

	Northern Europe	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Locate the countries in northern Europe: Denmark, Finland, Norway, Sweden and Iceland. Sweden, Denmark and Norway can be referred to as Scandinavia. Sweden, Denmark, Norway Finland and Iceland are known as Nordic Countries.
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Key Stage 2

<p>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>Locational Knowledge: 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>Locational Knowledge: 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>		
	Unit	Activities
Year 3	<p>Settlements</p> <p>Rivers</p> <p>South West of England</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Locate rural and urban settlements. Understand the features of different types of settlements. Locate London and understand its location is based on its proximity to the River Thames. Locate major rivers in 6 continents and the countries that they flow through. Locate the counties in the South West of England: Dorset, Wiltshire, Cornwall, Devon, and Somerset and Gloucestershire. Locate some key physical features of the South West including: South Downs, Exmoor, Bodmin Moor, Dartmouth National Park, Lands' End, coastlines, Isles of Scilly. Locate where different foods come from in these regions. Locate other features of the region - regional airports, major roads, The Bristol Channel, The English Channel, rivers, Lands' End. Look at climate maps of the region.

	<p>Eastern Europe</p> <p>Northern Ireland</p> <p>London and the South East</p> <p>Japan</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify the countries of Eastern Europe on a map. • Some of the countries are grouped into two groups; the Balkan countries and the Baltic countries. The Balkan countries are located on the Balkan Peninsula. The Baltic countries border the Baltic Sea. Identify these locations on a map. • Analyse climate maps of Eastern Europe. • Use atlases to identify the physical features of Eastern Europe. • Label main cities and lakes on a map of Northern Ireland • Identify the counties of the South East of England: Greater London, Surrey, East Sussex, West Sussex, Kent, Berkshire, Buckinghamshire, Hertfordshire, Oxfordshire, Isle of Wight • Locate some key physical features of the South East including; the famous White Cliffs of Dover, River Thames, South Downs. Some key human features of the South West include; the London Underground, Brighton Pier, Canterbury Cathedral. • Locate the River Stour and Canterbury. • Locate and describe the key features of Brighton and Dover • Label a map of Japan; Tokyo, Mount Fuji, four main islands, Sea of Japan, Pacific Ocean and any other relevant locations. • Look at climate and weather maps for Japan to understand weather features. • Locate tectonic plates around Japan. • Locate main cities in Japan.
Year 5	Spatial Sense	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Locate the equator, tropics of Capricorn and Cancer and the Prime Meridian. • Locate the countries along the Prime Meridian. • Locate the Northern and Southern and Eastern and Western Hemispheres. • Locate line of longitude and latitude. • Locate places in the four hemispheres using coordinates.

	Mountains	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use map scale to work out the distance between two places on large scale and small scale maps. • Interpret relief maps, including using contour lines.
	U.K: East Anglia, The Midlands and Yorkshire	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Using an atlas, locate mountains and mountain ranges from around the world stating which continent the mountain or range is in: Mount Everest, The Andes, Mount Kilimanjaro, The Rocky Mountains. • Compare and contrast mountain ranges including their location and other physical features around them. • Identify the counties in East Anglia, The Midlands and Yorkshire. • Identify the physical features of the regions. • In East Anglia find information about land height, temperature, rainfall and flooding. • Look at population density maps of the regions and understand why The Midlands has more towns and cities than East Anglia. • Identify physical features of Yorkshire and Humberside (examples could include land height, rivers, canals, lakes, coastlines) • Locate the Ribblehead Viaduct and the Humber Bridge and understand why they were built.
	Australia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Locate Australia and its major cities on a map: Canberra , Cairns, Brisbane and Sydney on the East coast, Melbourne and Adelaide on the South Coast, Perth on the West Coast and Darwin in the North. Hobart is the capital of Tasmania. • Locate some of physical features of Australia e.g. rivers, desert, tropical forests etc, emphasise diversity. Discuss the Great Dividing Range that contains mountains, plateaus and upland areas. Identify Great Barrier Reef- important coral reef system believed to be around 18 million years. Identify 'outback'. Identify Daintree Rainforest in Queensland and the Simpson Desert. • Label and annotate a map of Australia, shading regions to show population density.

	New Zealand	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Locate the different biomes in Australia. • Locate New Zealand, the oceans around it and its major cities. • Understand the physical features of New Zealand and why there are many volcanoes on New Zealand because it sits on a tectonic plate. • Locate plate boundaries. • Understand the different climates of New Zealand are due to their location. • Locate and name the Pacific Islands and their physical features.
Year 6	<p>Spatial Sense</p> <p>British Geographical Issues</p> <p>North America</p> <p>South America</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Locate the Arctic and Antarctic Circles in relation to their distance from the Equator. • Understand polar day and polar night. • Understand different time zones and why they occur. • Understand map projection and compare the shape of different countries and continents on different maps. • Analyse different type of maps: food distribution, life expectancy etc • Locate where there are geographical issues in our local area. • Locate the countries of North America, major cities, the different environmental regions and rivers. • Locate the countries of South America and their capital cities. • Look at images of contrasting countries and locations in South America. Most of the population of South America live along the east and west coasts, the interior of the country is sparsely populated. Look at images of Brasilia, Sao Paulo, Buenos Aires and Lima. Like many cities, there are wealthy inhabitants and people who live in poverty. In some cities in Brazil, particularly Rio de Janeiro and Sao Paulo, there are vast slums, called Favelas, where people have occupied land around the city and built homes from salvaged or stolen materials as the city has grown.

	Africa Globalisation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Locate the Andes Mountain range and the Atacama Desert.• Annotate a map of Brazil to show farming regions, energy production and mineral extraction.• Locate the Amazon Rainforest and understand the issues surrounding its destruction. • Locate Africa on a map and look at different maps to understand its physical features, resources and different biomes.• Locate the Sahara Desert and understand desertification. • Study maps to see which countries export what products and the values different countries receive from their exports.
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