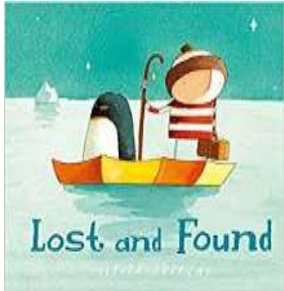
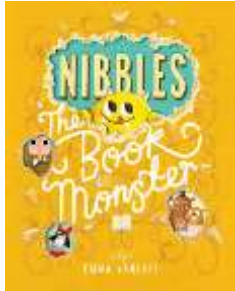
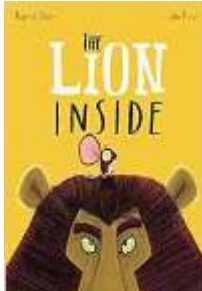



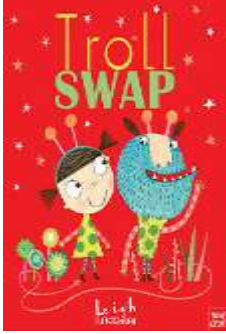


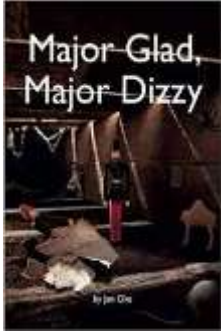


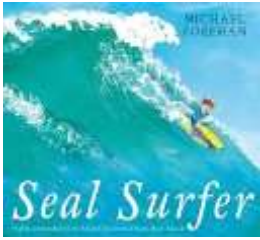


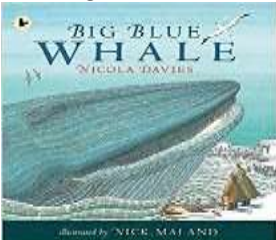
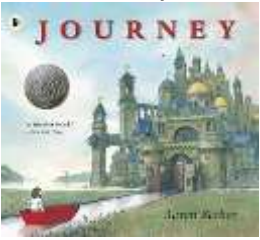



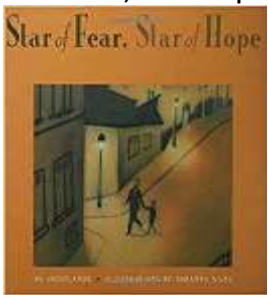


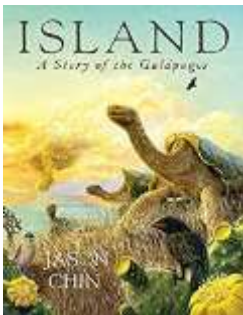
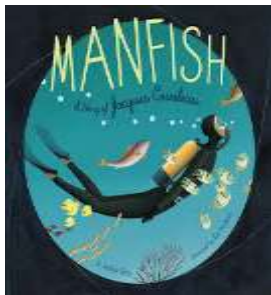



		Autumn 1	Autumn 2	Spring 1	Spring 2	Summer 1	Summer 2
Y1	Text	Lost and Found 	Nibbles 	Lion Inside 	The Curious Case of the Missing Mammoth 	Toys in Space 	Goldilocks and just the One Bear 
	History			Changes within living memory (climate) Significant individual contributed to national achievement (Greta Thunberg and David Attenborough)	Significant events within in locality Changes beyond/within living memory (Mersey-gateway Bridge)		A study of an aspect of Ancient Greece
	Geography	LK: identify characteristics of 4 countries and surrounding seas GSF: use world maps, atlas and globe to locate UK	PK: understand geographical similarities and differences through studying the human and physical geography of a small area of the UK (Runcorn) GSF: use simple compass directions, NSEW, locational	H&PG: Identify location of hot and cold areas of the world in relation to the Equator (desert and poles)		HPG: H&PG: Identify seasonal and daily weather patterns in the UK (consolidate ongoing observations across the year)	LK: identify characteristics of 4 countries and capital cities of UK and the surrounding seas (capital city link from text)

		<p>H&PG: Identify location of hot and cold areas of the world</p> <p>(North & South Poles)</p>	<p>and directional language to describe location and features on a map</p> <p>GSF: Use simple fieldwork, observational skills to study surrounding environment (school ground fieldwork)</p> <p>GSF: devise a simple map and use and construct basic symbols in a key</p>				
	<p>H&PG: Identify seasonal and daily weather patterns in the UK (ongoing experience)</p> <p>H&PG: Use basic geographical vocabulary to refer to key physical features and key human features.</p>						
Y2	Text	<p>Troll Swap</p> 	<p>The Owl who was afraid of the Dark</p> 	<p>Dragon Machine</p> 	<p>Major Glad, Major Dizzy</p> 	<p>The Last Wolf</p> 	<p>Grandad's Giant</p> 
	History				<p>Changes beyond living memory</p> <p>(toys)</p>		<p>Lives of significant individuals, international achievement</p> <p>(Ranulph Fiennes – explorer)</p> <p>A study of an aspect of Ancient Greece</p>
	Geography	<p>LK: Name and locate on a world map the 7 continents and five oceans</p> <p>GSF: use world maps, atlas and globe to identify the countries, continents of oceans</p> <p>(home/habitat swap across continent)</p>	<p>PK: understand geographical similarities and differences of human and physical geography of UK compared to non-European country</p> <p>H&PG: Use basic geographical vocabulary to refer to key physical features and key human features.</p>	<p>GSF: use aerial photographs and plan perspectives to recognise landmarks and human and physical features (bird's eye view), devise a simple map and use and construct basic symbols in a key</p>		<p>GSF: Use simple fieldwork, observational skills to study surrounding environment</p> <p>(school woodland fieldwork)</p>	

			(America and owl habitats)	GSF: use simple compass directions, NSEW, locational and directional language to describe location and features on a map (navigating Dragon Machine)			
Y3	Text	Seal Surfer 	Winter's Child 	Stone Age Boy 	Big Blue Whale 	Journey 	Zeraffa Giraffa 
	History			Changes in Britain from Stone Age to the Iron age		An overview of where and when the achievements of earliest civilisations took place (early writing)	An in-depth study of Ancient Egypt A study of an aspect of Ancient Greece
	Geography	LK: Name and locate countries and cities of the UK, geographical regions and their human and physical characteristics and key topographical feature of coasts and rivers GSF: use maps and atlases and digital mapping to locate countries and describe the features studied	LK: Identify the position and significance of Northern Hemisphere, Southern Hemisphere, Arctic and Antarctic circle H&PG: describe and understand the water cycle GSF: use fieldwork to observe, measure, record and present the human and physical features in the local area (graphs for rainfall)		LK: Identify the position and significance of latitude, longitude and the Equator GSF: use globes and digital mapping to locate countries and describe the features studied	H&PG: describe and understand key aspects of rivers (history link with early civilisations)	GSF: use maps, atlases and globes and digital mapping to locate world countries

Y4	Text	<p>Gorilla</p> 	<p>Leon and the Place Between</p> 	<p>Escape from Pompeii</p> 	<p>When the Giant Stirred</p> 	<p>Where the Forest Meets the Sea</p> 	<p>Blue John</p> 
	History			The Roman Empire and its impact on Britain			<p>Iron Age</p> <p>(hill fort, Mam Tor)</p> <p>A study of an aspect of Ancient Greece</p>
	Geography	<p>LK: identify the world's countries using maps, concentrating on their environmental regions, including key topographical features (hills and mountains)</p> <p>GSF: use maps and atlases and digital mapping to locate countries and describe the features studied</p> <p>(natural environments of gorillas and apes)</p>	<p>PK: understand geographical similarities and differences through the study of human and physical geography of a region of the UK</p> <p>GSF: use maps and atlases and use the eight points of a compass, four and six-figure grid references, symbols and keys to build knowledge of UK</p> <p>(Newcastle-Under-Lyme – first ever circus)</p>	<p>H&PG: describe and understand key aspects of volcanoes and earthquakes</p> <p>PK: understand geographical similarities and differences throughout the study of human and physical geography of a region of the UK and a region in a European country</p> <p>(Bay of Naples, Italy)</p>	<p>H&PG: describe and understand key aspects of human geography including types of settlement and land use, trade links</p> <p>(continuation of volcanoes and earthquakes)</p>	<p>LK: locate the world's countries using maps to focus on South America</p> <p>H&PG: describe and understand key aspects of physical geography, including climate zones, biomes, vegetation belts and rivers</p> <p>(Amazon Rainforest)</p>	<p>LK: identify the world's countries using maps, concentrating on their environmental regions, including key topographical features</p> <p>(revisit from Autumn 1 – linked to History)</p>
Y5	Text	<p>Queen of the Falls</p> 	<p>The Lost Happy Ending</p> 	<p>Arthur and the Golden Rope</p> 	<p>The Darkest Dark</p> 	<p>The Paperbag Prince</p> 	<p>The Hunter</p> 

	History		Britain's settlement by Anglo-Saxons and Scots	The Viking and Anglo-Saxon struggle for the kingdom of England to the time of Edward the Confessor (continuation from Autumn 2)			A non-European society that provides contrasts with British history (Benin, West Africa) A study of an aspect of Ancient Greece
	Geography	LK: locate the world's countries using maps to focus on North America (The Great Lakes and Niagara Falls) GSF: use maps, atlases, globes and digital mapping to locate countries and describe the features studied GSF: use the eight points of a compass, four and six-figure grid references, symbols and keys (including the use of Ordnance Survey maps) to build knowledge of UK and the wider world	LK: key physical and human characteristics, countries and major cities GSF: use fieldwork to observe, measure, record and present the human and physical features in the local area using sketch maps, plans and digital technology (city vs. rural settlement)		LK: identify the position and significance of latitude, longitude, Equator, hemispheres, Arctic and Antarctic circle (revisit from year 3) LK: identify Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn, Prime/GMT and time zones, including day and night) GSF: use maps, atlases, globes and digital mapping to locate countries and describe the features studied (Earth and space link)	LK: land use patterns and understand how some of these aspects have changed over time H&PG: describe and understand key aspects of human geography, including economic activity and the distribution of natural resources, including energy GSF: use fieldwork to observe, measure, record and present the human and physical features in the local area using graphs and digital technology (recycling)	
Y6	Text	Star of Fear, Star of Hope 	Can we Save the Tiger? 	Selfish Giant 	The Island 	Manfish 	Sky Chasers 
	History	A study of a theme in	A local history study.	A study of an aspect in British history that			A study of an aspect of Ancient Greece

	<p>British history that extends pupils' chronological knowledge beyond 1066</p> <p>(WWII)</p>	<p>(Remembrance and WWII)</p>	<p>extends pupils' chronological knowledge beyond 1066</p> <p>(James Lind, 1716 – diet and health improvement)</p>			
Geography	<p>H&PG: describe and understand key aspects of human geography including the distribution of natural resources, including energy</p> <p>GSF: use fieldwork to observe, measure, record and present the human and physical features in the local area using graphs and digital technology</p> <p>(Tesla)</p>	<p>H&PG: describe and understand key aspects of physical geography, climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts</p> <p>H&PG: describe and understand key aspects of human geography, including land-use patterns and economic activity</p> <p>LK: key topographical features and land-use patterns and how these aspects have changed over time</p> <p>GSF: use maps, atlases, globes and digital mapping to locate countries and describe the features studied</p> <p>GSF: use the eight points of a compass, four and six-figure grid references, symbols and keys (including the use of Ordnance Survey maps) to build knowledge of UK and the wider world</p> <p>(deforestation)</p>		<p>LK: locate the world's countries using maps to focus on South America</p> <p>LK: identify the position and significance of latitude, longitude, Equator, hemispheres, Arctic and Antarctic circle (revisit from year 3 & 5)</p> <p>PK: understand geographical similarities and differences throughout the study of human and physical geography of a region of the UK and a region within South America</p> <p>GSF: use maps, atlases, globes and digital mapping to locate countries and describe the features studied</p> <p>(Galapagos Island)</p>	<p>GSF: use fieldwork to observe, measure, record and present the human and physical features in the local area</p> <p>(plans and digital technology)</p>	