



	KS1		KS1 KS2					
	Year 1	Year 2	Year3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6	Years 7-9	
Locational Knowledge	Understand how some places are linked to other places e.g. roads; trains.	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.	Identify the position and significance of the Equator, N. and S. Hemisphere, Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn.  Identify the position and significance of the Prime Meridian and time zones (including day and night).  Locate and name the countries making up North and South America; concentrating on environmental regions, key physical and human characteristics,	Identify the position and significance of lines of latitude, including the Equator and the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn.  Name and locate key topographical features of the UK (including rivers) and land-use patterns.  Locate and name the world's countries, focusing on South America; concentrating on its environmental regions, key physical and human characteristics,	Name and locate key topographical features of the UK (including mountains).  Locate Europe's countries, their environmental regions, key physical and human characteristics, countries, and major cities.  Use grid references to locate places and geographical features on Ordnance Survey maps. (Map skills lesson)	Name and locate the counties and cities of the UK, geographical regions and their identifying human and physical characteristics, key topographical features (including hills, mountains, coasts and rivers), and land use patterns, coasts, features of erosion, hills, mountains and understand how these features have changed over time.  Name and locate counties and cities of the United Kingdom	Extend their locational knowledge and deepen their spatial awareness of the world's countries using maps of the world to focus on Africa, Russia, Asia (including China and India), and the Middle East, focusing on their environmental regions, including polar and hot deserts, key physical and human characteristics, countries and major cities.	





			countries and major cities.  Name and locate counties and cities of the United Kingdom. (Map skills lesson)	countries and major cities  Locate a range of places and landmarks on Ordnance Survey maps of the UK. (Map skills lesson)		and discover how to locate specific landmarks and places through the use of grid references. (Map skills lesson)	
Place Knowledge	Name, describe and compare familiar places.  Link their homes with other places in their local community.  Know about some present changes that are happening in the local	Understand geographical similarities and differences through studying the human and physical geography of a small area of the United Kingdom, and	Understand geographical similarities and differences through the study of human and physical geography of a region of the UK compared with a region in North America.	Understand geographical similarities and differences through the study of human and physical geography of a region of the United Kingdom and a region within South America.	Understand geographical similarities and differences by comparing and contrasting a region in Europe with a region in the UK.  Use maps to learn about places on maps through reading symbols	Compare and contrast countries in the UK with significant differences and similarities.  Understand some of the reasons for their similarities and differences.  Understand that features of places	Understand geographical similarities, differences and links between places through the study of human and physical geography of a region within Africa, and of a region within Asia.





a S ir s	environment e.g. at school. Suggest ideas for improving the school environment.	of a small area in a contrasting non-European country.		Learn about the geographical features of specific locations on maps. (Map skills lesson)	and map keys. (Map skills lesson)	can be represented through symbols on maps in 2- dimensions. (Map skills lesson)	
Physical so Geography w	Describe seasonal weather changes.	Identify seasonal and daily weather patterns in the United Kingdom.  Identify 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:	Describe and understand key aspects of physical geography, including: climate zones, weather patterns, mountains and volcanoes.  Describe and understand key aspects of human geography, including: types of settlements and land use, economic activity including trade links, and the	Describe and understand key aspects of physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes, vegetation belts, rivers and the water cycle.  Describe and understand key aspects of human geography, including: types of settlements and land use, economic activity including trade links, and the	Describe and understand key aspects of physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, rivers mountains, volcanoes and Earthquakes and the water cycle.  Describe and understand key aspects of human geography, including: types of settlements and land use,	Describe and understand key aspects of physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, rivers mountains, volcanoes and Earthquakes and the water cycle.  Describe and understand key aspects of human geography, including: types of settlements and land use,	Understand, through the use of detailed place-based exemplars at a variety of scales, the key processes in:  Physical geography relating to: geological timescales and plate tectonics; rocks, weathering and soils; weather and climate, including the change in climate from the Ice Age to the present; and glaciation, hydrology and coasts.  Human geography relating to: population and urbanisation; international development; economic activity in the primary, secondary, tertiary and quaternary sectors; and the





		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.	distribution of natural resources including energy, food, minerals and water.  Use basic geographical vocabulary to describe features in the local area and on a map of the British Isles (Map skills lesson)	distribution of natural resources including energy, food, minerals and water.  Locate human and physical features on OS maps and consider the symbols for these features in the map key. (Map skills lesson)	economic activity including trade links, and the distribution of natural resources including energy, food, minerals and water.  Describe gradient and contour lines as a physical feature of the environment.  (Map skills lesson)	economic activity including trade links, and the distribution of natural resources including energy, food, minerals and water.  Use OS map symbols and the map key to name physical and human features. (Map skills lesson)	use of natural resources .  Understand how human and physical processes interact to influence, and change landscapes, environments and the climate; and how human activity relies on effective functioning of natural systems.
Geographical Skills & Field work	Ask simple geographical questions e.g. What is it like to live in this place?  Use simple fieldwork and observational skills to study the geography of their school and	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.	Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied.  Communicate geographical information in a	Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied.  Interpret a range of sources of geographical	Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied.  Interpret a range of sources of geographical	Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied.  Interpret a range of sources of geographical	Build on their knowledge of globes, maps and atlases and apply and develop this knowledge routinely in the classroom and in the field.  Interpret Ordnance Survey maps in the classroom and the field, including using grid references and scale, topographical and other thematic mapping, and





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its grounds.		variety of ways,	information,	information,	information,	aerial and satellite
	Use aerial	including through	including maps	including maps	including maps	photographs.
Use simple maps of the local area	photograp	maps.	and aerial	and aerial	and aerial	Han Congression
e.g. large-scale,	hs and		photographs.	photographs.	photographs	Use Geographical
pictorial etc.	plan	Use four points of				Information Systems (GIS) to
p 333	perspectiv	a compass, two	Communicate	Communicate	Communicate	view, analyse and interpret
Use locational	es to	figure grid	geographical	geographical	geographical	places and data.
and directional	recognise landmarks	references,	information in a	information in a	information in a	Use fieldwork in contrasting
language (e.g.	and basic	symbols and key	variety of ways,	variety of ways,	variety of ways,	locations to collect, analyse
near and far, left	human	(including the use	including through	including through	including through	and draw conclusions from
and right) to describe the	and	of simplified	maps.	maps.	maps.	geographical data, using
location of	physical	Ordnance Survey	llee the eight		Lico the eight	
features and	features;	maps) to build	Use the eight	Use the eight	Use the eight	multiple sources of
routes.	devise a	their knowledge	points of a	points of a	points of a	increasingly complex information.
	simple map; and	of the United	compass, four	compass, four and	compass and six-	information.
Make simple	use and	Kingdom and the	figure grid	six-figure grid	figure grid	
maps and plans	construct	wider world.	references,	references,	references,	
e.g. pictorial	basic	(Map skills lesson	symbols and keys	symbols and map	symbols and key	
place in a story.	symbols in	and Local Area	to build their	keys to build my	to build their	
Use world maps,	a key.	Trip)	knowledge of the	knowledge of the	knowledge of the	
atlases and			United Kingdom.	United Kingdom	United Kingdom.	
globes to identify	II. II.a alamata	Use fieldwork to	(Map skills lesson)	in the past and	Use fieldwork to	
the United	U Use simple compass	observe and	Use fieldwork to	present and the	observe, measure	
Kingdom and its	directions	record the human	observe, measure	wider world. (Map	and record the	
countries.	(North,	and physical	and record the	skills lesson and	human and	
countries.	South,	features in the	physical features	Local Area trip)	physical features	
	East and	local area using a	of a local river		in the local area	
	West) and	range of		Use fieldwork to		
	locational	methods,	including the	observe, measure	using a range of	
	and	including sketch	meander, depth	and record the	methods,	
	directiona		and average		including sketch	





l language	maps, plans and	velocity, using a	human and	maps, plans and	
e.g near	graphs, and	range of	physical features	graphs, and	
and far,	digital	methods,	in the local area	digital	
left and	technologies.	including sketch	including changes	technologies,	
right, to describe	(Local Area trip)	maps, plans and	over time using a	with a focus on	
the		graphs, and	range of	how a region is	
location		digital	methods,	meeting people's	
of		technologies.	including sketch	needs. (Local Area	
features		(Rivers Fieldtrip).	maps, plans and	Unit)	
and		(Mivers Fredutip).		Offit)	
routes on			graphs, and		
a map.			digital		
Us Use world			technologies.		
maps,			(Local Area trip)		
atlases			(Local Alea trip)		
and					
globes to					
identify					
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