



Berkswich CE Geography - Whole School Unit Summaries

	Nursery	Reception	Year One	Year Two	Year Three	Year Four	Year Five	Year Six
Autumn	Learning is developed from areas of the EYFS Statutory framework, supported by the Early Learning Goals. EYFS builds the foundation of understanding ready for Key Stage One. Activities and experiences in EYFS guide children to make sense of their physical world and their community. They will explore the natural world around them including the seasons and compare life in other countries. Children in EYFS will use maps where appropriate when learning about the environment around them.		Mapping the World Children begin to develop their mapping and simple fieldwork skills through learning compass directions and locational language to describe the location of features and routes on a map. They will focus on the geography of school and its surrounding environment. The United Kingdom: England Maps, atlases and globes will be used to identify the United Kingdom and its countries. Children will use basic geographical vocabulary to refer to the key physical and human features of an area and ask and answer geographical questions.	Mapping the World Children continue to develop their mapping and fieldwork skills through using compass directions and locational language to describe the location of features and routes on a map. They will learn how to devise a map using symbols in a key and simple grid references. The United Kingdom: Stafford Maps, atlases and globes will continue to be used to identify the United Kingdom, its countries and their capital cities. Aerial images will be used to recognise landmarks and basic physical features. Children will use basic geographical vocabulary to ask and answer questions.	Mapping the World Children will build their mapping skills by naming and locating features of the UK and the world including the equator, hemispheres and tropics. They will locate countries in the world, focusing on the key physical and human characteristics of places. They will use fieldwork in the local area and learn the eight points of a compass and four-figure grid references. Landscapes Children will learn about the physical features and processes that create landscapes such as weathering, rivers and mountains. They will also learn how human processes can contribute to chemical weathering.	Mapping the World Children will continue to build their mapping skills by naming and locating counties and cities in the UK including their human and physical characteristics. They will also improve their knowledge of the world through time zones. Fieldwork will be used to observe, measure, record and present information in the local area. Erosion and Deposition Children will build their understanding of erosion and deposition through the action of water in rivers and at coasts. Children will focus on the management of this by humans to try to control these natural processes.	Using maps Children will refine their mapping skills, focusing on Europe and North America. They will identify the position and significance of latitude and longitude and they will use maps, atlases, globes and digital mapping to describe features studied. Children will create their own maps to identify patterns. Ocean Currents Children will be introduced to the continuous movement of ocean water from one place to another that are created by wind, water temperature, salt content and the gravity of the moon. They will learn how ocean currents can affect weather patterns around the world.	Using maps Children will continue to refine their map skills to focus on Europe (including the location of Russia) and South America. They will use six-figure grid references to communicate knowledge of the United Kingdom and the wider world. Children will use different types of fieldwork sampling to observe, measure and record the human and physical features of the local area. Ocean Currents Children will build their knowledge of ocean currents by focusing on the Great Pacific Garbage Patch which is a big area of rubbish in the northern Pacific Ocean as plastic pollution is transported by ocean currents.
Spring			Continents and Oceans: Arctic and Indian Ocean Children will name and locate the world's continents and oceans, identifying these using maps, atlases and globes. They will focus on the key physical and human features of the Arctic and Indian Ocean by comparing these regions.	Australia Through this unit, children will understand the geographical similarities and differences through studying the human and physical geography of a small area in the United Kingdom (Stafford) and of a contrasting non-European country (Australia). They will use basic geographical vocabulary to describe, ask and answer questions about a place.	Europe Children will continue to build their mapping skills to name and locate the counties of Europe and identify their main physical and human characteristics. Their focus will be on population, European rivers and mountains. They will compare regions in Europe to the United Kingdom and ask and answer geographical questions about a location.	International Trade Children will learn about the exchange of goods and services between countries and the importance of this. The focus will be on food, natural resources and tourism and what different countries import and export.	North America Children will locate the world's countries using maps to focus on the third largest continent, North America, concentrating on its environmental regions, key physical and human characteristics, countries, and major cities. In particular, children will learn about population, rivers and mountains.	South America Building on their previous knowledge of North America, children will locate the world's countries using maps to focus on South America, concentrating on its environmental regions, key physical and human characteristics, countries, and major cities. In particular, children will learn about population, rivers and mountains.
Summer			Weather: Extreme Weather Throughout this unit, children will identify seasonal and daily weather patterns in the United Kingdom. They will learn how weather differs from climate and weather can differ across the four seasons. Climate Children will identify the location of hot and cold areas of the world in relation to the equator and the North and South poles. They will continue to differentiate between climate and weather.	Continents and Oceans: Atlantic and Pacific Children will name and locate the world's continents and oceans, identifying these using maps, atlases and globes. They will focus on the key physical and human features of the world's largest oceans (Atlantic and Pacific Ocean) by comparing these regions.	Earthquakes and Volcanoes Children will build their knowledge of plate tectonics to improve their understanding of volcanoes and earthquakes. They will focus their study on the Pacific Ring of Fire where most of the world's volcanoes and earthquakes are located. They will focus on the impact that these natural disasters can have.	Climate Change Throughout this unit, children will learn the impact of the global temperature rise including the extreme and unpredictable weather that places will experience. They will learn about the causes; effect on the planet, animals and humans; and how humans can attempt to manage this.	Biomes and Climate Zones: Tropical Rainforest, Marine and Desert Children will be introduced to biomes as a way to categorise the Earth's surface based on climate patterns, soil types and the animals and plants that inhabit an area. There are ten biomes which are either terrestrial or aquatic biomes. Children will focus on three biomes: tropical rainforests, marine and deserts.	Biomes and Climate Zones: Ice, Freshwater and Temperate Deciduous Forest Children will build on their knowledge of biomes by focusing on a further three biomes: ice, freshwater and temperate deciduous forest. They will look at the physical features, diversity and human processes in these biomes.