



Churchside Federation Long Term Planning

Subject: Geography 2024-25 at Mundford



	Autumn 1	Autumn 2	Spring 1	Spring 2	Summer 1	Summer 2
Nursery	Know that there are different countries in the world and talk about the differences they have experienced or seen in photos					
Reception	Explain some similarities and differences between life in this country and life in other countries, drawing on knowledge from stories, nonfiction texts and (when appropriate) maps					
	Know some similarities and differences between different religious and cultural communities in this country, drawing on their experiences and what has been read in class.					
	Describe their immediate environment using knowledge from observation, discussion, stories, non-fiction texts and maps.					
	Literacy Tree - Outside Inside/Knowing Yourself		Literacy Tree - Talents and Powers/Sowing a Seed		Literacy Tree - Strength of Mind/Family and Friends	
	Local Geography - what is it like where we live? Local area walks and studies.		Human/Physical Geography		World Geography - compare and contrast with another country	
Year One		Ge1/1.1a name and locate the world's 7 continents and 5 oceans Ge1/1.1b name, locate and identify characteristics of the 4 countries and capital cities of the United Kingdom and its surrounding seas Ge1/1.4a use world maps, atlases and globes to identify the United Kingdom and its countries, as well as the countries, continents and		Ge1/1.2a understand geographical similarities and differences through studying the human and physical geography of a small area of the United Kingdom, and of a small area in a contrasting non-European country Ge1/1.3b use basic geographical vocabulary to refer to:	Ge1/1.3a identify seasonal and daily weather patterns in the United Kingdom and the location of hot and cold areas of the world in relation to the Equator and the North and South Poles	



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		oceans studied at this key stage		key physical features, including: beach, cliff, coast, forest, hill, mountain, sea, ocean, river, soil, valley, vegetation, season and weather key human features, including: city, town, village, factory, farm, house, office, port, harbour and shop		
Year Two	<p>Ge1/1.2a understand geographical similarities and differences through studying the human and physical geography of a small area of the United Kingdom, and of a small area in a contrasting non-European country</p> <p>Ge1/1.4d use simple fieldwork and observational skills to study the geography of their school and its grounds and the key human and physical features of its surrounding environment.</p>	<p>Ge1/1.1a name and locate the world's 7 continents and 5 oceans</p> <p>Ge1/1.1b name, locate and identify characteristics of the 4 countries and capital cities of the United Kingdom and its surrounding seas</p> <p>Ge1/1.4a use world maps, atlases and globes to identify the United Kingdom and its countries, as well as the countries, continents and oceans studied at this key stage</p>	<p>Ge1/1.4c use aerial photographs and plan perspectives to recognise landmarks and basic human and physical features; devise a simple map; and use and construct basic symbols in a key</p> <p>Ge1/1.4b use simple compass directions (North, South, East and West) and locational and directional language to describe the location of features</p>	<p>Ge1/1.3b use basic geographical vocabulary to refer to:</p> <p>key physical features, including: beach, cliff, coast, forest, hill, mountain, sea, ocean, river, soil, valley, vegetation, season and weather</p> <p>key human features, including: city, town, village, factory, farm, house, office, port, harbour and shop</p> <p>Ge1/1.3a identify seasonal and daily weather patterns in the United Kingdom</p>		



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			and routes on a map		and the location of hot and cold areas of the world in relation to the Equator and the North and South Poles	
Year Three	Ge2/1.1a 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.	Ge2/1.1b name and locate counties and cities of the United Kingdom, geographical regions and their identifying human and physical characteristics, key topographical features (including hills, mountains, coasts and rivers), and land-use patterns; and understand how some of these aspects have changed over time.	Ge2/1.2a Understand geographical similarities and differences through the study of human and physical geography of a region of the United Kingdom, a region in a European country, and a region in North or South America (Sicily)	Ge2/1.1 Identify the position and significance of latitude, longitude, Equator, Northern Hemisphere, Southern Hemisphere, the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn, Arctic and Antarctic Circle, the Prime/Greenwich Meridian and time zones (including day and night).	Ge2/1.3b describe and understand key aspects of human geography, including: types of settlement and land use, economic activity including trade links, and the distribution of natural resources including energy, food, minerals and water	Ge2/1.4a use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied Ge2/1.4b use the 8 points of a compass, 4 and 6-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



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<p>Year Four</p>	<p>Local area study.</p> <p>Ge2/1.4c 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, plans, graphs and digital technologies.</p>	<p>Explain the features of a water cycle.</p> <p>Ge/1.3a describe and understand key aspects of physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes, and vegetation belts, rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes, and the water cycle.</p>	<p>UK Mountains Focus.</p> <p>Ge2/1.1b Name and locate counties and cities of the United Kingdom, geographical regions and their identifying human and physical characteristics, key topographical features (including hills, mountains, coasts and rivers), and land-use patterns; and understand how some of these aspects have changed over time.</p> <p>Ge2/1.4a use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied.</p>	<p>Rivers Focus.</p> <p>Ge/1.3a describe and understand key aspects of physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes, and vegetation belts, rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes, and the water cycle.</p>	<p>Study the human geography of a region in a European country, including the different types of settlements.</p> <p>Ge2/1.1a 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.</p> <p>Ge2/1.1c identify the position and significance of latitude, longitude, Equator, Northern Hemisphere, Southern Hemisphere, the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn, Arctic and Antarctic Circle, the Prime/Greenwich Meridian and time</p>	<p>Study the human geography of a region in a European country, including the different types of settlements.</p> <p>Ge2/1.1a 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.</p> <p>Ge2/1.1c identify the position and significance of latitude, longitude, Equator, Northern Hemisphere, Southern Hemisphere, the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn, Arctic and Antarctic Circle, the Prime/Greenwich Meridian and time zones (including day and night).</p>
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					zones (including day and night).	
Year Five	<p><i>THEME: Ambition & Desire</i> <i>Focus: North America & Time Zones</i> 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</p> <p>understand geographical similarities and differences through the study of human and physical geography of a region of the United Kingdom, a region in a European country, and a region in North or South America</p> <p>identify the position and significance of latitude, longitude, Equator, Northern Hemisphere, Southern Hemisphere, the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn, Arctic and Antarctic Circle, the Prime/Greenwich Meridian and time zones (including day and night)</p>	<p><i>THEME: Belonging & Equality</i></p>	<p><i>THEME: power v Principles</i> <i>Focus: Europe (linked to Ancient Egypt)</i> Know the names of a number of European capitals.</p> <p>Draw a sketch map with some accuracy, inc. symbols & key. Use and recognise OS symbols. Measure straight line distance on a map. Use four figure grid references and 8 point compass. Use a range of different maps, selecting the most suitable for different purposes.</p> <p>Explore the fair/unfair distribution of resources and understand trade links between the UK and other countries. Link with history and compare land use maps from past and present.</p>	<p><i>THEME: Mystery & Truth</i></p>	<p><i>THEME: Lessons from History</i> <i>Focus: Change in local land use & trade over time</i> name and locate counties and cities of the United Kingdom, geographical regions and their identifying human and physical characteristics, key topographical features (including hills, mountains, coasts and rivers), and land-use patterns; and understand how some of these aspects have changed over time</p> <p>human geography, including: types of settlement and land use, economic activity including trade links, and the distribution of natural resources including energy, food, minerals and water</p> <p>use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied</p>	



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	use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied					use the 8 points of a compass, 4- and 6-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
Year Six	<p>Migration and Movement: Human and physical geography: describe and understand key aspects of: physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes, and the water cycle</p>	<p>Evolution and inheritance: Locational knowledge: 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</p> <p>describe and understand key aspects of: physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes, and the water cycle</p>	<p>Protest and Activism: human geography, including: types of settlement and land use, economic activity including trade links, and the distribution of natural resources including energy, food, minerals and water</p>	<p>Utopia vs Dystopia: name and locate counties and cities of the United Kingdom, geographical regions and their identifying human and physical</p>	<p>Fate vs Free will: Understand geographical similarities and differences through the study of human and physical geography of a region of the United Kingdom, a region in a European country, and a region within North or South America.</p> <p>name and locate counties and cities of the United Kingdom, geographical regions and their identifying human and physical characteristics, key topographical features (including hills, mountains, coasts and rivers), and land-use patterns; and understand how</p>	<p>Crossing borders: name and locate counties and cities of the United Kingdom, geographical regions and their identifying human and physical characteristics, key topographical features (including hills, mountains, coasts and rivers), and land-use patterns; and understand how some of these aspects have changed over time</p>



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					some of these aspects have changed over time and Capricorn, Arctic and Antarctic Circle, the Prime/Greenwich Meridian and time zones (including day and night)	
<p>Special days linked to geography, environment, sustainability.</p>						
NOVEMBER 2023						
<p>November 14-19 2023 - Geography Awareness Week Geography Awareness Week - National Geographic Society</p>						
JANUARY 2024						
<p>Big Schools Birdwatch 6th January. The RSPB organises the big schools birdwatch to help educators ‘turn their pupils into conservationists’. I’m assuming this will happen on 6th January, unfortunately their website hasn’t included a date this year!</p>						
<p>Big Garden Birdwatch 29th – 31st January. Linked with the Big Schools Birdwatch, the Big Garden Birdwatch is asking you to spend an hour noting down every bird that you see in your garden, in a local park or from your balcony. All you need to do then is contact the RSPB and let them know what you saw.</p>						
<p>Big Energy Saving Week – 17th to 23rd January - Organised by the Energy Saving Trust and Citizens Advice Bureau, Big Energy Saving Week is a national initiative to raise awareness of the benefits of saving energy in the home, to help cut energy costs, and protect the planet by cutting fossil fuel usage.</p>						
FEBRUARY						
<p>World Wetlands Day – 2nd February 2023 - World Wetlands Day is celebrated each year on the 2nd of February to raise awareness about wetlands. Specifically, the critically important role that these endangered ecosystems play in contributing to biodiversity, climate mitigation and adaptation, freshwater availability, world economies and more. Nearly 90% of the world’s</p>						



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wetlands have been degraded since the 1700s. What's more, we are losing wetlands three times faster than forests. As such, this awareness day seeks to raise national and global awareness about wetlands to reverse their rapid loss and encourage actions to conserve and restore them.

Fair Trade Fortnight – 21st February to 6th March 2023 - [Fair Trade Fortnight](#) celebrates the farmers and workers who grow the world's food and promotes fair trade. For two weeks each year, at the end of February and the start of March, thousands of individuals, companies and groups across the UK come together to share the stories of the people who grow our food and drinks, mine our gold and grow the cotton in our clothes. This helps to raise awareness of the people in our supply chains that are often exploited and underpaid and helps to raise awareness of the importance of choosing Fair Trade.

MARCH

[The Great British Spring Clean](#) - Organised by the Keep Britain Tidy campaign, The Great British Spring Clean is going ahead in 2021 but no date has yet been specified. However you can still pledge to do a clean-up. Join a group to go [litter picking](#) or just go and clean up your local area yourself.

APRIL

[Earth Day](#) - 22nd April. The Earth Day Network works around the world to work towards changing things for the better when it comes to: Climate Action, Science and Education, People and Communities, Conservation and Restoration and Plastic and Pollution.

MAY

[No Mow May](#) - For the whole month of May don't mow your lawn! "Changing your mowing routine and allowing plants to flower can create enough nectar for ten times more bees and other pollinators. You're also more likely to spot a greater variety of flowers popping up in your garden."

[International Compost Awareness Week \(ICAW\)](#) - from 2nd May. Seriously, get into [composting](#)! "International Compost Awareness Week (ICAW)(...) has continued to grow as more people, businesses, municipalities, schools and organizations are recognizing the importance of composting and the long-term benefits from organics recycling. The goal of the program is to raise the awareness of the public regarding the benefits of using compost. The program includes a poster contest in the fall and activities and events held during the week in May."



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[Walk to School Week](#) - from 17th May. Walk to School Week is primarily to promote healthy habits in primary school aged children. But one of the major benefits of walking to school is the reduction in air and noise pollution from all those cars taking their children to school. Walk to School Week “is a fun and engaging week-long activity, raising awareness and celebrating walking for all.”

[World Bee Day](#) - 20th May. I hope that by now everyone is aware of how important bees are and how we need to do much more to protect them. “In addition to being one of the major pollinators, thus ensuring food and food security, sustainable agriculture and biodiversity, bees significantly contribute to the mitigation of climate change and environmental conservation. In the long-term, the protection of bees and the beekeeping sector can help reduce poverty and hunger, as well as preserve a healthy environment and biodiversity. Scientific studies have proven that bees have become increasingly endangered. It is only through joint efforts that we can ensure the protection of bees and their habitats.”

[Every Flower Counts](#) - from 22nd May. Every flower counts is linked with PlantLifes #NoMowMay campaign. “When it comes to providing vital nectar and pollen for bees, butterflies and other insects, every flower counts. And your lawn can help provide that feast. The more wild flowers you have in your lawn the more nectar will be produced. If you’ve taken part in #NoMowMay, #LetItBloomJune or not mown at all this year, you’re likely to have many more wild flowers and lots more nectar.”

[World Turtle Day](#) - 23rd May. “The day was created as an annual observance to help people celebrate and protect turtles and tortoises and their disappearing habitats around the world.”

[National Children’s Gardening Week](#) - from 29th May – 6th June. Get your children or grandchildren interested in the garden and invested in nature. “Children love growing plants, love being in the garden but they’re often impatient, wanting to see instant results. National Children’s Gardening Week aims to capture children’s enthusiasm at a time when results are immediate. National Children’s Gardening Week takes place annually in the ‘warm’ week at the end of May.”

[Bike Week](#) - from 30th May. We need more people to cycle rather than use their cars so I think this is a great event to include on this environmental awareness calendar. “Bike Week, delivered by Cycling UK, is an annual celebration to showcase cycling. Thousands of people all over the UK enjoy the simple pleasure of riding a bike.”

JUNE

[30 Days Wild](#) - The whole month of June is ‘30 Days Wild’. 30 Days Wild was created by The Wildlife Trusts to help everyone be more connected with nature by doing something wild every day. When you sign up you’re sent a digital pack with ideas.



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Let It Bloom June Following on from No Mow May, is Let It Bloom June. Allow the flowers to grow in your garden and leave them be.

[World Environment Day](#) - 5th June. "The foods we eat, the air we breathe, the water we drink, many of the medicines that save our lives and the climate that make our planet inhabitable, all come from nature. We are more reliant on nature's interconnected web and delicate balance than we can ever imagine."

[World Oceans Day](#) - 8th June. "World Oceans Day is growing the global movement to call on world leaders to protect 30% of our blue planet by 2030. This critical need is called 30x30. By safeguarding at least 30% of our ocean through a network of highly protected areas we can help ensure a healthy home for all!"

[World Day to Combat Desertification and Drought](#) - 17th June. "The World Day to Combat Desertification and Drought is observed every year to promote public awareness of international efforts to combat desertification. The day is a unique moment to remind everyone that land degradation neutrality is achievable through problem-solving, strong community involvement and co-operation at all levels."

[Plastic Free Beauty Day](#) - 17th June. "We are calling all brands, consumers and retailers to JOIN US and reconsider their use of plastic, whether it be virgin, recycled or reclaimed from the sea because the problem is that it ends up back in the sea or landfill which makes the type of plastic irrelevant. There is no such thing as "good plastic".

[International Clean Air Day](#) - 17th June. "The World Health Organisation and the UK Government recognise that air pollution is the largest environmental health risk we face today. It causes heart and lung diseases, is linked to low birth weight and children's lung development and may even contribute to mental health issues. Every year, air pollution causes up to 36,000 deaths in the UK. Clean Air Day is the UK's largest air pollution campaign, engaging thousands of people at hundreds of events, and reaching millions more through the media. Clean Air Day normally takes place on the third Thursday in June."

[Sustainable Gastronomy](#) - 18th June. "Sustainable gastronomy can play a role due to its interlinkages with the three dimensions of sustainable development, in achieving the Sustainable Development Goals by promoting: agricultural development; food security; nutrition; sustainable food production; and conservation of biodiversity"

[National Refill Day](#) - 19th June. Originally a UK only event, 2020 saw National Refill Day go global. "National Refill Day is a public awareness campaign that aims to create a new social norm amongst the public for refilling on the go – to save money, keep us hydrated and prevent millions of single-use plastic bottles at source!"



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JULY

[Plastic Free July](#) - Try to reduce how much plastic you buy during the month of July. Make a concerted effort to buy loose fruit and vegetables and the plastic free versions of things you would normally buy. "Plastic Free July is a global movement that helps millions of people be part of the solution to plastic pollution – so we can have cleaner streets, oceans, and beautiful communities."

[International Plastic Bag Free Day](#) -3rd July. "Plastic Bag Free Day is a global initiative that aims to eliminate the use of single-use plastic bags in the world. This work centred around Plastic Bag Free Day, on the 3rd of July each year. Now, the campaign is part of the broader [Break Free From Plastic movement](#), which brings together an international movement of plastic pollution fighters to build a future free from plastic waste."

[Don't step on a bee day](#) - 10th July. "The recent press surrounding the 'Bee Crisis' has been hard to ignore. Without the tireless work of our little buzzing friends, over a third of everything we eat would disappear from our tables."

[National Marine Week](#) from 24th July. "National Marine Week is The Wildlife Trusts' nationwide celebration of all things marine. Despite the name, it lasts 15 fun-filled days to allow for the variation in tide times around the country. During this time, Wildlife Trusts all around the UK put on a jam-packed programme of events and activities... including inland!"