

**Ickford School Geography Map  
Resources – Curriculum Maestro**

	<b>Autumn 1</b>	<b>Autumn 2</b>	<b>Spring 1</b>	<b>Spring 2</b>	<b>Summer 1</b>	<b>Summer 2</b>
<b>Classes 1 &amp; 2</b>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Deserts</b></p> <p>Introduce deserts as unique habitats. Explore their key features, such as extreme temperatures, little rainfall, and vast stretches of sand or rock. Discuss the difference between hot and cold deserts, with examples like the Sahara and Antarctica.</p> <p>Learn about the locations of deserts using maps and globes. Identify the world's major deserts, highlighting their continents and climates. Practice simple map skills by marking deserts on a world map.</p> <p>Explore how humans live in deserts, focusing on the adaptations of local communities, traditional homes, and unique ways of finding food and water. Discuss the lifestyles of desert-dwelling groups like the Bedouins or Indigenous Australians.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Polar Regions</b></p> <p>Students will be introduced to the concept of polar regions, identifying the Arctic and Antarctic on maps and globes. They will learn about the geographical location of these areas and how they differ from other parts of the world. Children will explore the extreme cold and the unique climate conditions of the polar regions.</p> <p>Children will cover the human aspect of the polar regions, including indigenous peoples like the Inuit and their traditional lifestyles, as well as research stations in Antarctica.</p> <p>Students will learn how people live in such extreme climates. Children will learn about the role of ice and snow, how glaciers are formed, and the importance of polar ice caps to the global environment,</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Cities</b></p> <p>Introduce cities as places where many people live and work. Explore what makes a city different from towns and villages, focusing on features like buildings, transport, and services (e.g., schools, hospitals, shops).</p> <p>Learn about famous cities globally, such as London, Paris, New York, and Tokyo. Use maps and globes to locate these cities and discuss how they differ in size, culture, and landmarks. Focus on a nearby city. Study its key features, landmarks, and services. Discuss what makes it special and what kinds of jobs and activities people do there. Take a virtual tour or explore photos of the city to make it relatable.</p> <p>Explore how cities function, looking at transport systems, housing, schools, and green spaces. Discuss</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Our Local Area with Comparative Study to Peru</b></p> <p>Introduce maps of the local area and Peru. Discuss the use of maps, globes, and the key features of maps, including symbols and landmarks. Compare the local area to Peru on a world map.</p> <p>Introduce Peru's location in South America. Discuss its capital, major cities, and physical features such as the Andes mountains and the Amazon rainforest. Explore Peru's climate and how it differs from the local area.</p> <p>Take a local walk (or use photos) to identify and map physical and human features in the local area. Discuss local landmarks, buildings, and the types of land use (e.g., residential, commercial, parks).</p> <p>Use photographs, maps, and models to compare</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Rainforests</b></p> <p>Introduce rainforests as special habitats found near the equator. Explore their key features, such as dense trees, high rainfall, warm temperatures, and incredible biodiversity. Discuss the importance of rainforests for the planet.</p> <p>Use maps and globes to locate rainforests around the world, such as the Amazon, Congo, and Southeast Asian rainforests. Highlight the equatorial regions and how they are different from the UK. Practice simple map skills by marking rainforest areas. Discover the four layers of the rainforest: emergent, canopy, understory, and forest floor. Explore what plants and animals live in each layer and how they are adapted to their environment. Use diagrams or role-play to</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Islands, Weather and Maps</b></p> <p>Discuss the definition of an island and show images of various types (e.g., large continents with islands, tropical islands, small rocky islands). Identify what an island is. Discuss how islands are surrounded by water.</p> <p>Introduce world maps and atlases. Teach how to locate and label islands on a map. Discuss map symbols and the difference between continents and islands. Use a map to find local islands (e.g., in the UK or further afield).</p> <p>Discuss the difference between weather and climate. Compare the weather in different places, including islands. Look at different types of weather (rain, sun, snow, wind) and how they affect island life. Use weather charts to record</p>

	<p>Discover how plants and animals survive in desert conditions. Learn about fascinating adaptations, such as the water-storing cactus and the camel's ability to go without water for days. Include simple science connections on how they thrive in the heat. Understand the desert climate by looking at temperature extremes, rainfall patterns, and sandstorms. Compare desert weather to the weather in the UK, using simple data or charts to highlight differences. Discuss why deserts are important and how human activities, such as mining and tourism, can impact these environments. Introduce the idea of conservation and ways to protect deserts and their wildlife.</p>	<p>including their impact on sea levels and climate. Children will explore the history of polar exploration, from early explorers like Ernest Shackleton and Robert Scott. Students will gain an understanding of how exploration has helped scientists learn about the polar regions.</p>	<p>how these elements support city life. Compare this with rural areas to understand the differences between urban and rural environments. Discuss the diversity found in cities, highlighting the mix of people, cultures, and languages. Share examples of festivals, food, and traditions from different communities that enrich city life. Introduce simple concepts about challenges cities face, such as pollution, traffic, or litter. Talk about ways people can help make cities cleaner and safer places to live, including recycling and creating green spaces.</p>	<p>the physical features of the local area (e.g., hills, rivers) to those of Peru (e.g., Andes, Amazon River). Discuss the differences in landscape and climate. Discuss the weather patterns in both locations. Use weather charts and graphs to compare temperature, rainfall, and seasons. Understand how the local area's temperate climate contrasts with Peru's varied climate zones (e.g., tropical rainforest, dry deserts). Explore aspects such as food, dress, festivals, and customs in both areas. Introduce Peruvian traditions like the Inti Raymi festival, and compare these to local traditions or holidays. Discuss similarities and differences in daily life.</p>	<p>bring the layers to life. Learn about the fascinating wildlife of rainforests, from jaguars and toucans to sloths and tree frogs. Explore the special adaptations of plants, such as giant leaves and climbing vines. Encourage children to describe their favourite rainforest species. Explore the rainforest climate, focusing on high rainfall and warm temperatures. Compare rainforest weather with the weather in the UK. Use simple graphs, charts, or drawings to help children understand the differences. Discuss the importance of rainforests for the planet, including producing oxygen, providing homes for wildlife, and supplying food and medicine. Introduce the idea of deforestation and how it affects animals, plants, and people.</p>	<p>current weather patterns. Introduce a weather chart for students to record daily weather (temperature, cloud cover, rainfall). Discuss how weather influences daily life, such as activities and clothing choices. Compare with weather conditions on an island. Introduce weather symbols (e.g., sun, clouds, rain, snow). Use simple weather maps and forecasts to help students understand how weather is represented on maps. Ask students to create their own weather forecast for an island using symbols. Review key concepts from the previous lessons. Have students design and draw their own island on a map, showing key features such as mountains, rivers, and surrounding water. Students will also include weather features like sun, rain, or snow based on the island's</p>
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					<b>TRIP – Crocodiles of the World</b>	climate. Present the maps to the class.
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<b>Class 3</b>	<b>Road Trip USA</b>	<b>Biomes</b>	<b>London</b>	<b>Paris</b>	<b>Natural Disasters (Geological)</b>	<b>Natural Disasters (Meteorological)</b>
	<p>Locate the countries and major cities of North, Central and South America on a world map, atlas or globe. Identify the position of the US in relation to the equator, Northern Hemisphere, Southern Hemisphere and the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn. Find out the names of all 50 states and label each state's capital.</p> <p>Find out about some of the most famous physical features of the US, such as the Mississippi River, the Rocky Mountains, Grand Canyon, Everglades National Park, Old Faithful Geyser, Lake Superior and Monument Valley. Look at aerial views of each landmark and think about how they might have been formed. Use resources to describe and compare features and find out if and how they are used by people. Use maps, data and plans that show where the Native American Iroquois</p>	<p>Introduce the concept of biomes as regions of the world with similar climates, plants, and animals. Use atlases, globes, and digital maps to locate where major biomes are found in the world. Highlight the relationship between biomes and climate zones (e.g., deserts near the equator, tundra near the poles). Explore the physical geography of biomes: climate, vegetation, and animal adaptations. Compare two contrasting biomes, such as the rainforest and the desert. Learn about the plants and animals adapted to specific biomes. Focus on how they survive in their environment (e.g., cacti in deserts, camouflaged animals in rainforests). Discuss human impacts on biomes, such as deforestation, farming and pollution. Explore how these threats affect plants,</p>	<p>Locate London on a map of the UK, identifying surrounding regions, major rivers, and landmarks. Discuss why London is important geographically. Trace the route of the Thames from its source to its mouth. Discuss the role of the Thames in trade and transportation. Investigate the modern-day uses of the river (e.g., tourism, shipping, water supply). Learn about famous sites such as Big Ben, Tower Bridge, Buckingham Palace, and the Shard. Discuss the difference between human-made and natural landmarks (e.g., the Thames vs. the London Eye). Compare old and modern maps of London. Learn about the London Underground, buses, and trains. Explore how transport helps people move around and supports London's economy.</p>	<p>Locate Paris on a map of France and Europe using atlases, globes, and digital tools. Discuss Paris's position relative to the UK, other major European cities, and key geographical features (e.g., the River Seine). Explore the River Seine and its role in Paris's geography and development. Identify natural features of Paris, such as nearby hills (Montmartre) and green spaces. Study famous landmarks (e.g., Eiffel Tower, Louvre, Notre-Dame) and their locations within the city. Discuss why these landmarks attract visitors and how they reflect Paris's human geography. Learn about how people travel in and around Paris (e.g., Metro, buses, bicycles, walking). Explore Paris as a hub for transport in Europe (e.g., TGV trains, airports).</p>	<p>Introduce natural disasters as extreme natural events that impact people and the environment. Categorize disasters as geological (earthquakes, volcanoes). Discuss why some regions are more prone to certain disasters. Explain Earth's structure: core, mantle, crust, and tectonic plates. Show how plate movement causes earthquakes (fault lines, subduction zones). Discuss how earthquakes are measured (e.g., Richter scale) and use case studies. Explain how magma rises to form volcanoes at plate boundaries or hotspots. Identify key parts of a volcano (magma chamber, crater, vent) and types (shield, composite, etc.). Study a famous volcanic eruption (e.g., Mount Vesuvius). Use world maps to locate earthquake zones (e.g., Pacific Ring of Fire) and hurricane-prone regions.</p>	<p>Introduce meteorological disasters such as hurricanes, wildfires, floods, and droughts. Discuss their connection to extreme weather and climate conditions. Explore how hurricanes form (warm ocean water, low-pressure systems) and their features (eye, eyewall, rainbands). Use maps to identify areas where hurricanes occur (e.g., the Atlantic Ocean, Gulf of Mexico). Learn how wildfires start (lightning, human activity) and the conditions that make them spread (dry vegetation, strong winds). Discuss regions prone to wildfires (e.g., California, Australia). Explore how hurricanes and wildfires affect people, animals, and the environment (e.g., destruction of homes, loss of habitats, economic costs).</p>

	tribes lived and draw a sketch map to show their findings. Discuss how their lifestyle was supported by the local environment and how they adapted to make the most of their surroundings. Explain specifically how access to the woodlands and rivers gave them shelter, food and transport.	animals, and people living in or near biomes. Investigate ways to protect biomes through conservation efforts and sustainable practices. Discuss the role of national parks, protected areas, and eco-friendly lifestyles.	Discuss efforts to make London's transport more sustainable (e.g., Cycle Superhighways, electric buses). Explore the diversity of London's population and its cultural importance. Discuss jobs and industries in London, including finance, tourism, and media. Compare life in London to rural areas in the UK.	Explore aspects of Parisian culture, such as food, art, and festivals. Compare daily life in Paris with life in a UK city, noting similarities and differences in housing, jobs, and leisure. Investigate the impact of tourism on Paris, including benefits (e.g., economy) and challenges (e.g., overcrowding, pollution). Discuss sustainable tourism and how Paris manages its popularity as a global city.	Explore why certain areas are more at risk due to physical geography and climate.	Use case studies like Hurricane Katrina (2005) or the Australian wildfires (2019-2020). Learn how meteorological disasters are predicted and monitored (e.g., hurricane forecasting, wildfire risk assessments). Discuss safety measures (evacuation plans, fire breaks, storm shelters).
	<b>Autumn 24-25</b>	<b>Autumn 25-26</b>	<b>Spring 24-25</b>	<b>Spring 25-26</b>	<b>Summer 24-25</b>	<b>Summer 25-26</b>

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<p style="writing-mode: vertical-rl; transform: rotate(180deg);"><b>Class 4</b></p>	<p><b>Climate Change</b>  Define climate and climate change, distinguishing between weather and climate. Explore natural causes of climate change (e.g., volcanic eruptions, solar activity) and human causes (e.g., greenhouse gases from fossil fuels, deforestation). Investigate evidence of climate change, such as rising temperatures, melting ice caps, rising sea levels, and changing weather patterns. Use maps, graphs, and data to identify trends. Examine human activities contributing to climate change (e.g., burning fossil fuels, agriculture, industrial processes, deforestation). Discuss the role of CO<sub>2</sub> and other greenhouse gases in global warming. Explore the impact of climate change globally and locally: Rising sea levels, extreme weather events, and biodiversity loss.</p>	<p><b>Rivers</b>  Understand the water cycle (evaporation, condensation, precipitation, collection) and how rivers play a role in it. Explore the journey of a river from source to mouth. Identify features such as meanders, waterfalls, and deltas. Discuss the three stages of a river (upper, middle, lower course). Learn about how rivers shape the land through erosion, transportation, and deposition. Identify different river landforms created by these processes (e.g., oxbow lakes, floodplains). Examine different types of rivers (perennial, seasonal). Discuss their importance for people, wildlife, and the environment (e.g., freshwater, irrigation, ecosystems). Locate and learn about significant rivers (e.g., Nile, Amazon, Thames).</p>	<p><b>Sow, Grow, Farm (Agriculture)</b>  Describe in detail the different types of agricultural land use in the UK. Explain how the topography and soil type affect the location of different agricultural regions. Learn how farming is affected by the climate (typical weather), topography (shape of the land) and soil type of the farm's location. Use compass points, grid references and scale to interpret maps, including Ordnance Survey maps, with accuracy. Describe how soil fertility, drainage and climate affect agricultural land use. Describe and explain the location, purpose and use of transport networks across the UK and other parts of the world, specifically for transporting food. Understand that The journey that food travels from producer to</p>	<p><b>Ocean Conservation</b>  Explore the role of oceans in supporting life on Earth. Locate the world's major oceans on a map. Discuss how humans rely on oceans for trade, food, and recreation. Learn about key marine ecosystems. Discuss biodiversity in the oceans and why it's important. Identify species adapted to different ocean habitats. Investigate major threats to oceans: plastic pollution, overfishing, climate change, oil spills. Discuss how these threats affect marine life and ecosystems. Focus on real-world examples like the Great Pacific Garbage Patch or coral bleaching. Investigate the issue of plastic pollution. Examine how plastic waste travels through waterways into the ocean.</p>	<p><b>Investigating Our World</b>  Use compass points, grid references and scale to interpret maps, including Ordnance Survey maps, with accuracy. Analyse and compare a place, or places, using aerial photographs. Use compass points, grid references and scale to interpret maps, including Ordnance Survey maps, with accuracy. Identify the location and explain the function of the Prime (or Greenwich) Meridian and different time zones (including day and night). Analyse and compare a place, or places, using aerial photographs. Understand that the seven continents vary in size, shape, location, population and climate. Name, locate and describe major world cities. Describe the relative location of cities, counties or geographical features in the UK in</p>	<p><b>Interconnecting World</b>  Use the eight points of a compass, four and six-figure grid references, symbols and a key to locate and plot geographical places and features on a map. Use four or six-figure grid references and keys to describe the location of objects and places on a map. Identify the location of the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn on a world map. Locate the countries and major cities of North, Central and South America on a world map, atlas or globe. Understand how Britain's railway network links major towns and cities across Britain and are sometimes linked to ferry interchanges and airports. Learn that a canal is a managed waterway and how, in Britain, canals were built during the Industrial revolution to transport raw goods.</p>
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<p>Effects on people, including flooding, food shortages, and migration. Focus on how climate change is affecting the UK: More frequent heatwaves, flooding, and coastal erosion. Changes to wildlife and farming. Study global and local solutions, such as: Renewable energy, reforestation, reducing waste, and international agreements (e.g., Paris Agreement). Discuss the role of individuals, governments, and organizations. Empower students to take action: Reduce energy use, recycle, plant trees, and raise awareness.</p>	<p>Discuss their historical, cultural, and geographical significance. Study how human activity affects rivers (pollution, dams, urban development). Discuss the importance of conserving river ecosystems. Understand what causes flooding. Explore the effects of flooding on people, landscapes, and the environment. Study flood management strategies.</p> <p><b>TRIP – Henley Rivers and Rowing Museum</b></p>	<p>consumer is measured in food miles.</p> <p><b>GUEST SPEAKER – Tesco ‘Farm to Fork’ workshop.</b></p>	<p>Explore the impact of microplastics on marine life. Discuss the actions humans can take to protect the oceans. Explore real-life examples of conservation efforts. Look at international efforts to conserve oceans (e.g., United Nations' Sustainable Development Goals, marine reserves). Explore how local actions, such as beach clean-ups or reducing water pollution, contribute to global conservation.</p>	<p>relation to other places or geographical features.</p> <p><b>EXPERIENCE – Orienteering</b></p>	<p>Investigate why the use of canals declined as railways and roads were developed. Consider why today, canals are mostly used for recreation and leisure.</p>
<b>Autumn</b>		<b>Spring</b>		<b>Summer</b>	

**A Geographical Study of Brazil**

Identify Brazil in South America and its neighbouring countries. Explore Brazil's size, latitude, and key geographical features (e.g., the Equator, Tropic of Capricorn).

Explore the location and size of the Amazon and its biodiversity. Discuss the importance of the rainforest in regulating the Earth's climate. Investigate how the Amazon is affected by deforestation and human activity.

Compare life in rural areas and large cities like São Paulo, Rio de Janeiro, and Brasília. Study how cities have grown (urbanization) and discuss favelas as informal settlements. Explore how Brazil's population distribution is influenced by geography.

Study Brazil's climate zones: tropical, equatorial, and subtropical. Discuss how Brazil's location influences them. Explore the wet and dry seasons and how they influence farming and daily life. Investigate how extreme weather events impact communities.

Study Brazil's key industries, such as farming (coffee, sugarcane, soybeans), mining, and tourism.

Explore Brazil's role as one of the world's largest exporters. Discuss the impact of agriculture and mining on the environment, particularly the Amazon.

Explore Brazil's cultural diversity, shaped by Indigenous peoples, Portuguese colonization, and immigration. Investigate how geography influences Brazilian festivals, music, and food (e.g., Carnival, samba, and regional dishes). Discuss Brazil's national identity and the connection between people and place.

Investigate Brazil's trade links with other countries and its membership in global organizations like BRICS. Examine how Brazil contributes to and is affected by global issues like climate change and conservation.

**Mountains, Contours and Mapping**

Use maps, atlases, globes, and digital tools to locate major mountain ranges (e.g., Himalayas, Andes, Rockies, Alps). Identify the continents and countries where key mountain ranges are found.

Introduce mountain terminology (e.g., summit, peak, ridge, plateau). Explore the physical features of mountains, including valley, foot, slope, summit, snow line, tree line, outcrop, face, ridge, peak, and plateau. Study real-world examples using case studies (e.g., the Himalayas or the Alps). Label a diagram of a mountain range with key physical features.

Explain the five types of mountain formation: fold mountains, fault-block mountains, dome mountains, volcanic mountains, and plateau mountains. Link these processes to real-world examples (e.g., Himalayas for fold mountains, Andes for volcanic mountains).

Describe the climate of mountainous regions (e.g., colder temperatures, high precipitation, changes in vegetation with altitude). Discuss the concept of the snow line and tree line.

Investigate how tourism affects mountainous areas (e.g., environmental degradation, benefits to local economies). Explore case studies such as the Alps or Mount Everest, considering both positive and negative impacts. Debate: "Is tourism good or bad for mountain regions?"

Compare temperature and precipitation data from a mountain region and a non-mountain region.

Teach how height and land shape are represented on maps using contour lines, shading, and spot heights. Interpret contour patterns to identify features such as ridges, valleys, and peaks. Analyze a topographical map to identify mountain features and calculate height differences.

		Reflect on what students have learned and discuss why Brazil is an important part of the world.	<b>EXPERIENCE – Orienteering</b>
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