

Geography Curriculum Map

Term	Reception	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
NC	<p>Locational Knowledge: 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>Place knowledge: 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.</p> <p>Human and physical: Explore the 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.</p> <p>Skills and fieldwork: Explain some similarities and differences between life in this country and life in other countries using maps.</p>	<p>Locational Knowledge: Name and locate the world’s seven continents and five oceans. Name, locate and identify characteristics of the four countries and capital cities of the United Kingdom and its surrounding seas.</p> <p>Place knowledge: Understand geographical similarities and differences through studying the human and physical geography of a small area of the United Kingdom, and of a small area in a contrasting non-European country</p> <p>Human and Physical: 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.</p> <p>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 and shop.</p> <p>Skills and fieldwork: Use world maps, atlases and globes to identify the United Kingdom and its countries, as well as the countries, continents and oceans. Use simple compass directions (North, South, East and West) and locational and directional language to describe the location of features and routes on a map.</p> <p>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.</p>		<p>Locational Knowledge: Locate the world’s countries, using maps to focus on Europe and North and South America, concentrating on their environmental regions, key physical and human characteristics, countries, and major cities.</p> <p>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>Place knowledge: Understand geographical similarities and differences through the study of human and physical geography of a region of the United Kingdom, a region in a European country, and a region within North or South America.</p> <p>Human and Physical: 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>Skills and fieldwork: Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied.</p> <p>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>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>Autumn</p>	<p>Seasons: Autumn walk</p> <p>What does winter feel like?</p> <p>Local area: my house, my street.</p>	<p>What is the geography of where I live?</p> <p>NC: Identify and locate the 4 countries of the UK. Fieldwork and observational skills of the school and the surroundings.</p>	<p>Why does it matter where my food comes from?</p> <p>NC: Use world maps, atlases and globes to identify the United Kingdom and its countries, as well as the continents and oceans.</p>	<p>How does the Geography of Barcelona compare with the geography of England?</p> <p>NC: Understand geographical similarities and differences through the study of human and physical geography of a region of the United Kingdom and a region in a European country.</p>	<p>Beyond the magic kingdom: what is the Sunshine State really like?</p> <p>NC: Identify key human and physical characteristics of North America.</p>	<p>The Amazon Rainforest (Case study)</p> <p>NC: Locate the world's countries using maps. Identify key physical features of South America including climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts.</p>	<p>What is a river?</p> <p>NC: Use OS maps, aerial photographs and GIS to recognise, describe, compare and contrast and explain how physical features change along the course of a river.</p>
<p>Spring</p>	<p>Seasons: What does spring feel like?</p> <p>People and places: what celebrations take place around the world?</p>	<p>How does the geography of Canada compare with the geography of where I live?</p> <p>NC: Compare 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>How does the Geography of Kenya compare with the geography of England?</p> <p>NC: Compare 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>How and why do places change?</p> <p>NC: Fieldwork to observe and measure changes in the local area.</p>	<p>Why do some earthquakes cause more damage than others?</p> <p>NC: Describe and understand physical geography including volcanoes and earthquakes.</p>	<p>Why are mountains so important?</p> <p>NC: describe and understand key physical geography including mountains.</p>	<p>Why is fair trade fair?</p> <p>NC: economic activity including trade links, and the distribution of natural resources including energy, food, minerals and water.</p>

<p>Summer</p>	<p>Seasons: what does summer feel like?</p> <p>Around the world: where would you like to go and why?</p>	<p>How does the weather affect our lives?</p> <p>NC: Identify seasonal and daily weather patterns in the United Kingdom</p>	<p>Why don't penguins need to fly?</p> <p>NC: Compare and contrast seasonal and daily weather patterns.</p>	<p>Why are jungles so wet and deserts so dry?</p> <p>NC: Locate North and South America using maps and globes. Observe and measure changes in the local area using maps, sketch maps and digital technologies.</p>	<p>How can we live more sustainably?</p> <p>NC: Impact of human geography including natural resources and energy.</p>	<p>How do volcanoes affect the lives of people?</p> <p>NC: Compare and contrast the physical and human geography of Westman Islands with the United Kingdom.</p>	<p>How is climate change affecting the world?</p> <p>NC: Identify climate zones and understand the relationship between human and physical geography.</p>
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