



Davenham Church of England Primary School

'Working Together, Playing Together, Serving God and Serving Others'

'...encourage one another and build each other up...'

1 Thessalonians 5:11.

LONG TERM PLAN GEOGRAPHY

| GEOGRAPHY YEAR A | Year 1 and 2 | Year 3 and 4 | Year 5 and 6 |
|-----------------------------|---|------------------------------------|---|
| | Llandudno The Local Area Countries of the UK | Europe The UK | Mapwork The World UK Settlements |

**EYFS
GEOGRAPHY END POINTS**

I know that some places are special to members of my community.

I can describe my immediate environment using knowledge from observation, discussion, stories, non-fiction texts and maps. ELG (People, Culture and Communities)

I can describe what I can see, hear and feel whilst outside.

I can explore the natural world around me.

I can recognise some of the differences between life in this country and life in other countries.

I can explain some similarities and differences between life in this country and life in other countries, drawing on knowledge from stories, non-fiction texts and when appropriate, maps. ELG (People, Culture and Communities)

I can understand the effect of changing seasons on the natural world around me.

I can draw information on a simple map.

| GEOGRAPHY KSI YEAR A LLANDUDNO | |
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| END POINTS | ESSENTIAL KNOWLEDGE AND SKILLS |
| EP 17 I can describe the key features of a place from a picture using words. | Llandudno is the largest seaside resort in Wales. It has the longest Pier in Wales. |
| EP 18 I can explain how an area has been spoilt or improved and give my reasons. | The Punch and Judy show became a major attraction at the seaside during the Victorian times. |
| EP 19 I can say what I like and do not like about a different place. | The song 'Oh, I do love to be beside the seaside' was first recorded more than 100 years ago. |
| EP26 I can use aerial photos and plan perspective to recognise landmarks and basic human and physical features. | Most British seaside resorts are famous for their fish and chips. which were served in newspapers until the 1980s. |
| | Sandy beaches are popular for children using their bucket and spade to build sandcastles. |
| | Coasts have many different features, such as caves, cliffs, mudflats and beaches. |
| | VOCAB cliff, rockpool, tide, resort, beach, lifeboat, lighthouse, pier, fairground, island, ocean |
| | ASSESSMENT ACTIVITY Enrichment Day. Visit the beach, the city and the forest through role play room sets. |

| GEOGRAPHY KSI YEAR A THE LOCAL AREA | |
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| END POINTS | ESSENTIAL KNOWLEDGE AND SKILLS |
| EP1 I can explain where I live and tell someone my address. | A village is usually associated with the countryside and is smaller than a town. The name of our village is Davenham. |
| EP2 I can say what I like and do not like about the place I live in. | Chester is our nearest city. |
| EP3 I can explain the facilities that a village, town and city may need and give my reasons. | Northwich is our nearest town. It has been famous for salt since Roman times. |
| EP 20 I can use simple fieldwork and observational skills to study the geography of my school and its grounds and the key human and physical features of its surrounding environment. | London is our capital city. |
| EP 21 I can devise a simple map and use and construct basic symbols in a key. | London is the capital of England, Cardiff the capital of Wales, Edinburgh the capital of Scotland and Belfast the capital of Northern Ireland. |
| EP 25I can use simple compass directions (N, S, E and W) and locational and directional language to describe the location of features and routes on a map. | |
| | VOCAB street, road signs, office, supermarket, post office, church, map symbol, address, post code, urban, rural, north, east, south, west, near, far, map |
| | ASSESSMENT ACTIVITY Tour guides for Davenham. |

| GEOGRAPHY KSI YEAR A COUNTRIES OF THE UK | |
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| END POINTS | ESSENTIAL KNOWLEDGE AND SKILLS |
| EP4 I can name the four countries in the United Kingdom and locate them on a map and identify characteristics of the four countries. | The UK is made up of 4 countries which include England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland. |
| EP5 I can name some of the main towns and cities in the United Kingdom. | The nearest cities to Northwich are Chester, Manchester and Liverpool. |
| EP6 I can name the capital cities of England, Wales, Scotland and Ireland. | The UK is surrounded by the Atlantic Ocean which includes the English Channel and North Sea. |
| EP7 I can describe some features of an island. | Each country has its flower which includes England – the rose Scotland – the thistle Wales – the daffodil Northern Ireland – the shamrock |
| EP22 I can find where I live on a map of the UK. | Each country has its own flag and patron saint. England is Saint George Scotland is Saint Andrew Wales is Saint David Northern Ireland is Saint Patrick |
| EP 23 I can use world maps, atlases and globes to identify the UK and its countries. | |
| | VOCAB country, United Kingdom, capital city, island, map, floral emblem, patron saints, atlas, map, globe |
| | ASSESSMENT ACTIVITY UK Fact File. |

| GEOGRAPHY LKS2 YEAR A | |
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| EUROPE (study of a region of a European Country) | |
| END POINTS | ESSENTIAL KNOWLEDGE AND SKILLS |
| EP 5 I can name and locate the capital cities of neighbouring European countries. | There are 44 countries in Europe including Germany, France, Spain and the United Kingdom. |
| EP 6 I know the countries that make up the European Union. | There are 27 countries in the European Union. The United Kingdom voted to leave the EU in 2016. |
| EP 7 I can name a number of countries in the Northern Hemisphere. | Moscow, in Russia, is the largest European city with more than 12 million inhabitants. |
| EP 8 I can locate the tropic of Cancer and the tropic of Capricorn. | Mount Elbrus in Russia (5,642 metres/18,510ft) is the highest mountain in Europe. |
| EP 9 I can use the correct geographical words to describe a place. | The Volga River in Russia (3,530km) is Europe's longest river. |
| EP 18 I can use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate places studied and describe the features studied | Monet was a famous painter who lived in Normandy, France. |
| EP 19 I can use an atlas by using the index to find places. | |
| | VOCAB European Union, English Channel, euros, Brexit, Eiffel Tower, Giverny, Normandy landings, River Seine, Claude Monet, population, village, hamlet, town, city, climate, habitat, coastal, inland |
| | ASSESSMENT ACTIVITY Design a flag for a European country. What would you put on it to illustrate the country? |

| GEOGRAPHY LKS2 YEAR A The UK (British Isles, UK and Great Britain) | |
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| END POINTS | ESSENTIAL KNOWLEDGE AND SKILLS |
| EP 1 I can explain the difference between the British Isles, Great Britain and the United Kingdom. | The United Kingdom is made up of four nations: England, Scotland, Northern Ireland and Wales. |
| EP 2 I can find at least six cities in the UK on a map. | The British Isles are made up of England, Scotland, Wales and the island of Ireland. |
| EP 3 I can name the areas of origin of the main ethnic groups in the United Kingdom and in our school. | Great Britain is made up of England, Scotland and Wales. |
| EP 4 I can name and locate some of the main islands that surround the U.K. | The capital cities of the four nations are: London, Edinburgh, Belfast and Cardiff. |
| EP 18 I can use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate places studied and describe the features studied. | The Union Jack flag consists of all four of the flags from the different nations. |
| EP 19 I can use an atlas by using the index to find places. | The 6 biggest cities in the UK are: 1. London – 9,750,500 2. Birmingham – 2,453,700 3. Manchester – 1,903,100 4. Glasgow – 1,057,600 5. Newcastle – 837,500 6. Sheffield – 818,800 |
| EP 22 I can use basic Ordnance Survey map symbols. | |
| EP 23 I can use 4 figure grid references on a map. | |
| | VOCAB island, English Channel, city, nation, principality, ordnance survey map, grid references, ethnic groups, population |
| | ASSESSMENT ACTIVITY Design a Top Trumps Game based on UK. |

| GEOGRAPHY UKS2 YEAR A MAPWORK | |
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| END POINTS | ESSENTIAL KNOWLEDGE AND SKILLS |
| EP 11 I can answer questions using a map. | Can recall five OS map symbols by memory. |
| EP 12 I can locate countries on map or globe. | Can name the eight points of a compass. |
| EP 13 I can use basic ordnance survey symbols and 6 figure grid references on a map. | Can use a map to describe a location. |
| EP 14 I can use maps, aerial photographs, plans and e-resources to describe what a locality might be like. | Can share a position on a map using a grid reference. |
| | Can identify physical and human features during fieldwork. |
| | Can carry out investigations and present findings of fieldwork. |
| | VOCAB four-figure grid reference, Six-figure grid reference, locality, Ordnance Survey map, compass, North, scale, contour |
| | ASSESSMENT ACTIVITY Children create a journey book. |

| GEOGRAPHY UKS2 YEAR A | |
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| THE WORLD (time zones, tropics and deserts) | |
| END POINTS | ESSENTIAL KNOWLEDGE AND SKILLS |
| EP 4 I can explain how time zones work and calculate time differences around the world. | I can name four biomes that are formed by physical climates. |
| EP 5 I can name the largest desert in the world and locate desert regions in an atlas. | I can remember the direction of latitude and longitude. |
| EP 7 I can identify and name the tropic of Cancer and tropic of Capricorn as well as the Arctic and Antarctic circles. | I can explain why deserts can be hot and cold. |
| EP 9 I can plan a journey to another part of the world considering distance and time. | I can locate four deserts on a map. |
| EP 10 I can describe how some places are similar and dissimilar in relation to their human and physical features. | I can explain why some countries have the same time zone across the whole country, whereas others such as America have different time zones. |
| EP 11 I can answer questions using a map. | I can name the time zone the United Kingdom is in. |
| EP 14 I can use maps, aerial photographs, plans and e-resources to describe what a locality might be like. | |
| | VOCAB Arctic and Antarctic circles, desert region, polar, subtropical, semiarid, costal, ecosystems, time zones, Greenwich Meridian, Greenwich Mean Time (GMT), latitude, longitude, biomes, Rainforest, Savannah, Grasslands, Deserts, Woodlands, Tundra, Northern Hemisphere, Southern Hemisphere |
| | ASSESSMENT ACTIVITY Journey around biomes fair |

| GEOGRAPHY UKS2 YEAR A THE UK SETTLEMENTS | |
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| END POINTS | ESSENTIAL KNOWLEDGE AND SKILLS |
| EP 1 I can carry out research to discover features of villages, towns or cities. | A city is the largest type of settlement, containing lots of buildings and lots of people. They usually have hospitals, sports facilities, universities, shops, offices, many houses and a cathedral. |
| EP 2 I can plan a journey to a place in England. | A town is larger than a village, with lots of houses, primary and secondary schools, as well as sometimes having a railway station and shopping centre. |
| EP 3 I can explain why people may be attracted to living in cities. | A village is also small but may have houses, a primary school, a few shops, a Post Office and a village hall. A town is larger than a village, with lots of houses, primary and secondary schools, as well as sometimes having a railway station and shopping centre. |
| EP 3a I can explain why people may choose one place to live in rather than another. | There are eight main points on a compass: North, South, East, West, North East, North West, South East, South West |
| EP 11 I can answer questions using a map. | Stonehenge is claimed to be the oldest settlement in the UK. |
| EP 13 I can use basic ordnance survey symbols and 6 figure grid references on a map. | Many of the major roads across the UK follow the original routes of the Roman roads. |
| EP 14 I can use maps, aerial photographs, plans and e-resources to describe what a locality might be like. | |
| | VOCAB settlements, compass, ordnance survey, grid references, human geography, map, trade links, natural resources, journey |
| | ASSESSMENT ACTIVITY Plan a trip around Davenham Y5. Plan a trip around London Y6. |

| GEOGRAPHY YEAR B | Year 1 and 2 | Year 3 and 4 | Year 5 and 6 |
|-----------------------------|--|---|---|
| | Continents and Oceans Hot and Cold Places Kenya | Rivers Mountains Natural Disasters | The Americas Rainforests |

**EYFS
GEOGRAPHY END POINTS**

I know that some places are special to members of my community.

I can describe my immediate environment using knowledge from observation, discussion, stories, non-fiction texts and maps. ELG (People, Culture and Communities)

I can describe what I can see, hear and feel whilst outside.

I can explore the natural world around me.

I can recognise some of the differences between life in this country and life in other countries.

I can explain some similarities and differences between life in this country and life in other countries, drawing on knowledge from stories, non-fiction texts and when appropriate, maps. ELG (People, Culture and Communities)

I can understand the effect of changing seasons on the natural world around me.

I can draw information on a simple map.

| GEOGRAPHY KSI YEAR B CONTINENTS AND OCEANS | |
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| END POINTS | ESSENTIAL KNOWLEDGE AND SKILLS |
| EP8 I can name the continents of the world and locate them on a map. | The UK is surrounded by the Atlantic Ocean which includes the English Channel and North Sea. |
| EP9 I can name the world oceans and locate them on a map. | The 5 oceans are Southern Ocean, Indian Ocean, Pacific Ocean, Arctic Ocean and the Atlantic Ocean. |
| EP 24 I can use world maps, atlases and globes to identify the 7 continents and 5 oceans. | There are 7 continents which include Asia, Antarctica, Europe, Africa, North America, South America and Australia. |
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| | VOCAB country, continent, United Kingdom, island, map, ocean, sea, border |
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| | ASSESSMENT ACTIVITY Theme day Children come dressed as a continent/ocean – children share a fact about ice. Different maps on the table/jigsaws children plot essential continents/oceans. |

| GEOGRAPHY KSI YEAR B HOT AND COLD COUNTRIES | |
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| END POINTS | ESSENTIAL KNOWLEDGE AND SKILLS |
| EP10 I can explain some of the main things that are in hot and cold places. | Antarctica is too cold for people to live. |
| EP11 I can explain the clothes that I would wear in hot and cold places. | During the South Pole winter (mid-March to mid-September) it is dark all the time. During the summer it is light all the time. |
| EP 15 I can keep a weather chart and answer questions about the weather. | Even though we think they should be, not all deserts are hot. |
| EP 16 I can explain how the weather changes throughout the year. | Polar bears and penguins can keep warm because they have blubber inside their skins. |
| | The largest hot desert in the world is the Sahara and the largest cold desert is Antarctica. |
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| | VOCAB North Pole, South Pole, equator, meerkats, penguins, polar bears, desert, hemisphere, humid, scorching, camouflage |
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| | ASSESSMENT ACTIVITY Who lives in a place like this? Children have a picture of a penguin and a giraffe and they must explain where in the world both animals live and describe what the places are like. Challenge them to compare how the two animals live in very differing climates. Drama or leaflet. |

| GEOGRAPHY KSI YEAR B KENYA | |
|---|---|
| END POINTS | ESSENTIAL KNOWLEDGE AND SKILLS |
| EP 10 I can explain some of the main things that are in hot and cold places. | Kenya is situated in Africa. The capital of Kenya is Nairobi. |
| EP 11 I can explain the clothes that I would wear in hot and cold places. | Kenya is a developing country. More than half the population live in poverty. |
| EP 12 I can locate Kenya on a world map. | In sport, Kenya is perhaps best known for its middle and long distance runners, with the country frequently producing Olympic champions. |
| EP 13 I can describe a place outside Europe using geographical words. | Tea and coffee are important plants grown in Kenya. |
| EP 14 I can explain how jobs might be different in other locations. | Large animals such as lions, buffalo, leopards, elephants and rhinoceros live in Kenya. |
| EP 19 I can say what I like and do not like about a different place. | |
| | VOCAB continent, Asia, Antarctica, Europe, Africa, North America, South America, Australia, ocean Southern Ocean, Indian Ocean, Pacific Ocean, Artic Ocean, Atlantic Ocean, sea equator, North Pole, South Pole, map, globe, climate, habitats, tropical, meerkats, penguins, polar bears, humid, camouflage world, European, African, drought, government, palm tree, ebony, mud huts, mango, Kenya, temperature |
| | ASSESSMENT ACTIVITY Create a page for a holiday brochure advertising Kenya. |

| GEOGRAPHY LKS2 YEAR B RIVERS | |
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| END POINTS | ESSENTIAL KNOWLEDGE AND SKILLS |
| EP 13 I can explain why many cities are situated on or close to rivers. | The start of a river is called the source and the end is called the mouth. |
| EP 14 I can explain why people are attracted to live by rivers. | A fast-flowing river will carry soil and dirt from its banks and bed downstream and drop them when it gets wider and slows down. |
| EP 15 I can explain the course of a river. | The longest river in the world is the Nile in Africa. It is over 4000 miles long. |
| EP 17 I can collect and accurately measure information e.g. rainfall, temperature, noise levels. | The Thames and the Severn are the longest British rivers. |
| EP 18 I can use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate places studied and describe the features studied. | Our local rivers are the Dane, the Mersey, the Weaver and the Dee. |
| EP 19 I can use an atlas by using the index to find places. | Cities tend to be around rivers for transport and fertile land. |
| EP 20 I can name and locate many of the world's most famous rivers in an atlas. | |
| | VOCAB mouth, source, meander, waterfall, erosion, deposition, tributary, ox bow lake, delta, stream |
| | ASSESSMENT ACTIVITY Create a Fact File. |

| GEOGRAPHY LKS2 YEAR B MOUNTAINS | |
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| END POINTS | ESSENTIAL KNOWLEDGE AND SKILLS |
| EP16 I can understand geographical similarities and differences through the study of human and physical geography of a region of the United Kingdom. | Know that Mount Everest is the world highest mountain. It is over 8000m high. |
| EP 18 I can use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate Snowdonia and describe the features studied. | Know that 80% of our fresh water comes from mountains. |
| EP21 I can name and locate many of the world's most famous mountainous regions in an atlas. | Know that mountains are formed in different ways: specifically fold mountains (when two tectonic plates are pushed together). |
| | Know that the highest 14 mountains in the world are all found in the Himalayas. |
| | Know that generally mountains are higher than 600m tall. Hills are generally lower than 600m. |
| | Know that mountains can be rocky and barren, but some have trees growing on their sides. Very high mountains can have snow on their peaks. |
| | VOCAB peak, valley, cliff, plateau, summit, hill, terrain, range, tectonic plates, fold mountains, ridge. |
| | ASSESSMENT ACTIVITY Create a 3D model of the mountain range studied (Snowdonia). |

| GEOGRAPHY LKS2 YEAR B NATURAL DISASTERS | |
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| END POINTS | ESSENTIAL KNOWLEDGE AND SKILLS |
| EP 10 I can describe how volcanoes are created. | Volcanoes are caused when magma rises to the surface of the Earth. |
| EP 11 I can locate and name some of the world's most famous volcanoes. | Earthquakes are caused when rock underground suddenly breaks along a fault. |
| EP 12 I can describe how earthquakes are created. | A tsunami is a series of large waves generated by an abrupt movement on the ocean floor. |
| EP 8 I can locate the tropic of Cancer and the tropic of Capricorn. | The earth has four layers: inner core, outer core, mantel and crust. |
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| | <p style="text-align: center;">VOCAB</p> <p style="text-align: center;">eruption, aftershock, tsunami, magma, lava, dormant, fault, magnitude, landslide, tectonic plates, saturated</p> |
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| | <p style="text-align: center;">ASSESSMENT ACTIVITY</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Create a disaster recovery plan – considering different aspects of volcano eruptions and earthquakes.</p> |

| GEOGRAPHY UKS2 YEAR B THE AMERICAS | |
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| END POINTS | ESSENTIAL KNOWLEDGE AND SKILLS |
| EP 6 I can understand geographical similarities and differences through the study of human and physical geography of a region of the Americas. | The Americas are two separate continents consisting of North America and South America. |
| EP 12 I can locate countries of Americas on map or globe. | Three of the Seven Wonders of the world are in the Americas: Christ the Redeemer (Brazil), Machu Picchu (Peru) and Chichén Itzá (Mexico). |
| EP 11 I can answer questions using a map. | North America is the third largest continent in the world. |
| EP 14 I can use maps, aerial photographs, plans and e-resources to describe what a locality might be like. | South America is the fourth largest continent in the world. It is home to the world's largest river (the Amazon) as well as the world's driest place (the Atacama Desert). |
| | Mexico is in North America. A country of extremes. In the North there are deserts, in the centre lies the capital city 'Mexico City and as the south is close to the equator it has a tropical climate with vast rainforests. |
| | Spanish is the most popular language in Mexico. |
| | The Mayans were an ancient civilisation based in continent North America (Yucatán). |
| | Mexicans celebrate many festivals – one of the most popular is the Day of the Dead that celebrate ancestors. |
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| | VOCAB Civilisation, Yucatan, Sierra Madre, sparsely populated, inhabitant, Mississippi River, Amazon River, Chihuahuan desert, Atacama Desert, region, street child, Mayans, North America, South America, inhabitants, indigenous |
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| | ASSESSMENT ACTIVITY Children create a model map of the Americas, using relief and labelling to identify the human and physical features. |

| GEOGRAPHY UKS2 YEAR B RAINFORESTS | |
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| END POINTS | ESSENTIAL KNOWLEDGE AND SKILLS |
| EP 8 I can explain how a location fits into its wider geographical location with reference to human and economical features. | Only around 6% of the Earth's land surface is rainforest – but about half of all animal and plant species live there. |
| EP 9 I can plan a journey to another part of the world considering distance and time. | The rainforest is made up of different layers: forest floor, understory, emergent layer and canopy. |
| EP 10 I can describe how some places are similar and dissimilar in relation to their human and physical features. | The Amazon rainforest in South America is the largest rainforest in the world. |
| EP 11 I can answer questions using a map. | Rainforests are under threat of deforestation. |
| EP 14 I can use maps, aerial photographs, plans and e-resources to describe what a locality might be like. | |
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| | VOCAB canopy, emergent layer, understory, deforestation, endangered, indigenous, biomes, extinction, destruction, biodiversity, tropical rainforests, tropical climate, Amazon |
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| | ASSESSMENT ACTIVITY Plan a tour of a rainforest. |

