

	Knowledge/ coverage/ what are we teaching? (to avoid repetition in year groups)	Locational and place knowledge	Human and physical geography	Geographical skills	Fieldwork and geographical enquiry
Year 1	Name, locate and identify characteristics of the four countries and capital cities of the United Kingdom and its surrounding seas  Identify seasonal and daily weather patterns in the local area  Use simple fieldwork to study the geography of their school grounds.	Develop locational place knowledge of the school and local area.  Develop locational and place knowledge of the United Kingdom to include: the four countries which make up the United Kingdom, their capital cities, the names of the surrounding seas	Developing knowledge of human and physical features in the locality.  Develop knowledge of weather as a physical process. Identification of daily weather patterns in the UK.  Key topographical features of the UK including physical features such as hills, mountains, coasts and rivers are introduced	Using locational and directional language to describe the location of features and routes followed on the map  Using a map to follow a basic route  Use world maps, atlases and globes to identify the United Kingdom and its countries  Adding to a basic map Recording on their own	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  Pupils will use simple observational skills to study a physical feature – the weather – of their school's environment.
Year 2	Name and locate the world's 7 continents and 5 oceans.  Understand geographical similarities and differences through studying the human and physical geography of a small area of the UK and of a small area in a contrasting non-European country.	Develop locational and place knowledge of the seven continents and five oceans of the world.  Pupils will develop knowledge of globally significant places - the Poles and Equator	Develop knowledge of some of the basic defining physical and human characteristics of the poles and equator.  Pupils will begin to develop an understanding of some features of the weather in hot and cold areas of the world and their effects.	maps Use of aerial photographs to recognise landmarks, basic physical features.  Satellite images of the earth and then the continents.  Pupils will use world maps, atlases and globes to identify the continents,	Weather survey in the school grounds to gather data on rainfall, temperature, wind strength.  Comparison of the human and physical geography of two small areas of the UK and a contrasting non-European country (South Shields and the Masai Mara, Kenya)



Identify the location of hot and cold areas of the world in relation to the Equator and the North and South Poles	Major mountains and rivers of the world	Comparison of the human and physical geography of two small areas.	oceans, poles, equator, mountains, river	
Year 3  Name and locate countries and cities of the UK, geographical regions and their identifying human and physical characteristics, key topographical features and land-use patterns; and understand how these have changed over time.  Describe and understand key aspects of physical geography: rivers, mountain and the water cycle		Develops knowledge and understanding of the location and characteristics of the significant human and physical features of the UK.  Key topographical features of the UK including physical features such as hills, mountains, coasts and rivers  Identify the difference between a city and a town.  Pupils will look at how cities differ within the UK and some of the possible differences between their local city and some globally significant cities.  Pupils will identify key features of a region of the UK to include types of settlement and land use, cities, rivers, hills, port,	Pupils will be able to identify the region and component counties on maps across a variety of scales – moving from global/continental/national down to England.  Introduction to OS maps and four figure grid references.  Use of physical features maps.  Description of information suggested by a map.	Move case study focus from a small area (KS1) to an in depth regional study (the North East of England)  Pupils will be developing their field work knowledge via new methods of collection and undertaking fieldwork beyond the local area.  Fieldwork opportunities: visit to a city centre (how has this city changed over time?)  Visit to a factory  Rivers fieldwork



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			forest, valley, towns,		
			harbour, and beach in the		
			region.		
Year 4	Locate the world's countries,	Identifying key	Develops knowledge and	Photograph and sketch	Build on introduction to
	using map to focus on Europe	countries and major	understanding of the	annotation	coasts in KS1 by looking in
	(including the location of	cities of Europe	location and characteristics		more depth at features and
	Russia)	(specifically Italy)	of the significant human and	Begin to pose geographical	processes at the coast. Pupils
	1100000	(opcomount really)	physical features of Europe.	questions	begin to develop their
	Understand geographical	Identify key European	Vegetation belts, rivers,	questions	knowledge of the physical
	similarities and differences	rivers.	mountains, earthquakes and		processes shaping the land.
	through the study of human	TIVEIS.	volcanoes.		processes snaping the land.
		Identify location of	Human landmarks and some	Thematic maps	Coastal fieldwork-
	and physical geography of a	•			
	region of the United	climate zones	of the main crops grown		Physical processes that shape
	Kingdom, a region in a		and sources of energy		the coast
	European country (Naples,				
	Italy)		Identify and describe Italy's		Factors affecting and
			regional key physical and		measuring of environmental
			human characteristics		quality
			Identify physical processes		Coastal protection and
			that shape the coast.		management effectiveness.
			that shape the coast.		
					Pupils to be involved in
			Explore coastal protection		fieldwork planning, risk
			and management		assessment, devising
			effectiveness		questions, data gathering,
					analysis and processing,
					evaluation
Year 5	Identify the position and	This unit builds on the	Identify which human and	Use of latitude and	Links to Y4 coastal fieldwork
i cui 5	significance of latitude and	local, national and	physical processes have	longitude to locate places.	and Y3 rivers fieldwork.
	longitude.	continental scale	shaped landscapes.	longitude to locate places.	and 13 livers nelawork.
	iongitude.	previously studied	sitapeu latiuscapes.		Farm visit – plan a route on a
	Human gaagraphu aastatis	_ ·	Builds on rivers and water		
	Human geography: economic	moving study to a			map, sketch maps/ annotating
	activity including trade links	global perspective and	cycle work of Y3 and		base map/ food chain
		examples are chosen	tectonic activity work of Y4.		



	and the distribution of natural resources.	from around the continents  Longitude and Latitude, Time zones	Physical geography at a global scale- climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts.  Role of climate in vegetation  Knowledge of land use patterns for farming in the UK and another area of the world.  Distribution of natural resources including food.  Economic activity including food production.		investigation from field to plate
Year 6	Understand geographical similarities and differences through the study of human and physical geography of a region of the United Kingdom and a region within North or South America  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	Locate the world's countries with focus on South America.  Locations of different types on forest on a global scale.	Knowledge of environmental regions and the key features of these areas.	Use of the eight points of a compass, six-figure grid references	Fieldwork and geographical skills to include data collection techniques and methods of presentation.  Fieldwork visit to local forest/ woodland to collect data of different types.



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