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|  | | Mapping skills | | |
| Week 1 | Week 2 | | Week 3 | Week 4 |
| WALT: Know how recognise and use *map symbols, keys, compass direction and grid references.* | WALT: know *how to use a compass and how to read the typography of the land.* | | Field Trip  WALT: Identify human and physical features of our locality - | WALT:  Use maps, atlases and digital maps to locate counties in the UK.  Identify physical and human features of contrasting UK counties on maps.  Use maps and atlases to describe physical and human features of an area. |
| **Session 1: Map Olympics: Keys, Compasses & Grid References** | **Session 2: Treasure Maps: Compasses and Contours** | | **Lesson 3** | **Session 6: Use Your Map: Wider World** |
| Key Vocabulary | | | | |
| |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | | **OS map** | Ordnance Survey is the national mapping agency for Great Britain. First used in 1745. | **Compass points** | The 8 directions commonly used on a compass to help with navigation. | | **Key** | A key is a bank of symbols that are used to represent places or features on a map. | | **Grid Reference** | A grid reference system is a simplified grid used for a map area to make looking up coordinates easier. | **Scale** | Map scale refers to the relationship between distance on a map and the corresponding distance on the ground. | | **Contour Line** | A line on a map joining points of equal height above or below sea level. | **Field work** | Investigating geography in the environment. | | | | | |
| * Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied. * Use the eight points of a compass, four and six-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. * 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). | | | | |