



Geography Long Term Map Year 4

	Theme	National Curriculum Objectives
Autumn 1	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Brilliant Brazil:</u></p> <p>Identify where Brazil is in the world and what continent it is part of - using globe, world map and atlases.</p> <p>Look at its position within the continent of South America. Use a map to identify key features of Brazil - surrounding countries, oceans, capital & important cities, Amazon Rainforest and Amazon River.</p> <p>Study of the Amazon Rainforest as an important physical feature of geography and how it has changed over time due to deforestation and climate change. Consider its importance to the rest of the world with regards to climate change issues. Focus on capital city (Brasilia) and another big city in Brazil (Rio de Janeiro). Map work around the two cities - locating where they are, human & physical features they have, land use. Comparison of the two.</p> <p>Identify the Equator, Topics of Cancer & Capricorn. Understand their position as lines of latitude & locate on maps.</p> <p>Understand Northern Hemisphere is everywhere above Equator, and Southern Hemisphere is everything below the Equator.</p>	<p><u>locational knowledge:</u></p> <p>...locate the world's countries, using maps to focus on South America, concentrating on their environmental regions, key physical & human characteristics, countries and major cities.</p> <p>...identify the position & significance of latitude, Equator, Northern & Southern Hemisphere and the Tropics of Cancer & Capricorn.</p> <p>...understand the geographical similarities & differences through the study of human & physical geography of a region within South America (comparing two cities in Brazil).</p> <p>...describe and understand key aspects of physical and human geography.</p> <p>...use maps, atlases, globes and digital mapping to locate countries and describe the features studied.</p>
Autumn 2	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Ancient Egypt</u></p> <p>Linked with our focus of historical study, we will find out where in the world the country of Egypt is (in relation to country, continent, hemisphere and the Equator, and Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn.) Understand their position as lines of latitude.</p> <p>We will locate Egypt using maps, atlases and globes. Understand the Northern Hemisphere is everywhere above the Equator, and the Southern Hemisphere is everywhere below the Equator.</p>	<p><u>locational knowledge:</u></p> <p>...identify the position and significance of latitude, equator, northern hemisphere, southern hemisphere, the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn.</p> <p>... locate Africa and Egypt, using a map of the world.</p>

Spring 1	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Antarctic Adventures:</u></p> <p>Within our topic of Antarctica, we will develop our knowledge of world geography. We will consider where Antarctica is, and also introduce additional lines of latitude (Arctic and Antarctic Circles). We will label a map showing continents, oceans, hemispheres, poles and significant lines of latitude.</p> <p>We will then look at the geographical features of Antarctica the continent, continuing to develop our map reading skills, using compasses and introducing grid references. We will consider how Antarctica is a desert and a very different climate to any we have studied before. Then we will compare Antarctica to the UK.</p>	<p><u>locational knowledge:</u></p> <p>...using maps locate the world's continents and oceans; identify position & significance of latitude, Equator, Northern & Southern Hemisphere, the Tropics of Cancer & Capricorn, and Arctic & Antarctic Circle;</p> <p>...describe and understand key aspects of physical geography: climate zones</p> <p>...use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied</p> <p>...use the eight points of a compass and four figure grid references, symbols & keys to build knowledge of the world</p>
Spring 2	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Stone Age</u></p> <p>Linked with our focus of historical study we will discover how people in the Stone Age moved around to different places to find the resources they needed (especially in Mesolithic period) and eventually became more settled with established settlements and farms (especially in Neolithic period). Explain how they used the land differently.</p> <p>The geography of the world was very different back then and Britain was connected to mainland Europe.</p>	<p><u>Human geography:</u></p> <p>describe and understand key aspects of human geography including types of settlement and land use, and the distribution of natural resources including energy, food, minerals and water.</p>
Summer 1	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Iron Age & Bronze Age</u></p> <p>Linked with our focus of historical study we will discover how knowledge & skills from the Bronze & Iron Ages (knowledge of how to make Bronze and Iron) spread around the world and which places were the first to discover it. Look at how land was used differently within these time periods. Find out how the climate benefitted their farming culture</p> <p>Trip/Visit- Country Side Live</p>	<p><u>Human geography:</u></p> <p>describe and understand key aspects of human geography including types of settlement and land use, and the distribution of natural resources including energy, food, minerals and water.</p>

<p>Summer 2</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Delve into the Dales</u></p> <p>A study of Yorkshire to build on knowledge of continents, countries, counties, cities, towns and villages. Identify Yorkshire on a map and name key places in Yorkshire Physical and human geography features in different parts of Yorkshire ...look at rural versus urban places and explain how they use the land differently.</p> <p>Visit-A walk at a local landmark-Stoodly Pike following on from work in Year 3</p>	<p>... locational knowledge: name and use key topographical features (including hills, mountains, coasts and rivers), and land use patterns. Understand how these have changed over time.</p> <p>...human and physical geography: describe and understand key aspects of human & physical geography including types of settlement and land use, and the distribution of natural resources including energy, food, minerals and water.</p> <p>...geographical skills and fieldwork: use maps, atlases, globes and digital mapping to locate countries and describe the features; use fieldwork to observe, measure & record features including using sketch maps and digital technologies.</p>
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