Year 1	AUT 1	AUT2	SPR1	SPR2	SUM1	SUM2
	5 weeks	4 weeks	3 weeks	4 weeks	3 weeks	4 weeks
Enquiry	What is it like in Year 1?	How have toys changed since our grandparents were young?	What can we find out about the United Kingdom?	How is Bridlington different to Doncaster?	What was life like for Victorian children?	What happened to London in 1666?
	Geography	History	Geography	Geography	History	History
	Fieldwork	Changes within living	Locational knowledge	Place knowledge	Significant individual- Queen	Event beyond living memory
National	Local Area Study	memory	Map skills	Human and Physical	Victoria-changes to national	with national significance
Curriculum	Accurate mapping	Changes to national life		Processes	life (school)	Cause and consequence
Themes		Continuity and change			Compare different aspects of	
					within period- rich and poor	
					Similarities and differences	
Curriculum	Understanding our world,	Science- everyday materials	Science - atmosphere,	Geography-locational	Geography-locational	Geography-locational
Links	EYFS	DT- mechanisms	season and weather	knowledge, UK	knowledge of UK	knowledge of UK
LIIKS				DT- picnic food		DT- structures
	Create "atlas" to prepare	First hand experiences-	Link to Romania	Visit to Bridlington	Visit to Cusworth Hall	Create own museum exhibit
Enrichment	visitors /new children/ for	artefacts and visitors				using DT structures and
Opportunities	transition purposes	Museum visit				outcomes of enquiry, invite
						parents
Texts			Corring to England	CITIL RECOMPANY SHORE SAN AND SAN AN	COULEN COULEN	Construction of the second sec

Fundamental Knowledge	Locational language: near and far, right and left Observations: classroom layout and key features Fieldwork skills: how to draw a picture map	When and where? grandparent's childhood and parent's childhood at their home Who? grandparents and parents How? Materials toys are/were made from, how toys move and how they are played, electronics, colours, how they work	Atlantic Ocean Beltast Beltast Boling Dublin Insh Baltast Cardiff England English Channel	Place: Bridlington Physical features-beach, sea, coast, cliff Human features-town, house, shop, harbour (port) Place: Doncaster Human features-town, house, shop, Key similarities- both have shops and places to live Key differences- Bridlington is a coastal town	When and where? Victorian Era - 1837 - 1901 in Doncaster and the UK Who? Queen Victoria Victorian children How? Life was different for working children compared to non-working. Classroom routines and games/toys, school uniform. Key vocabulary: Queen Victoria, Victorian, era, past	When and where? 2nd-6th September 1066 Pudding Lane, London Who? Thomas Farriner Samuel Pepys How? The Great Fire of London started in the early hours of the morning at Thomas Farriner's bakery. It spread quickly through the wooden houses and destroyed churches and St Paul's Cathedral. It took around 50 years to rebuild London and it Key vocabulary: fire, London, event
Skills	Use locational and directional language (eg, near and far, left and right) to describe the location of features and routes on maps. Draw a simple picture map. Use simple fieldwork and observational skills to study	I can sequence a few events, objects or pieces of information on a timeline I can point out some similarities and differences between aspects of my life and people in the period I am learning about	Name, locate and identify the four countries and capital cities of the United Kingdom and its surrounding seas Use world maps, atlases and globes to identify the United Kingdom and its countries.	Describe and understand some similarities and differences through studying the human and physical geography of a small area of United Kingdom and home town Begin to use basic Geographical vocabulary to refer to-	I can describe some features, events, people and themes from the past. I can point out some similarities and differences between the ways of different people living at the time I am learning about	I can use a wider range of "time terms" including- recently, before, after, now, later. I can use past and present when describing events. Make some comments about why people did things, why events happened and what

geography of school and its	I can use information from	Respond to teacher-led	Key physical features:	I can talk about the	happened as a result of
grounde	more than one source in	simple closed questions	beach, sea, coast, cliff	different ways that the past	these
	and for my answer		Key human features: shop,	is recorded or represented	
Investigate surroundings			town, house, harbour, port		I can talk about the
Investigate surrouraings	I can make labelled			I can name some things	different ways that the past
Make observations about	drawings, tables, write		Use photographs to	that tell us about the past	is recorded or represented
where things are	sentences, speak, use drama		recognise landmarks and		
0	and use ICT to show my		basic human and physical	I can make labelled	I can name some things
	ideas.		features	drawings, tables, write	that tell us about the past
				sentences, speak, use drama	
				and use ICT to show my	I can make labelled
				ideas.	drawings, tables, write
					sentences, speak, use drama
					and use ICT to show my
					ideas.
	+	Begin to identify seasonal and	daily weather patterns in the U	K →	
	← Use basic geo	ographical vocabulary to refer t	io key physical features: soil, se	ason, weather 🗲	

Year 2	AUT 1	AUT2	SPR1	SPR2	SUM1	SUM2
	5 weeks	4 weeks	3 weeks	4 weeks	3 weeks	4 weeks
Enquiry	How would your dream playground look?	Why do we remember?	How can we begin to understand the world?	How does life in Punjab, India compare to Doncaster?	How did Rosa parks change the world?	What happened at the Doncaster Rail works?
National Curriculum Themes	Geography Fieldwork Local Area Study Accurate mapping	History Event beyond living memory with national and global significance Cause, consequence and significance	Geography Locational knowledge Map skills	Geography Place knowledge Human and Physical Processes	History Significant individual- Changes to international life Comparisons to aspects of life to different periods- similarities, differences and significance	History Significant historical event/person in locality Contributions to national achievements Continuity and change
Curriculum Links	Maths- data Science- observation	DT- textiles	Geography- locational knowledge Science - atmosphere, season and weather	Geography- locational knowledge, skills of geographer DT- cooking an Punjabi dish	PSHE SMSC	Geography- locational knowledge of UK DT- mechanisms
Enrichment Opportunities	Trips out into local area	Visit to Doncaster Cenotaph		Links with an "expert" Mr D'Rozario	Drama, writing a letter of thanks	Visit York Railway Museum
Texts		Where The Popples New Credit	Comina Janes Acroplane THE WORLD AROUND	RAMAN BACK	Rosa CREAT CREAT CREAT COR	A TRAIN JOURNEY
Fundamental Knowledge	Key ideas: Children will explore the surrounding area (including a walk to a local park) to contextualise discussions around Geographical features. Follow that map! And Playground the supplement discussions Observations: Can pupils apply their knowledge of the school and surrounding	When and where? Great Britain and beyond in the wider world (world war). Doncaster Cenotaph as a place to visit but reference to pictures of other places across Britain and wider world where people remember the fallen from the world wars. Who? Noor Inayat Khan / Members of pupils' families (letter for parents to share stories)	Image: contract of the sector of th	Place: Doncaster, a town Physical features: River Don, 70 miles long, Human features: Gurdwara Sikh Temple Place: Punjab, India a region with towns, villages, cities Physical features- 5 rivers, River Sutlej is longest, 900 miles Human features: the Golden Temple	When and where? 1955, Alabama, USA, North America Who? Rosa Parks How? IN 1950s America black people were treated unfairly. On December 1 1955 Rosa Parks was tired of having to give up her bus seat and she said "no" to a white person. This resulted in the Bus Boycott	When and where? Doncaster Rail Works, Doncaster, est. in 1853 Who? Great Northern Railway controlled the line between Doncaster and London How? The Works produced locomotives such as The Flying Scotsman

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	area in a simple map using	How? Set the context with	N	Key similarities-both have	and eventually a change in	Key vocabulary: locomotive,
	a key?	British legion website as a		rivers, religious buildings	the rules.	steam, engine, century,
		broad intro, zoom into	W	Key differences-scale of		decade
	Fieldwork skills: Use	world war and link to		region, rivers, number of	Key vocabulary: fair, unfair,	
	vocabulary of physical and	poppies. Compare other		villages, towns, cities	boycott, change	
	human features (see MT	ways of remembering this	S			
	plan), draw a simple map	war around the world (the		And the second distance in the second distance in the		
	with a key, recognise	significance of items, e.g.		aller and the		
	landmarks and basic and	poppies) and then focus on		and and		
		an individual to re frame				
	human and physical	the question of why we		AND THE REPORT OF THE		
	features on a map	remember in terms of		I NE LATERNA E LICENTINA AL CRIANTA ANY ET DE COMPLETENSE		
		personal sacrifice				
	Use simple fieldwork and	I can place events, objects,	Name and locate four	Describe and understand	When I talk or write about	I can reliably use past and
	observational skills to study	themes and people from my	capital cities of UK.	geographical similarities	features, events, people and	present when describing
	geography of school and its	history topic on a timeline	1 0	and differences through	, themes from the past, I can	events
	grounds and the key human	0 1	Name and locate the	studying the human and	include some details	
	and physical features of its	I can pick out some	world's seven continents	physical geography of a		I can use "century" and
	surrounding environment	reasons for and results of	and five oceans	small area of non-European	I can describe some	"decade"
	0	peoples' actions and events	U	country and home town	similarities and differences	
	Draw a simple map; and		Identify the location of hot	0	between people (e.g. rich	I can point out some
	use and some basic	I can point out which	and cold areas of the world	Begin to use basic	and poor), events, beliefs in	similarities and differences
	symbols in a key.	people or events were	in relation to the equator	Geographical vocabulary to	the period of history I am	between aspects of life at
Skills		historically important	and the North and South	refer to-	studying	different times in the past
	Use aerial photographs and		poles.	Key physical features: hill,	<u>strangt og</u>	
	plan perspectives to	I can use information from	pores. Make simple comparisons	mountain, ocean, river,	I can compare different	I can say which sources
	recognise landmarks and	more than one source in	between different places	vegetation	sources of evidence about a	(from a selection) are likely
	basic human and physical	and for my answers (YI)	Detireer i uifferer in puices	Key human features: village,	person, object, event or	to be most useful for the
	features	and for my answers (11)	Use maps, atlases and	city, factory, farm, office	i v	0 0
)		globes to identify the	0,0 0,0 0,0 0,0 00	change and point out some	task
		I can present my findings	countries, continents and	Use aerial photographs and	similarities or differences	I can present my findings
		about the past using my	oceans studied at this Key	plan perspectives to	T L C L	about the past using my
		speaking, writing, maths	Stage	recognise landmarks and	I can present my findings	speaking, writing, maths
			Julyo	0	about the past using my	spectru y, with y, II will is

	(data handling), ICT, drama and drawing skills	Use simple compass directions (North, East, South and West), to describe the location of features and routes on a map	basic human and physical features Ask simple closed questions Make observations in answer to "why" questions	speaking, writing, maths (data handling), ICT, drama and drawing skills	(data handling), ICT, drama and drawing skills
		← Identify seasonal and daily vgraphical vocabulary to refer t	1	ason, weather 🗲	

Year 3	AUT 1	AUT2	SPR1	SPR2	SUM1	SUM2
	5 weeks	4 weeks	3 weeks	4 weeks	3 weeks	4 weeks
Enquiry	What do we pass on our way to town?	Which is better- stone, bronze or iron?	Where in the world is Europe?	Is it safe to live in Italy?	What do Ancient Civilisations have in common?	What did the Ancient Egyptians believe?
National Curriculum Themes	Geography Human Fieldwork Local Area Study Accurate mapping	History British history Achievements of mankind Continuity and change	Geography Locational knowledge Map skills	Geography Place knowledge Human and Physical Processes: Mountains, volcanoes and Earthquakes	History World History Nature of ancient civilisations Characteristics of non- European societies Similarity and difference	History World History Depth study of ancient civilisation Religious and social, cultural Cause, consequence and significance
Curriculum Links	Geography- Doncaster links, Y2 PSHE- staying safe	Science- materials	History- link back to knowledge of UK	Science- rocks and soils DT- making world foods	Geography- world knowledge PSHE, British Values	RE PSHE
Enrichment Opportunities	Walks in local area to collect information	Links with Doncaster Museum			Share outcomes with parents and families, class museum Use of artefacts from musuem	Links to art opportunities, DT
Texts	The set and we have the set of th	Boy see of the second s	Everything Pointed	PEBBLE NHY POCKET NUMERATION	Emma Carroll SCIPPETS SCIP	Here a summer to the track of t
Fundamental Knowledge	Throne road has a mixture of old and new buildings Thorne road has a variety of human and physical features that serve the community in different ways We can collect and record data in order to provide evidence of what we can find in our local area	 When and where? Understanding the scale of history with particular focus on the chronology of the prehistoric periods stone-iron age Using language related to chronology (BC,AD) A knowledge of the periods in prehistory (<i>Paleolithic</i> – Circa. 800,000BC to 10,000BC; Mesolithic – Circa. 11,000 to 5,500BC; <i>Neolithic</i> – Circa. 4300 – 2000BC; Bronze – 2,200 to 750BC; Iron – 750BC to 43AD) Who? The people who inhabited settlements during that period in history; how their lives differed to ours and how we know. How? Conducting a range of enquiries using a range of primary and secondary sources including books, internet and items from Doncaster Museum. Comparing and contrasting life in the past and life now and beginning to draw conclusions from sources of evidence. 	WITH THE REAL PART OF THE PART OF THE REAL PART OF THE RE	Place (UK): Peak District Physical features: Mam Tor, Hope Cove. Place (Europe): Naples, Italy. Physical features- Mount Vesuvius, Volcano. Key similarities- Both peaks, effect the land	Who, when and where? Indus Valley 3300- 1500BC Asia Ancient Egypt 3100-395BC North Africa Shang Dynasty 1556- 1046BC Asia How? Ancient civilisations were the first groups of people to settle and live together peacefully.	When and where? Ancient Egypt 3000-BC- 30BC Who? Ancient Egyptian people, Tutankhamun How? Ancient Egyptian people held many beliefs in line with their religion Key vocabulary: Religion, beliefs, Pharoah,

				around them. Key tourist points. Key differences – volcanic / not, land use around, impact on local area.	Key vocabulary: BC, BCE, AD, ancient, civilization	
Skills	Construct maps with some spatial awareness of size, shape and boundaries, and some symbols in a key With support, use fieldwork to observe, measure, record and present the human and physical features in the local area using graphs and simple written conclusions. Begin to collect and record evidence Make simple conclusions about locations based on evidence/sources	When I talk or write about the past I can include some details (Y2) I can place events, objects, themes and people from my history topic on a timeline (Y2) I am beginning to use some dates and historical period terms I can describe some <u>changes in the historical</u> period I am studying With support, I can identify primary and secondary sources of evidence I can comment on the usefulness and accuracy of a source of evidence	Name and locate geographical regions of UK, identifying key topographical features of mountains and hills. Locate the world's countries using maps (focus: Europe) concentrating on environmental regions, key physical and human features, countries, and major cities. Use maps, atlases, globes to locate countries Identify the position and significance of the Equator and the Northern and Southern Hemisphere. Begin to use the 8 compass points and 2-figure grid references to locate objects on a map, and build	Explain and understand geographical similarities and differences through the study of physical geography of a region of the United Kingdom and a region in a European country Describe and understand key aspects of physical geography, including: mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes Investigate main themes of features of locations Make comparisons based on more than one source Begin to ask geographical questions	When I talk or write about the past, I include detail I can place a number of events, objects, themes and people from topics I have studied on a timeline I use some dates and historical period terms I am beginning to use BC (BCE) and AD (CE) I can describe similarities and differences between some people, events and beliefs in the period of history I am studying I can identify primary and secondary sources of evidence I can comment on the usefulness and accuracy of	When I talk or write about the past I show that I can make connections with features of other periods that I have studied I use some dates and historical period terms I can use BC (BCE) and AD (CE) I can suggest reasons for and results of peoples'. actions and events I can suggest which people were historically important I can identify primary and secondary sources of evidence I can comment on the usefulness and accuracy of

	In my written work, I try to	knowledge of United	different sources of	different sources of
	organise my answers well	Kingdom and wider world.	evidence	evidence
			Ir my written work, I try to	In my written work, I try to
			organise my answers well;	organise my answers well;
			state my conclusions; give	state my conclusions; give
			reasons for my ideas, use	reasons for my ideas, use
			some dates and historical	some dates and historical
			terms	terms

Year 4	AUT 1	AUT2	SPR1	SPR2	SUM1	SUM2
fedi 4	5 weeks	4 weeks	3 weeks	4 weeks	3 weeks	4 weeks
Enquiry	How has Doncaster town centre changed over time?	What did the Ancient Greeks do for us?	Where in the world is South America?	How does life in Rio de Janeiro compare to life in Doncaster?	How was Britain changed by the Roman Invasion?	What do we know about Roman Doncaster?
National Curriculum Themes	Geography Human Fieldwork Local Area Study	History World history Nature of ancient civilisations Achievements of mankind Continuity and change	Geography Locational knowledge Map skills	Geography Place knowledge Human and Physical Processes: settlement and land use, economic activity and trade	History British history Expansion and dissolution of empires Military Cause, consequence and significance	History British history Local area study Similarities and differences
Curriculum Links	Geography- Y3 fieldwork	History- Y3, knowledge of ancient civilisations Geog Y3- Europe DT- cooking and nutrition, Greek Symposium	Geography- Local Area study and prior locational knowledge Maths- direction, coordinates Science- hot and cold	Geography- locational knowledge, South America	History- Y3, knowledge of ancient civilisations, Y4 Ancient Greece Geog Y3- Italy, Europe, English- reading non-fiction texts, writing- diary of a Roman soldier	Geography- Doncaster Fieldwork, Local Area Study History- Roman Invasion
Enrichment Opportunities	Talk and photographs of Doncaster in past Walks in local area, collect data	Celebrate in our own modern-day Greek Symposium		Links to children living in Rocinha, Brazil Visit from a Geographer in secondary school	Visit to museum Opportunity to share double- page spread and findings with parents and families	Museum visit
Texts	DONCASTER THEN & NOW DEVENT	So YOU HINK YOU'VE COTIF BAD? ACCIENT ACCIENT ACCIENT	Research Australia Avenues Ave	Cash De Lamont de Anazon Avazon Dyventrure	Carling Control of Con	Roman Town
	Key ideas: Doncaster town centre has	When and where? Ancient Greece	North East	Place (UK): Doncaster	When and where? 43 AD Britain was invaded	When and where? Roman Britain following
Fundamental	changed significantly over time. Observations	Classical Golden Age 500- 400 BC Athens democracy 500 BC	Vorkshire and the Humber North West East Midlands West Hidlands	Human features: Settlement- town Population approx. 312,000	by the Romans Who? Julius Caesar	their invasion in 43 AD Roman settlements in Doncaster and around
Knowledge	Some buildings have remained the same (Doncaster Mansion House)	146 BC Rome conquers Greece. Greece becomes part of the Roman Empire Who?	South West	Place (South America): Rio de Janeiro, Brazil Human features-	Claudius Queen Boudicca How?	Great Britain Who? People who lived in Britain How?
	but the majority have been		SW SE	E Settlement- City		1044:

changed or rebuilt. The use of buildings and transport has also changed. Fieldwork We can collect and record data in order to provide evidence of how Doncaster town centre looks now, compared to sources that tell us about the past.	Alexander the Great 356- 323 BC How? Greek alphabet Architecture: Parthenon built c447BC. Olympic Games: 776 BC Olympic games begin in AthensLondon 2012 Olympics	North Parts - A	Population approx 11.7 million Key similarities- Facilities, land use, some of economic activity Key differences- Settlement and size Favelas Population Facilities	The Romans attempted to invade twice before they were successful on their third attempt led by Claudius. The Iceni tribe revolted against the Roman rule led by their Queen Boudicca in 60 AD. Key vocabulary: Invasion, conquest, conquer, army	Roman towns of London, St Albans and Colchester were destroyed by fires during Boudicca's revolt Hadrian's wall was built in AD 122 Life in Roman forts differed to life in Roman villages. Key vocabulary: Invasion, settlement, conquest, conquer, army, defence, military, village, fort
Collect and record evidence Construct maps with increasing spatial awareness and use a selection of OS symbols Use fieldwork to observe, measure, record and present the humar and physical features in the local area using graphs and explain findings in a written conclusion.	When I talk or write about the past, I include detail; I include ideas which show some understanding of what things were like before and after this at local, national and world level I can place historical periods I have studied as well as information about my topic on a timeline I can use dates and historical period terms	Name and locate geographical regions of the UK, taking note of some cities and counties and their identifying human features (inc. land use) Locate the world's countries using maps (focus: South America) concentrating on environmental regions, key physical and human features, countries, and major cities. Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer	Understand, and begin to suggest reasons for, geographical similarities and differences through the study of human geography of a region of the United Kingdom and a region in a South American country Consider aspects of human geography such as different types of settlement and land use, and economic activity. Investigate main themes of features of locations	When I talk or write about the past, I include detail; I include ideas which show some understanding of what things were like before and after this at local, national and world level I can place historical periods I have studied as well as information about my topic on a timeline I can use dates and historical period terms with increasing accuracy	When I talk or write about the past, I include detail; I include ideas which show some understanding of what things were like before and after this at local, national and world level I can describe similarities and differences in society, culture and religion in Britain at local and national levels I can compare sources of evidence to help me identify reliable information

	I can describe chan within and between and societies I know I can compare source evidence to help me reliable information My writter answers well rounded and or with clear conclusion supported by eviden many sources) and r I make good use of and historical terms	es of identify are ganised (from easons. estify identify	Make comparisons based on several sources Offer own geographical questions Make conclusions about locations based on evidence/sources	I can give some reasons for and results of historical events, situations and changes <u>I can suggest which people</u> and causes and consequences of change are important I can suggest some reasons why there are different accounts and interpretations of the past My written answers are well rounded and organised with clear conclusions supported by evidence (from many sources) and reasons. I make good use of dates and historical terms	I can suggest some reasons why there are different accounts and interpretations of the past My written answers are well rounded and organised with clear conclusions supported by evidence (from many sources) and reasons. I make good use of dates and historical terms
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Year 5	AUT 1	AUT2	SPR1	SPR2	SUM1	SUM2
Enquiry	5 weeks How does our local climate compare to the past?	4 weeks How do the achievement of the Maya compare to British history?	3 weeks Where in the world is North America?	4 weeks Why are rivers important?	4 weeks Who were the Anglo Saxons and Vikings?	3 weeks Why is 1066 a significant year for British history?
National Curriculum Themes	Geography Physical Fieldwork Local Area Study	World history Characteristics of non- European societies Achievements of mankind Continuity and change	Geography Locational knowledge Map skills	Geography Place knowledge Human and Physical Processes: rivers and water cycle, energy	British history Cultural and social history Similarities and differences	British history Military Political Cause, consequence and significance
Curriculum Links	PSHE- climate change Science- water cycle	Geography- South America	History- Maya	Science- electricity, states of matter	Y4 History- Romans in Britain	
Enrichment Opportunities	Citizenship- promote ways to prevent climate change in local community		The second se	Goiraphics BARTH'S	Doncaster Museum links Trip- Jorvik	Doncaster Museum links
Texts	HERE WE ARE NUMERAL SAME	DAILY LIFE MAYAN EMMEY		RIVEF energy	ANGLO- SAX ON BOY	ТИВАНТИК ОТ НАТТИКА
Fundamental Knowledge	What is climate? What is climate like in the northern hempisphere? What different types of weather there is?	Who were the Mayans? When did that Civilisation exist? How did it compare to British civilisation? What did the Mayans achieve?		Place (UK): River Thames 346km, second longest river in UK Place (North America):Mississippi River, 3766km, second longest river in North America Hydroelectricity Distribution of resources Transportation	When and where? Britain, 410-1066AD Who? Scots, Anglo Saxons and Vikings How? Scots invaded Britain from Ireland to North Britain (now Scotland) Anglos Saxon invasions led to settlements and kingdoms Some elements of art and culture were were same and different. Vikings invaded Britain.	When and where? 14 October 1066, Hastings, Southern Coast of Britain Who? Anglo Saxons, Vikings and Normans William, Duke of Normandy King Harold Godwinson How? Two armies fought for throne of England. On a hilltop 7 miles from Hastings was army of Harold, who had been crowned king nine months earlier.

					Key vocabulary: invasion, kingdom, settlement	On the far side of the valley below, troops of Duke William of Normandy. By the end of the day, thousands lay dead on the battlefield, William was one step nearer to seizing the throne. Key vocabulary: military, army, weapons, defence, king
Skills	With support, devise fieldwork to observe, measure, record and present the physical features in the local area using graphs and digital technologies, and writing at length to explain conclusion Begin to suggest and justify lines of geographical enquiry Collect and record evidence in a variety of ways	When I talk and write about the past, I include good detail; I put my ideas in context (chronological and scale) I can use a timeline to sequence local, national and international events as well as historical periods I am beginning to use historical periods as reference points I can describe and make some links between events, situations and changes	Name and locate geographical regions of UK, identifying key topographical features of rivers and coasts. Locate the world's countries using maps (focus: North America) concentrating on environmental regions, key physical and human features, countries, and major cities. Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries	Explain, reason and begin to challenge geographical similarities and differences through the study of human and physical geography of a region of the United Kingdom and a region in a North American country Identify and explain key aspects of physical and human geography of a given area, (to include rivers, and the water cycle, and distribution of resources (e.g. energy, food, minerals and water) Begin to suggest and justify	When I talk and write about the past, I include good detail; I put my ideas in context (chronological and scale) I can use a timeline to sequence local, national and international events as well as historical periods I can use historical periods as reference points I can describe, and am beginning to suggest reasons for, similarities and differences in society.	When I talk and write about the past, I include good detail; I put my ideas in context (chronological and scale) I can use a timeline to sequence local, national and international events as well as historical periods as reference points I can use historical periods as reference points I can explain my suggestions when giving reasons for and results of historical events, situations
		within and between different periods and societies With prompts, I take account of a range of	with greater accuracy and describe some features Confidently use 8 compass points and 4-figure grid	lines of geographical enquiry	culture and religion in Britain at local and national levels	and changes I can explain which causes and consequences are most significant

	information (such as the author, audience and purpose of a source, where and when it was created) when evaluating its accuracy and usefulness I can select, organise and use relevant information to produce structured work, making appropriate use of dates and terms	references, as well as a selection of OS symbols and a key to locate objects on a map, and build knowledge of United Kingdom and wider world. Identify the position and significance of the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn, Arctic and Antarctic Circle, Prime/Greenwich Meridian and time zones (including day and night) within context of latitude, longitude, Equator, Northern and Southern Hemisphere,	Compare sources about a location and select based on usefulness Make in-depth conclusions based on evidence/sources chosen	I take account of a range of information (such as the author, audience and purpose of a source, where and when it was created) when evaluating its accuracy and usefulness I can explain my evaluation of particular pieces of information and of particular sources I can select, organise and use relevant information to produce structured work, making appropriate use of dates and terms	I take account of a range of information (such as the author, audience and purpose of a source, where and when it was created) when evaluating its accuracy and usefulness I can explain my evaluation of particular pieces of information and of particular sources I can select, organise and use relevant information to produce structured work, making appropriate use of dates and terms
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Year 6	AUT 1	AUT2	SPR1	SPR2	SUM1	SUM2
i cai u	5 weeks	4 weeks	3 weeks	4 weeks	4 weeks	3 weeks
Enquiry	What caused World War Two?	How was life on the Home Front different for men, women and children?	Where in the world is the Arctic Circle?	How has the Arctic Circle been affected by climate?	How has crime and punishment changed over time?	What's the safest route to Secondary school?
National Curriculum Themes	British history British history Military Political Event beyond 1066 <i>Cause, consequence and</i> <i>significance</i>	British history British history Military Event beyond 1066 Similarities and differences	Geography Locational knowledge Map Skills How has the Arctic been affected by climate change?	Geography Place knowledge Human and Physical Processes: biomes, vegetation belts, climate zones	Thematic history British history Cultural and social history Continuity and change	Geography Fieldwork Local Area Study Transition
Curriculum Links	English- writing Science - light	English- writing	Geography Science	Science- evolution PSHE	History Geography	Geography PSHE
Enrichment Opportunities		Murton park / Eden camp visit	Science ambassador talks	Yorkshire Wildlife Park	Crucial Crew Doncaster museum visit	Route linked to transition to Secondary school PSHE- staying safe
Texts	Fireweed	Letters From The Lighthouse	Planet Peril	Ecosystems of planet Darwin's Dragons Moth	Horrible Histories- cruel crime and painful punishment	
Fundamental Knowledge	When and where? 1939 - 1945 allied and axis powers around the world. Who? World leaders including Chamberlain 879and Hitler: How? How did factors prior to the war contribute to it?	When and where? 1939 - 1945 in the UK with a particular focus on Doncaster. Who? The influence that genders have on experience of life within Britain in WWII. How? Using primary source materials from the local area to compare and contrast stories.		Two main types of biome in Arctic Circle: Arctic Tundra and Taiga Forest Temperature of deciduous forest in the Uk compared to taiga and tundra of the Arctic Circle.	Who, when and where? History of Britain- Romans, Saxons and Vikings, Normans and medieval, 164-184 century, industrialisation including, Victorian, last 100 years How? Observe changes in what is considered a crime (and who are criminals), punishments, ways to deter and detect crime, law enforcement, reliability of sources used.	

					Key vocabulary: crime, criminal, deterrent, punishment, detection, law, enforcement, justice	
Skills	When I talk and write about the past, I can give overviews as well as detailed accounts noting connections, contrasts and trends over time. I can analyse and explain reasons for and results of historical events, situations and changes. <u>I can explain the significance of different</u> <u>causes and consequences.</u> I take account of a range of information (such as the author, audience and purpose of a source, where and when it was created) when evaluating its accuracy and usefulness I can select, organise and use relevant information to	When I talk and write about the past, I can give overviews as well as detailed accounts noting connections, contrasts and trends over time. I can explain similarities and differences in experiences & ideas, beliefs and attitudes of men. women and children in past societies I take account of a range of information (such as the author, audience and purpose of a source, where and when it was created) when evaluating its accuracy and usefulness I can select, organise and use relevant information to produce structured work,	Confidently name and locate geographical areas of UK, including some cities and counties, key topographical features and identifying human and physical features. and land use patterns, and understand how these aspects have changed over time. Locate the world's countries using maps (focus: ??) concentrating on environmental regions, key physical and human features, countries, and major cities. Begin to suggest and justify lines of geographical enquiry. Identify the position and significance of latitude,	Explain, reason and challenge geographical similarities and differences through the study of human and physical geography of a region the United Kingdom and a Arctic Circle Work to independently identify and explain key aspects of human and physical geography, to include climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts Analyse sources for reliability, looking for patterns and anomalies Collect and record evidence in variety of ways and draw conclusions from it	When I talk and write about the past, I can give overviews as well as detailed accounts noting connections, contrasts and trends over time. I can point out trends as well as links between events, situations & changes within and between different periods and societies over long arcs of time. I can discuss how and why different arguments and interpretations of the past have been constructed I can select, organise and use relevant information to produce structured work, making appropriate use of dates and terms.	Choose most appropriate map to locate and evaluate place being studied Use 8 compass points, 4- and 6-figure grid references and a selection of OS symbols and keys to accurately locate objects on a map and build knowledge of the United Kingdom and the wider world. Independently construct sketch maps and plans as part of fieldwork to present the human and physical features in the local area Independently devise fieldwork to observe, measure, record and present the human and physical features in the local area choosing an appropriate method (including sketch

produce structured work,	making appropriate use of	longitude, Equator, Northern	Understand how different	maps, plans and graphs,
making appropriate use of	dates and terms.	and Southern Hemisphere,	evidence will lead to	digital technologies), writing
dates and terms.		the Tropics of Cancer and	different conclusions	at length to explain method
		Capricorn, Arctic and		and conclusions
		Antarctic Circle,		
		Prime/Greenwich Meridian		Independently suggest and
		and time zones (including		justify lines of geographical
		day and right)		enquiry and method for
				doing so