

Year A GEOGRAPHY				
EYFS	Y1/2	Y3/4	Y5/6	
Procedural knowledge (from NC)				
<p>AREA OF DEVELOPMENT Understanding the World STRAND People, Culture & Communities * Describe their immediate environment using knowledge from observation, discussion, stories, non-fiction texts and maps. * 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.</p> <p>STRAND The Natural World * Explore the natural world around them, making observations and drawing pictures of animals and plants. * Understand some important processes and changes in the natural world around them, including the seasons and changing states of matter.</p>	<p>To investigate places Ask and answer geographical questions (such as: What is this place like? What or who will I see in this place? What do people do in this place?). • Identify the key features of a location in order to say whether it is a city, town, village, coastal or rural area. • Use world maps, atlases and globes to identify the United Kingdom and its countries, as well as the countries, continents and oceans studied. • Use simple fieldwork and observational skills to study the geography of the school and the key human and physical features of its surrounding environment. • Use aerial images and plan perspectives to recognise landmarks and basic physical features. • 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 continents and oceans.</p> <p>To investigate patterns • Understand geographical similarities and differences through studying the human and physical geography of a small area of the United Kingdom and of a contrasting non-European country. • 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. • Identify land use around the school.</p> <p>To communicate geographically • Use basic geographical vocabulary to refer to: • key physical features, including: beach, coast, forest, hill, mountain, ocean, river, soil, valley, vegetation and weather. • key human features, including: city, town, village, factory, farm, house, office and shop. • Use compass directions (north, south, east and west) and locational language (e.g. near and far) to describe the location of features and routes on a map. • Devise a simple map; and use and construct basic symbols in a key. Use simple grid references (A1, B1).</p>	<p>To investigate places Ask and answer geographical questions about the physical and human characteristics of a location. • Explain own views about locations, giving reasons. • Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features. • 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. • Use a range of resources to identify the key physical and human features of a location. • Name and locate counties and cities of the United Kingdom, geographical regions and their identifying human and physical characteristics, including hills, mountains, cities, rivers, key topographical features and land-use patterns; and understand how some of these aspects have changed over time. • Name and locate the countries of Europe and identify their main physical and human characteristics.</p> <p>To investigate patterns • Name and locate the Equator, Northern Hemisphere, Southern Hemisphere, the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn, Arctic and Antarctic Circle and date time zones. Describe some of the characteristics of these geographical areas. • Describe geographical similarities and differences between countries. • Describe how the locality of the school has changed over time.</p> <p>To communicate geographically • Describe key aspects of: • physical geography, including: rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes and the water cycle. • human geography, including: settlements and land use. • Use the eight points of a compass, four-figure grid references, symbols and key to communicate knowledge of the United Kingdom and the wider world.</p>	<p>To investigate places Collect and analyse statistics and other information in order to draw clear conclusions about locations. • Identify and describe how the physical features affect the human activity within a location. • Use a range of geographical resources to give detailed descriptions and opinions of the characteristic features of a location. • Use different types of fieldwork sampling (random and systematic) to observe, measure and record the human and physical features in the local area. Record the results in a range of ways. • Analyse and give views on the effectiveness of different geographical representations of a location (such as aerial images compared with maps and topological maps - as in London's Tube map). • Name and locate some of the countries and cities of the world and their identifying human and physical characteristics, including hills, mountains, rivers, key topographical features and land-use patterns; and understand how some of these aspects have changed over time. • Name and locate the countries of North and South America and identify their main physical and human characteristics.</p> <p>To investigate patterns • Identify and describe the geographical significance of latitude, longitude, Equator, Northern Hemisphere, Southern Hemisphere, the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn, Arctic and Antarctic Circle, and time zones (including day and night). • Understand some of the reasons for geographical similarities and differences between countries. • Describe how locations around the world are changing and explain some of the reasons for change. • Describe geographical diversity across the world. • Describe how countries and geographical regions are interconnected and interdependent.</p> <p>To communicate geographically • Describe and understand key aspects of: • physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes and the water cycle. • human geography, including: settlements, land use, economic activity including trade links, and the distribution of natural resources including energy, food, minerals, and water supplies. • Use the eight points of a compass, four-figure grid references, symbols and a key (that uses standard Ordnance Survey symbols) to communicate knowledge of the United Kingdom and the world. • Create maps of locations identifying patterns (such as: land use, climate zones, population densities, height of land).</p>	
Unit and declarative knowledge (specific information we want children to know and remember)				
<p>AUTUMN 1 ALL ABOUT ME * Begin to understand and care for the natural environment WONDERFUL WOODLANDS * Draw information from a simple map * Describe what they can see, hear and feel whilst outside AUTUMN 2 NIGHT & DAY * Describe their immediate environment using knowledge from observation, discussion, stories, non-fiction texts and maps</p>	<p>Year 1: Summer 2: Bright Lights, Big City</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The United Kingdom (UK) is a union of four countries: England, Northern Ireland, Scotland and Wales. A capital city is a city that is home to the government and ruler of a country. London is the capital city of England, Belfast is the capital city of Northern Ireland, Edinburgh is the capital city of Scotland and Cardiff is the capital city of Wales. The countries of the United Kingdom are made up of cities, towns and 	<p>Year 3/4 Spring 1: Misty Mountain Sierra</p> <p>A physical feature is one that forms naturally and can change over time due to physical processes, such as erosion and weathering. Physical features include rivers, forests, hills, mountains and cliffs. An aspect of a physical feature might be the type of mountain, such</p>	<p>Year 4/5 Spring 2: Sow, Grow and Farm</p> <p>A geographical enquiry can help us to understand the physical geography (rivers, coasts, weather and rocks) or human geography (population changes, migration, land use, changes to inner city, urbanisation, developments and tourism) of an area</p>	<p>Year 5/6 Spring 1: Frozen Kingdom</p> <p>The Northern Hemisphere is the part of Earth that is to the north of the equator. The Southern Hemisphere is the part of Earth that is to the south of the equator. The Prime Meridian is the imaginary line from the North Pole to the South Pole that passes through Greenwich in England and marks 0°</p>

<p>* Recognise some environments are different to the one in which they live</p> <p>CHRISTMAS IS COMING Explore Foods from around the world</p> <p>SPRING 1 WINTER WONDERLAND * Observe natural processes – ice melting * Understand the effect of changing seasons on the natural world around them</p> <p>AMAZING ANIMALS * Explore and compare animal habitats</p> <p>.</p> <p>SPRING 2 FOOD GLORIOUS FOOD * Explore and compare different landscapes</p> <p>TRANSPORT * Draw information from maps * Explore different environments and vocab village/town/city/street</p> <p>SUMMER 1 BUILD IT UP * Compare environments to where we live * How do we care for our natural world</p> <p>TO INFINITY & BEYOND * Explore different structures around the world</p> <p>SUMMER 2 UNDER THE SEA * 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.</p> <p>MARVELLOUS MACHINES * Understand some important processes and changes in the natural world around them, including the seasons and changing states of matter. * Technology around the world * Machinery around the world</p> <p>MOVING ON Explore - Where might I go in the future</p>	<p>villages. The United Kingdom (UK) is a union of four countries: England, Northern Ireland, Scotland and Wales. A capital city is a city that is home to the government and ruler of a country. London is the capital city of England, Belfast is the capital city of Northern Ireland, Edinburgh is the capital city of Scotland and Cardiff is the capital city of Wales. The countries of the United Kingdom are made up of cities, towns and villages.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Physical features are naturally-created features of the Earth. Physical features of the UK include mountains, hills, lakes, forests, islands, coastlines and rivers. A settlement is a place where people live and work and can be big or small, depending on how many people live there. Towns and cities are urban settlements. Features of towns and cities include homes, shops, roads and offices. Fieldwork includes going out in the environment to look, ask questions, take photographs, take measurements and collect samples. Human features are man-made and include buildings, roads and bridges. There are four seasons in the UK: spring, summer, autumn and winter. Each season has typical weather patterns. Types of weather include sun, rain, wind, snow, fog, hail and sleet. In the United Kingdom, the length of the day varies depending on the season. In winter, the days are shorter. In summer, the days are longer. Symbols are used to show different types of weather. Human features are man-made and include factories, farms, houses, offices, ports, harbours and shops. Landmarks and monuments are features of a landscape, city or town that are easily seen and recognised from a distance. They also help someone to establish and describe a location. Significant London landmarks include the Royal Albert Hall, Tower Bridge, Houses of Parliament, Westminster Abbey, Big Ben, Buckingham Palace and Monument to the Great Fire of London. An aerial photograph or plan perspective shows an area of land from above. Positional language includes behind, next to and in front of. Directional language includes left, right, straight ahead and turn. Places can be compared by size, amenities, transport, location, weather and climate. Kuala Lumpur is the capital city of Malaysia. Positional language includes behind, next to and in front of. Directional language includes left, right, straight ahead and turn. 	<p>as dome or volcanic, or the type of forest, such as coniferous or broad-leaved.</p> <p>Significant mountain ranges include the Himalayas, Urals, Andes, Alps, Atlas, Pyrenees, Apennines, Balkans and Sierra Nevada. Significant rivers include the Mississippi, Nile, Thames, Amazon, Volga, Zambezi, Mekong, Ganges, Danube and Yangtze.</p> <p>The four cardinal directions are north (N), east (E), south (S) and west (W), which are at 90° angles on the compass rose. The four intercardinal (or ordinal) directions are halfway between the cardinal directions: north-east (NE), south-east (SE), south-west (SW) and north-west (NW).</p> <p>Topography is the arrangement of the natural and artificial physical features of an area.</p> <p>Mountains form over millions of years. They are made when the Earth's tectonic plates push together or move apart. Mountains are also formed when magma underneath the Earth's crust pushes large areas of land upwards. There are five types of mountain: fold, fault-block, volcanic, dome and plateau.</p> <p>Land uses include agricultural, recreational, housing and industry. Water systems are used for transport, industry, leisure and power.</p> <p>Altitudinal zonation describes the different climates and types of wildlife at different altitudes on mountains. Examples include forests that grow at low altitudes and support a wide variety of plants and animals, tundra that is found at higher altitudes and supports plants and animals that are adapted to harsher environments, and the summits of mountains, which are usually covered in ice and snow and don't support any life.</p> <p>Fieldwork techniques, such as sketch maps, data collection and digital technologies, can provide evidence to support and answer a geographical hypothesis.</p> <p>Summer 1: Flow The term geographical evidence relates to facts, information and numerical data.</p> <p>A four-figure grid reference contains four numbers. The first two numbers are called the easting and are found along the top and bottom of a map. The second two numbers</p>	<p>and the impacts on the surrounding environment.</p> <p>Agricultural land use in the UK can be divided into three main types, arable (growing crops), pastoral (livestock) and mixed (arable and pastoral). An allotment is a small piece of land used to grow fruit, vegetables and flowers. A wide variety of crops are farmed in the UK, such as wheat, barley, oats, potatoes, other vegetables, fruits and oilseed rape. A wide variety of livestock are reared on farms in the UK, such as sheep, dairy cattle, beef cattle, poultry and pigs.</p> <p>The topography of an area intended for agricultural purposes is an important consideration. In particular, the topographical slope or gradient plays a large part in controlling hydrology (water) and potential soil erosion.</p> <p>Compass points can be used to describe the relationship of features to each other, or to describe the direction of travel. Accurate grid references identify the position of key physical and human features.</p> <p>Soil fertility, drainage and climate influence the placement and success of agricultural land.</p> <p>The Earth has five climate zones: desert, Mediterranean, polar, temperate and tropical. Mountains have variable climates depending on altitude. A biome is a large ecological area on the Earth's surface, such as desert, forest, grassland, tundra and aquatic. Biomes are often defined by a range of factors, such as temperature, climate, relief, geology, soils and vegetation.</p> <p>North America is broadly categorised into six major biomes: tundra, coniferous forest, grasslands (prairie), deciduous forest, desert and tropical rainforest. South America has a vast variety of biomes, including desert, alpine, rainforest and grasslands.</p> <p>Changes to the weather and climate (temperature, weather patterns and precipitation) can affect land use. Farmers living in different countries adapt their farming practices to suit their local climate and landscape.</p>	<p>longitude, from which all other longitudes are measured.</p> <p>Climate is the long-term pattern of weather conditions found in a particular place. Climates can be compared by looking at factors including maximum and minimum levels of precipitation and average monthly temperatures.</p> <p>Tourism is an industry that involves people travelling for recreation and leisure. It has had an environmental, social and economic impact on many regions and countries.</p>
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		<p>are called the northing and are found up both sides of a map. Four-figure grid references give specific information about locations on a map.</p> <p>Primary data includes information gathered by observation and investigation.</p> <p>Latitude is the distance north or south of the equator and longitude is the distance east or west of the Prime Meridian.</p> <p>Maps, globes and digital mapping tools can help to locate and describe significant geographical features.</p> <p>Services include banks, post offices, hospitals, public transport and garages. Land use types include leisure, housing, industry, transport and agriculture.</p>	<p>Farming challenges for developing countries include poor soil, disease, drought and lack of markets. Education, fair trade and technology are ways in which these challenges can be reduced.</p> <p>Transport networks can be tangible, such as rails, roads or canals, or intangible, such as air and sea corridors. These networks link places together and allow for the movement of people and goods. Transport networks are usually built where there is a high demand for the movement of people or goods. They run between places where journeys start or finish, such as airports, bus stations, ferry terminals or railway stations.</p>	
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Non-subject specific unit

<p>Due to the nature of EYFS additional statements from the Development Matters curriculum are taught within topics and themes that are developed from the children's interests as and when they arise.</p>	<p><u>Year 1:</u></p> <p>Autumn 1 Enchanted Woodland</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A map is a picture or drawing of an area of land or sea that can show human and physical features. A key is used to show features on a map. A map has symbols to show where things are located. <p>Autumn 2: Moon Zoom</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Positional language includes behind, next to and in front of. Directional language includes left, right, straight ahead and turn. Physical features are naturally-created features of the Earth. <p>Spring 2: Rio de Vida</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A settlement is a place where people live and work and can be big or small, depending on how many people live there. Towns and cities are urban settlements. Features of towns and cities include homes, shops, roads and offices. <p>Summer 1: Paws, Claws and Whiskers</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A map is a picture or drawing of an area of land or sea that can show human and physical features. A key is used to show features on a map. A map has symbols to show where things are located. A continent is a large area of land. The world's seven continents are Africa, Antarctica, Asia, Australia, Europe, North America and South America. The five oceans are the Arctic Ocean, Atlantic Ocean, Indian Ocean, Pacific Ocean and Southern Ocean. <p><u>Year 2:</u></p> <p>Autumn 1: Wriggle and Crawl</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A map is a picture or drawing of an area of land or sea that can show human and physical features. Maps use symbols 	<p>Autumn 1: Burps, Bottoms and Bile</p> <p>Autumn 2: Tribal Tales</p> <p>A four-figure grid reference contains four numbers. The first two numbers are called the easting and are found along the top and bottom of a map. The second two numbers are called the northing and are found up both sides of a map. Four-figure grid references give specific information about locations on a map.</p> <p>The term geographical evidence relates to facts, information and numerical data</p> <p>Primary data includes information gathered by observation and investigation.</p> <p>Maps, globes and digital mapping tools can help to locate and describe significant geographical features.</p> <p>Spring 2: Gods and Mortals</p> <p>Maps, globes and digital mapping tools can help to locate and describe significant geographical features.</p> <p>Summer 2: Predator!</p> <p>A four-figure grid reference contains four numbers. The first two numbers are called the easting and are found along the top and bottom of a map. The second two numbers are called the northing and are found up both sides of a map. Four-figure grid references give specific information about locations on a map.</p>	<p>Autumn 1: Darwin's Delights</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Invisible lines of latitude run horizontally around the Earth and show the northerly or southerly position of a geographical area. Invisible lines of longitude run vertically from the North to the South Pole and show the westerly or easterly position of a geographical area. Representing, analysing, concluding, communicating, reflecting and responding are helpful strategies to answer geographical questions. Geographical interconnections are the ways in which people and things are connected. <p>Autumn 2: Peasants, Princes & Pestilence</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Aerial photography is used in cartography, land-use planning and environmental studies. It can be used alongside maps to find out detailed information about a place, or places. Geographical data, such as demographics or economic statistics, can be used as evidence to support conclusions. <p>Spring 1: Gallery Rebels</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Satellite images are photographs of Earth taken by imaging satellites. Search engines take many factors into account, such as the quality of 	<p>Autumn 1: Pharaohs</p> <p>Aerial photography is used in cartography, land-use planning and environmental studies. It can be used alongside maps to find out detailed information about a place, or places.</p> <p>Settlements come in many different sizes and these can be ranked according to their population and the level of services available. A settlement hierarchy includes hamlet, village, town, city and large city.</p> <p>Major cities around the world include London in the UK, New York in the USA, Shanghai in China, Istanbul in Turkey, Moscow in Russia, Manila in the Philippines, Lagos in Nigeria, Nairobi in Kenya, Baghdad in Iraq, Damascus in Syria and Mecca in Saudi Arabia.</p> <p>Autumn 2: Beast Creator</p> <p>Geographical data, such as demographics or economic statistics, can be used as evidence to support conclusions.</p> <p>Aerial photography is used in cartography, land-use planning and environmental studies. It can be used alongside maps to find out detailed information about a place, or places.</p> <p>Spring 2: Revolution</p> <p>Invisible lines of latitude run horizontally around the Earth and show the northerly or southerly position of a geographical area. Invisible lines of longitude run vertically from the North to the South Pole and show the westerly or easterly position of a geographical area.</p>
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	<p>and a key. A key is the information needed to read a map and a symbol is a picture or icon used to show a geographical feature.</p> <p>Autumn 2: Towers, Tunnels & Turrets</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A map is a picture or drawing of an area of land or sea that can show human and physical features. Maps use symbols and a key. A key is the information needed to read a map and a symbol is a picture or icon used to show a geographical feature. • Human features are man-made and include castles, towers, schools, hospitals, bridges, shops, tunnels, monuments, airports and roads. People use human features in different ways. For example, an airport can be used for work or leisure and a harbour can be used for industry or travel. • A non-European country is a country outside the continent of Europe. For example, the USA, Australia, China and Egypt are non-European countries. European countries include the United Kingdom, Germany, France and Spain. <p>Spring 2: Street Detectives</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fieldwork can help to answer questions about the local environment and can include observing or measuring, identifying or classifying and recording. • Data can be recorded in different ways, including tables, charts and pictograms. • An aerial photograph can be vertical (an image taken directly from above) or oblique (an image taken from above and to the side). • A map is a picture or drawing of an area of land or sea that can show human and physical features. Maps use symbols and a key. A key is the information needed to read a map and a symbol is a picture or icon used to show a geographical feature. • An environment or place can change over time due to a geographical process, such as erosion, or human activity, such as housebuilding. • Human features are man-made and include castles, towers, schools, hospitals, bridges, shops, tunnels, monuments, airports and roads. People use human features in different ways. For example, an airport can be used for work or leisure and a harbour can be used for industry or travel. • The local environment can be improved by picking up litter, planting flowers and improving amenities. <p>Summer 1: Scented Garden</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A map is a picture or drawing of an area of land or sea that can show human and physical features. Maps use symbols and a key. A key is the information needed to read a map and a symbol is a picture or icon used to show a geographical feature. • A non-European country is a country outside the continent of Europe. For example, the USA, Australia, China and Egypt are non-European countries. European countries include the United Kingdom, Germany, France and Spain. <p>Summer 2: Land Ahoy</p>	<p>Maps, globes and digital mapping tools can help to locate and describe significant geographical features.</p>	<p>the site, number of updates or number of matches to keywords. However, search engines do not consider whether the content is true, age-appropriate or relevant, and so users need to be aware of these things when searching.</p> <p>Summer 2: Off with her Head!</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Settlements come in many different sizes and these can be ranked according to their population and the level of services available. A settlement hierarchy includes hamlet, village, town, city and large city. • Aerial photography is used in cartography, land-use planning and environmental studies. It can be used alongside maps to find out detailed information about a place, or places. 	<p>Tourism is an industry that involves people travelling for recreation and leisure. It has had an environmental, social and economic impact on many regions and countries.</p> <p>Summer 1: Tomorrow's World</p> <p>Summer 2: Scream Machine</p> <p>Aerial photography is used in cartography, land-use planning and environmental studies. It can be used alongside maps to find out detailed information about a place, or places.</p> <p>The seven continents (Africa, Antarctica, Asia, Australia, Europe, North America and South America) vary in size, shape, location, population and climate.</p>
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Fieldwork can help to answer questions about the local environment and can include observing or measuring, identifying or classifying and recording.• An ocean is a large sea. There are five oceans on our planet called the Arctic, Atlantic, Indian, Pacific and Southern Oceans. Seas include the Black, Red and Caspian Seas. The United Kingdom is an island surrounded by the Atlantic Ocean, English Channel, Irish Sea and North Sea. The world's seven continents are Africa, Antarctica, Asia, Australia, Europe, North America and South America.• The equator is an imaginary line that divides the world into the Northern and Southern Hemispheres. The North Pole is the most northern point on Earth. The South Pole is the most southern point on Earth.• A significant place is a location that is important to a community or society. Places can also be significant because of religious or historic events that may have happened in the past near the location. Significant places can also include monuments, such as the Eiffel Tower, or natural landscapes, such as the Great Barrier Reef.• A map is a picture or drawing of an area of land or sea that can show human and physical features. Maps use symbols and a key. A key is the information needed to read a map and a symbol is a picture or icon used to show a geographical feature.			
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