

Geography Overview

Pupils should develop knowledge about the world, the United Kingdom and their locality. They should understand basic subject-specific vocabulary relating to human and physical geography and begin to use geographical skills, including first-hand observation, to enhance their locational awareness. (National Curriculum, 2014)

Pupils should be taught to:



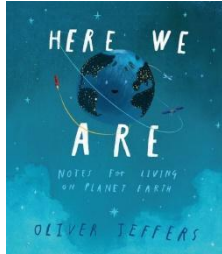
Locational knowledge

- 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

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 Human and physical geography
- 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
- 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.



<p>One</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">You, me and Newchurch</p> <div data-bbox="430 976 698 1248" data-label="Image"> </div> <p>Place knowledge</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ use simple compass directions (North, South, East and West) and locational and directional language [for example, near and far; left and right], to describe 		<p style="text-align: center;">Geography: Our UK Road Trip</p> <div data-bbox="1550 1002 1818 1284" data-label="Image"> </div> <p>Locational knowledge</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ name, locate and identify characteristics of the four countries of the United Kingdom
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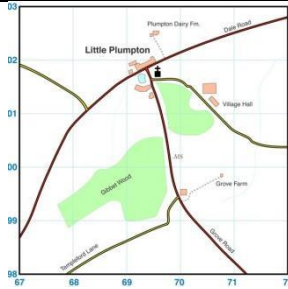
	<p>the location of features and routes on a map</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> use aerial photographs and plan perspectives to recognise landmarks and basic human and physical features; devise a simple map; and use and construct basic symbols in a key use simple fieldwork and observational skills to study the geography of their school and its grounds and the key human and physical features of its surrounding environment 		<p>Place knowledge</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 <p>Geographical skills and fieldwork</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> use world maps, atlases and globes to identify the United Kingdom and its countries
Sticky vocabulary	<p>North, South, East, West, near, far, left, right, route, features, aerial, landmarks, human features, physical features, map, symbols, United Kingdom, beach, cliff, coast, forest, hill, mountain, sea, ocean, river, soil, valley, vegetation, season, Autumn, Winter, Spring, Summer, weather, hot, cold, city, town, village, factory, farm, house, office, port, harbour, shop</p>		
Two	<p>Geography: The Queen's Handbag</p>  <p>Locational knowledge</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> name, locate and identify characteristics of the four countries and capital cities of the United Kingdom and its surrounding seas key physical features, including: beach, cliff, coast, forest, hill, mountain, sea, ocean, river, soil, valley, vegetation, season and weather 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 aerial photographs and plan 	<p>Geography: The place where I live</p>  <p>Place Knowledge</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 key human features, including: city, town, village, factory, farm, house, office, port, harbour and shop 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>Geography: Around the world with Oliver Jeffers</p>  <p>Locational Knowledge</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> name and locate the world's seven continents and five oceans 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 <p>Place knowledge</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 identify seasonal and daily weather patterns in the United Kingdom and the location of hot and cold

	perspectives to recognise landmarks and basic human and physical features; devise a simple map; and use and construct basic symbols in a key	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ 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.	areas of the world in relation to the Equator and the North and South Poles <ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ 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 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
Sticky vocabulary	Year 1 vocabulary plus Capital cities, equator, North pole, South pole, seven continents (Asia, Africa, North America, South America, Antarctica, Europe, Australia), five oceans (Arctic, Atlantic, Indian, Pacific, Southern), European		
<p>Pupils should extend their knowledge and understanding beyond the local area to include the United Kingdom and Europe, North and South America. This will include the location and characteristics of a range of the world’s most significant human and physical features. They should develop their use of geographical knowledge, understanding and skills to enhance their locational and place knowledge.</p> <p>Pupils should be taught to:</p> <p>Locational knowledge</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ 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) <p>Place knowledge</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ 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 <p>Describe and understand key aspects of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ 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 <p>Geographical skills and fieldwork</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ 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.

<p>Three</p>	<p>Stone Age to Iron Age</p>  <p>Locational Knowledge</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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>Describe and understand key aspects of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 physical geography, including: rivers <p>Geographical skills and fieldwork</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied 		<p>Field work topic?</p> <p>Geographical skills and fieldwork</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.
<p>Sticky Vocabulary</p>	<p>Previous year groups plus- United Kingdom, country, county, city, human features, physical features, hills, mountains, coasts, rivers, settlement, land use, economic, natural resources, energy, food, minerals, water, map, atlas, globe, river, grid reference, symbols, compass points</p>		
<p>Four</p>	<p>Passport to Europe</p>		<p>Beeston here we come!</p>

	 <p>Locational knowledge</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 <p>Place knowledge</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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, <p>Describe and understand key aspects of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> physical geography, including: volcanoes, earthquakes 		 <p>Locational knowledge</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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>Geographical skills and fieldwork</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.
Sticky vocabulary	Previous year groups plus- Volcanoes, magma, lava, gases, ash, vents, crust, mantle, core, active, erupting, dormant, extinct, earthquakes, tectonic plates, faults, buildings, landslides, seismic waves, seismometers, richter scale,		
Five	Marvellous Maps		North America Adventure



Geographical skills and fieldwork

- 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.



Locational knowledge

- 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

- 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

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
- physical geography, including: biomes, mountains, volcanoes

Sticky vocabulary

Previous year groups plus-
Latitude, longitude, Equator, Northern Hemisphere, Southern hemisphere, Tropics of cancer, Capricorn, Arctic, Antarctic Circle, Prime/Greenwich Meridian,

Six	<div data-bbox="315 105 1111 129" data-label="Text"> <p>Time zone, biomes, ecosystems, aquatic, forest, desert, tundra, grassland</p> </div> <div data-bbox="421 145 703 517" data-label="Image"> </div> <div data-bbox="315 555 555 579" data-label="Section-Header"> <p>Locational knowledge</p> </div> <div data-bbox="315 587 804 1074" data-label="List-Group"> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 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) </div> <div data-bbox="315 1102 501 1126" data-label="Section-Header"> <p>Place knowledge</p> </div> <div data-bbox="315 1134 804 1374" data-label="List-Group"> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 </div> <div data-bbox="315 1402 757 1426" data-label="Text"> <p>Describe and understand key aspects of:</p> </div> <div data-bbox="315 1434 777 1463" data-label="List-Group"> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> human geography, including: types of </div> <div data-bbox="1565 145 1839 169" data-label="Section-Header"> <p>Local geographical study</p> </div> <div data-bbox="1397 539 1753 563" data-label="Section-Header"> <p>Geographical skills and fieldwork</p> </div> <div data-bbox="1397 571 1991 1023" data-label="List-Group"> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. </div>
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	<p>settlement and land use, economic activity including trade links, and the distribution of natural resources including energy, food, minerals and water</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ physical geography, including: climates zones and the water cycle 		
Sticky vocabulary	<p>Previous year groups plus- Climate, polar, temperate, tropical, desert, water vapour, ice, ice cap, condensation, infiltration, runoff, evaporation, precipitation, transpiration, ocean, stream, aquifer, reservoir, cloud, hydropower</p>		