



GEOGRAPHY: WHOLE SCHOOL OVERVIEW



Including 2014 National Curriculum Guidelines

KS1 Pupils should develop knowledge about the world, the United Kingdom and their locality. They should understand basic subject-specific vocabulary relating to human and physical geography and begin to use geographical skills, including first-hand observation, to enhance their locational awareness.

Year 1 Geography			
Local Area	Maps	Weather	Local area - changes
<p>understand basic geographical features through studying the human and physical geography of a small area of the United Kingdom</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>name, locate and identify characteristics of the four countries and capital cities of the United Kingdom and its surrounding seas</p>	<p>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</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 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</p> <p>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</p> <p>use basic geographical vocabulary to refer to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 			

Year 2 Geography		
Kenya and the local area	Pollution, Recycling & Rainforests	Going to the sea side (links to history topic)
<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 contrasting non-European country</p>	<p>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</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 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</p> <p>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</p> <p>use basic geographical vocabulary to refer to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 		

KS2 Pupils should extend their knowledge and understanding beyond the local area to include the United Kingdom and Europe, North and South America. This will include the location and characteristics of a range of the world’s most significant human and physical features. They should develop their use of geographical knowledge, understanding and skills to enhance their locational and place knowledge.

Year 3 Geography	
Investigating our local area	Weather around the world
<p>the study of human and physical geography of a region of the United Kingdom</p> <p>human geography, including: types of settlement and land use, economic activity including trade links, and the distribution of natural resources including energy (peat in science)</p>	<p>locate the world’s countries, using maps to focus on Europe</p> <p>physical geography, including: climate zones and touch on the water cycle</p> <p>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)</p>
<p>use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied</p> <p>name and locate counties and cities of the United Kingdom,</p> <p>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</p> <p>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.</p>	

Year 4 Geography	
Improving the environment	Village settlers – link to History topic
<p>Children use the school buildings, grounds and immediate locality to investigate environmental issues and improvements.</p>	<p>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</p>
<p>Revisit: 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)</p> <p>name and locate counties and cities of the United Kingdom, geographical regions and their identifying human and physical characteristics</p> <p>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</p> <p>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.</p>	

Year 5 Geography		
Water around the world – the Nile and the Thames	Greece – key physical and human characteristics	Investigating Reading Town
<p>name and locate counties and cities of the United Kingdom, geographical regions and their identifying human and physical characteristics, key topographical features (including rivers), and land-use patterns; and understand how some of these aspects have changed over time</p> <p>physical geography, including: rivers and water cycle.</p>	<p>locate the world's countries, using maps to focus on Europe (Greece) concentrating on their environmental regions, key physical and human characteristics, countries, and major cities</p> <p>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</p> <p>physical geography, including: volcanoes and earthquakes</p>	<p>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</p>
<p>Revisit: 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)</p> <p>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</p>		

Year 6 Geography		
North and South America	Sustainable environments – Local Study	Mountains and Coasts – Kensuke's Kingdom link
<p>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 (link to Mayans and Tudors in History)</p> <p>physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, mountains</p> <p>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</p>	<p>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</p> <p>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</p>	<p>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 and coasts), and land-use patterns; and understand how some of these aspects have changed over time</p>
<p>Revisit: 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)</p> <p>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</p>		