



# GEOGRAPHY CURRICULUM COVERAGE

Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
Our Local Area Our Country Seaside	Continents and Oceans Hot and Cold Places Zambia	The UK Extreme Earth: Volcanoes and Earthquakes Land Use and Settlements	Water Climate Zones Exploring Europe	Rivers Rainforests Mountains	Trade North America Changing World
<b>Locational knowledge</b>					
Know the names of the four countries that make up the UK and name the three main seas that surround the UK Name, locate and identify characteristics of the four countries and capital cities of the United Kingdom and its surrounding seas Know the name of and locate the four capital cities of England, Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland	Name/locate the world's 7 continents and 5 oceans	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 <b>(UK and Land Use and Settlements)</b>	Locate the world's countries, using maps to focus on Europe <b>(Spain)</b> 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) <b>(Climate Zones)</b>	Locate the world's countries, using maps to focus on South America <b>(Rainforests)</b> concentrating on their environmental regions, key physical and human characteristics, countries, and major cities	Locate the world's countries, using maps to focus on North America <b>(North America, USA)</b> 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 <b>time zones (including day and night) (North America/Trade/Changing World)</b>
<b>Place knowledge</b>					
Study the human and physical geography of a small area of the United Kingdom Understand geographical similarities and differences through studying the human and physical geography of a small area of the UK	Know features of hot and cold places in the world Know the main differences between a place in England and that of a small place in a non-European country	To understand geographical similarities and differences through the study of human and physical geography of a region of the United Kingdom (Nottinghamshire)	To understand geographical similarities and differences through the study of human and physical geography of a region in a European country (Spain)	Links across Europe, the UK and North/South America: Rivers/Mountains/Amazon Rainforest	To understand geographical similarities and differences through the study of human and physical geography of a region in North or South America (USA: North America)
<b>Human and physical geography</b>					
Identify seasonal and daily weather patterns in the United Kingdom Use basic geographical vocabulary to refer to: beach, cliff, forest, hill, mountain, sea, ocean, river, soil, season and weather, city, town, village, factory, farm, house, office and shop	Know 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: beach, cliff, coast, forest, hill, mountain, sea, ocean, river, soil, valley, vegetation, season and weather, city, town, village, factory, farm, house, office, port, harbour and shop	To describe and understand key aspects of: physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, rivers, mountains, <b>volcanoes and earthquakes</b> , and the water cycle human geography, including: types of <b>settlement and land use</b> , economic activity including trade links, and the distribution of natural resources including energy, food, minerals and water	To describe and understand key aspects of: physical geography, including: <b>climate zones</b> , biomes and <b>vegetation belts</b> , rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes, and the <b>water cycle</b> human geography, including: <b>types of settlement and land use</b> , economic activity including trade links, and the distribution of natural resources including energy, food, minerals and water	To describe and understand key aspects of: physical geography, including: <b>climate zones</b> , <b>biomes</b> and vegetation belts, <b>rivers</b> , mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes, and the water cycle human geography, including: <b>types of settlement and land use</b> , economic activity including trade links, and the distribution of natural resources including energy, food, minerals and water	To describe and understand key aspects of: physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes, and the water cycle To describe and understand key aspects of human geography, including: types of settlement and land use, <b>economic activity</b> including trade links, and the distribution of natural resources including energy, food, minerals and water
<b>Skills and fieldwork</b>					
use world maps, atlases and globes to <b>identify the United Kingdom</b> 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	use world maps, atlases and globes to identify the United Kingdom and its countries, as well as the <b>countries, continents and oceans studied at this key stage</b> 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	All year groups to complete a geography investigation (question to be provided, but can also take place where appropriate to and within topic)- to collect and record data appropriately 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 Use directional vocabulary, including the 8 compass points, to describe locations and routes. Use maps with different scales (1:50000, to locate and identify specific locations (Nottinghamshire). Use the 8 points of a compass, 4- and 6-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 (Land Use & Settlements) 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 (Land Use & Settlements) Understand basic Ordnance Survey map symbols, helping me to plan a route from one place to another.	Use directional vocabulary, including the 8 compass points, to describe locations and routes. Use maps with different scales (1:50000, to locate and identify specific locations (Spain). Use 4 figure grid references to identify specific locations. Weather study- measure and record weather, presenting data.	Use directional vocabulary, including the 8/16 compass points, to describe locations and routes. Use six figure grid references to describe specific locations Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied (Use maps with different scales to locate and identify specific locations)	Use directional vocabulary, including the 16 compass points, to describe locations and routes. Use six figure grid references to describe specific locations Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied. Use maps with different scales (1:50000, to locate and identify specific locations (NYC, USA). Residential (Use maps with different scales (OS – 1:25000), to locate and identify specific locations)