

Geography



| | KS1 | | KS2 | | | |
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| | Year 1 | Year 2 | Year 3 | Year 4 | Year 5 | Year 6 |
| Locational Knowledge | Name, locate and identify characteristics of the four countries and capital cities of the United Kingdom and its surrounding seas. | Name and locate the world's seven continents and five oceans. | <p>Locate and name the continents on a World Map.</p> <p>Locate the main countries of Europe inc. Russia.</p> <p>Identify capital cities of Europe.</p> <p>Locate and name the countries making up the British Isles, with their capital cities.</p> <p>Identify longest rivers in the world, largest deserts, and highest mountains.</p> <p>Compare with UK.</p> <p>Identify the position and significance of Equator, N. and S. Hemisphere, Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn.</p> | <p>On a world map, locate areas of similar environmental regions, either desert, rainforest or temperate regions.</p> <p>Locate and name the main counties and cities in/around Staffordshire.</p> | <p>Locate the main countries in Europe and North or South America. Locate and name principal cities.</p> <p>Compare 2 different regions in UK rural/urban.</p> <p>Locate and name the main counties and cities in England.</p> <p>Linking with History, compare land use maps of UK from past with the present, focusing on land use.</p> <p>Identify the position and significance of latitude/longitude and the Greenwich Meridian. Linking with science, time zones, night and day</p> | <p>On a world map locate the main countries in Africa, Asia and Australasia/Oceania. Identify their main environmental regions, key physical and human characteristics, and major cities.</p> <p>Linking with local History, map how land use has changed in local area over time.</p> <p>Name and locate the key topographical features including coast, features of erosion, hills, mountains and rivers. Understand how these features have changed over time.</p> |

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| Place Knowledge | 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. | 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 concentrating on islands and sea sides. | Compare a region of the UK with a region in Europe, e.g. local hilly area with a flat one or under sea level. | 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. | Compare a region in UK with a region in Europe or N. or S. America with significant differences and similarities. | Compare a region in UK with a region in N. or S. America with significant differences and similarities. Understand some of the reasons for similarities and differences. |
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| <p>Human and Physical Geography</p> | <p>Identify seasonal and daily weather patterns in the United Kingdom.</p> <p>Identify the location of hot and cold areas of the world in relation to the Equator and the North and South Poles.</p> <p>Use basic geographical vocabulary to refer to:</p> <p>* key physical features, including: forest, hill, mountain, soil, valley, vegetation.</p> <p>* key human features, including: city, town, village, factory, farm, house, office.</p> | <p>Use basic geographical vocabulary to refer to:</p> <p>* key physical features, including: beach, cliff, coast, forest, hill, mountain, sea, ocean, river, soil, valley, vegetation, season and weather</p> <p>* key human features, including: city, town, village, factory, farm, house, office, port, harbour and shop</p> | <p>Describe and understand key aspects of:</p> <p>Physical geography including a brief introduction to volcanoes and earthquakes.</p> <p>Human geography including trade links in the Pre-roman and Roman era.</p> <p>Types of settlements in Early Britain linked to History. <i>Why did early people choose to settle there?</i></p> <p>Fair/unfair distribution of resources (Fairtrade).</p> | <p>Describe and understand key aspects of:</p> <p>Physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts.</p> <p>Types of settlements in modern Britain: villages, towns, cities.</p> | <p>Describe and understand key aspects of :</p> <p>Physical geography including coasts, rivers and the water cycle including transpiration; climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts earthquakes, looking at plate tectonics and the ring of fire.</p> <p>Human geography including trade between UK and Europe.</p> | <p>Describe and understand key aspects of:</p> <p>Physical geography including climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts.</p> <p>Human geography including: land use, distribution of natural resources including energy.</p> |
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| <p>Geographical Skills and Field Work</p> | <p>Use world maps, atlases and globes to identify the United Kingdom and its countries.</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>Use locational and directional language [for example, near and far; left and right], to describe the location of features and routes on a map.</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>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.</p> | <p>Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping (Google Earth) to locate European and some African countries and describe features studied.</p> <p>Revise the four points of a compass. Learn 2 figure grid reference (maths co-ordinates), some basic symbols and key (including the use of a simplified Ordnance Survey maps) to build their knowledge of the United Kingdom and the wider world.</p> <p>Use fieldwork to observe and record the human and physical features in the local area using a range of methods, including sketch maps.</p> | <p>Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate European countries and North/South American regions and describe features studied.</p> <p>Learn the eight points of a compass, four-figure grid references.</p> <p>Use fieldwork to observe, measure and record the human and physical features in the local area using a range of methods, including sketch maps and plans.</p> | <p>Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping (Google Earth) to locate countries and describe features studied.</p> <p>Use the eight points of a compass, embed four-figure and begin to use six-figure grid references, symbols and key (including the use of Ordnance Survey maps) to build their knowledge of the United Kingdom in the past and present.</p> <p>Use fieldwork to observe, measure and record 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>Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied.</p> <p>Extend to 6 figure grid references with teaching of latitude and longitude in depth. Expand map skills to include non-UK countries.</p> <p>Use fieldwork to observe, measure and record the human and physical features in the local area using a range of methods, including (but not limited to) sketch maps, plans and graphs, and digital technologies.</p> |
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