

Year B 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?). <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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>To investigate patterns <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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>To communicate geographically <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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></p>	<p>To investigate places Ask and answer geographical questions about the physical and human characteristics of a location. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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>To investigate patterns <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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>To communicate geographically <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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></p>	<p>To investigate places Collect and analyse statistics and other information in order to draw clear conclusions about locations. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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>To investigate patterns <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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>To communicate geographically <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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></p></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 Autumn 1: Tremors</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The term geographical evidence relates to facts, information and numerical data. Significant geographical activity includes earthquakes and volcanic eruptions. These are known as natural disasters because they are created by nature, 	<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,</p>	<p>Year 5/6 Spring 2: Allotment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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>* 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</p> <p>TO INFINITY & BEYOND * How do we care for our natural 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 * Technology around the world * Machinery around the world</p> <p>MOVING ON</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>affect many people and cause widespread damage.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Significant volcanoes include Mount Vesuvius in Italy, Laki in Iceland and Krakatoa in Indonesia. Significant earthquake-prone areas include the San Andreas Fault in North America and the Ring of Fire, which runs around the edge of the Pacific Ocean and is where many plate boundaries in the Earth's crust converge. Over three-quarters of the world's earthquakes and volcanic eruptions happen along the Ring of Fire. A volcano is an opening in the Earth's surface from which gas, hot magma and ash can escape. They are usually found at meeting points of the Earth's tectonic plates. When a volcano erupts, liquid magma collects in an underground magma chamber. The magma pushes through a crack called a vent and bursts out onto the Earth's surface. Lava, hot ash and mudslides from volcanic eruptions can cause severe damage. Maps, globes and digital mapping tools can help to locate and describe significant geographical features. The eight points of a compass are north, south, east, west, north-east, north-west, south-east and south-west. <p>Summer 2: Road Trip USA!</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The North American continent includes the countries of the USA, Canada and Mexico as well as the Central American countries of Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Costa Rica and Panama. The South American continent includes the countries of Brazil, Argentina, Chile, Colombia, Peru, Venezuela, Uruguay, Ecuador, Bolivia and Paraguay. The Tropic of Cancer is 23.4 degrees north of the equator and Tropic of Capricorn is 23.4 degrees south of the equator. 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 as dome or volcanic, or the type of forest, such as coniferous or broad-leaved. An atlas is a collection of maps and information that shows geographical features, topography, boundaries, climatic, social and economic statistics of an area. 	<p>developments and tourism) of an area 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</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 and the impacts on the surrounding environment. 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. 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. Geographical data, such as demographics or economic statistics, can be used as evidence to support conclusions. Soil fertility, drainage and climate influence the placement and success of agricultural land.
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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>Year 1:</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>Year 2:</p> <p>Autumn 1: Wriggle and Crawl</p>	<p>Autumn 2: I am Warrior</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> An atlas is a collection of maps and information that shows geographical features, topography, boundaries, climatic, social and economic statistics of an area. 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 as dome or volcanic, or the type of forest, such as coniferous or broad-leaved. Human features can be interconnected by function, type and transport links. <p>Spring 1: Traders and Raiders</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Significant rivers of the UK include the Thames, Severn, Trent, Dee, Tyne, Ouse and Lagan. Significant mountains and mountain ranges include Ben Nevis, Snowdon, Helvellyn, Pen y Fan, the Scottish Highlands and the Pennines. Fieldwork techniques, such as sketch maps, data collection and digital technologies, can provide evidence to support and answer a geographical hypothesis. 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 	<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. 	<p>Autumn 1: A Child's War</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. <p>Spring 2: Hola Mexico</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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° longitude, from which all other longitudes are measured. 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. The distribution of and access to natural resources, cultural influences and economic activity are significant factors in community life in a settlement. <p>Summer 1: Alchemy Island</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Compass points can be used to describe the relationship of features to each other, or to describe the direction of travel.
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	<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. <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:</p>	<p>cardinal directions: north-east (NE), south-east (SE), south-west (SW) and north-west (NW).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An atlas is a collection of maps and information that shows geographical features, topography, boundaries, climatic, social and economic statistics of an area. <p>Spring 1: Blue Abyss</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Tropic of Cancer is 23.4 degrees north of the equator and Tropic of Capricorn is 23.4 degrees south of the equator. • An atlas is a collection of maps and information that shows geographical features, topography, boundaries, climatic, social and economic statistics of an area. • Fieldwork techniques, such as sketch maps, data collection and digital technologies, can provide evidence to support and answer a geographical hypothesis. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Search engines take many factors into account, such as the quality of 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>Spring 2: ID</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A geographical area can be understood by using grid references and lines of latitude and longitude to identify position, contour lines to identify height above sea level and map symbols to identify physical and human features. • 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>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>Accurate grid references identify the position of key physical and human features.</p> <p>Summer 2: Stargazers</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.
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	<p>Land Ahoy</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.• 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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