

Key Stage 1 - Long Term Geography Planning
St Michael's Nursery and Infant School
2024 – 2025



Autumn 1 2024	Autumn 2 2024
Who was Charles Darwin?	World War 2
<p style="text-align: center;"><i>National Curriculum focus</i></p> <p style="text-align: center;">‘Let’s go to the Jungle’</p> <p style="text-align: center;">KS1 visit – Lake District Wildlife Park</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Objectives coverage;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • KS1 - 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. • KS1 - 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. • KS1 - 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. • KS1 - 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. • KS1 - 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 style="text-align: center;"><i>National Curriculum focus</i></p> <p style="text-align: center;">‘Life in the City’</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Objectives coverage;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • KS1 - 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. • KS1 - 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. • KS1 - use basic geographical vocabulary to refer to key human features, including: city, town, village, factory, farm, house, office, port, harbour and shop. • KS1 - 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.
Spring 1 2025	Spring 2 2025
Food Glorious Food	Teddy Bears
<p style="text-align: center;"><i>National Curriculum focus</i></p> <p style="text-align: center;">‘At the Farm’</p> <p style="text-align: center;">KS1 visit – Dearham Farm</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Objectives coverage;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • KS1 - 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. • KS1 - use basic geographical vocabulary to refer to key human features, including: city, town, 	<p style="text-align: center;"><i>National Curriculum focus</i></p> <p style="text-align: center;">‘Where in the world is Barnaby Bear?’</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Objectives coverage;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • KS1 - use world maps, atlases and globes to identify the United Kingdom and its countries. • KS1 - 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.

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<p>village, factory, farm, house, office, port, harbour and shop.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • KS1 - 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. • KS1 - 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • KS1 - use basic geographical vocabulary to refer to key human features, including: city, town, village, factory, farm, house, office, port, harbour and shop. • KS1 - devise a simple map; and use and construct basic symbols in a key.
Summer 1 2025	Summer 2 2025
Our School	Black History
<p style="text-align: center;"><i>National Curriculum focus</i></p> <p style="text-align: center;">‘Our School’</p> <p style="text-align: center;">KS1 visit – Workington Library Archives</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Objectives coverage;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • KS1 - develop knowledge of the location of significant places. • KS1 - use simple observation/fieldwork skills to study the immediate surroundings. • KS1 - understand sense of place in relation to home and school. • KS1 - use simple fieldwork and observation skills. • KS1 - devise a simple map and use basic symbols in a key. • KS1 - describe the location of features and routes on a map. • KS1 – develop and follow directional vocabulary. • KS1 - recognise a range of map symbols and understand their use. 	<p style="text-align: center;"><i>National Curriculum focus</i></p> <p style="text-align: center;">‘Who lives here?’</p> <p style="text-align: center;">KS1 visit – Workington Library</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Objectives coverage;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • KS1 - name and locate the world's seven continents and five oceans. • KS1 - 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. • KS1 - 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. • KS1 - 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. • KS1 - 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.