

	Foundation	K	51		KS2			
	Stage	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6	
Locational	Talk about different	Name, locate and	Name and locate the	Locate and name the	On a world map,	Locate the main	On a world map	
	types of transport and	identify	world's seven	continents on a	locate areas of	countries in Europe	locate the main	
Knowledge	journeys.	characteristics of the	continents and five	World Map.	similar	and North or South	countries in Africa,	
		four countries and	oceans.		environmental	America. Locate and	Asia and	
	Name the school and	capital cities of the		Locate the main	regions, either	name principal	Australasia/Oceania.	
	area that they live in.	United Kingdom and		countries of Europe	desert, rainforest or	cities.	Identify their main	
	(The Meadows,	its surrounding seas.		inc. Russia.	temperate regions.		environmental	
	Nottingham, England,			Identify capital cities		Compare 2 different	regions, key physical	
	United Kingdom)			of Europe.		regions in UK	and human	
				Locate and name the		rural/urban.	characteristics, and	
				countries making up	Locate and name the		major cities.	
				the British Isles, with	main counties and	Locate and name the		
				their capital cities.	cities in/around	main counties and	Linking with local	
					Nottingham.	cities in England.	History, map how	
				Identify longest			land use has	
				rivers in the world,		Linking with History,	changed in local area	
				largest deserts,		compare land use	over time.	
				highest mountains.		maps of UK from		
				Compare with UK.		past with the	Name and locate the	
						present, focusing on	key topographical	
				Identify the position		land use.	features including	
				and significance of			coast, features of	
				Equator, N. and S.		Identify the position	erosion, hills,	
				Hemisphere, Tropics		and significance of	mountains and	
				of Cancer and		latitude/longitude	rivers. Understand	
				Capricorn.		and the Greenwich	how these features	
						Meridian. Linking	have changed over	
						with science, time	time.	
						zones, night and day		



	Foundation KS1		KS2				
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Place Knowledge	Children know about similarities and differences in relation to places. Suggest ideas for improving the classroom, outdoor area. 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. (PCC ELG)	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.	Compare a region of the UK with a region in Europe, eg. local hilly area with a flat one or under sea level. Link with Science, rocks.	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 N. or S. America with significant differences and similarities. eg. Link to Fairtrade of bananas in St Lucia.	Compare a region in UK with a region in N. or S. America with significant differences and similarities. eg. Link to Fairtrade of bananas in St Lucia. Understand some of the reasons for similarities and differences.



	Foundation	K	S1	KS2			
	Stage	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
Human & Physical Geography	Understand some important processes and changes in the natural world around them, including the seasons and changing states of matter, (NW ELG) Know some of the similarities and differences between the natural world around them and contrasting environments, drawing on their experiences and what they have read in class.(NW ELG)	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: <b>key Physical features</b> forest, hill, mountain, soil, valley, vegetation. <b>key Human features</b> city, town, village, factory, farm, house, office.	Use basic geographical vocabulary to refer to: <b>key Physical</b> <b>features</b> beach, cliff, coast, forest, hill, mountain, sea, ocean, river, soil, valley, vegetation, season and weather <b>key Human features</b> city, town, village, factory, farm, house, office, port, harbour and shop	Describe and understand key aspects of: <b>Physical</b> geography, including Rivers and the water cycle, excluding transpiration; brief introduction to Volcanoes and earthquakes (linking to Science: rock types). <b>Human</b> geography, including Trade links in the Pre-roman and Roman era, considering also types of settlements in Early Britain (linked to History)- Why did early people choose to settle there?	Describe and understand key aspects of: <b>Physical</b> geography, including Climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts (link to work on Rainforest) <b>Human</b> geography, including Types of settlements in modern Britain: villages, towns, cities.	Describe and understand key aspects of: <b>Physical</b> geography, including Coasts, rivers and the water cycle including transpiration; climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts. <b>Human</b> geography, including trade between UK and Europe and ROW; Fair/unfair distribution of resources (Fairtrade). Explore types of settlements in Viking, Saxon Britain (linked to History).	Describe and understand key aspects of: <b>Physical</b> geography, including Volcanoes and earthquakes, looking at plate tectonics and the ring of fire. <b>Human</b> geography, including Distribution of natural resources, focussing on energy (link with coal mining past in History and eco- power in D&T)



	Foundation Stage	K	S1	KS2				
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Geographical Skills & Field work	Ask simple geographical questions. Make simple maps. Use the globe to identify the United Kingdom. Use directional language forwards, backwards, left and right to give instructions to a technological toy. Use simple observational skills to explore the school grounds. Describe their	Use world maps, atlases and globes to identify the United Kingdom and its countries.	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 compass directions (North, South, East and West) and locational and directional language to describe the location of features and routes on a map.	Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping (Google Earth) to locate countries and describe features studied. Learn the eight points of a compass, 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 to describe relative locations in Europe.	Use a range of sources, atlases, different types of map (climate, population, cities, rivers, topographical) and digital resources to locate countries and describe features studied. Learn the eight points of a compass, 4 figure grid references.	Use a range of sources, atlases, different types of map (climate, population, cities, rivers, topographical) and digital resources to locate countries and describe features studied. Use the eight points of a compass, 4 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.	Use a range of sources, atlases, different types of map (climate, population, cities, rivers, topographical) and digital resources to locate countries and describe features studied. Extend to 6 figure grid references with teaching of latitude and longitude in depth. Expand map skills to include non-UK countries.	
	immediate environment using knowledge from observation, discussion, stories, non-fiction texts and maps (PCC ELG).	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 fieldwork to observe and record the human and physical features in the local area using a range of methods, including sketch maps, plans and	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	Use fieldwork to observe, measure and record the human and physical features in the local area using a range of methods, including	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	
				graphs, and digital technologies.	digital technologies.	sketch maps, plans and graphs, and digital technologies.	and graphs, and digital technologies.	