

Year 1 Knowledge Skills and Understanding Summary

Locational knowledge

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

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

Geographical skills and fieldwork

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.

Autumn: Treasure Islands	Spring: A Day In the Life	Summer: Green Fingers	Summer: The earth our Home
<p>The other countries near us</p> <p>Islands around the world</p> <p>Marks and division on a globe and world map</p> <p>Fruits that grow in different places</p> <p>Transport routes</p> <p>Using and creating maps and plans</p> <p>The compass rose</p>	<p>The services and buildings in the local area</p> <p>Creating our own street map</p> <p>Using a map to find out information</p>	<p>Plants that grow in other countries</p> <p>How climate and weather patterns affect life around the world</p>	<p>How we know places and habitats are changing.</p> <p>How humans are changing the landscape.</p>

Year 2 Knowledge Skills and Understanding Summary

Locational knowledge

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

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

Geographical skills and fieldwork

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.

**Autumn: From A to B**

**Spring: Buildings**

**Summer: Live and Let Live**

How we travel to school

How we can use maps to record our journey

Travel to – and around – different countries

name and locate the world's seven continents and five oceans

Features of different homes around the world

What influenced the design of homes around the world

Places where plants and animals live

Different places where we can live

Year 3 Knowledge Skills and Understanding Summary

Locational knowledge

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)

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: 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

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.

Autumn: Bright Sparks	Spring: Island Life	Summer: Travel and Tourism	Summer: Scavengers and Settlers
<p>The different ways electricity is generated.</p>	<p>The continents of the world and their islands Interpreting and using maps Lines marked on maps and globes that divide up the Earth The geographical features on different islands Features of a river The water cycle How to use 4 figure grid references The different ways islands are formed How humans have developed and made use of islands.</p>	<p>Places we can travel to from our local airport Connections between countries in the host continent The consequences of over tourism How to be a responsible tourist Environmental issues and flying Man-made and natural attractions in the host continent What attracts tourists to the host continent.</p>	<p>The historical region of Mesopotamia Ancient Mesopotamian farming and how they were self-sufficient.</p>

Year 4 Knowledge Skills and Understanding Summary

Locational knowledge

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)

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: 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

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.

**Spring: Land Sea Sky**

**Spring: Different Places, Similar Lives**

**Summer: All Aboard**

The various bodies of water in the host country  
The different parts of a river  
Using maps to learn about the course of a river  
How the force of water shapes our planet.

The similarities and differences between the geographical features of our host country and other localities  
The climate and weather in different countries and how it affects the lives of people living there  
The types of crops grown in countries with certain climates  
How the geographical features of an area may determine what jobs someone might do  
Transport in different countries and why it might be different.

Famous long distance rail journeys  
Environmental challenges to developing or extending railways.

Year 5 Knowledge Skills and Understanding Summary

Locational knowledge

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)

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: 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

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.

**Autumn: Space Scientists**

**Autumn: WWI**

**Summer: The Holiday Show**

The structure of the inside Earth.

The consequences of war on land

Reasons people go on holiday to different places  
 The different lines around a globe and on maps  
 Weather and climate in different parts of the world  
 Creating virtual tours of far away places  
 Making and interpreting maps  
 The benefits and issues caused by tourism  
 How natural disasters impact tourism.

Year 6 Knowledge Skills and Understanding Summary

Locational knowledge

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)

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: 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

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.

<b>Autumn: Extinct Existing Endangered</b>	<b>Autumn: WWII</b>	<b>Spring: Earth as an island</b>
<p>Characteristics of different biomes found on earth</p> <p>Threats causing changes to biomes</p> <p>Habitat loss</p> <p>Causes and impact of global warming</p> <p>Using graphs and tables to gather information about changes to the environment.</p>	<p>The consequences of war on local landscape</p>	<p>Geographical terms to name and describe features of islands</p> <p>How island cities have developed over time</p> <p>How changes on earth are causing issues for island communities</p> <p>How development of islands is causing issues for island communities</p> <p>Challenges when relocating island populations</p> <p>How maps are organised</p>

		The climates on different islands and how this impacts life there.
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