

Geography

EYFS – Areas of Learning

Understanding The World - People, Culture and Communities

Children at the expected level of development will: - Describe their immediate environment using knowledge from observation, discussion, stories, non-fiction texts and maps; - Know some similarities and differences between different religious and cultural communities in this country, drawing on their experiences and what has been read in class; - Explain some similarities and differences between life in this country and life in other countries, drawing on knowledge from stories, non-fiction texts and – when appropriate – maps.

Understanding The World - The Natural World

Children at the expected level of development will: - Explore the natural world around them, making observations and drawing pictures of animals and plants; 15 - Know some similarities and differences between the natural world around them and contrasting environments, drawing on their experiences and what has been read in class; - Understand some important processes and changes in the natural world around them, including the seasons and changing states of matter.

National Curriculum – Key Stage 1 Subject Content					
<u>Locational</u>	 name and locate the world's seven continents and five oceans 				
<u>Knowledge</u>	 name, locate and identify characteristics of the four countries and capital cities of the United Kingdom and its surrounding 				
<u>Place Knowledge</u>	 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 				
<u>Human & physical</u> <u>Geography</u>	 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 				
<u>Geography Skills &</u> <u>Fieldwork</u>	 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. 				

EYFS – National Curriculum Progression Document – Geography



EYFS Curriculum						
	Autumn 1	Autumn 2	Spring 1	Spring 2	Summer 1	Summer 2
Pre-School	Nursery Rhymes	Traditional Tales	Into the Woods	People Who	A Bugs Life	Splash!
		Contraction of the second seco		Help Us.		
<u>Reception</u>	Traditional Tales	Bits & Bobs!	A Long Time	New Life	Animals Around	What a Wonderful
		JAN .	Ago	man	the World	World
Layered Learning Opportunities, Experiences & Vocabulary covered in EYFS to prepare children for learning in KS1						
K\$1 NC Cont		Pre-School		o prepare children f	Reception	
 Name and locational & Place Know name and location world's seven caracteristics of countries and caracteristics of countries and caracteristics of the United Kirris surrounding understand geo similarities and cathrough studying human and phy geography of a of the United Kirr of a small area i contrasting non-country 	te the Oc ontinents and identify wc of the four apital cities ingdom and Gc graphical lifferences g the sical small area ngdom, and n a	 Children read the story 'Commotion in the Ocean' & learn about life under the sea. They look at a globe & identify land & water. Summer 2. Ocean. A penguin is delivered from Antarctica to teach the children about Winter. We use Google Earth to find Antarctica & look at a journey from Skelmersdale to Antarctica. Spring 1. 		a Earth to encourd contras Skelmer In Sumn based of learn ho other co become what it i Childrer area of continu is enhar	 Throughout the year, children use Google Earth to locate different places. Adults encourage the children to compare and contrast these places with where they live in Skelmersdale. In Summer 1, children complete a topic based on 'Animals Around the World' – they learn how to use a globe to locate England, other countries, oceans & land. Children become familiar with what a map is and what it is used for. Summer 1. Children have free access to the Small World area of the classroom as part of the continuous provision. Over the year, this area is enhanced with different environments including; a farm, a jungle, an ocean etc. 	



 Human & 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 	 Children learn about the 4 seasons & go on a walk through the school groups to identify seasonal changes. During circle time every day, children complete a weather chart. They learn to name a range of different weather conditions such as; sunny, rainy, cloudy, snowy, foggy, windy etc. Children retell the story of 'We're Going on a Bear Hunt' using the Small World Area. Describing the different settings in the story; forest, river, cave, mud & long grass. Spring Snowstorm, cave, forest. Children retell the story 'The Three Billy Goats'; they explore bridges & use construction resources to build their own. They stomp across the bridge in the outdoor area. Autumn 2, River, bridge. 	 Children learn about the 4 seasons. They learn to name each season & can say which order they come in. Children have first hand experiences as they go on walks around the school groups to observe seasonal changes. Children talk about what they need to wear in the different seasons. Season, evergreen, hibernation, deciduous, Winter, migration, hibernation, Spring, buds. When learning about 'Animals Around the World' children compare different to geographical vocabulary. They look at the differences & similarities between hot & cold countries. Summer 1.
 Geography Skills & 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 	 Children look at pirates treasure maps – they locate different items of treasure by looking at photographs of different familiar locations & locating them. Children then create their own treasure maps & write different symbols onto it. Summer 1. Map. Children are shown a compass & they learn that pirates used these to locate treasure. Summer 1. Children create road maps for a fire engine. They learn what the different road signs mean. Spring 2. 	 As part of learning about 'Rudey's Windy Christmas', children locate different countries around the world on a globe. They name the countries and learn some facts about each one. Autumn 2. As part of learning about 'Supertato', children use maps of the school grounds to search for clues. Children look at aerial photographs of the school buildings & playground and are encouraged to recognise the different familiar places. Autumn 2. Children have the opportunity to use BeeBots. They hear and are encouraged to



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basic human and physical	use simple directional language (North
 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 	use simple directional language (North, South, East and West.) <mark>Summer 2.</mark>
the key human and physical features of its surrounding environment.	

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Geography Skills & Fieldwork





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