

Level Expected at the End of EYFS

We have selected the Early Learning Goals that link most closely to the Geography National Curriculum.

Reception - Understanding the World

- Draw information from a simple map.
- Recognise some similarities and differences between life in this country and life in other countries.
- Explore the natural world around them.
- Recognise some environments that are different to the one in which they live.

ELG: Understanding the World (People, Culture and Communities)

- Describe their immediate environment using knowledge from observation, discussion, stories, non-fiction texts and maps.
- Explain some similarities and differences between life in this country and life in other countries, drawing on knowledge from stories, non-fiction texts and (when appropriate) maps.

ELG: Understanding the World (The Natural World)

- Know some similarities and differences between the natural world around them and contrasting environments, drawing on their experiences and what has been read in class.
- Understand some important processes and changes in the natural world around them, including the seasons.

Key Stage 1 National Curriculum Expectations

Locational Knowledge

Pupils should be taught to:

- name and locate the world's seven continents and five oceans;
- name, locate and identify characteristics of the four countries and capital cities of the United Kingdom and its surrounding seas.

Place Knowledge

Pupils should be taught to:

- understand geographical similarities and differences through studying the human and physical geography of a small area of the United Kingdom, and of a small area in a contrasting non-European country.

Human and Physical Geography

Pupils should be taught to:

- 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;
 - key human features, including: city, town, village, factory, farm, house, office, port, harbour and shop.

Geographical Skills and Fieldwork

Pupils should be taught to:

- use world maps, atlases and globes to identify the United Kingdom and its countries, as well as the countries, continents and oceans studied at this key stage;
- use simple compass directions (North, South, East and West) and locational and directional language [for example, near and far; left and right], to describe the location of features and routes on a map;
- use aerial photographs and plan perspectives to recognise landmarks and basic human and physical features; devise a simple map; and use and construct basic symbols in a key;
- 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.

Key Stage 2 National Curriculum Expectations

Locational Knowledge

Pupils should be taught to:

- 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).

Place Knowledge

Pupils should be taught to:

- 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 within North or South America.

Human and Physical Geography

Pupils should be taught to:

- describe and understand key aspects of:
 - physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes, and the water cycle;
 - 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.

Geographical Skills and Fieldwork

Pupils should be taught to:

- 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.

Location Knowledge						
EYFS	Y1	Y2	Y3	Y4	Y5	Y6
<p>Reception - Understanding the World</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Draw information from a simple map. Recognise some similarities and differences between life in this country and life in other countries. Explore the natural world around them. Recognise some environments that are different to the one in which they live. <p>ELG: Understanding the World (People, Culture and Communities)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Describe their immediate environment using knowledge from observation, discussion, stories, non-fiction texts and maps. Explain some similarities and differences between life in this country and life in other countries, drawing on knowledge from stories, non-fiction texts and (when appropriate) maps. <p>ELG: Understanding the World (The Natural World)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Know some similarities and differences between the natural world around them and contrasting environments, drawing on their experiences and what has been read in class. Understand some important processes and changes in the natural world around them, including the seasons. 	<p>Name and locate the world's seven continents and five oceans.</p> <p>Knowledge: A continent is a large area of land. The world's seven continents are Africa, Antarctica, Asia, Australia, Europe, North America and South America. The five oceans are the Arctic Ocean, Atlantic Ocean, Indian Ocean, Pacific Ocean and Southern Ocean</p> <p>Skill: Name and locate the world's seven continents and five oceans on a world map.</p> <p>Autumn2: Dinosaur Planet Summer 1: Paws, Claws and Whiskers</p> <p>Name, locate and identify characteristics of the four countries and capital cities of the UK and its surrounding seas.</p> <p>Knowledge: The United Kingdom (UK) is a union of four countries: England, Northern Ireland, Scotland and Wales. A capital city is a city that is home to the government and ruler of a country. London is the capital city of England, Belfast is the capital city of Northern Ireland, Edinburgh is the capital city of Scotland and Cardiff is the capital city of Wales. The countries of the United Kingdom are made up of cities, towns and villages.</p> <p>Skill: Name and locate the four countries of the UK and their capital cities on a map, atlas or globe.</p> <p>Spring1: Bright Lights Big City</p>	<p>Name, locate and identify characteristics of the four countries and capital cities of the UK and its surrounding seas.</p> <p>Knowledge: An ocean is a large sea. There are five oceans on our planet called the Arctic, Atlantic, Indian, Pacific and Southern Oceans. Seas include the Black, Red and Caspian Seas. The United Kingdom is an island surrounded by the Atlantic Ocean, English Channel, Irish Sea and North Sea. The world's seven continents are Africa, Antarctica, Asia, Australia, Europe, North America and South America.</p> <p>Skills:Name and locate seas surrounding the UK, as well as seas, the five oceans and seven continents around the world on a world map or globe.</p> <p>Summer 2: Land Ahoy!</p>	<p>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).</p> <p>Knowledge: Latitude is the distance north or south of the equator and longitude is the distance east or west of the Prime Meridian.</p> <p>Skill: Locate significant places of latitude and longitude.</p> <p>Y4 Road Trip USA!</p> <p>Knowledge: The Tropic of Cancer is 23.4 degrees north of the equator and Tropic of Capricorn is 23.4 degrees south of the equator.</p> <p>Skill: Identify the location of the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn on a world map.</p> <p>Spring 2: Road Trip USA!</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Knowledge:The North American continent includes the countries of the USA, Canada and Mexico as well as the Central American countries of Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Costa Rica and Panama. The South American continent includes the countries of Brazil, Argentina, Chile, Colombia, Peru, Venezuela, Uruguay, Ecuador, Bolivia and Paraguay.</p> <p>Skill:Locate the countries and major cities of North, Central and South America on a world map, atlas or globe.</p> <p>Spring 2: Road Trip USA!</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Knowledge: Counties of the United Kingdom including Derbyshire, Sussex and Warwickshire. Major cities of the United Kingdom including London, Birmingham, Edingburgh, Cardiff, Manchester and Newcastle.</p> <p>Skills: Name, locate and describe some of the major counties and cities in the UK</p> <p>Y4 Traders and Raiders</p> <p>Knowledge: Significant rivers of the UK include the Thames, Severn, Trent, Dee, Tyne, Ouse and Lagan. Significant mountains and mountain ranges include Ben Nevis, Snowdon, Helvellyn, Pen y Fan, the Scottish Highlands and the Pennines.</p> <p>Skill: Create a detailed study of geographical features including hills, mountains, coasts and rivers of the UK.</p> <p>Summer 1: Traders & Raiders</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>Knowledge: Significant volcanoes include Mount Vesuvius in Italy, Laki in Iceland and Krakatoa in Indonesia. Significant earthquake-prone areas include the San Andreas Fault in North America and the Ring of Fire, which runs around the edge of the Pacific Ocean and is where many plate boundaries in the Earth's crust converge. Over three-quarters of the world's earthquakes and volcanic eruptions happen along the Ring of Fire.</p> <p>Skills: Name and locate significant volcanoes and plate boundaries and explain why they are important.</p> <p>Spring 2: Y3 Tremors</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>Knowledge: Major cities around the world include London in the UK, New York in the USA, Shanghai in China, Istanbul in Turkey, Moscow in Russia, Manila in the Philippines, Lagos in Nigeria, Nairobi in Kenya, Baghdad in Iraq, Damascus in Syria and Mecca in Saudi Arabia.</p> <p>Skill: Name, locate and describe major world cities.</p> <p>Autumn 1 KRP – Investigating Our World</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Knowledge Relative location is where something is found in comparison with other features.</p> <p>Skill Describe the relative location of cities, counties or geographical features in the UK in relation to other places or geographical features.</p> <p>Autumn 2 KRP – Investigating Our World</p> <p>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).</p> <p>Knowledge: The Prime (or Greenwich) Meridian is an imaginary line that divides the Earth into eastern and western hemispheres. The time at Greenwich is called the Greenwich Mean Time (GMT). Each time zone that is 15 degrees to the west of Greenwich is another hour earlier than GMT. Each time zone that is 15 degrees to the east of Greenwich is another hour later.</p> <p>Skill: Identify the location and explain the function of the Prime (or Greenwich) Meridian and different time zones (including day and night)</p> <p>Autumn 2: KRP – Investigating Our World</p> <p>Knowledge: The Northern Hemisphere is the part of Earth that is to the north of the equator. The Southern Hemisphere is the part of Earth that is to the south of the equator. The Prime Meridian is the imaginary line from the North Pole to the South Pole that passes through Greenwich in England and marks 0° longitude, from which all other longitudes are measured.</p> <p>Skill: Identify the position and explain the significance of latitude, longitude, equator, Northern Hemisphere, Southern Hemisphere, the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn, the Arctic and Antarctic Circles, the Prime (or Greenwich) Meridian and time zones (including day and night).</p> <p>Autumn 2: Hola Mexico</p>	<p>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).</p> <p>Knowledge: The Northern Hemisphere is the part of Earth that is to the north of the equator. The Southern Hemisphere is the part of Earth that is to the south of the equator. The Prime Meridian is the imaginary line from the North Pole to the South Pole that passes through Greenwich in England and marks 0° longitude, from which all other longitudes are measured.</p> <p>Skill: Identify the position and explain the significance of latitude, longitude, equator, Northern Hemisphere, Southern Hemisphere, the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn, the Arctic and Antarctic Circles, the Prime (or Greenwich) Meridian and time zones (including day and night).</p> <p>Spring 1 Frozen Kingdom</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Knowledge: Major cities around the world include London in the UK, New York in the USA, Shanghai in China, Istanbul in Turkey, Moscow in Russia, Manila in the Philippines, Lagos in Nigeria, Nairobi in Kenya, Baghdad in Iraq, Damascus in Syria and Mecca in Saudi Arabia</p> <p>Skill: Name, locate and describe major world cities.</p> <p>Spring 2 Pharaohs</p>

Place Knowledge						
EYFS	Y1	Y2	Y3	Y4	Y5	Y6
<p>Reception - Understanding the World</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Draw information from a simple map. Recognise some similarities and differences between life in this country and life in other countries. Explore the natural world around them. Recognise some environments that are different to the one in which they live. <p>ELG: Understanding the World (People, Culture and Communities)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Describe their immediate environment using knowledge from observation, discussion, stories, non-fiction texts and maps. Explain some similarities and differences between life in this country and life in other countries, drawing on knowledge from stories, non-fiction texts and (when appropriate) maps. <p>ELG: Understanding the World (The Natural World)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Know some similarities and differences between the natural world around them and contrasting environments, drawing on their experiences and what has been read in class. Understand some important processes and changes in the natural world around them, including the seasons. 	<p>Understand geographical similarities and differences through studying the human and physical geography of a small area of the UK, and of a small area in a contrasting non-European country.</p> <p>Skill: Identify the similarities and differences between two places.</p> <p>Knowledge: Places can be compared by size, amenities, transport, location, weather and climate.</p> <p>Spring1: Bright Lights Big City</p>	<p>Understand geographical similarities and differences through studying the human and physical geography of a small area of the UK, and of a small area in a contrasting non-European country.</p> <p>Skill: Describe and compare the human and physical similarities and differences between an area of the UK and a contrasting non-European country.</p> <p>Knowledge: A non-European country is a country outside the continent of Europe. For example, the USA, Australia, China and Egypt are non-European countries. European countries include the United Kingdom, Germany, France and Spain</p> <p>Summer 1: The Scented Garden</p>	<p>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 within North or South America.</p> <p>Skill: Describe and compare aspects of physical features.</p> <p>Knowledge: A physical feature is one that forms naturally and can change over time due to physical processes, such as erosion and weathering. Physical features include rivers, forests, hills, mountains and cliffs. An aspect of a physical feature might be the type of mountain, such as dome or volcanic, or the type of forest, such as coniferous or broad-leaved.</p> <p>Y4 Road Trip USA!</p>	<p>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 within North or South America.</p> <p>Skill: Describe and compare aspects of physical features.</p> <p>Knowledge: A physical feature is one that forms naturally and can change over time due to physical processes, such as erosion and weathering. Physical features include rivers, forests, hills, mountains and cliffs. An aspect of a physical feature might be the type of mountain, such as dome or volcanic, or the type of forest, such as coniferous or broad-leaved.</p> <p>Spring 1: I am Warrior!</p> <p>Skill: Describe and compare aspects of physical features.</p> <p>Knowledge: A physical feature is one that forms naturally and can change over time due to physical processes, such as erosion and weathering. Physical features include rivers, forests, hills, mountains and cliffs. An aspect of a physical feature might be the type of mountain, such as dome or volcanic, or the type of forest, such as coniferous or broad-leaved.</p> <p>Y3 Tremors</p>	<p>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 within North or South America.</p> <p>Skill: Identify and describe the similarities and differences in physical and human geography between continents.</p> <p>Knowledge The seven continents (Africa, Antarctica, Asia, Australia, Europe, North America and South America) vary in size, shape, location, population and climate.</p> <p>Summer 2: Scream Machine</p>	<p>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 within North or South America.</p> <p>Skill: Describe the climatic similarities and differences between two regions.</p> <p>Knowledge: Climate is the long-term pattern of weather conditions found in a particular place. Climates can be compared by looking at factors including maximum and minimum levels of precipitation and average monthly temperatures</p> <p>Spring 1: Frozen Kingdom</p>

Human and Physical Geography						
EYFS	Y1	Y2	Y3	Y4	Y5	Y6
<p>Reception - Understanding the World</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recognise some similarities and differences between life in this country and life in other countries. Explore the natural world around them. Recognise some environments that are different to the one in which they live. <p>ELG: Understanding the World (People, Culture and Communities)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Describe their immediate environment using knowledge from observation, discussion, stories, non-fiction texts and maps. Explain some similarities and differences between life in this country and life in other countries, drawing on knowledge from stories, non-fiction texts and (when appropriate) maps. <p>ELG: Understanding the World (The Natural World)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Know some similarities and differences between the natural world around them and contrasting environments, drawing on their experiences and what has been read in class. Understand some important processes and changes in the natural world around them, including the seasons. 	<p>Use basic geographical vocabulary to refer to key human features, including: city, town, village, factory, farm, house, office, port, harbour and shop.</p> <p>Skill: Name and describe the purpose of human features and landmarks.</p> <p>Knowledge: Human features are man-made and include factories, farms, houses, offices, ports, harbours and shops. Landmarks and monuments are features of a landscape, city or town that are easily seen and recognised from a distance. They also help someone to establish and describe a location.</p> <p>Spring 1: Bright Lights Big City Summer 2: Rio da Vida</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Skill: Use basic geographical vocabulary to identify and describe physical features, such as beach, cliff, coast, forest, hill, mountain, sea, ocean, river, soil, valley and vegetation.</p> <p>Knowledge: Physical features are naturally-created features of the Earth.</p> <p>Summer 2: Rio da Vida</p>	<p>Use basic geographical vocabulary to refer to key human features, including: city, town, village, factory, farm, house, office, port, harbour and shop.</p> <p>Skill: Use geographical vocabulary to describe how and why people use a range of human features.</p> <p>Autumn 1: Street Detectives Spring 1: Towers, Tunnels & Turrets</p> <p>Knowledge: Human features are man-made and include castles, towers, schools, hospitals, bridges, shops, tunnels, monuments, airports and roads. People use human features in different ways. For example, an airport can be used for work or leisure and a harbour can be used for industry or travel.</p> <p>Autumn 1: Street Detectives Spring 1: Towers, Tunnels & Turrets</p> <p>Identify seasonal and daily weather patterns in the UK and the location of hot and cold areas of the world in relation to the Equator and the North and South Poles.</p> <p>Skill: Locate the equator and the North and South Poles on a world map or globe.</p> <p>Summer 2: Land Ahoy! Spring 2: Towers, Tunnels and Turrets</p> <p>Knowledge: The equator is an imaginary line that divides the world into the Northern and Southern Hemispheres. The North Pole is the most northern point on Earth. The South Pole is the most southern point on Earth.</p> <p>Summer 2: Land Ahoy!</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>Skill: Describe a range of human features and their location and explain how they are interconnected.</p> <p>Knowledge: Human features can be interconnected by function, type and transport links.</p> <p>Spring 2: Road Trip USA!</p> <p>Describe and understand key aspects of physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes, and the water cycle.</p> <p>Skill: Identify the five major climate zones on Earth.</p> <p>Knowledge: The Earth has five climate zones: desert, Mediterranean, polar, temperate and tropical.</p> <p>Y3 Predator</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>Skill: Describe a range of human features and their location and explain how they are interconnected.</p> <p>Knowledge: Human features can be interconnected by function, type and transport links.</p> <p>Spring 1: I am Warrior!</p> <p>Describe and understand key aspects of physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes, and the water cycle.</p> <p>Skill: Describe how a significant geographical activity has changed a landscape in the short or long term.</p> <p>Knowledge: Significant geographical activity includes earthquakes and volcanic eruptions. These are known as natural disasters because they are created by nature, affect many people and cause widespread damage.</p> <p>Skill: Describe the activity of plate tectonics and how this has changed the Earth's surface over time (continental drift).</p> <p>Knowledge: The crust of the Earth is divided into tectonic plates that move. The place where plates meet is called a plate boundary. Plates can push into each other, pull apart or slide against each other. These movements can create mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes.</p> <p>Skill: Describe the parts of a volcano or earthquake.</p> <p>Knowledge: A volcano is an opening in the Earth's surface from which gas, hot magma and ash can escape. They are usually found at meeting points of the Earth's tectonic plates. When a volcano erupts, liquid magma collects in an underground magma chamber. The magma pushes through a crack called a vent and bursts out onto the Earth's surface. Lava, hot ash and mudslides from volcanic eruptions can cause severe damage.</p> <p>Skill: Name and describe properties of the Earth's four layers.</p> <p>Knowledge: The Earth is made of four different layers. The inner core is made mostly of hot, solid iron and nickel, and the outer core is made of liquid iron and nickel. The mantle is made of solid rock and molten rock called magma. The crust is a thin layer of solid rock that is broken into large pieces called tectonic plates. These pieces move very slowly across the mantle. Explain how the weather affects the use of urban and rural environments.</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>Skill: Explain how humans function in the place they live.</p> <p>Describe in detail the different types of agricultural land use in the UK.</p> <p>Knowledge: The distribution of and access to natural resources, cultural influences and economic activity are significant factors in community life in a settlement</p> <p>Agricultural land use in the UK can be divided into three main types, arable (growing crops), pastoral (livestock) and mixed (arable and pastoral). An allotment is a small piece of land used to grow fruit, vegetables and flowers. A wide variety of crops are farmed in the UK, such as wheat, barley, oats, potatoes, other vegetables, fruits and oilseed rape. A wide variety of livestock are reared on farms in the UK, such as sheep, dairy cattle, beef cattle, poultry and pigs.</p> <p>Summer 1: Allotment Autumn 2: Hola Mexico!</p> <p>Skill: Describe and explain the location, purpose and use of transport networks across the UK and other parts of the world.</p> <p>Knowledge: Transport networks can be tangible, such as rails, roads or canals, or intangible, such as air and sea corridors. These networks link places together and allow for the movement of people and goods. Transport networks are usually built where there is a high demand for the movement of people or goods. They run between places where journeys start or finish, such as airports, bus stations, ferry terminals or railway stations.</p> <p>Autumn 2: KRP – Investigating Our World</p> <p>Skill: Identify and explain ways that people can improve the production of products without compromising the needs of future generations.</p> <p>Knowledge: Industries can make their manufacturing processes more sustainable and better for the environment by using renewable energy sources, reducing, reusing and recycling and sharing resources.</p> <p>Autumn 2: KRP – Investigating Our World</p> <p>Describe and understand key aspects of physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes, and the water cycle.</p> <p>Skill: Identify and describe some key physical features and environmental regions of North and South America and explain how these, along with the climate zones and soil types, can affect land use.</p> <p>Knowledge:</p>	

				<p>Knowledge: Excessive precipitation includes thunderstorms, downbursts, tornadoes, waterspouts, tropical cyclones, extratropical cyclones, blizzards and ice storms. Spring 2: Y3 Tremors</p>	<p>North America is broadly categorised into six major biomes: tundra, coniferous forest, grasslands (prairie), deciduous forest, desert and tropical rainforest. South America has a vast variety of biomes, including desert, alpine, rainforest and grasslands. Summer 1: Allotment Skill: Describe how soil fertility, drainage and climate affect agricultural land use. Knowledge: Soil fertility, drainage and climate influence the placement and success of agricultural land. Summer 1: Allotment Skill: Name and locate the world's biomes, climate zones and vegetation belts and explain their common characteristics. Knowledge: The Earth has five climate zones: desert, Mediterranean, polar, temperate and tropical. Mountains have variable climates depending on altitude. A biome is a large ecological area on the Earth's surface, such as desert, forest, grassland, tundra and aquatic. Biomes are often defined by a range of factors, such as temperature, climate, relief, geology, soils and vegetation. Autumn 2: KRP – Investigating Our World</p>	
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Geography Skills and Fieldwork						
EYFS	Y1	Y2	Y3	Y4	Y5	Y6
<p>Reception - Understanding the World</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Draw information from a simple map. <p>ELG: Understanding the World (People, Culture and Communities)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Describe their immediate environment using knowledge from observation, discussion, stories, non-fiction texts and maps. Explain some similarities and differences between life in this country and life in other countries, drawing on knowledge from stories, non-fiction texts and (when appropriate) maps. 	<p>Use world maps, atlases and globes to identify the UK and its countries, as well as the countries, continents and oceans studied at this key stage.</p> <p>Skill: Name and locate the world's seven continents and five oceans on a world map.</p> <p>Knowledge: A continent is a large area of land. The world's seven continents are Africa, Antarctica, Asia, Australia, Europe, North America and South America. The five oceans are the Arctic Ocean, Atlantic Ocean, Indian Ocean, Pacific Ocean and Southern Ocean.</p> <p>Summer 1: Paws, Claws and Whiskers Use world maps, atlases and globes to identify the UK and its countries, as well as the countries, continents and oceans studied at this key stage.</p> <p>Skill: Name and locate the four countries of the UK and their capital cities on a map, atlas or globe.</p> <p>Knowledge: The United Kingdom (UK) is a union of four countries: England, Northern Ireland, Scotland and Wales. A capital city is a city that is home to the government and ruler of a country. London is the capital city of England, Belfast is the capital city of Northern Ireland, Edinburgh is the capital city of Scotland and Cardiff is the capital city of Wales. The countries of the United Kingdom are made up of cities, towns and villages.</p> <p>Spring1: Bright Lights Big City Use aerial photographs and plan perspectives to recognise landmarks and basic human and physical features; devise a simple map; and use and construct basic symbols in a key.</p> <p>Skill: Draw or read a simple picture map. Identify features and landmarks on an aerial photograph or plan perspective.</p> <p>Knowledge: A map is a picture or drawing of an area of land or sea that can show human and physical features. A key is used to show features on a map. A map has symbols to show where things are located. An aerial photograph or plan perspective shows an area of land from above.</p> <p>Spring1: Bright Lights Big City Summer 1: Paws, Claws and Whiskers</p> <p>Use simple compass directions (North, South, East and West) and locational</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>Skill: Collect and organise simple data in charts and tables from primary sources (fieldwork and observation) and secondary sources (maps and books). Ask and answer simple geographical questions through observation or simple data collection during fieldwork activities.</p> <p>Autumn1: Street Detectives Summer 2: Land Ahoy! (3rd bullet point only)</p> <p>Knowledge: Data can be recorded in different ways, including tables, charts and pictograms.</p> <p>Fieldwork can help to answer questions about the local environment and can include observing or measuring, identifying or classifying and recording.</p> <p>Autumn1: Street Detectives Summer 2: Land Ahoy! (2nd bullet point only)</p> <p>Use aerial photographs and plan perspectives to recognise landmarks and basic human and physical features; devise a simple map; and use and construct basic symbols in a key.</p> <p>Skill: Draw or read a range of simple maps that use symbols and a key.</p> <p>Autumn 1: Street Detectives Summer 2: Land Ahoy!</p> <p>Study aerial photographs to describe the features and characteristics of an area of land.</p> <p>Knowledge: A map is a picture or drawing of an area of land or sea that can show human and physical features. Maps use symbols and a key. A key is the information needed to read a map and a symbol is a picture or icon used to show a geographical feature.</p> <p>Autumn 1: Street Detectives</p> <p>Summer 2: Land Ahoy! An aerial photograph can be vertical (an image taken directly from above) or oblique (an image taken from above and to the side).</p> <p>Autumn1: Street Detectives Spring1: Towers, Tunnels & Turrets</p> <p>Use world maps, atlases and globes to identify the UK and its countries, as well as the countries, continents and oceans studied at this key stage.</p> <p>Skill:</p>	<p>Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied.</p> <p>Skill: Study and draw conclusions about places and geographical features using a range of geographical resources, including maps, atlases, globes and digital mapping.</p> <p>Autumn 2: Blue Abyss Summer2: Traders and Raiders</p> <p>Analyse maps, atlases and globes, including digital mapping, to locate countries and describe features studied.</p> <p>Spring2: Road Trip USA Summer2: Scrumdiddlyumptious</p> <p>Study and draw conclusions about places and geographical features using a range of geographical resources, including maps, atlases, globes and digital mapping.</p> <p>Spring 2: Road Trip USA!</p> <p>Knowledge: An atlas is a collection of maps and information that shows geographical features, topography, boundaries, climatic, social and economic statistics of an area.</p> <p>Autumn 2: Blue Abyss Spring 2: Road Trip USA!</p> <p>Maps, globes and digital mapping tools can help to locate and describe significant geographical features.</p> <p>Spring1: Tribal Tales Spring 2: Road Trip USA!</p> <p>An atlas is a collection of maps and information that shows geographical features, topography, boundaries, climatic, social and economic statistics of an area.</p> <p>Spring 2: Road Trip USA!</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Skill: Use four-figure grid references to describe the location of objects and places on a simple map.</p> <p>Knowledge: A four-figure grid reference contains four numbers. The first two numbers are called the easting and are found along the top and bottom of a map. The second two numbers are called the northing and are found up both sides of a map. Four-figure grid references give specific information about locations on a map.</p> <p>Spring1: Tribal Tales</p>	<p>Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied.</p> <p>Skill: Analyse maps, atlases and globes, including digital mapping, to locate countries and describe features studied.</p> <p>Knowledge: Maps, globes and digital mapping tools can help to locate and describe significant geographical features.</p> <p>Autumn 1: Gods and Mortals Autumn 2: Predator Spring 2: Tremors</p> <p>Skill: Study and draw conclusions about places and geographical features using a range of geographical resources, including maps, atlases, globes and digital mapping.</p> <p>Knowledge: An atlas is a collection of maps and information that shows geographical features, topography, boundaries, climatic, social and economic statistics of an area.</p> <p>Spring 1: I am Warrior!</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Skill: Use four-figure grid references to describe the location of objects and places on a simple map.</p> <p>Knowledge: A four-figure grid reference contains four numbers. The first two numbers are called the easting and are found along the top and bottom of a map. The second two numbers are called the northing and are found up both sides of a map. Four-figure grid references give specific information about locations on a map.</p> <p>Autumn 2: Predator Spring 2: Tremors</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Skill: Use the eight points of a compass to locate a geographical feature or place on a map.</p> <p>Spring 2: Tremors</p> <p>Knowledge:</p>	<p>Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied.</p> <p>Skill: Analyse and compare a place, or places, using aerial photographs, atlases and maps.</p> <p>Knowledge: Aerial photography is used in cartography, land-use planning and environmental studies. It can be used alongside maps to find out detailed information about a place, or places.</p> <p>Autumn 1 KRP – Investigating Our World/Stargazers Spring 1: Off with her head! Spring 2: Beast Creator Summer 2: Scream Machine</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Skill: Summarise geographical data to draw conclusions.</p> <p>Knowledge: Geographical data, such as demographics or economic statistics, can be used as evidence to support conclusions.</p> <p>Autumn 1 KRP – Investigating Our World Spring 2: Beast Creator Summer 1: Allotment</p> <p>Skill: Identify elevated areas, depressions and river basins on a relief map.</p> <p>Knowledge: The geographical term 'relief' describes the difference between the highest and lowest elevations of an area. Relief maps show the contours of land based on shape and height. Contour lines show the elevation of the land, joining places of the same height above sea level. They are usually an orange or brown colour. Contour lines that are close together represent ground that is steep. Contour lines that are far apart show ground that is gently sloping or flat.</p> <p>Autumn 1 KRP – Investigating Our World</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Skill: Use compass points, grid references and scale to interpret maps, including Ordnance Survey maps, with accuracy.</p>	<p>Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied.</p> <p>Skill: Analyse and compare a place, or places, using aerial photographs, atlases and maps.</p> <p>Knowledge: Aerial photography is used in cartography, land-use planning and environmental studies. It can be used alongside maps to find out detailed information about a place, or places.</p> <p>Spring 2: Pharaohs 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.</p> <p>Skill: Use lines of longitude and latitude or grid references to find the position of different geographical areas and features.</p> <p>Knowledge: Invisible lines of latitude run horizontally around the Earth and show the northerly or southerly position of a geographical area. Invisible lines of longitude run vertically from the North to the South Pole and show the westerly or easterly position of a geographical area.</p> <p>Autumn 2: A Child's War Spring 1: Frozen Kingdom Summer 1 and 2: Darwin's Delights</p>

	<p>and directional language (e.g. near and far; left and right), to describe the location of features and routes on a map.</p> <p>Skill: Use simple directional and positional language to give directions, describe the location of features and discuss where things are in relation to each other.</p> <p>Knowledge: Positional language includes behind, next to and in front of. Directional language includes left, right, straight ahead and turn.</p> <p>Spring1: Bright Lights Big City Spring 2: Moon Zoom</p>	<p>Name and locate seas surrounding the UK, as well as seas, the five oceans and seven continents around the world on a world map or globe.</p> <p>Summer 2: Land Ahoy!</p> <p>Knowledge: An ocean is a large sea. There are five oceans on our planet called the Arctic, Atlantic, Indian, Pacific and Southern Oceans. Seas include the Black, Red and Caspian Seas. The United Kingdom is an island surrounded by the Atlantic Ocean, English Channel, Irish Sea and North Sea. The world's seven continents are Africa, Antarctica, Asia, Australia, Europe, North America and South America.</p> <p>Summer 2: Land Ahoy!</p>	<p>Summer 2: Traders and Raiders</p> <p>Skill: Analyse primary data, identifying any patterns observed. Use four-figure grid references to describe the location of objects and places on a simple map.</p> <p>Knowledge: Primary data includes information gathered by observation and investigation. A four-figure grid reference contains four numbers. The first two numbers are called the easting and are found along the top and bottom of a map. The second two numbers are called the northing and are found up both sides of a map. Four-figure grid references give specific information about locations on a map.</p> <p>Summer 2: Traders and Raiders</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Skill: Use the eight points of a compass to locate a geographical feature or place on a map. 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.</p> <p>Knowledge: The eight points of a compass are north, south, east, west, north-east, north-west, south-east and south-west. The four cardinal directions are north (N), east (E), south (S) and west (W), which are at 90° angles on the compass rose. The four intercardinal (or ordinal) directions are halfway between the cardinal directions: north-east (NE), south-east (SE), south-west (SW) and north-west (NW).</p> <p>Spring 2: Road Trip USA!</p> <p>Summer2: Traders and Raiders</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Skill: Analyse primary data, identifying any patterns observed.</p> <p>Knowledge: Primary data includes information gathered by observation and investigation.</p> <p>Spring1: Tribal Tales</p>	<p>The eight points of a compass are north, south, east, west, north-east, north-west, south-east and south-west.</p> <p>Spring 2: Tremors</p>	<p>Knowledge: Compass points can be used to describe the relationship of features to each other, or to describe the direction of travel. Accurate grid references identify the position of key physical and human features.</p> <p>Autumn 1 KRP – Investigating Our World Summer 1: Allotment</p> <p>Skill: Use lines of longitude and latitude or grid references to find the position of different geographical areas and features.</p> <p>Knowledge: Invisible lines of latitude run horizontally around the Earth and show the northerly or southerly position of a geographical area. Invisible lines of longitude run vertically from the North to the South Pole and show the westerly or easterly position of a geographical area.</p> <p>Autumn 2: Hola Mexico!</p>	
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This document outlines the main learning across the year groups. This shows the coherence and sequencing of knowledge and how horizontal and vertical links are made. This document supports class teachers being able to identify where their year group / term fits into the pupils' primary phase Geography education knowledge and learning.

EYFS													
Year 1													
aerial	Atlantic Ocean	Belfast	Cathedral	country	farm	hill	left	monument	ocean	Rio de Janerio	season	tour	vegetation
Africa	atlas	Brasilia	city	countryside	flag	Indian Ocean	location	mountain	Pacific Ocean	river	soil	town	village
Antarctica	Australia	Brazil	cliff	Edinburgh	forest	In front to	London	next to	photograph	route	South America	transport	Wales
Artic Ocean	beach	Capital city	climate	England	globe	landmark	map	North America	Portuguese	Scotland	Southern Ocean	turn	weather
Asia	behind	Cardiff	coast	Europe	habitat	landscape	marine	Northern Island	right	sea	straight ahead	valley	
Year 2													
Aerial	Atlantic Ocean	bungalow	construction	equator	hospital	Key	marina	non-European	ocean	rainforest	sea	Southern Ocean	Wales
Africa	atlas	Cardiff	detached	Europe	house	landmark	moat	North America	Pacific Ocean	Red Sea	semi-detached	survey	weather
Airport	Australia	Caspian Sea	dock	fortress	Indian ocean	lighthouse	monuments	North Pole	pictogram	road	Shop	symbol	
Antarctica	Belfast	castle	Edinburgh	globe	interview	London	motte	North Sea	playground	route	South America	towers	
Artic ocean	Black Sea	church	England	habitat	investigate	man-made	natural	Northern Hemisphere	port	school	South Pole	tunnels	
Asia	bridges	community	English Channel	harbour	Irish Sea	map	navigate	Northern Ireland	questionnaire	Scotland	Southern Hemisphere	viaduct	
Year 3													
abyss	Australia	Cardiff	custom	equator	habitat	kingdom	north	ocean	Red Sea	River Trent,	sonar	state	tribe
Africa	Belfast	Caspian Sea	demographic	Europe	Helve llyn	Lagan	North America	Offa's Dyke	reef	River Tyne,	south	territory	Tropic of Capricorn
America	Ben Nevis	climate	dome	feature	hill	landmark	North Sea	Pacific Ocean	reservation	sea	South America	the Pennines	Tropical
Antarctica	Black Sea	coast	east	forest	Indian Ocean	London	North-East	Pen y Fan	river	settlement	South-East	the Thames,	USA

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Artic Ocean	borough	compass	Edinburgh	four-figure grid reference	indigenous	longhouse	North-West	physical features	River Dee	Scotland	South-West	tide	Wales
Asia	Britannia	culture	England	Germanic	Irish Sea	Mexico	Northern Hemisphere	pollution	River Ouse	Scottish Highlands	Southern Hemisphere	tour	west
Atlantic Ocean	Canada	current	English Channel	globe	Itinerary	mountain	Northern Ireland	population	River Severn	Snowdon	Southern Ocean	tourist	weather
atlas	capital												

Year 4													
Africa	atlas	Caspian Sea	east	Europe	geologist	igneous	Krakatoa	Mount Vesuvius	North-East	Red Sea	sedimentary	South-West	Tropic of Capricorn
Antarctica	Australia	cliff	Edinburgh	feature	globe	Indian Ocean	lava	mountain	North-West	Richter scale	seismic	Southern Ocean	tsunami
aqueduct	avalanche	compass	England	flood	hill	Indonesia	London	natural disaster	Northern Ireland	Ring of Fire	seismometer	storm	volcano
Arctic Ocean	Belfast	crust	English Channel	forest	hot ash	invader	magma	north	orienteeing	river	south	tectonic plate	volcanologist
Asia	Black Sea	drought	epicentre	fossil	hurricane	Irish Sea	magnitude	North America	Pacific Ocean	San Andreas Fault	South America	tremor	Wales
Atlantic Ocean	Cardiff	earthquake	equator	four-figure grid reference	Iceland	Italy	metamorphic	North Sea	pyroclastic flow	Scotland	South-East	Tropic of Cancer	west
Year 5													
4 figure reference	aerial	amenity	civilisation	compass	desert	Greenwich	livestock	Mexico	North Pole	Prime Meridian	Southern Hemisphere	trade	vegetation belt
6 figure reference	agriculture	arable	climate	crops	earthquake	horizontally	longitude	minerals	Northern Hemisphere	river	The Antarctic Circle	Tropic of Cancer	volcano
	allotment	biomes	community	degree	energy	latitude	map	mountain	pastoral	South Pole	The Arctic Circle	Tropic of Capricorn	water
Year 6													
4 figure reference	Aurora Australis	climate	earthquake	iceberg	latitude	Mecca	Nairobi	pastoral	Russia	snowstorm	The Arctic Circle	UK	
6 figure reference	Aurora Borealis	compass	Egypt	Inuit people	livestock	minerals	New York	Philippines	Saudi Arabia	South pole	trade	vegetation belt	
agriculture	average	crops	glacier	Iraq	longitude	minimum	Nigeria	precipitation	settlement	Southern Hemisphere	Tropic of Cancer	volcano	
Antarctic	Baghdad	Damascus	Greenwich	Istanbul	Manila	monthly	North pole	Prime Meridian	Shanghai	Syria	Tropic of Capricorn	water	
arable	biomes	degree	habitat	Kenya	map	Moscow	Northern Hemisphere	river	similarities	temperature	tundra	weather	
Arctic	China	differences	horizontally	Lagos	maximum	mountain	ocean	River Nile	snow	The Antarctic Circle	Turkey		