

KS2	Year 3 & 4 A	Year 3 & 4 B	Year 5 & 6 A	Year 5 & 6 B
Autumn Term	<p>A local history study</p> <p>Geographical skills and fieldwork: use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied</p> <p>Geographical skills and fieldwork: 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> <p>Light & Sound</p>	<p>The Roman Empire and its impact on Britain (43 – 41AD)</p> <p>Forces and magnets</p>	<p>A local history study</p> <p>Rivers/Water cycle</p> <p>Geographical skills and fieldwork: use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied</p> <p>Geographical skills and fieldwork: 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> <p>Properties and changes of materials</p>	<p>Ancient Greece – a study of Greek life and achievements and their influence on the western world</p> <p>Locational knowledge 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</p> <p>Place knowledge 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</p> <p>Evolution & Inheritance & Darwin 2014/15 Y6 Forces</p>
Spring Term	<p>The Viking and Anglo-Saxon struggle for the Kingdom of England to the time of Edward the Confessor</p> <p>Geographical skills and fieldwork 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>Electricity</p>	<p>Changes in Britain from the Stone Age to the Iron Age</p> <p>Human and physical geography 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</p> <p>Rocks and Soil</p> <p>Plants</p>	<p>Britain's settlement by Anglo-Saxons and Scots</p> <p>Human and physical geography 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</p> <p>Animals inc Humans</p>	<p>Earth and Space</p> <p>Human and physical geography describe and understand key aspects of physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes, and the water cycle. Mountains & Volcanos</p> <p>Earth and Space</p> <p>Forces (Continue into summer? Lots to cover!)</p>
Summer Term	<p>Chocolate/Rainforests</p> <p>A non-European society that provides contrasts with British history</p> <p>Mayan civilization c. AD 900</p> <p>Place knowledge 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</p> <p>Animals inc Humans (Life Cycles and living things, Habitats and animals)</p>	<p>Explorers</p> <p>Geographical skills and fieldwork: use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied</p> <p>Geographical skills and fieldwork 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>Geographical skills and fieldwork: use fieldwork to observe, measure, record and present the human and physical features in the local area</p>	<p>The achievements of the earliest civilizations</p> <p>A depth study of either Ancient Sumer/ the Indus Valley/ancient Egypt/the Shang Dynasty of Ancient China</p> <p>Locational knowledge 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)</p>	<p>A study of an aspect or theme in British history that extends pupils' chronological knowledge beyond 1066.</p> <p>Forces (Continue into summer? Lots to cover!)</p> <p>Human and physical geography 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.</p>

	States of matter (Heating and Cooling.)	using a range of methods, including sketch maps, plans and graphs, and digital technologies. States of matter (The Water Cycle)	All Living things Light	History Geography Science
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