



Statutory	KS1		LKS2		UKS2		
	Foundation	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
Locational knowledge	Identify where the children live, their street and house. Do the children know where they live?	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.	Locate and name the continents on a World Map. Locate and name the countries making up the British Isles. Name and locate the key topographical features including coast, features of erosion, hills, mountains and rivers. Understand how these features have changed over time.	On a world map, locate areas of similar environmental regions, either desert, rainforest or temperate regions. Locate and name the main counties and cities in England. Locate the main countries of Europe inc. Russia. Identify capital cities of Europe.	Locate the main countries in Europe and North or South America. Locate and name principal cities. Compare land use maps of UK from past with the present, focusing on land use. How land use has changed in local area over time. (Egypt)	On a world map locate the main countries in Africa, Asia and Australasia/Oceania. Identify their main environmental regions, key physical and human characteristics, and major cities. Identify the position and significance of Equator, N. and S. Hemisphere, Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn, Arctic and Antarctic circles. (Frozen Kingdom) Identify the position and significance of latitude/longitude and the Greenwich Meridian. Linking with science, time zones, night and day (Frozen Kingdom)
Place knowledge	Compare houses in the UK to a house in another non-European country.	Understand geographical similarities and differences through studying 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 United Kingdom.	Compare a region of the UK with a region in Europe, e.g. Different reliefs.	Understand geographical similarities and differences through the study of human and physical geography of a region of the United Kingdom.	Compare a region in UK with a region in N. or S. America with significant differences and similarities. E.g. Link to Fairtrade of bananas in St Lucia. Understand some of the reasons for similarities and differences.	

		<p>Kingdom, and of a small area in a contrasting non-European country Use the patriotic days in the calendar to study the local areas related.</p>	<p>Kingdom, and of a small area in a contrasting non-European country concentrating on islands and sea sides</p>		<p>Kingdom, a region in a European country.</p>		
<p>Human and physical geography</p>	<p>Identify the seasons. Differences in terms of climate when travel on holiday.</p>	<p>Identify seasonal and daily weather patterns in the United Kingdom. (Link into season days)</p> <p>Use basic geographical vocabulary to refer to:</p> <p>☐ key physical features, including: forest, hill, mountain, soil, valley, vegetation,</p> <p>☐ key human features, including: city, town, village, factory, farm, house, office.</p>	<p>Use basic geographical vocabulary to refer to:</p> <p>☐ key physical features, including: beach, cliff, coast, forest, hill, mountain, sea, ocean, river, soil, valley, vegetation, season and weather</p> <p>☐ key human features, including: city, town, village, factory, farm, house, office, port, harbour and shop</p> <p>Identify the location of hot and cold areas of the world in relation to the Equator and the North and South Poles</p>	<p>Describe and understand key aspects of:</p> <p>Human geography including trade links</p> <p>Types of settlements in Early Britain linked to History. Why did early people choose to settle there?</p>	<p>Describe and understand key aspects of:</p> <p>Physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts</p> <p>Physical geography including Rivers and the water cycle, ,</p> <p>introduction to Volcanoes and earthquakes linking to Science: rock types.</p>	<p>Human geography including trade</p> <p>Fair/unfair distribution of resources (food, nutrients and water)</p>	<p>Distribution of natural resources focussing on energy</p> <p>Types of settlements</p>
<p>Geographical skills and fieldwork</p>	<p>To study a simple map of the nursery environment. Children to create simple maps relevant to current theme.</p>	<p>Use world maps, atlases and globes to identify the United Kingdom and its countries as well as the countries studied at this key stage.</p> <p>Use simple fieldwork and observational skills to study the geography of their school and its grounds (playground) and the key human and physical features of its</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>Use simple compass directions (North, South, East and West) and locational and directional language</p>	<p>Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping (Google Earth) to locate countries and describe features studied.</p> <p>Learn the eight points of a compass, some basic symbols and key (including the use of a simplified Ordnance Survey maps) to build their knowledge of the</p>	<p>Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping (Google Earth) to locate countries and describe features studied</p> <p>Learn the eight points of a compass, four-figure grid references.</p> <p>Use fieldwork to observe, measure and record the human and physical features in</p>	<p>Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping (Google Earth) to locate countries and describe features studied</p> <p>Use the eight points of a compass, four-figure grid references, symbols and key (including the use of Ordnance Survey maps)</p>	<p>Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping (Google Earth) to locate countries and describe features studied</p> <p>Extend to 6 figure grid references</p> <p>Use fieldwork to observe, measure and record the human and physical features in</p>

		surrounding environment.	[for example, near and far; left and right], to describe the location of features and routes on a map.	United Kingdom and the wider world Use fieldwork to observe and record the human and physical features in the local area using a range of methods, including sketch maps, plans and graphs, and digital technologies.	the local area using a range of methods, including sketch maps, plans and graphs, and digital technologies.	Use fieldwork to observe, measure and record the human and physical features in the local area using a range of methods, including sketch maps, plans and graphs, and digital technologies.	the local area using a range of methods, including sketch maps, plans and graphs, and digital technologies.
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