

Intent: to build a pupil's knowledge of the world so that they can develop an understanding of global concepts

'Space' - the location of points, features or regions in absolute and /or relative terms and the relationships, flows and patterns that connect and / or define them.

'Place' - a construct that is defined in terms of what it is like, what happens there and how and why it is changing.

'Scale' - the 'zoom lens' that enables us to view places from global to local levels.

	Themes that are sequenced through all units			
	Locational Knowledge/ Place knowledge	Human and Physical geography Knowledge	Skills and field craft	Vocabulary
	General geographical knowledge, position and significance Local – UK- Global Compare and contrast places using facts and knowledge Local- UK- Global	Knowledge of human geography and physical geography Local-UK- Global	Practical knowledge and application in real contexts Local- UK-Global	Technical words and knowledge (red is repetition)
EYFS	Where do I live? Where is my school? Local study of area, classify buildings by type and use. Compare and contrast types of buildings	Identify seasonal and daily weather patterns	4 Compass points N,S,E,W Locational language Use local area map to navigate around school and locality	Community, Places, Same, similar, different, differences
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Year1	<p>Name, locate local city. Name, locate and identify characteristics of the four countries in the UK and its surrounding seas.</p> <p>Observe and describe human and physical geography of a small area of the UK</p>	<p>Identify seasonal/daily weather patterns in the UK and location of hot and cold areas in the world in relation to the equator, North and South Poles.</p> <p>Use basic Geographical vocabulary to refer to features of the school, its grounds, then the local environment</p>	<p>Use world maps, atlases and globes to identify the UK and its countries.</p> <p>Use locational and directional language (eg near and far, left and right,) describe the location of features and routes on maps.</p> <p>Use photographs to recognise landmarks and basic human and physical features; devise simple picture maps.</p> <p>Use simple field work and observation skills to study geography of the school and local area</p>	<p>Continent, Country, Equator, Area, Human features, Physical features, Characteristics, building, blocked map, simple map, field work, location- locate, close, far away</p>
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Year2	<p>Name and locate the world's seven continents and five oceans.</p> <p>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 non-European country.</p>	<p>Use basic Geographical vocabulary to refer to key physical features (inc – beach, cliff, coast, forest, hill, mountain, sea, ocean, river, soil, valley, vegetation, season, weather) and human features (inc city, town, village, factory, farm, house, office, port, harbour,</p>	<p>Use maps, atlases and globes to identify the continents and oceans studied at this key stage.</p> <p>Use simple compass directions (North, East, South and West), to describe the location of features and routes on a map.</p>	<p>Continent, country, capital city, sea, ocean, coast, locate, location, contrasting, area, human features, physical features, Aerial photograph, maps, plans, globe, compass, north, south, east, west</p>

		shop) of a contrasting non-European country.	Begin to use eight points of a compass. 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.	
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Year3	Name and locate geographical regions and their identifying human and physical characteristics, key topographical features (in hills, mountains and rivers). Understanding physical geography through studying a region in a European country. Name and locate the key topographical features including features of erosion, hills, mountains and rivers. Understand how these features have changed over time	Describe and understand key aspects of: Physical geography including key topographical features (including hills, mountains, rivers and the water cycle including transpiration) Physical geography including Volcanoes and earthquakes, looking at plate tectonics and the ring of fire. Human geography including human characteristics and features of a European country and its major cities.	Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied.	Continent, country , local environment, Human features, physical features , distribution, natural resources, environmental change, environmental issue, economic, economy, atlas, grid references, field work
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Year4	Identify the position and significance of Equator, N. and S. Hemisphere, Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn. Identify the position and significance of latitude/longitude and the Greenwich Meridian. Linking with science, time zones, night and day	Describe and understand key aspects of Physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts	Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping (Google Earth) to locate countries and describe features studied Learn the eight points of a compass, and four-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..	Continent, country, rivers, mountains, longitude, latitude, prime/Greenwich meridian, time zones, Human features, physical features, water pollution, ordnance survey map, route, four figure grid reference, compass, distance, scales, graph
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Year5	Locate the main countries in North or South America. Locate and name principal cities, concentrating on their environmental regions, key physical and human characteristics, countries and other major cities.	Describe and understand key aspects of : Physical geography including coasts. Types of settlements in Viking, Saxon Britain linked to History. Types of settlements in modern Britain: villages, towns, cities.	Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping (Google Earth) to locate countries and describe features studied. Use fieldwork to observe, measure and record the human and physical features in the	Country, City, sea, coast, ocean, longitude, latitude, region, human features, physical features, characteristics, trade links, distribution, Natural resources, energy, minerals, water,

	Compare a region in UK with a region in N. or S. America with significant differences and similarities. Compare 2 different regions in UK coastal town/urban city.	Describe and understand geographical similarities and differences through the study of human and physical geography of a South America.	local area using a range of methods, including sketch maps, plans and graphs, and digital technologies.	settlement, land use, Four figure grid reference
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Year6	Locate and name the main counties and cities in England. Locate the main countries in Europe. Locate and name principal cities, concentrating on environmental regions, key physical and human characteristics Locate and name principal cities of France, concentrating on environmental regions, key physical and human characteristics. Locate the world's countries, using maps to focus on Europe (inc the location of Russia) and North and South America, Linking with local History, map how land use has changed in local area over time. Linking with history, compare land use maps of UK from past with the present, focusing on land use. Understand geographical similarities and differences through the study of	Describe and understand geographical similarities and differences through the study of human and physical geography of a European country, France. Describe and understand key aspects of : Distribution of natural resources focussing on energy Human geography including trade between UK and Europe and ROW Fair/unfair distribution of resources (Fairtrade).	Fieldwork, locate and describe using maps (including OS maps), atlases, globes, digital mapping, measure, record and communicate using a range of methods including maps, plans, graphs, writing at length.	Environment, major city, sea, coast, ocean, longitude and latitude, equator, tropics, time zones, journey time, human features, physical features, dependant links, route, six figure grid reference, compass north south east west, north east, north west, south east, south west, statistics, database

	human and physical geography of a European country, France.			
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