



Year 1	Knowledge	Skills
Autumn Our Local Area	Children will know: about the local area of Chadwell Heath, including: where they go often where they go rarely what they see on the way to school where the nearest open space is key landmarks in their local area; key vocabulary terms such as near, far, furthest, travelled.	Children will be able to: identify the significant features of Chadwell Heath; create a plan of the classroom; use a map (plan) the right way up; use a map to move between two points; add items to a map; locate key features of our local area on an aerial photo; recreate part of a recent journey with a map; create symbols for a map. when using a map, use simple compass directions and locational and directional language.
Spring People & Their Communities	Children will know: which country of the UK they live in; the area they live (Chadwell Heath, Redbridge, England); characteristics of Chadwell Heath and the surrounding areas; the seas surrounding the UK; what a rainforest is; what life might be like for people who live in a rainforest; at least one significant rainforest in the world; why different buildings are built in different places; what a city is;	and directional language. Children will be able to: draw and describe being by the seaside; locate the nearest coastline to Chadwell Heath on a map; describe an imaginary visit to a rainforest; compare school buildings in Africa to how St Bede's was built; locate some capital cities around the world on a map/globe; role play going on a journey through some of the countries investigated;
Summer Animals & Their Habitats	Children will know: what a continent is; the specific landscape of Antarctica; why the landscapes in Asia are suitable for pandas; where Oceania is; what is under the sea; where the whale shark migrates to; the specific habitat landscape of the African elephant; what a swallow is; animal migration;	 Children will be able to: locate a continent on a map/globe; imagine life as a penguin in Antarctica; imagine they are an elephant in Namibia and describe their dayto-day life; give reasons why animals travel huge distances; locate and explain the flight path of a swallow during its yearly migration;





Year 2	Knowledge	Skills
Autumn Seasons	Children will know: • the capitals of the United Kingdom; • their local area, and that they live in the United Kingdom; • the four seasons, in the correct order and identify seasonal and daily weather patterns in the United Kingdom;	 Children will be able to: identify multiple weather types; locate the UK and name the countries of the UK and their surrounding seas; use and understand basic weather symbols; use geographical skills (sketching) and creative means (role play, questioning) to show their understanding of different weather and seasons; develop locational and place knowledge about Chadwell Heath, and the United Kingdom as a whole; 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 country; use basic geographical vocabulary to refer to key physical features.
Spring Journeys – Food	 Children will know: what the local high street is; the food sold on the local high street; what fresh, frozen and fast food is; food comes from animals or plants; what farming is, and a farmer's role within it; what the job of a dairy farmer entails; how milk and other food products are produced; the type of land that a dairy farm needs to thrive; traditional foods in different parts of the UK; name countries in the UK; the geography of the UK; 	 Children will be able to: describe some of the steps in producing food; describe how foods have been changed; locate, on a map, areas where farming occurs; locate Wales and Scotland on a map; mix and combine foods to make it into different products; locate where different foods are produced in the UK;
Summer Our Wonderful World	Children will know: • what human and physical geographical elements there are in and around Chadwell Heath and the wide UK region;	 Children will be able to: compare and contrast different locations using place knowledge; locate the highest places in the world on a map; locate some of the world's major rivers on a map;





- why a 'wonderful' location might be special;
- that Mount Everest is the world's highest mountain and that it is found in Nepal;
- animals that live in the world's highest areas and how they survive;
- what a river is and how it is different to a desert;
- some of the 'ancient' and old-world wonders;

- locate some of the 'modern' world wonders on a map;
- compare the ancient world wonders with those built in modern times;
- compare three major world cities;





Year 3	Knowledge	Skills
Autumn Climate & Weather	Children will know: • there is a pattern to weather and seasons in their own and other environments; • these climate patterns are different in different regions of the world; • there is a pattern to weather and seasons in their own and other environments; • these climate patterns are different in different regions of the world;	Children will be able to: locate some of the world's climate zones on a globe or map; extract geographical data from pictorial/graphical representations; describe and give examples of the variety of biomes and vegetation belts; identify the world's hottest, coldest, wettest and driest locations; use a map of the world to describe the world's climate zones; describe the polar climate; describe the seasonal weather associated with a temperate climate; describe some ways in which the temperate climate affects human activities in the United Kingdom; describe some effects of extreme climatic events in the United Kingdom.
Spring Our World	Children will know: • that the world is a sphere; • the differences between globes and maps; • their address; • features of the zones marked by the main lines of latitude; • how day and night are caused as the Earth rotates on its axis; • why the International Date Line (IDL) is located in the Pacific Ocean; • why the IDL zigzags and doesn't follow the 180° line of longitude;	 Children will be able to: locate the equator, continents and oceans on maps and globes; turn a globe into a map of the world (real or imaginary); explain that their address 'zooms out' by using the analogy of the Russian doll; locate the lines of latitude on both world map and globe; locate the lines of longitude on both world map and globe; locate the Greenwich/Prime Meridian and the +/~ 180° lines of longitude; locate the IDL; make a world map; describe points on the Earth surface based on their knowledge of longitude and latitude;
Summer Coasts	 Children will know: some geographical vocabulary to describe the coast; name some costal places; some of the effects of the sea and tide; some activities that occur in coastal areas of the UK; 	 Children will be able to: locate some coastal places on a map of the UK; locate South West England on a map of the UK; locate the counties of Cornwall, Devon, Dorset and Somerset; distinguish between 'hard' and 'soft' coasts;





Year 4	Knowledge	Skills
Autumn The Americas	Children will know: to associate weather/climate with landscape and environment; some of the major environmental regions of North and South America; what Route 66 is, and some of the cities it passes, or passed, through.	 Children will be able to: use the eight points of a compass; locate key cities in North and South America on a map and describe their physical and human characteristics; locate some of the major environmental regions of North and South America; identify similarities and differences between North and South American cities; relate countries in Europe, North and South America to their longitude, latitude and hemisphere; interpret a physical geography map/satellite image.
Spring Rivers & The Water Cycle	 Children will know: where rainfall goes when it falls to Earth; rainwater forms streams and rivers; water evaporates from oceans, seas, lakes and the ground; water condenses as clouds; a range of rural and urban features, including settlements; some ways people use and change rivers; some facts about several of the world's major rivers; some changes that different rates of water flow produce; 	Children will be able to: use the appropriate geographical vocabulary; appreciate how and why rain falls from clouds; follow the River Thames on a map from source to mouth; locate some of the world's main mountain ranges on a map; model how water has helped to make these mountain ranges the shapes they are today; identify features of an OS map;
Summer Earthquakes & Volcanoes	Children will know: what earthquakes are; what causes earthquakes; what volcanoes are; what happens when a volcano erupts; volcanoes can be active, dormant and extinct; about the 'Pacific Ring of Fire'; why people live in the vicinity of volcanoes; hazards for people who live in earthquake and volcanic zones;	 Children will be able to: describe the location of some earthquakes; describe the location of some volcanoes; describe the distribution of earthquakes and volcanoes; describe how some hazards of living in earthquake and volcanic zones can be/have been overcome; make a volcano that erupts safely;





Year 5	Knowledge	Skills
Autumn Changes In Our Local Environment	 Children will know: countries and cities in the United Kingdom; topographical features of the United Kingdom; where they live within the United Kingdom; key changes that occurred in East London for the 2012 Olympic and Paralympic Games; ways in which development can be sustainable; the Second World War changed the West Midlands region; change is continual; change is happening within 	 Children will be able to: locate topographical features of the United Kingdom; describe changes to the local area; use a range of sources to identify change.
Spring 2 A Study Of The Alpine Region	Chadwell Heath Children will know: the seven continents of the world; the Alps were formed over a long period of time, millions of years ago; that fold mountains occur when two tectonic plates meet; houses are usually built to suit the local climate and availability of resources; the main industries in the Alps; advantages and disadvantages of tourism in the alps; the importance of sustainable development in the Alps; what an avalanche is, and how they are caused; how avalanches effect the landscape; some steps humans take to protect themselves from the	Children will be able to: use photographs to identify features of a region; use physical and political maps to locate places and regions; demonstrate how fold mountains form; explain the climate pattern of the Alps; select appropriate geographical information for a specific purpose; share knowledge about a European region in a format that is useful to tourists;
Summer 2 Journeys ~ Trade	dangers of avalanches; Children will know: • several countries where their food and clothes originated; • it is sometimes difficult to ascertain where raw materials and ingredients originate;	 Children will be able to: use an atlas to accurately locate countries; locate several countries where their food and clothes originate; pose their own inquiry questions;





- that plants grow in particular climatic conditions;
- where in the world several different fruits originate;
- each type of fruit grows in a particular season;
- how cotton clothing is produced;
- what 'fair trade' means;
- there are various outcomes for items of clothing that are no longer wanted;
- there are advantages and disadvantages to both imported and locally produced products;
- there is no right or wrong regarding the issue of choosing imported or locally produced food;
- our shopping choices have an effect on the lives of others;
- the journey of how at least one product gets to their home, in detail;
- there are many routes that products can take before arriving at their home;

- plan and use a range of methods to collect evidence in answer to their geographical questions;
- explain their geographical learning in the form of a story;





Year 6	Knowledge	Skills
Autumn South America – The Amazon	 Children will know: the nine countries that the Amazon region spans; 'The Amazon' may refer to a river, a river basin or a rainforest region; the Amazon has a wet and dry season; the key human and physical features of the Amazonian city, Manaus; communities can change over time; what 'shifting cultivation' means; that there are urban and rural communities in the Amazon basin; animals are adapted to their habitat; why the Amazon is important; how the Amazon is being protected; how climate and vegetation are connected in biomes, e.g. 	Children will be able to: I locate the Amazon basin and Amazon River on a map of South America; describe how the climate in the Amazon is different to the climate in the United Kingdom;
Spring 1 Protecting The Environment	the tropical rainforest. Children will know: there are threats to the health of our planet; several threats to wildlife and/or habitats; there are ways to help improve the health of our planet; the sources of several important minerals used in everyday life; some of the ways in which minerals can be used sustainably; both renewable and non-renewable energy sources; the carbon cycle; no on type of energy production is the solution to providing the world's energy; how humans rely on the oceans; some of the threats to our oceans;	Children will be able to: • locate where minerals can be found around the world; • model and explain the carbon cycle; • locate MPAs; • pose an enquiry question; • plan and carry out an enquiry into sustainability in St Bede's;





	 some of the advantages of Marine Protected Areas (MPAs); some ways they could make St Bede's more sustainable; important environmental issues; Children will know: 	Children will be able to:
Our World In The Future	 what is special about the Chadwell Heath area; how to take the needs and views of others into account; the range of housing available in the local area; different types of industry and employment currently available in the local area; community needs may change in the future and that 	 plan and carry out fieldwork; generate ideas and designs that will meet the needs of the community; make designs sustainable; explain how the types of industry and employment in the area have changed over time; use a map to locate local amenities and public services; describe some activities or
	 this will affect local industry and employment opportunities; what amenities and public services are available locally; what community spirit is and why it is important; the design of communities can help or hinder relations; 	facilities that support the development of community spirit;