

			Ye	ar 1		Year 2									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	1	2	3	4	5	6			
Locational knowledge															
name and locate the world's seven continents and five oceans															
name, locate and identify characteristics of the four countries and															
capital cities of the United Kingdom and its surrounding seas															
Place knowledge															
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															
Human and physical geography															
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															
use basic geographical vocabulary to refer to:															
- 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															
Geographical skills and fieldwork															
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															
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.															

	Year 3								Ye	ar 4					Yea	ar 5			Year 6						
	1	2	3	4	5	6	1	2	3	4	5	6	1	2	3	4	5	6	1	2	3	4	5	6	
Locational knowledge																									
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																									
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																									
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)																									
Place knowledge																									
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, and a region within North or South America																									
Human and physical geography																									
physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes, and the water cycle																									
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																									
Geographical skills and fieldwork																									
use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied																									
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												
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.												