Year 1 and 2	2 - *Year 1 and 2 work on a two year cycle due to mixed classes
Autumn 1	National Curriculum link: Human and physical geography - identify seasonal and daily weather patterns in the United Kingdom and the location of hot and cold areas of the world in relation to the Equator and the North and South Poles. Geographical skills and fieldwork - use simple fieldwork and observational skills to study the geography of their school and its grounds and the key human and physical features of its surrounding environment Would the Bog Baby survive in Liverpool?
Autumn 2	History National Curriculum link: Changes within living memory What was life like for grandma when she was little?
Spring 1	History National Curriculum link: events beyond living memory that are significant nationally or globally Geography National Curriculum link: Locational knowledge - name and locate the world's 7 continents and 5 oceans How far did Christopher Columbus travel?
Spring 2	History National Curriculum link: the lives of significant individuals in the past who have contributed to national and international achievements, some should be used to compare aspects of life in different periods OR significant historical events, people and places in their own locality
Summer 1	How far did Christopher Columbus travel? Geography National Curriculum link: Locational knowledge - name, locate and identify characteristics of the 4 countries and capital cities of the United Kingdom and its surrounding seas Which country of the UK would the BFG choose to live in?

Summer 2	Geography
	National Curriculum link: <i>Human and physical geography</i> - identify seasonal and daily weather patterns in the United Kingdom and the location of hot and cold areas of the world in relation to the Equator and the North and South Poles. Use basic geographical vocabulary to refer to: key physical features, including: beach, cliff, coast, forest, hill, mountain, sea, ocean, river, soil, valley, vegetation, season and weather and key human features, including: city, town, village, factory, farm, house, office, port, harbour and shop
	Are dinosaurs mammals?

Year 3 and 4 - *Year 3 and 4 work on a two year cycle due to mixed classes

Autumn 1	Geography National Curriculum link: Geographical skills and fieldwork - use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied. Human and physical geography - describe and understand key aspects of: physical geography, including: climate zones. 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 in North or South America. 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) Why do so many people go to the Mediterranean for their holidays?
Autumn 2	History National Curriculum link: a local history study
	How did the Victorian period shape the Liverpool we know today?
Spring 1	History National Curriculum link: the Roman Empire and its impact on Britain
	Why were the Romans so powerful and what did we learn from them?
Spring 2	Geography National Curriculum link: <i>Human and physical geography</i> describe and understand key aspects of: physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes, and the water cycle <i>Tsunamis and Earthquakes (Y4) Volcanoes (Y3)</i>
Summer 1	History National Curriculum link: Ancient Greece – a study of Greek life and achievements and their influence on the western world
	Has Greece always been in the news?

Summer 2

Geography

National Curriculum link: *Locational knowledge* - name and locate counties and cities of the United Kingdom, geographical regions and their identifying human and physical characteristics, key topographical features (including hills, mountains, coasts and rivers), and land-use patterns; and understand how some of these aspects have changed over time. *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.

Why is Liverpool such a successful city?

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Autumn 1	History National Curriculum link: the achievements of the earliest civilizations – an overview of where and when the first civilizations appeared and a depth study of one of the following: Ancient Sumer, The Indus Valley, Ancient Egypt, The Shang Dynasty of Ancient China How can we re-discover the wonder of Ancient Egypt?
Autumn 2	Geography National Curriculum link: <i>Place knowledge</i> - 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 in North or South America <i>Human and physical geography</i> - describe and understand key aspects of: physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes, and the water cycle. <i>Human geography</i> - including: types of settlement and land use, economic activity including trade links, and the distribution of natural resources including energy, food, minerals and water. <i>Locational knowledge</i> - 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) <i>Why is Brazil in the news again?</i>
Spring 1	History National Curriculum link: Britain's settlement by Anglo-Saxons and Scots Were the Anglo Saxons really smashing?
Spring 2	Geography National Curriculum link: 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. Geographical skills and fieldwork - use the 8 points of a compass, 4- and 6-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. 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. Locational knowledge - name and locate counties and cities of the United Kingdom, geographical regions and their identifying human and physical characteristics, key topographical features (including hills, mountains, coasts and rivers), and land-use patterns; and understand how some of these aspects have changed over time.

	What are the most famous mountain ranges in the world and where are they?
Summer 1	History National Curriculum link: the Viking and Anglo-Saxon struggle for the Kingdom of England to the time of Edward the Confessor: Anglo-Saxon laws and justice.
	Who were the early lawmakers?
Summer 2	Geography National Curriculum link: 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. 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). 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 in North or South America. 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 and 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. Why should the rainforests be important to us all?

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Autumn 1	Geography
	National Curriculum link: <i>Geographical skills and fieldwork</i> - use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate
	countries and describe features studied. Use the 8 points of a compass, 4- and 6-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. 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.
	I'm a Year 6 pupil, get me out of here!
Autumn 2	History
	National Curriculum link: the Viking and Anglo-Saxon struggle for the Kingdom of England to the time of Edward the Confessor –
	Viking raids and invasions.
	Were the Vikings always victorious and vicious?
Spring 1	History
	National Curriculum link: a study of an aspect or theme in British history that extends pupils' chronological knowledge beyond
	1066 – World War 2.
	How could Hitler have convinced a nation like Germany to follow him?
Spring 2	History
. 0	National Curriculum link: a study of an aspect or theme in British history that extends pupils' chronological knowledge beyond
	1066 – Battle of Britain.
	How did the Battle of Britain change World War 2?
Summer 1	Geography
	National Curriculum link: <i>Human and physical geography</i> - describe and understand key aspects of: physical geography,
	including: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes, and the water cycle.
	Will you ever see the water you drink again?

Summer 2

Geography

National Curriculum link: *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. Name and locate counties and cities of the United Kingdom, geographical regions and their identifying human and physical characteristics, key topographical features (including hills, mountains, coasts and rivers), and land-use patterns; and understand how some of these aspects have changed over time. 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).

Where in the world is...?