, beaches, cliffs, sea • Rivers – Thames. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Capital city • Where we live – Town, County, Country. • 4 countries in UK. • England is made from towns and countrysides. Compare towns and villages – case study farms. • To know that London is the capital of England. 	Farm Day – learning about animals you’d expect to find on a farm. Rural life. What is the culture of England? (Afternoon tea?)
		Madagascar	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continent, ocean and biome (and East African country, an island in the Indian Ocean). • Swamps • Mountains – What is it like on the top of the mountain? • Coral Reefs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Comparison to UK farms - supplier of vanilla cloves. • One of the world’s poorest countries- comparison of their homes with a Madagascan family home. 	What are the differences between the animals of Madagascar and the UK?
Year 2	Maps- Using 4 point compass to describe location.	Thailand	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continents, oceans and biomes. • Vegetation and fertile soils (tropical biome) • Habitats. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deforestation – what it is, why it happens (farmers causing fires, cutting down trees), what effects it has. • Aerial photographs for deforestation. 	Why is deforestation a problem?
		Kenya	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Continent, surrounding oceans and savannah biome</i> • Climate/weather/seasons – a comparison with UK and Antarctica • Vegetation (savannah biome) • Wildlife • Physical features of Kenya – Great rift Valley, hills, volcanoes, fertile soils. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kenyan settlements (rural- farms and comparison with UK). • Kenyan towns – using photographs to look at Nairobi (include factories) and comparing with rural areas. 	Enquiry – What types of plants, animals and people live in the Maasai Mara National Reserve? Farm day – comparing English farm animals with Kenyan farming.
	Atlas – Using the contents page to find pages (country) with differentiation through support and guidance, and use the information found.	Scotland	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Continent, surrounding oceans and temperate biome</i> • Rivers (depth) • Valleys • Vegetation (temperate biome) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Landmarks 	Devising a map - showing rivers, valleys, mountains, forests.
Year 3	Maps – 8 point compass.	U.S.A	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Continent, surrounding oceans and biome (s) – U.S.A. has all but tundra.</i> • Plate tectonics • Simple physical features and formation of: mountains, volcanoes, earthquakes. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Immigration • Indigenous people • Industrial farming • Natural resources • Industrialisation 	What does it take to make an earthquake-proof structure?
	Atlas – Differences between physical and political maps (multiple maps per country) Introduce the index page and its use.	Egypt	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Continent, surrounding oceans and desert biome</i> • Rivers – mouth, source, meander, oxbow lakes, tributaries etc. • Water cycle. • Desert biome – vegetation, animal adaptations (cactus, camel) – make your own animal to survive those conditions. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Distribution of natural resources – Water. • Traditional farming methods – irrigation etc. • Modern farming methods – comparison. • Types of settlement – link to the Nile. • Landmarks – using google maps to show location of major landmarks and plot on their own maps. 	How do humans survive in desert regions?
		Ireland	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Continent, surrounding oceans and temperate biome</i> • Coasts (Case study – Giant’s causeway) Cliffs, bays, headlands, caves.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Map lesson – Northern Ireland/republic split and history (Discuss colours of the flag and religions.) • Natural resources – fishing 	What would life be like for Irish fishermen – then and now?

Red – Explicitly taught Black - Implicit/prior learning Green - building depth from prior learning

				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enquiry - comparing the changing in the fishing industry over time/overfishing 	
Year 4	Maps – Use of the 8 point compass to describe location in detail, and of countries/features in relation to one another.	Australia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continent, surrounding oceans and desert, scrub, tropical biomes Ayers rock (Uluru) Australian animals 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Life and culture of Aborigine people 	Why are some of Australia's creatures unique?
	Atlas – Increasing independent use of the contents and index pages of an atlas. Able to explain when each would be the most appropriate. Can explain when to use a physical or political map.	Italy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continent, surrounding oceans and biome Volcanoes – case study of Vesuvius - primary and secondary effects of eruptions link to human geography. Pros and cons - Naples 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use of water - river Tiber Tourism Farming 	What happened in Pompeii?
		South Africa	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continent, surrounding oceans and biome Biomes of SA, focus on savanna biome Coastal erosion, formation of sand 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ports and harbours Townships Apartheid - quality of life 	How has life changed for black people in South Africa?
Year 5	Maps – entire unit, teaching 16 point compass, OS symbols and keys, 4 and 6 figure grid references, contours, digital mapping.	Map skills	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continent, surrounding oceans and tropical biome Tropical rainforests – layers, vegetation and animal adaptations, tropics of Cancer and Capricorn, deforestation. Rivers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tourism (2016 Olympics) Informal settlements – favelas. Quality of life, migration. Culture – Mardi Gras. 	What are the biomes in Brazil? Were the 2016 Olympics beneficial for Rio de Janeiro?
		Brazil			
	Atlas - Able to independently use an atlas, including the contents and the index page, to research a given country. Use grid references to find precise locations of features/cities from the index.	China	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continent, surrounding oceans and biome Investigating the various physical features of China. Rivers – greater depth on the water cycle, features of the upper and lower course, erosion, transportation and deposition. <p>Case study - Yangtze river – and applying the features to a real-life river.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Agriculture – rice paddies and traditional fishing (using birds as aids). Trade links and industry Economic activity – looking at working conditions in Chinese factories. 	What is life like for someone working in a Chinese factory?
	Russia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continent, surrounding oceans and biomes, physical features. Resources - investigating the natural resources of Russia, and the impacts of accessing them. Glacial formation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Population density and distribution. Living in extreme temperatures. 	What is life like in Russia's coldest village?	
Year 6	Maps – Apply all prior learning. Use population density maps.	India	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continent, surrounding oceans and biome Mountains- case study of Himalayas – the creation of Fold Mountains. Climate and weather – monsoons. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Types of settlement - Himalayas Rural to urban migration. Informal settlements (Mumbai slums) Quality of life. Globalisation 	How could we solve the problem of India's slums?
	Atlas - Can use atlas independently to research a given country and write about its global and local location, including political links, seas, neighbouring countries etc.	Japan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continent, surrounding oceans and biome Earthquakes – Kobe. Tsunamis - 2011 Volcanoes – Primary and secondary effects and link to human geography. Benefits. Sakurajima Climate and climate graphs. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Population - density, distribution, aging population. Tourism- 2019 RWC Tourism – volcanic and geothermal beaches. <p>Case study – Sakurajima.</p>	What impact did the 2019 Rugby World Cup have on the economy and culture of Japan?
		Global Unit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Biomes Longitude and latitude Time zones 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Quality of life - HDI Cartograms 	How can toilets show quality of life?