



## Geography

Year Group		Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
Location knowledge.		<p>Locate UK, the four countries, their capital cities and surrounding seas.</p> <p>Local area observational study.</p>	<p>Name and locate the worlds 7 continents and 5 oceans.</p> <p>Study of human and physical landscape in local area.</p>	<p>Name and locate: characteristics of the four countries and capital cities and regions of the UK and surrounding seas, human and physical characteristics including the main geographical features of the UK e.g. naming significant rivers, mountains.</p> <p>Some countries of Europe e.g. our closest neighbours.</p>	<p>Name and locate: continents on a world map.</p> <p>The countries of Europe beyond the UK's nearest neighbours.</p> <p>The equator, Northern/ Southern hemispheres, Arctic/ Antarctic circles, latitude and longitude.</p>	<p>Name and locate: some of the countries and cities of Europe (including Russia) and the world and some of their identifying human and physical characteristics including hills, mountains, rivers, topographical features, land use patterns and how they have changed over time.</p> <p>The Prime/ Greenwich Meridian and time zones (including day and night).</p>	<p>Name and locate: Locate the worlds 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>Name and locate the topographical features of rivers (River Severn and the Amazon) and land use patterns; and understand how some of these aspects have changed over time.</p>



<b>Place knowledge.</b>		Understand geographical similarities and differences through studying the human and physical geography of a small area of the UK; and a small area in a contrasting non-European country- <b>Africa</b>	Understand geographical similarities and differences through studying the human and physical geography of a small area in the UK; and a small area in a contrasting non-	Understand geographical similarities and differences through study of human and physical geography of a region in UK and a region in a European country. Liverpool and Paris.	Understand geographical similarities and differences through study of human and physical geography of a region of the UK and the wider world.	Understand geographical similarities and differences through study of human and physical geography of a region of the UK and a region within Europe including significant features and events.	Understand geographical similarities and differences through study of human and physical geography of a region of the UK and a region within North or South America including significant features and events.
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<p><b>Human and Physical geography.</b></p>		<p>Identify seasonal and daily weather patterns in the UK.</p> <p>Use basic geographical vocabulary to refer to key physical features including forest, sea, season, weather, hill, mountain and key human features including farm, city, town, village, house, shop.</p>	<p>Locate hot and cold areas in the world in relation to the Equator and North and South poles.</p> <p>Use basic geographical vocabulary to refer to physical features including beach, coast, ocean, valley, vegetation, cliff, river, soil and key human features including factory, office, port, harbour.</p>	<p>Human geography including types of settlements and land use, economic activity including trade links.</p> <p>Mayans and Romans.</p> <p>Use geographical language to describe human and physical features and patterns.</p>	<p>Physical geography including climate zones (Polar Regions) and vegetation belts, rivers (River Nile), mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes.</p> <p>Human geography including types of settlement and land use, economic activity including trade links (Egyptian settlement along the Nile).</p> <p>Use geographical language to describe human and physical features and patterns.</p>	<p>Physical geography including climate zones, extreme weather, biomes.</p> <p>Human geography including types of settlement and land use, economic activity including trade links (the Vikings), and the distribution of natural resources (UK coal mining) including energy, food, minerals and water.</p> <p>Use geographical language to describe human and physical features and patterns.</p>	<p>Physical geography including rivers and the water cycle.</p> <p>Human geography including types of settlement and land use, economic activity including trade links (rivers), and the distribution of natural resources including energy, food minerals and water (Keen to be Green).</p> <p>Use geographical language to describe human and physical features and patterns.</p>
<p><b>Geographical skills and fieldwork</b></p>		<p>Use maps, atlases and globes to identify the UK and it's countries.</p> <p>Use simple compass directions (north,south,east,west) and locational and directional language to describe the location of features and routes on a map.</p>	<p>Use maps, atlases and globes to identify the continents and oceans studies at this key stage.</p> <p>Use aerial photographs and plan perspectives to recognise landmark and basic human and physical features; devise a map; and use and construct basic symbols in a key.</p> <p>Use a simple fieldwork and observational sky's to study the geography of their school and it's grounds and the key human and physical features of its environment.</p>	<p>Use maps, atlases and globes and digital maps to locate countries and describe features studied.</p> <p>Use locational and directional language such as near, far, left, right.</p> <p>Use fieldwork to observe human and physical features in the local area.</p>	<p>Use eight points of a compass, four and six figure grid references (Polar Regions), symbols and key to build their knowledge of the UK and the wider world.</p> <p>Use fieldwork to observe and measure human and physical features in the local area, using a range of methods.</p>	<p>Use geographical keys (including the use of Ordnance survey maps) to build their knowledge of the UK and the wider world.</p> <p>Use fieldwork to observe, measure and record human and physical features in the local area, using a range of methods such as sketch maps and plans.</p>	<p>Use field work to observe, measure, record and present the human features in the local area including use of sketch maps, plans, graphs, and digital technologies.</p>



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