

	Reception	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
Autumn focus	Super Me! Let's Celebrate!	Burwell and Beyond <i>Geography</i>	Victorious Victorians <i>History</i>	Prehistoric Britain <i>History</i>	Ancient Civilisations <i>History</i>	Africa –Kenya <i>Geography</i>	Our Local Area <i>History</i>
Spring focus	Dream Big! Great Growing!	Amazing Animals <i>Science</i>	Amazing Australia <i>Geography</i>	What lies beneath us? <i>Science</i>	Ingenious Inventors <i>Science</i>	Mission to the Moon <i>Science</i>	The Theory of Evolution <i>Science</i>
Summer focus	Our Wonderful World!	London Calling <i>History</i>	Ready, Steady, Grow <i>Science</i>	Europe – Spain <i>Geography</i>	South America - Buzzing Brazil <i>Geography</i>	Ancient Greece <i>History</i>	Asia –India <i>Geography</i>
Key Question	Where is Bear?	Where do I live?				How does the climate of Nairobi (Kenya) compare to the London (England)?	How has our local area changed over time?
Progression Statement		<i>Local area study</i>	<i>Cambridge v's Sydney (small area on UK – Small non-European area)</i>	<i>Cambridgeshire v's Catalan (Larger area of the UK and European area). Volcanoes and earthquakes (North America case study). Settlements, land-use</i>	<i>Deforestation of the Amazon (South America) Physical Geography – rivers and biomes Water cycle (Science topic)</i>	<i>Kenya Physical geography: mountains. Climate zones, biomes. Greece – changes over time</i>	<i>Physical geography: biomes and vegetation belts. Local area – changes over time, human and physical features India</i>
Location / place/ maps	Super Me! Let's Celebrate! <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Draw information from a simple map – inside class, inside school, outside area Burwell – what can we see? 	Burwell and Beyond (geography subject focus) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use basic political world maps, atlases and globes. Globes are spherical representations of the world. Political maps show shapes, key places or countries. Name, locate and identify the four countries of the UK and their capital city, England, Scotland, Wales and NI. Name, locate and identify seas linked to the UK: English channel, Irish, North, Atlantic Ocean Name the direction for: north, south, east, west Use simple compass directions: north, east, south and west to describe the location of features in the local area [Burwell, Cambridge and Newmarket] Use basic keys. 	Victorious Victorians (history subject focus) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The UK map - Name significant UK islands: Isle of Wight, Isle of Mann, Hebrides, Orkneys, Anglesey. Seas: English channel, Irish, North, Atlantic ocean. Capital cities.</i> <i>Use maps, globes and atlases to name and locate the world's seven continents and five oceans.</i> <i>Use locational and directional language: distant, further, furthest, diagonally.</i> 	Homes Through Time and Space (history subject focus) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Name and locate UK Roman cities: London, Bath, Colchester, Lincoln, Gloucester, York, St Albans, Chester Describe how land use has changed over time Use maps and atlases to locate countries. Map symbols, location using compass points. Name and locate the world's countries, using maps to focus on Europe (including the location of Russia) and North and South America, Russia, Italy, Spain, Portugal, France, Germany European capitals: Rome, Name and locate seas: Mediterranean, Black, Arabian, Caspian, Norwegian, Red 	Ancient Civilisations (history subject focus) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 4 figure grid references Name and locate the world's countries, using maps to focus on ancient civilisations. Use 8 point compass directions, North, East, South, West and other locational language (next to nearby, opposite) 	Africa – Kenya (geography subject focus) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Name and locate the world's countries, using maps to focus on Africa; Somalia, Tanzania, Uganda, Ethiopia, Sudan, Egypt World capitals: Nairobi (Kenya), Cairo (Egypt), Addis Ababa (Ethiopia), Abuja (Nigeria), Rabat (Morocco), Dodoma (Tanzania), Kampala (Uganda) Name and locate cities - Mombasa, Nairobi, Kisumu The equator passes through Kenya and 10 other countries [Brazil Y4 content] The longest span is through Indonesia. Kenya's location – longitude, latitude Identify and locate: Mount Kilimanjaro (Tanzania), Mount Kenya Understand scale when using ordnance survey maps Understand elevation and contours on a map Use 8 point compass directions (Y4 overlearning) 	Our Local Area (history subject focus) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Know the nearby counties including Essex, Suffolk, Norfolk, Leicestershire, Lincolnshire, Yorkshire, Lancashire and their geographical region. 6 figure grid referencing Interpret maps with a variety of scales and complex keys. Use 16 point compass directions

Human and Physical Geography	<p>Super Me! Let's Celebrate!</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recognises some similarities and differences between life in this country and life in other countries – link to celebrations 	<p>Burwell and Beyond (geography subject focus)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify features of a village [Burwell] local shops, factories, farms, houses Village: small population, fewer amenities, rural location Identify features of a town [Newmarket] Town: larger population, larger and more recognisable shops and other amenities Use aerial photographs to recognise the physical features of Burwell, Cambridge and Newmarket. Name and locate the River Cam 	<p>Victorious Victorians (history subject focus)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Understanding geographical similarities and differences through studying the human and physical geography of the UK. Use aerial photographs to recognise landmarks. 	<p>Homes Through Time and Space (history subject focus)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Describe and understand human geography, including: types of settlement and land use, economic activity including trade lines and the distribution of natural resources (food). 	<p>Ancient Civilisations (history subject focus)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Describe and understand human geography, including: distribution of water and trade links [River Nile, Amazon] Identify and locate: Amazon river (largest by volume), Nile (Longest) (Egypt), Other significant rivers: [Thames Y1, Ouse, Tayo (Spain) Y3, Amazon Y4], Severn (longest British river), Trent, Seine (France), Rheine (Germany), Danube (Hungary), Vulgar (Russia) 	<p>Africa – Kenya (geography subject focus)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Know the seasons that occur in Kenya and how these affect people and specific plant growth Use aerial photographs to recognise landmarks in [Kenya] Use aerial photographs and detailed physical maps to identify features of [Kenya] Locate and identify Watamu Malindi The Gede Ruin, Fort Jesus, Olorgesailie, Vasco da Gama Pillar, Lamu Fort. Describe the purpose of each feature Name and locate characteristics of a region in [Africa] Rift valley, Understand how mountains are formed. Identify Kenya's various biomes – link elevation (Year 4 Rainforest and Polar) 	<p>Our Local Area (history subject focus)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use aerial photographs to recognise landmarks [local area] Make detailed observations from a variety of sources about biomes, landscapes Predict what may have caused changes in landscapes with evidence to support Human Geography – settlements and land use – overcrowded cities, dense population, economic activity, resources including energy.
	<p>Skills and Fieldwork Locational language Where is Bear?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Classroom based Main areas in building <p>Comparison</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Observe and identify weather. Observe and compare changes across seasons with reference to the senses. 	<p>Skills and Fieldwork Local awareness Where do I live?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Observe and study the geography of the school and its grounds. Use locational and directional language: near, far, left and right. Devise a simple map with a given key. Use basic keys. 	<p>Skills and Fieldwork</p>	<p>Skills and Fieldwork</p>	<p>Skills and Fieldwork</p>	<p>Skills and Fieldwork Comparison study How does the climate of Nairobi (Kenya) compare to London (England)?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use digital technology to collect/record temperature and precipitation data over a period of time. Analyse climate data presented in line graphs. 	<p>Skills and Fieldwork Comparison study/change over time How has our local area changed over time?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use digital technology to compare human and physical features in the local area. Draw maps of different scales to represent areas of interest. Use and create detailed keys.

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Autumn focus	Super Me! Let's Celebrate!	Burwell and Beyond <i>Geography</i>	Victorious Victorians <i>History</i>	Prehistoric Britain TBC <i>History</i>	Ancient Civilisations <i>History</i>	Africa –Kenya <i>Geography</i>	Our Local Area <i>History</i>
Spring focus	Dream Big! Great Growing!	Amazing Animals <i>Science</i>	Amazing Australia <i>Geography</i>	What lies beneath us? <i>Science</i>	Ingenious Inventors <i>Science</i>	Mission to the Moon <i>Science</i>	The Theory of Evolution <i>Science</i>
Summer focus	Our Wonderful World!	London Calling <i>History</i>	Ready, Steady, Grow <i>Science</i>	Europe – Spain <i>Geography</i>	South America - Buzzing Brazil <i>Geography</i>	Ancient Greece <i>History</i>	Asia –India <i>Geography</i>
Key Question	What is weather like today?	How does our weather change over time?	How does Sydney, Australia compare to Cambridge, UK?				
Progression Statement		<i>Local area study</i>	<i>Cambridge v's Sydney (small area on UK – Small non-European area)</i>	<i>Cambridgeshire v's Catalan (Larger area of the UK and European area). Volcanoes and earthquakes (North America case study). Settlements, land-use</i>	<i>Deforestation of the Amazon (South America) Physical Geography – rivers and biomes Water cycle (Science topic)</i>	<i>Kenya Physical geography: mountains. Climate zones, biomes. Greece – changes over time</i>	<i>Physical geography: biomes and vegetation belts. Local area – changes over time, human and physical features</i>
Location / place/ maps	Dream Big! Great Growing! ○ Draw information from a simple map – fairy tale maps	Amazing Animals (science subject theme) ○ Use basic political world maps, atlases and globes. ○ Atlases contain physical maps and political maps with different criteria.	Amazing Australia (geography subject theme) ○ Use maps, globes and atlases to name and locate the world's seven continents and five oceans, with particular attention to Australia as a continent. ○ Physical maps show shape and topographical features. ○ Atlases contain political maps and physical maps with different criteria. ○ Know a continent is piece of land, usually made up of lots of different countries. Smallest to largest: Australasia (Oceania), Europe, Antarctica, South America, North America, Africa and Asia ○ The UK map - name significant UK islands: Isle of Wight, Isle of Mann, Hebrides, Orkneys, Anglesea. Seas: English channel, Irish, North, Atlantic ocean.	What lies beneath us? (science subject theme) ○ Volcanoes: Vesuvius, Etna, Stromboli ○ How volcanoes are formed ○ Location of volcanoes (Northern and Southern Hemisphere, ring of fire) ○ CASE STUDY Earthquake study – North American (California v's Haiti?) compare the cause, effect, responses from a developed country v's a developing country. ○ Location of volcanoes and earthquakes – equator, hemispheres, tropics of cancer and Capricorn, arctic and Antarctic circle. ○ Name and locate the world's countries, using maps to focus on Europe (including the location of Russia) and North and South America, Russia, Italy, Spain, Portugal, France, Germany ○ European capitals: Rome	Ingenious Inventors (science subject theme) ○ World countries and capitals identifying and locating [see key inventors on curriculum overview – South America (states/capitals) and Scotland (Edinburgh). ○ Mapping extent of invention coverage – regional, national or global? ○ Overlearning Y2/Y3 Northern hemisphere ○ 4 figure grid references	Mission to the Moon (science subject theme) ○ 4 figure grid references (Y4 overlearning) ○ Name and locate the world's countries [those involved in the space race]. ○ Understand elevation and contours on a map	The Theory of Evolution (science subject theme) ○ Maps – scale, symbols, detailed keys ○ 6 figure grid referencing ○ 16 point compass points ○ Draw maps of different scales to represent areas of interest ○ Tropic of Cancer passes through India in two places and 15 other countries Position of India – Equator, longitude, latitude, hemispheres, tropics (vocabulary not India)

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The UK map – name capital cities: Edinburgh, Belfast, Cardiff etc. Identify the location of hot (Australia) and cold (UK-mild, Antarctica- cold) areas of the world in relation to the Equator and the North and South Poles . Know the equator is an imaginary line which goes around the earth dividing it into two halves. The Northern and Southern hemispheres. Australia; capital city Canberra. Other major cities: Sydney, Perth, Melbourne, Brisbane Use locational and directional language: distant, further, furthest, diagonally 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Name and locate seas: Mediterranean, Black, Arabian, Caspian, Norwegian, Red Name and locate UK Roman cities: London, Bath, Colchester, Lincoln, Gloucester, York, St Albans, Chester 			
Human and Physical Geography	<p>Dream Big! Great Growing!</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recognises some similarities and differences between life in this country and life in other countries – United Kingdom – link to Saint’s Days Understand the effect of changing seasons on the natural world around them – link to season’s effects on the environment 	<p>Amazing Animals (science subject theme)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Observe changes across the four seasons Observe and describe weather and how day length varies 	<p>Amazing Australia (geography subject theme)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use aerial photographs to recognise the landmarks and basic human and physical features [Cambridge and Sydney] <p>CASE STUDY: Understand geographical similarities and differences through studying human and physical geography of a small area of the UK [Cambridge], and a small area in a contrasting non-European country [Sydney].</p>	<p>What lies beneath us? (science subject theme)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify key features of a European [Roman] city or town. Name, locate and identify characteristics of a region in Europe [Britain] Use aerial photographs to recognise landmarks in [Rome] Describe and understand human geography, including: types of settlement and land use, economic activity including trade lines and the distribution of natural resources (food). 	<p>Ingenious Inventors (science subject theme)</p>	<p>Mission to the Moon (science subject theme)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Trade and resources [e.g. steelworks, miners strikes linked to 1960 – 1980s history]. 	<p>The Theory of Evolution (science subject theme)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify diverse landscapes and biomes based on weather patterns, changes in climate and the impact of this on flora and fauna.
	<p>Skills and Fieldwork Change over time</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Observe and identify weather. Observe and compare changes across seasons with reference to the senses. 	<p>Skills and Fieldwork Change over time How does our weather change over time?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Observe and record changes across seasons, including the change in daylight hours. Observe, measure and compare the weather. 	<p>Skills and Fieldwork Comparison study How does Sydney, Australia compare to Cambridge, UK?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Devise a map of two contrasting places [Cambridge and Sydney] Construct basic symbols in a key to describe a UK city [Cambridge] Name and show the direction for north, south, east and west. Use simple compass directions and locational 	<p>Skills and Fieldwork Comparison study</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Compare the cause, effect and response to an earthquake in a rich country compared to a poor country. 	<p>Skills and Fieldwork</p>	<p>Skills and Fieldwork</p>	<p>Skills and Fieldwork</p>

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> language to describe routes on a map. Use locational and directional language: distant, further, furthest, diagonally 				
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Spring focus	Dream Big! Great Growing!	Amazing Animals <i>Science</i>	Amazing Australia <i>Geography</i>	What lies beneath us? <i>Science</i>	Ingenious Inventors <i>Science</i>	Mission to the Moon <i>Science</i>	The Theory of Evolution <i>Science</i>
Summer focus	Our Wonderful World!	London Calling <i>History</i>	Ready, Steady, Grow <i>Science</i>	Europe – Spain <i>Geography</i>	South America - Buzzing Brazil <i>Geography</i>	Ancient Greece <i>History</i>	Asia –India <i>Geography</i>
Key Question	Where is Barnaby Bear?			Where should I visit, Cambridgeshire or Catalonia?	How has deforestation affected the Amazon?		How has our local area changed over time? (Fieldwork in History strand).
Progression Statement		<i>Local area study</i>	<i>Cambridge v's Sydney (small area on UK – Small non-European area)</i>	<i>Cambridgeshire v's Catalan (Larger area of the UK and European area). Volcanoes and earthquakes (North America case study) Settlements and land-use</i>	<i>Deforestation of the Amazon (South America) Physical Geography – rivers and biomes Water cycle</i>	<i>Kenya Physical geography: mountains. Climate zones, biomes Greece – changes over time</i>	<i>Physical geography: biomes and vegetation belts Local area – changes over time, human and physical features</i>
Location / place/ maps	Our Wonderful World <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Draw information from a simple map – world maps, continents 	London Calling (history subject theme) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Name, locate and identify the four countries of the UK and their capital city, England, Scotland, Wales and NI. Seas: English channel, Irish, North, Atlantic Ocean 	Ready, Steady, Grow! (science subject focus) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use maps, atlases and globes [mapping habitats of plant adaptations to climate]. 	Europe - Spain (geography subject focus) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Name and locate the world's countries, using maps to focus on Europe (including the location of Russia) and North and South America, Russia, Italy, Spain, Portugal, France, Germany European capitals: Rome, Moscow, Madrid, Lisbon, Paris, Berlin Name and locate seas: Mediterranean, Black, Arabian, Caspian, Norwegian, Red Name and locate UK cities: Manchester, Birmingham, Liverpool, Glasgow, Swansea, Newcastle Name and locate nearby counties including Cambridgeshire, Essex, Suffolk, 	South America - Buzzing Brazil (geography subject theme) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Name and locate the world's countries, using maps to focus on South America; [Atlantic ocean], Argentina, Bolivia, Paraguay, Venezuela, French Guiana, Suriname, Guyana, Peru, Name and locate: Sao Paulo, Rio de Janeiro, Brasilia World capitals: Washington DC (USA), Ottawa (Canada), Lima (Peru), Bogata (Colombia), La Paz (Bolivia) Buenos Aires (Argentina) Identify the position and significance of the Tropic of Cancer and Capricorn. Tropic of Capricorn passes through Brazil and 9 other countries. 	Ancient Greece and The Iron Age (history subject theme) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Name and locate the world's countries, using maps including computer mapping to focus on Greece; Albania, Bulgaria, Macedonia, and Turkey. World capitals: Athens (Greece) Identify typographical features, including hill, mountains, coasts and rivers. Compare Ancient Greece land-use patterns – changed over time. Use 8 point compass directions to describe places. 	Asia - India (geography subject focus) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> World capitals: Kathmandu (Nepal), Thimphu (Bhutan), Khabul (Afghanistan) Islamabad (Pakistan), Beijing (China), Dhaka (Bangladesh) Name and locate the world's countries, using maps to focus on Asia; China, Russia, Afghanistan, Pakistan, Nepal, Bhutan, Vietnam, Japan, Indonesia, Bangladesh (Tibet) Name and locate Mumbai, New Dehli, Chennai, Jaipur, Bangalore, Hyderabad, Tropic of Cancer passes through India in two

				<p>Norfolk, Leicestershire, Lincolnshire</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Identify Cambridgeshire topographical features (nearby hills, coasts and rivers) ○ The Prime meridian is an imaginary line which goes around the earth vertically dividing it into two hemispheres. The Eastern and Western hemispheres. The meridian passes through Greenwich and is sometimes referred to as the Greenwich meridian. ○ Spanish cities: Madrid, Barcelona, Seville, Bilbao, Valencia, Malaga ○ Use letter, number grid references. E.g. A1 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Use 8 point compass directions, North, East, South, West and other locational language (next to nearby, opposite) to describe the features of Brazil ○ Make careful observations from maps and atlases of physical features in Brazil ○ CASE STUDY Make comparisons between Brazil and other countries describing why the differences may have occurred using geographical language 		<p>places and 15 other countries Position of India – Equator, longitude, latitude, hemispheres, tropics</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Time Zones of India. ○ Know the seasons that occur in India and how these affect the people, flora and fauna ○ Draw maps of different scales to represent areas of interest
Human and Physical Geography	<p>Our Wonderful World</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Recognises some similarities and differences between life in this country and life in other countries – link to landmarks, climates and continents and the equator 	<p>London Calling (history subject theme)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Use aerial photographs to recognise the human features [London city]. ○ Devise a simple map [of London]. CASE STUDY: London ○ Name some key human geography features of London (e.g. Tower Bridge, The London Eye, The Houses of Parliament, Westminster Abbey, St Paul's Cathedral, Buckingham Palace, The Shard) ○ Name some key physical features of London (e.g.: River Thames, Primrose Hill, Hyde Park) ○ Identify features of a City: large population, large shops, significant transportation hubs usually large church or cathedral 	<p>Ready, Steady, Grow! (science subject focus)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Know the seasons and what to expect to happen during each, e.g. snowfall, deciduous trees lose their leaves, longer days, warmer weather, plants grow etc. ○ Observe and describe weather and how day length varies relating this to what is grown in what season 	<p>Europe – Spain (geography subject focus)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Use aerial photographs to recognise landmarks in [Spain] ○ Identify key features of a European [Spanish] city [Barcelona] or town. For example: Sagrada Família by Antonio Gaudí, The Magic Fountain of Montjuïc, La Pedrera - Casa Mila by Antonio Gaudí, Barri Gòtic (Gothic Quarter), Parc Güell: Gaudí's Surrealist Park, Camp Nou ○ Identify land use in [Spain] vineyards, olive groves, fishing villages/harbours, urban areas, farm land ○ Name, locate and identify characteristics of a region in Europe [Spain]: Iberian Peninsula, Andalusian Plain, Cantabrian Mountains, the Pyrenees. Borders Andorra, France, Portugal. Bay of Biscay to North, Mediterranean to East and straits of Gibraltar to South separating Spain from North Africa (Morocco and Algeria) ○ River Tajo 	<p>South America - Buzzing Brazil (geography subject theme)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Use aerial photographs to recognise Human and Physical features in [Brazil] ○ Christ the Redeemer, Sao Paulo ○ Identify land use in different parts of Brazil. LAND-USE. Brazil has a total land area of 8.5 million square km. Agricultural land makes up 31% of the land area, forests 56%, and grasslands 13%. Protected areas (including forests) account for 18% of this land area. ○ Name, locate and identify characteristics of a region in South America [Brazil] Amazon river, Amazon rainforest, Copacabana Beach, Sugarloaf Mountain. ○ Understand how rivers are formed. ○ Identify and locate: Amazon river (largest by volume), Nile (Longest) (Egypt), Other significant rivers: [Thames Y1, Ouse, Tayo (Spain) Y3, Amazon Y4], Severn (longest British river), Trent, Seine (France), Rheine (Germany), Danube (Hungary), Volga (Russia) 	<p>Ancient Greece and The Iron Age (history subject theme)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ CASE STUDY – Ancient Greece. ○ Make detailed observations from a variety of sources about the interaction between physical and human features – trade/trade routes influenced by terrain. ○ Trade and resources, food and water ○ <i>Know the extreme seasons that occurred and how these affected people and specific plant growth - impact on trade during the Dark Ages.</i> 	<p>Asia - India (geography subject focus)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Use aerial photographs and detailed physical maps to identify features [India]. ○ Borders: Afghanistan, Pakistan, Nepal, China, Bangladesh (Sri Lanka) Bhutan ○ Identify and locate: Significant geographical features; Rivers: Ganges, Yangtze, Mississippi, Amazon (year 4) Mountain ranges: Himalayas including; Everest (Nepal) K2 (Nepal), Andes, Alps (Europe), Fuji (Japan) ○ Physical Geography of India – climate, vegetation, mountains, rivers ○ CASE STUDY - Technology in India. Human Geography – settlements and land use – overcrowded cities, dense population, economic activity, resources including energy. Technology in India. ○ <i>Make detailed observations from a</i>

					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Types of settlement and how these have changed over time – tribes. ○ Biomes – Amazon Rainforest – Explore other biomes – Polar, Desert. 		<p>variety of sources about biomes, landscapes.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Predict what may have caused changes in landscapes with evidence to support
	<p>Skills and Fieldwork Locational language Where is Barnaby Bear?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Outside reception ○ Main outdoor areas ○ Observe and identify weather. ○ Observe and compare changes across seasons with reference to the senses. 	<p>Skills and Fieldwork</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Observe and record changes across seasons, including the change in daylight hours. ○ Observe, measure and compare the weather. ○ Devise a simple map. ○ Use basic keys. 	<p>Skills and Fieldwork</p> <p>Simple fieldwork of Burwell, observational skills of the surrounding area [native plants & plants found in different climates].</p>	<p>Skills and Fieldwork Comparison study Where should I visit, Cambridgeshire or Catalonia?</p>	<p>Skills and Fieldwork Change over time How has deforestation impacted the Amazon?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Observe, record and present economic activity [Amazon deforestation] ○ Use satellite images to describe and compare features studied. 	<p>Skills and Fieldwork</p>	<p>Skills and Fieldwork</p>
Vocabulary	inside, outside, map, school, house, school, village, weather	village, town, farm, house, shop, forest, hill, key, map, symbols, season, weather, city, town, office, hill, ocean, seas, river, vegetation, capital city, mountain, valley	city, town, factory, port, harbour, coast, beach, cliff, shops, soil, valley, vegetation, season, weather	settlement, land-use, volcanoes, earthquakes, mountains, hemispheres, tropics, equator, arctic and Antarctica, topographical features, settlement, land use, trade links, food, water, coasts, hills, rivers	settlement, land use, rivers, vegetation, rivers, land use, trade, food, environmental, economic activity, trade links	climate, land use, biomes, season, weather, mountains, elevation, contours	overcrowded cities, dense population, economic activity, resources including energy. Vegetation, rivers, climate
NC statements	<p>Early Learning Goals</p> <p>People Culture and Communities: Describe their immediate environment using their knowledge from observation, discussion, stories, non-fiction texts, and maps.</p> <p>Know some similarities and difference between different religious and cultural communities in their country, drawing on their experiences and what has been read in class.</p> <p>Explain some similarities and differences between life in their country and life in other countries, drawing o knowledge from stories, non-fiction texts</p>	<p>Develop knowledge about the world, UK and their locality.</p> <p>Enhance local awareness, using human and physical geography.</p> <p>Begin to use geographical skills, observations.</p> <p>Name, locate and identify 4 UK countries and their capitals and surrounding seas.</p> <p>Identify seasonal and daily weather patterns of the UK. Use basic geographical vocabulary.</p> <p>Use world maps, atlases and globes to identify the UK.</p> <p>Use simple compass directions and locational language.</p>	<p>Develop knowledge about the world, UK and their locality.</p> <p>Name and locate 7 continents and 5 oceans.</p> <p>Name, locate and identify 4 UK countries and their capitals and surrounding seas.</p> <p>Understand similarities and differences between a small area of the UK and non-European country.</p> <p>Use basic geographical vocabulary.</p> <p>Use maps, atlases and globes to identify countries, continents and oceans.</p> <p>Use aerial photographs to recognise landmarks.</p> <p>Aerial photographs to identify human and physical features.</p>	<p>Locate countries around the world, including Europe. North America (earthquakes case study)</p> <p>Key human and physical Characteristics, countries and cities.</p> <p>Extend knowledge and understanding beyond the local area in the UK.</p> <p>Name and locate counties and cities of the UK</p> <p>Identify geographical regions and human and physical characteristics</p> <p>Key topographical features (hills, mountains, coasts and rivers).</p> <p>Identify positions of significance – equator, hemispheres, tropics, Arctic and Antarctica.</p> <p>Compare similarities and differences through the study of human and physical features (Catalan to Cambridgeshire) – Place knowledge.</p>	<p>Locating countries around the world South America (Brazil) – environmental regions, key physical and human characteristics, countries and major cities.</p> <p>Identify position and significance – latitude, longitude, Equator, Hemispheres, Topics, time zones.</p> <p>Physical Geography – Biomes, vegetation belts, rivers,</p> <p>Human Geography – Settlement, land-use, economic activity, trade links, resources.</p> <p>Changes of places over time.</p>	<p>Locating Kenya – countries surrounding, major cities, landmarks.</p> <p>Position and significance – longitude, latitude, equator, hemispheres, time zones.</p> <p>Compare climates</p> <p>Physical Geography – climate zones, biomes, rivers, mountains, trade, natural resources.</p> <p>Greece – location and changes over time. Human and Physical features.</p>	<p>Locating countries, cities and surrounding areas of significance (India)</p> <p>Position of India – Equator, longitude, latitude, hemispheres, tropics. Time zones.</p> <p>Changes over time – local study</p> <p>Physical Geography – climate, biomes, mountains</p> <p>Human Geography – population, settlements, land use, economic activity, trade links, resources. Technology in India</p>

	<p>and – when appropriate – maps.</p> <p>The Natural World: Explore the natural world around them, making observations and drawings pictures of animals and plants.</p> <p>Know some similarities and differences between the natural world around them and contrasting environments, drawing on their experiences and what has been read in class.</p> <p>Understand some important processes and changes in the natural world around them, including the seasons and changing states of matter.</p>	<p>Use aerial photographs to recognise landmarks Devise a simple plan.</p> <p>Use symbols.</p> <p>Use fieldwork to study the geography of the school and its grounds.</p> <p>Observe human and physical features of the school's surrounding environment.</p>	<p>Simple fieldwork of Burwell, observational skills of the surrounding area.</p> <p>Use symbols on a map.</p> <p>Season and weather patterns.</p>	<p>Human features describe and understand – volcanoes and earthquakes, settlements, land use, water.</p>			