Autumn Term						
EYFS  Autumn 1 – All about me  Autumn 2 – Once upon a time	Year 1 Why is Britain great?	Year 2  How does the world rely on our Oceans?	Year 3  How has the Earth changed because of Volcanoes and	Year 4  History Focus – The Impact of the Roman Army on Modern day	Year 5  Why are the Arctic regions so extreme?	Year 6  A United Kingdom  - Refugees and Migration
Autumn 1 – Children will discuss the question - Where do I live? And find out that every house has its own address.  Children will answer the questions - What is a map? What does it look like? Children will use simple maps and google earth to locate School things in the local environment.  Children will describe items in their environment using positional language –'in front of' and 'next to'. Children will describe their journey to school and will understand where Nine Acres is in	Children develop their local geographical knowledge to be able to answer the question 'Where do I live?' in detail. They will gain an understanding of the Isle of Wight being part of England and will study the other 3 countries in the UK and will learn the names and location of the capital cities.  Children will begin to understand simple compass points when finding places on a map of the UK.	Children develop geographical understanding of the wider world and deepen their knowledge of the seven continents and five oceans that they learned in Year One and begin to use globes to support their learning.  Children will use compass directions when using a map to identify the continents and oceans and will use websites such as comarsystems to look at live information of boats in the oceans.	Children study the physical features of volcanoes and Earthquakes, in detail. They explore human features including buildings and the work carried out around the world to minimise the damage caused.  Children will develop an understanding of how the economy and tourism affects earthquake prone regions and those with active volcanoes and compare this to the economy on the Isle of Wight.	Britain.	Children deepen their locational knowledge and understanding by exploring the significance of the Northern and southern hemisphere and the extreme places that can be found there.  Children will build on their knowledge and understanding of different time zones and climates in the polar regions and the range of settlements.  Children will study how extreme environments affect the economy and how some areas of interest cannot be a tourist attraction and why. They will compare this to local	Children will learn about natural resources, where they can be found around the world and how they can affect the economy and the peace of the country if a war breaks out. Children will explore what it means to be a refugee and the differences between a refugee and an immigrant and what leads to people migrating to other countries. They will look at maps and data bases to research where migration happens and on what scale.

relation to where they live.  Children will understand through maps what an Island is and that there are other countries in the world.  Autumn Term 2- Children will create simple maps of Mr. Wolf's journey to visit the Three Little pigs.  Children will continue to explore positional language using characters from the story to describe a journey.		Children make strong links around human and physical geography and how the Isle of Wight uses the English Channel to import and export goods and how this affects jobs and the economy.  Children carry out fieldwork at the ferry port to understand how goods travel and the impact this has on the Island economy.			tourism on the Isle of Wight.  Children will study global warming and the effect it has on the polar regions.	Children will learn how human features of countries can affect land settlement and land use.  Children will compare and contract information using digital mapping and the data shine website, to study migration and its impact on the Isle of Wight and the rest of the UK.
			Spring Term			
Spring 1 – Around the World Spring 2 Superheroes	Where does our food come from?	Do birds go on holiday?	North America - How can a continent contain so much variation?	How did the Romans make a lasting Impact on the UK? (Spring Term 1)	Can you find snow near the equator? (Spring 1 - Mountain focus) Why does the world rely on Rivers (Spring 2)	Biomes
Spring 1 – Children will explore the concept of different places in the world and that not all countries	Children will learn all about the continents and Oceans of the world and consolidate where the Isle of Wight	Children will recap the continents and oceans and link this to migration patterns of birds.	Linking to their English text 'Libba', Children study the continent and the variation	Children gain a deeper understanding of what settlers look for in a location in relation to the	Children will deepen their knowledge further about how weather and climate affect land use by studying extreme environments and	Describe and understand key aspects of physical geography, including biomes

are the same (link to size)

Children will discuss the similarities and differences between life in England (Isle of Wight) and other countries drawing on information from a simple map. is in comparison to the wider world.

Children will identify hot and cold areas of the world and where they can locate the North and South poles and the Equator. They will use this information to identify where the food they buy in the supermarket comes from and place this on a map for reference.

Children will visit the local supermarket to study packets and labels of food and identify where the food has come from and how it ended up on the Isle of Wight.

Children will look at weather patterns for the Isle of Wight and the UK and identify which foods can grow here.

Children will learn all about fair trade and why bananas cannot grow on the Isle of Wight. Children also make a strong link to previous learning about hot and cold places around the world and how this affects migration.

Children will consolidate and deepen their understanding of using a compass by plotting journeys of birds from one place to another around the world (again linking this to seasonal weather).

Children link this geography learning to the economy by studying the role of ornithologists and visit our local bird watching site (Newtown Creek and Brading Marshes) where they will discuss resident birds and those that migrate here.

Children will study 3 different places around the world (African planes, between countries within it and compare the physical features found there to those found in the UK and the Isle of Wight.

Children will develop their locational knowledge by comparing and contrasting environmental regions found in North America (Florida and Alaska) and compare their weather patterns to those found in the Isle of Wight.

Children will learn about the context of weather in terms of where you are in the world.

Children will use virtual tours of places to understand the human features of different towns and

Roman Empire and their settlement in Britain and Italy. They will research how counties, towns and cities were developed by the Romans and what impact this had on trade links with Europe during this period.

Children will name and locate counties and cities of the UK that have Roman names and will use their map reading skills and atlas work to identify these places.

Children will compare the development of Human geography, with a focus on roads within the UK and on the Isle of Wight and find out about why there is no evidence of Roman Roads on the Island, even though we know that Romans had settled here (compare local Geographical evidence with National findings and that the Isle of Wight was mainly a rural area for farmland).

the explorers that have studied and experienced these conditions.

Children will learn all about longitude, latitude and their reference to the equator and will again a good understanding of what altitude means in relation to this.

Children will use earthcam and different weather websites to look at different mountain ranges around the world and identify their physical features.

Children will further enhance their locational knowledge by carrying out an in depth study of Mount Everest, using Google earth and a range of maps and atlases to deepen their understanding of where it is in the world and what might be found there.

Children will learn about the physical and human features of mountains around the world and compare and and how biomes can influence what is bought and sold in different places.

Children will recap previous learning on natural resources and their important to the world.

Children will learn all about vegetation belts and how these physical features impact their local environment, including crop growth and animal and human settlements.

Children will research the question "do we live in a biome?" by finding out about the ecosystems found within the UK and on the Isle of Wight and will link this to a unique place on the Isle of Wight - The Ventnor botanical gardens and the unique climate that can be found there.

Spring 2 – Using the book Michael Recycle children will explore the importance of recycling and impact on the environment. Children will go out Litter picking in the local environment	South American rainforests and the UK coast) to learn all about migration patterns and weather patterns.  Children will carry out a local geography research project on the White tipped Eagle and how they were introduced back to the Isle of Wight coastline.	cities in North America and identify high levels of poverty and wealth and compare this to the UK and the Isle of Wight.  Children will begin to use 6 figure grid references to build knowledge of the wider world by focusing on places in North Carolina. (English Text link).	Children will then learn about the development of economy in Britain through the use of roads and seas to transport goods.	contrast their findings.  Children will study the significant individuals Hillary and Norgay and their experience of climbing mount Everest. They will also study Arunima Sinha, who was the first women amputee to climb Mount Everest in 2013.  Children will study the impact of tourism on the economy and the environment and decide if the achievement of climbing a mountain outweighs the human impact on the environment.  Moving on from this, in Spring 2 Children will focus on how rivers are formed and the water cycle. They will deepen their locational knowledge and map work by finding different rivers around the world and comparing and contrasting their physical features and the impact human settlement and tourism has on these areas. Children	Children will describe how a biome is developed and how plants and animals adapt to these for 3 different regions of the world.
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					will carry out some fieldwork by visiting our local river, The River medina and following its path from source to mouth.		
	Summer Term						
Summer 1 – Growing Summer 2 – Island Life	Why can't Giraffes live on the Isle of Wight?	What is Unique about the Isle of Wight?	My locality – Can you find your way around the Isle of Wight?	How diverse is Australia?	History Focus – The Ancient Greeks	History Focus – The Vikings and the Kingdom of Benin.	
Summer 1 — Children will explore how different environments affect growth.  Children will explore the question - Where does our food come from? And will find out what food is grown on the Isle of Wight.  Summer 2 — Children will focus on local geography, highlighting differences between forests, beaches and towns on the Isle of Wight. They will make a strong link to tourism and find out why people want to come to the Isle of Wight	Linking back to the geography learning from the Spring term, children will recap hot and cold areas of the world and find the answer to the question "Is the Isle of Wight closer to the Equator or the North pole?"  Children will compare hot and cold places around the world to see which animals can survive in these places. They will then compare this to the animals that are native to the Isle of Wight and the UK and answer the question "why can't giraffes live on the Isle of Wight?"	Children begin to use simple aerial photographs and atlases to recognise local landmarks and link this to historical facts and tourism.  Children will carry out a fieldwork study by travelling around the Island and using their observational skills will study the key human and physical features of the different landmarks they have previously studied.  Children will compare and contrast local landmarks to those found around the UK.	Building on map skills from KS1 and earlier on in the year, children will begin to build more detail knowledge and understanding of using basic ordinance survey symbols and grid references. They will use a range of maps focused on the Isle of Wight and plan a number of journeys to improve locational knowledge.  Children will refine their compass use and fieldwork skills by completing a physical challenge	Children will deepen their understanding of the world by learning about the tropics of cancer and Capricorn and the Northern and Southern hemispheres.  Children will focus on learning about islands around the world and compare and contrast using digital mapping, the Isle of Wight to Australia and Phillip Island in terms of the physical geography found on these places. They will then make deductions from the information they have found on why they are the same/ different.			

gro ma diff Chi car furt visi pla of V stu phy	ounds using a ap to locate fferent objects.  hildren will then arry out fieldwork rther afield by siting 3 different aces on the Isle Wight and udying the hysical features each place.	Children will use Google earth to identify the range in variation of physical geography of Australia and deepen their understanding of using grid references.  Children will learn all about the human features of Islands and how they are the same/different and why. They will look at land settlement and land	
phy	nysical features each place.	different and why. They will look at land settlement and land use, climate zones and seasonal patterns as well as how humans impact the environment.  A focus study will be carried out on the topographical features of the outback and how humans have affected this land. They will also study trade and how the	
		economy has been affected by tourism and movement of native people.	