

Victoria Junior School Long Term Plan 2023-24

Subject: Geography

Year	Autumn	Spring	Summer
3	Through the Ages	Rocks, Relics and Rumbles	One Planet, Our World
	Describe and understand key aspects of	Locate the world's countries, using maps to focus	Locate the world's countries, using maps to focus on
	human geography, including: types of	on Europe (including the location of Russia) and	Europe (including the location of Russia) and North and
	settlement and land use, economic activity	North and South America, concentrating on their	South America, concentrating on their environmental
	including trade links, and the distribution of	environmental regions, key physical and human	regions, key physical and human characteristics, countries,
	natural resources including energy, food,	characteristics, countries, and major cities.	and major cities.
	minerals and water.	·	
		Identify the position and significance of latitude,	Name and locate counties and cities of the United
		longitude, Equator, Northern Hemisphere,	Kingdom, geographical regions and their identifying
		Southern Hemisphere, the Tropics of Cancer and	human and physical characteristics, key topographical
		Capricorn, Arctic and Antarctic Circle, the	features (including hills, mountains, coasts and rivers),
		Prime/Greenwich Meridian and time zones	and land-use patterns; and understand how some of these
		(including day and night).	aspects have changed over time.
		Understand geographical similarities and	Identify the position and significance of latitude,
		differences through the study of human and	longitude, Equator, Northern Hemisphere, Southern
		physical geography of a region of the United	Hemisphere, the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn, Arctic
		Kingdom, a region in a European country, and a	and Antarctic Circle, the Prime/Greenwich Meridian and
		region within North or South America.	time zones (including day and night).
		Describe and understand key aspects of physical	Understand geographical similarities and differences
		geography, including: climate zones, biomes and	through the study of human and physical geography of a
		vegetation belts, rivers, mountains, volcanoes and	region of the United Kingdom, a region in a European
		earthquakes, and the water cycle.	country, and a region within North or South America.

	Use the eight points of a compass, four and six- 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. Understand the processes that give rise to key physical and human geographical features of the world, how these are interdependent and how they bring about spatial variation and change over time.	Describe and understand key aspects of physical geography, including: climate zones, hiomes and vegetation belts, rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes, and the water cycle. 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. Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied. Use the eight points of a compass, four and six-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. 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 and graphs, and digital technologies. Are competent in the geographical skills needed to: collect, analyse and communicate with a range of data gathered through experiences of fieldwork that deepen their understanding of geographical information, including maps, diagrams, globes, aerial photographs and Geographical Information Systems (GIS); communicate geographical information in a variety of ways, including through maps, numerical and quantitative skills and writing at length.
Autumn	Spring	Summer
Interconnected World Locate the world's countries, using maps to focus on Europe (including the location of	Misty Mountain, Winding River	Interconnected World Describe and understand key aspects of human geography, including: types of settlement and land use,

Russia) and North and South America, concentrating on their environmental regions, key physical and human characteristics, countries, and major cities.

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.

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).

Describe and understand key aspects of physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes, and the water cycle.

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.

Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied.

Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied.

Use the eight points of a compass, four and sixfigure grid references, symbols and key (including the use of Ordnance Survey maps) to build their knowledge of the United Kingdom and the wider world.

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 and graphs, and digital technologies.

Understand the processes that give rise to key physical and human geographical features of the world, how these are interdependent and how they bring about spatial variation and change over time.

economic activity including trade links, and the distribution of natural resources including energy, food, minerals and water.

	Use the eight points of a compass, four and six-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. Are competent in the geographical skills needed to: collect, analyse and communicate with a range of data gathered through experiences of fieldwork that deepen their understanding of geographical processes; interpret a range of sources of geographical information, including maps, diagrams, globes, aerial photographs and Geographical Information Systems (GIS); communicate geographical information in a variety of ways, including through maps, numerical and quantitative skills and writing at length.		
Year	Autumn	Spring	Summer
5	Investigating Our World	Sow, Grow and Farm	Groundbreaking Greeks
	Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries	Locate the world's countries, using maps to focus on Europe (including the location of Russia) and	Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied.
	and describe features studied.	North and South America, concentrating on their	to to care couring and account of periods of summer.
		environmental regions, key physical and human	
	Use the eight points of a compass, four and	characteristics, countries, and major cities.	
	six-figure grid references, symbols and key (including the use of Ordnance Survey maps)	Describe and understand key aspects of physical	
	to build their knowledge of the United	geography, including: climate zones, biomes and	
	Kingdom and the wider world.	vegetation belts, rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes, and the water cycle.	
	Use fieldwork to observe, measure, record	Describe and and another the	
	and present the human and physical features in the local area using a range of methods,	Describe and understand key aspects of human geography, including: types of settlement and	
	including sketch maps, plans and graphs,	land use, economic activity including trade links,	

	Understand the processes that give rise to	Use the eight paints of a compace four and six-	
	Understand the processes that give rise to key physical and human geographical	Use the eight points of a compass, four and six- figure grid references, symbols and key (including	
	features of the world, how these are	the use of Ordnance Survey maps) to build their	
	interdependent and how they bring about	knowledge of the United Kingdom and the wider	
	spatial variation and change over time.	world.	
	spatial variation and change over time.	worth.	[]
	I	Are competent in the geographical skills needed	
]	I	to: collect, analyse and communicate with a	
	I	range of data gathered through experiences of	[]
	I	fieldwork that deepen their understanding of	[]
	J	geographical processes; interpret a range of	
	I	sources of geographical information, including	[]
	J	maps, diagrams, globes, aerial photographs and	
	J	Geographical Information Systems (GIS);	
	I	communicate geographical information in a	[]
	I	variety of ways, including through maps,	[]
	J	numerical and quantitative skills and writing at	
	J	,	
	I	length.	
		1	
Year	Autumn	Spring	Summer
Year 6		Spring Frozen Kingdoms	Summer Revision
-	Our Changing World	Frozen Kingdoms	Summer Revision
-	Our Changing World Locate the world's countries, using maps to	Frozen Kingdoms Identify the position and significance of latitude,	
-	Our Changing World Locate the world's countries, using maps to focus on Europe (including the location of	Frozen Kingdoms Identify the position and significance of latitude, longitude, Equator, Northern Hemisphere,	
-	Our Changing World Locate the world's countries, using maps to focus on Europe (including the location of Russia) and North and South America,	Frozen Kingdoms Identify the position and significance of latitude, longitude, Equator, Northern Hemisphere, Southern Hemisphere, the Tropics of Cancer and	
-	Our Changing World 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,	Frozen Kingdoms Identify the position and significance of latitude, longitude, Equator, Northern Hemisphere, Southern Hemisphere, the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn, Arctic and Antarctic Circle, the	
-	Our Changing World 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,	Frozen Kingdoms 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	
-	Our Changing World 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,	Frozen Kingdoms Identify the position and significance of latitude, longitude, Equator, Northern Hemisphere, Southern Hemisphere, the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn, Arctic and Antarctic Circle, the	
-	Our Changing World 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,	Frozen Kingdoms 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	
-	Our Changing World 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.	Frozen Kingdoms 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). Understand geographical similarities and	
-	Our Changing World 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. Name and locate counties and cities of the United Kingdom, geographical regions and	Frozen Kingdoms 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).	
-	Our Changing World 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. Name and locate counties and cities of the United Kingdom, geographical regions and their identifying human and physical characteristics, key topographical features	Frozen Kingdoms Identify the position and significance of latitude, longitude, Equator, Northern Hemisphere, Southern Hemisphere, the Tropics of Cancer and Capricom, Arctic and Antarctic Circle, the Prime/Greenwich Meridian and time zones (including day and night). Understand geographical similarities and differences through the study of human and	
-	Our Changing World 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. Name and locate counties and cities of the United Kingdom, geographical regions and their identifying human and physical characteristics, key topographical features	Frozen Kingdoms 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). Understand geographical similarities and differences through the study of human and physical geography of a region of the United	
-	Our Changing World 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. 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	Frozen Kingdoms 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). 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	
-	Our Changing World 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. 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	Frozen Kingdoms 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). 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.	
-	Our Changing World 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. 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	Frozen Kingdoms 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). 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. Describe and understand key aspects of physical	
-	Our Changing World 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. 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	Frozen Kingdoms 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). 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.	
	Our Changing World 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. 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	Frozen Kingdoms 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). 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. Describe and understand key aspects of physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes and	

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).

Describe and understand key aspects of physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes, and the water cycle.

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.

Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied.

Use the eight points of a compass, four and six-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.

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 and graphs, and digital technologies.

Develop contextual knowledge of the location of globally significant places – both

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.

Understand the processes that give rise to key physical and human geographical features of the world, how these are interdependent and how they bring about spatial variation and change over time.

Are competent in the geographical skills needed to: collect, analyse and communicate with a range of data gathered through experiences of fieldwork that deepen their understanding of geographical processes; interpret a range of sources of geographical information, including maps, diagrams, globes, aerial photographs and Geographical Information Systems (GIS); communicate geographical information in a variety of ways, including through maps, numerical and quantitative skills and writing at length.

terrestrial and marine — including their
defining physical and human characteristics
and how these provide a geographical context
for understanding the actions of processes.

Are competent in the geographical skills
needed to: collect, analyse and communicate
with a range of data gathered through
experiences of fieldwork that deepen their
understanding of geographical processes;
interpret a range of sources of geographical
information, including maps, diagrams,
globes, aerial photographs and Geographical
Information Systems (GIS); communicate
geographical information in a variety of
ways, including through maps, numerical

and quantitative skills and writing at length.