



	Autumn	Spring	Summer
Year 1	<p><b>What is the geography of where I live?</b></p> <p><b>Locational knowledge</b> 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.</p> <p><b>Place knowledge</b> 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><b>Human and physical geography</b> Use basic geographical vocabulary to refer to key physical and human features.</p> <p><b>Geographical skills and fieldwork</b> 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 aerial photographs and plan perspectives to recognise landmarks and basic human and physical features. Use simple observational skills to study key human and physical features of environments. 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><b>How does the weather affect our lives?</b></p> <p><b>Locational knowledge</b> Name and locate the world's seven continents and five oceans.</p> <p><b>Human and physical geography</b> Identify daily and seasonal 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 and human features.</p> <p><b>Geographical skills and fieldwork</b> Use world maps, atlases and globes to identify the countries, continents and oceans studied at this key stage. Use aerial photographs and plan perspectives to recognise landmarks and basic human and physical features. Use simple fieldwork and observational skills to study key human and physical features of environments.</p>	<p><b>Why do we love being beside the seaside so much?</b></p> <p><b>Locational knowledge</b> 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.</p> <p><b>Human and physical geography</b> Identify daily and seasonal 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 and human features.</p> <p><b>Geographical skills and fieldwork</b> 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 and locational and directional language 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. Use simple fieldwork and observational skills to study key human and physical features of environments.</p>
Year 2	<p><b>Why don't penguins need to fly?</b></p> <p><b>Locational knowledge</b> Name and locate the world's seven continents and five oceans.</p> <p><b>Human and physical geography</b> Identify daily and seasonal 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 and human features.</p> <p><b>Geographical skills and fieldwork</b> 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 aerial photographs and plan perspectives to recognise landmarks and basic human and physical features. Use simple observational skills to study key human and physical features of environments.</p>	<p><b>Why does it matter where our food comes from?</b></p> <p><b>Locational knowledge</b> 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.</p> <p><b>Human and physical geography</b> Identify daily and seasonal 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 and human features.</p> <p><b>Geographical skills and fieldwork</b> 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 aerial photographs and plan perspectives to recognise landmarks and basic human and physical features. Use simple observational skills to study key human and physical features of environments. 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><b>How does Kampong Ayer compare with where I live?</b></p> <p><b>Locational knowledge</b> 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.</p> <p><b>Place knowledge</b> 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><b>Human and physical geography</b> Identify daily and seasonal 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 and human geographical features.</p> <p><b>Geographical skills and fieldwork</b> 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 aerial photographs and plan perspectives to recognise landmarks and basic human and physical features. Use simple observational skills to study key human and physical features of environments. 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>Year 3</p>	<p><b>Beyond the Magic Kingdom: what is the Sunshine State really like?</b></p> <p><b>Locational knowledge</b> 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. 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><b>Place knowledge</b> 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.</p> <p><b>Human and physical geography</b> 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: types of settlement and land use, economic activity including trade links, and the distribution of natural resources including energy, food, minerals, water.</p> <p><b>Geographical skills</b> 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.</p>	<p><b>How and why is my local environment changing?</b></p> <p><b>Locational knowledge</b> 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. 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><b>Human and physical geography</b> 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: 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><b>Geographical skills and fieldwork</b> 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.</p>	<p><b>Why do so many people live in megacities?</b></p> <p><b>Locational knowledge</b> 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).</p> <p><b>Place knowledge</b> 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.</p> <p><b>Human and physical geography</b> 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: 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><b>Geographical skills</b> 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.</p>
<p>Year 4</p>	<p><b>How can we live more sustainably?</b></p> <p><b>Locational knowledge</b> 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. 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><b>Human and physical geography</b> Describe and understand key aspects of: Physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes, and the water cycle.</p>	<p><b>Why are jungles so wet and deserts so dry?</b></p> <p><b>Locational knowledge</b> 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).</p> <p><b>Human and physical geography</b> Describe and understand key aspects of:</p>	<p><b>Why do the biggest earthquakes not always cause the most damage?</b></p> <p><b>Locational knowledge</b> 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. 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><b>Human and physical geography</b> Describe and understand key aspects of: Physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes, and the water cycle.</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><b>Geographical skills</b> 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.</p>	<p>Physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes, and the water cycle.</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><b>Geographical skills</b> 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.</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><b>Geographical skills</b> 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.</p>
Year 5	<p><b>How do volcanoes affect the lives of people on Hiemaey?</b></p> <p><b>Locational knowledge</b> The countries (including the location of Russia), major cities and key physical and human geography of Europe. 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.</p> <p><b>Place knowledge</b> Understand geographical similarities and differences through the study of human and physical geography of a region in a European country.</p> <p><b>Human and physical geography</b> Describe and understand key aspects of: Physical geography including climate zones and volcanoes. Human geography including economic activity and trade links, and the distribution of natural resources including energy.</p> <p><b>Geographical skills</b> Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied.</p>	<p><b>What is a river?</b></p> <p><b>Locational knowledge</b> 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.</p> <p><b>Human and physical geography</b> 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: 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><b>Geographical skills and fieldwork</b> 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.</p>	<p><b>Why are mountains so important?</b></p> <p><b>Locational knowledge</b> 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.</p> <p><b>Place knowledge</b> 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.</p> <p><b>Human and physical geography</b> 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: 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><b>Geographical skills</b> 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.</p>



<p>Year 6</p>	<p><b>How is climate change affecting the world?</b> <b>Locational knowledge</b> 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). <b>Human and physical geography</b> 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: types of settlement and land use, economic activity including trade links, and the distribution of natural resources including energy, food, minerals and water. <b>Geographical skills</b> 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.</p>	<p><b>Why is fair trade fair?</b> <b>Locational knowledge</b> 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. <b>Human and physical geography</b> Describe and understand key aspects of: 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. <b>Geographical skills and fieldwork</b> 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.</p>	<p><b>Who are Britain's national parks for?</b> <b>Locational knowledge</b> 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). <b>Human and physical geography</b> 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: types of settlement and land use, economic activity including trade links, and the distribution of natural resources including energy, food, minerals and water. <b>Geographical skills and fieldwork</b> 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.</p>
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