

History and Geography Curriculum Map

Year 1

Geography		
What would Little Red Riding Hood find in the woods?	Why can't a meerkat live in the North Pole? Would you like to be the next Neil Armstrong?	Why do we like to be beside the seaside?
Locational Knowledge	Locational Knowledge	Locational Knowledge
	-name and locate the world's seven continents and five oceans	-name and locate the world's seven continents and five oceans -name, locate and identify characteristics of the four countries and capital cities of the United Kingdom and its surrounding seas
Place Knowledge	Place Knowledge	Place Knowledge
understand geographical similarities and differences through studying the human and physical geography of a small area of the United Kingdom,	understand geographical similarities and differences through studying the human and physical geography of a small area in a contrasting non-European country	understand geographical similarities and differences through studying the human and physical geography of a small area of the United Kingdom,
Human and Physical	Human and Physical	Human and Physical
-identify seasonal and daily weather patterns in the United Kingdom and the location of hot and cold areas of the world in relation to the Equator and the North and South Poles -use basic geographical vocabulary to refer to: -key physical features, including: beach, cliff, coast, forest, hill, mountain, sea, ocean, river, soil, valley, vegetation, season and weather -key human features, including: city, town, village, factory, farm, house, office, port, harbour and shop	-identify seasonal and daily weather patterns in the United Kingdom and the location of hot and cold areas of the world in relation to the Equator and the North and South Poles -use basic geographical vocabulary to refer to: -key physical features, including: beach, cliff, coast, forest, hill, mountain, sea, ocean, river, soil, valley, vegetation, season and weather -key human features, including: city, town, village, factory, farm, house, office, port, harbour and shop	-use basic geographical vocabulary to refer to: -key physical features, including: beach, cliff, coast, forest, hill, mountain, sea, ocean, river, soil, valley, vegetation, season and weather -key human features, including: city, town, village, factory, farm, house, office, port, harbour and shop
Geog. Skills and fieldwork	Geog. Skills and fieldwork	Geog. Skills and fieldwork
-use simple compass directions (North, South, East and West) and locational and directional language [for example, near and far; left and right], to describe the location of features and routes on a map	-use world maps, atlases and globes to identify the United Kingdom and its countries, as well as the countries, continents and oceans studied at this key stage	-use world maps, atlases and globes to identify the United Kingdom and its countries, as well as the countries, continents and oceans studied at this key stage

-use aerial photographs and plan perspectives to recognise landmarks and basic human and physical features; devise a simple map; and use and construct basic symbols in a key -use simple fieldwork and observational skills to study the geography of their school and its grounds and the key human and physical features of its surrounding environment.	-use aerial photographs and plan perspectives to recognise landmarks and basic human and physical features; devise a simple map; and use and construct basic symbols in a key	-use aerial photographs and plan perspectives to recognise landmarks and basic human and physical features; devise a simple map; and use and construct basic symbols in a key
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History

Would you like to be the next Neil Armstrong?	How can we save our planet?	Why do we like to be beside the seaside?
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Events beyond living memory that are significant nationally or globally • The lives of significant individuals in the past who have contributed to national and international achievements 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Changes within living memory. Where appropriate, these should be used to reveal aspects of change in national life • Events beyond living memory that are significant nationally or globally 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Changes within living memory. Where appropriate, these should be used to reveal aspects of change in national life • Events beyond living memory that are significant nationally or globally •

Year 2

Geography

Where would you prefer to live – England or Africa?	Why do we love to be in the countryside?	What is exciting about our city?
Locational Knowledge	Locational Knowledge	Locational Knowledge
-name and locate the world's seven continents and five oceans		-name, locate and identify characteristics of the four countries and capital cities of the United Kingdom and its surrounding seas
Place Knowledge	Place Knowledge	Place Knowledge
-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 non-European country	-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 non-European country	
Human and Physical	Human and Physical	Human and Physical

<p>-identify seasonal and daily weather patterns in the United Kingdom and the location of hot and cold areas of the world in relation to the Equator and the North and South Poles</p> <p>-use basic geographical vocabulary to refer to:</p> <p>-key physical features, including: beach, cliff, coast, forest, hill, mountain, sea, ocean, river, soil, valley, vegetation, season and weather</p> <p>-key human features, including: city, town, village, factory, farm, house, office, port, harbour and shop</p>	<p>-use basic geographical vocabulary to refer to:</p> <p>-key physical features, including: beach, cliff, coast, forest, hill, mountain, sea, ocean, river, soil, valley, vegetation, season and weather</p> <p>-key human features, including:</p>	<p>-use basic geographical vocabulary to refer to:</p> <p>-key physical features, including: beach, cliff, coast, forest, hill, mountain, sea, ocean, river, soil, valley, vegetation, season and weather</p> <p>- key human features, including: city, town, village, factory, farm, house, office, port, harbour and shop</p>
Geog. Skills and fieldwork	Geog. Skills and fieldwork	Geog. Skills and fieldwork
<p>-use world maps, atlases and globes to identify the United Kingdom and its countries, as well as the countries, continents and oceans studied at this key stage</p>	<p>-use simple compass directions (North, South, East and West) and locational and directional language [for example, near and far; left and right], to describe the location of features and routes on a map</p> <p>-use aerial photographs and plan perspectives to recognise landmarks and basic human and physical features; devise a simple map; and use and construct basic symbols in a key</p>	<p>-use world maps, atlases and globes to identify the United Kingdom and its countries, as well as the countries, continents and oceans studied at this key stage</p> <p>-use aerial photographs and plan perspectives to recognise landmarks and basic human and physical features; devise a simple map; and use and construct basic symbols in a key</p>

History			
Why is Africa Amazing?	How did George Stephenson change lives?	What is exciting about our city?	Could you have been a knight?
The lives of significant individuals in the past who have contributed to national and international achievements.	The lives of significant individuals in the past who have contributed to national and international achievements. Events beyond living memory.	Significant historical events, people and places in their own locality – look at old photographs	Significant historical events, people and places in their own locality

Autumn		Spring	Summer	
RAINFORESTS AND MAYANS		IRON MAN AND INDIA	DINOSAURS	
History	Geography	Geography	History	Geography
-A non-European society that provides contrasts with British history AD 900; Mayan civilization	- climate zones – Rainforests Brazil Place / Region Amazon rainforest - land use, economic activity including trade links (Fair trade), 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	-locate the world's countries, using maps to focus North and South America, concentrating on their environmental regions, key physical and human characteristics, countries, and major cities	-Changes in Britain from the Stone Age to the Iron Age (Bronze Age religion, technology and travel)	-volcanoes and earthquakes

Year 4

Autumn	Spring		Summer	
WATER	GREEKS AND ROMANS		ROMANS AND ELECTRICITY	
Geography	Geography	History	History	Geography
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 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.	- Greece- 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	A study of Greek life and achievements and their influence on the western world	The Roman Empire and its impact on Britain -British resistance, Boudica - successful invasion by Claudius and conquest, including Hadrian's Wall Roman names in our local area - Aberford	

	<p>countries and describe features studied</p> <p>-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.</p>			
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Year 5

Autumn		Spring		Summer	
EGYPT AND ANCIENT EGYPT		WW2		ANGLO SAXONS	
Geography	HISTORY	History	Geography	History	Geography
- Egypt- types of settlement and land use, economic activity including trade links, and the distribution of natural resources including energy, food, minerals and water	The achievements of the earliest civilizations – an overview of where and when the first civilizations appeared - Ancient Egypt	A significant turning point in British history --Dig for Victory -The Battle of Britain -Hitlers invasion of Poland	-locate the world's countries, using maps to focus on Europe (including the location of Russia) concentrating on their environmental regions, key physical and human characteristics, countries, and major cities	Anglo-Saxon invasions, settlements and kingdoms: place names and village life -Anglo-Saxon art and culture -Anglo-Saxon invasions, settlements and kingdoms: place names and village life	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)

Year 6

Autumn		Spring		Summer	
INGLEBOROUGH AND VICTORIANS		VIKINGS AND DRAGONS		COASTS	
Geography	History	History		Geography	
Place – Yorkshire Dales/Clapham -types of settlement and land use, economic	a study of an aspect of history or a site dating from a period beyond 1066 that is significant in the locality.	The Viking and Anglo-Saxon struggle for the Kingdom of England to the time of Edward the Confessor - Viking raids and invasion - Anglo Saxon law and justice		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),	

<p>activity including trade links,</p> <p>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</p>	<p>- Victorians</p>		<p>and land-use patterns; and understand how some of these aspects have changed over time</p> <p>-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</p> <p>-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.</p>
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