



Geography

Locational Knowledge

	KS1	LKS2	UKS2
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Understand how some places are linked to other places e.g. roads, trains. Name and locate the world's seven continents and five oceans. Name, locate and identify the characteristics of the four countries and capital cities of the United Kingdom. Name, locate and identify the characteristics of the seas surrounding the United Kingdom. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify where countries are within the United Kingdom and the key topographical features. Name and locate the cities of the United Kingdom. Recognise the different shapes of continents. Demonstrate knowledge of features about places around them and beyond the United Kingdom. Identify where countries are within Europe; including Russia. Recognise that people have differing quality of live living in different locations and environments. Know how the locality is set within a wider geographical context. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify and describe the significance of the Prime/Greenwich Meridian and time zones including day and night. Recognise the different shapes of countries. Identify the physical characteristics and key topographical features of the countries within North America. Know about the wider context of places e.g. county, region and country. Know and describe where a variety of places are in relation to physical and human features. Know location of capital cities of; countries of British Isles and UK, seas around the UK, European Union countries with high populations and large areas and the largest cities in each continent. Locate the world's countries,



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			<p>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> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Name and locate counties and cities of the United Kingdom, geographical regions and identifying human and physical characteristics, key topographical features 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.
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Human and Physical Features

EYFS	KS1	LKS2	UKS2
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Describe seasonal weather changes. 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. Use basic geographical vocabulary to refer to key human features. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify physical and human features of the locality. Explain about weather conditions/patterns around the United Kingdom and parts of Europe. Describe human features of United Kingdom regions, cities and counties. Understand the effect of landscape features on the development of locality. Describe how people have been affected by changes in the environment. Explain about key natural resources e.g. water in the locality. Explore weather patterns around parts of the world. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Understand about weather patterns around the world and relate these to climate zones. Know how rivers erode, transport and deposit materials. Know about the physical features of coasts and begin to understand erosion and deposition. Understand how humans affect the environment over time. Know about changes to world environments over times. Understand why people seek to manage and sustain their environment. Describe and understand key aspects of physical geography. Describe and compare key aspects of human geography.



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Place Knowledge

EYFS	KS1	LKS2	UKS2
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Know about similarities and differences in relation to places. Talk about the features of own immediate environment and how environments might vary from one another. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Name, describe and compare familiar places. Link homes with other places in the local community. Know about some present changes that are happening in the local environment e.g. at school. Suggest ideas for improving the school environment. 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recognise there are similarities and differences between places. Develop an awareness of how places relate to each other. Know about the wider context of places - region, country. Understand why there are similarities and differences between places. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Compare the physical and human features of a region of the UK and a region in North or South America, identifying similarities and differences. Understand geographical similarities and differences through the study of human and physical geography of a region of the UK, a region in a European country, and a region within North or South America.



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Geographical Skills & Fieldwork

EYFS	KS1	LKS2	UKS2
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ask simple geographical questions. Use simple observational skills to study the geography of the school and its grounds. Use simple maps of the local area e.g. large scale, pictorial etc. Use locational and directional language to describe the location of features and routes. Make simple maps and plans e.g. pictorial place in a story. Use world maps, atlases and globes to identify the United Kingdom as well as the countries, continents and oceans studied at KS1. 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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ask and respond to geographical questions. Analyse evidence and draw conclusions e.g. make comparisons between locations. Recognise that different people hold different views about an issue and begin to understand some of the reasons why. Communicate findings in ways appropriate to the task or for the audience. Understand and use a widening range of geographical terms. Use basic geographical vocabulary. Make more detailed fieldwork sketches/diagrams. Use fieldwork instruments e.g. camera, rain gauge. Use and interpret maps, globes, atlases and digital/computer 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Understand and use a widening range of geographical terms. 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 knowledge of the UK 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.



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	<p>perspectives to recognise landmarks and basic human and physical features; devise a simple map; and use and construct basic symbols in a key.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• 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>mapping to locate countries and key features.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Use four figure grid references.• Use the 8 points of a compass.• Make plans and maps using symbols and keys.• Understand and use a widening range of geographical terms/• Measure straight line distances using the appropriate scale.• Explore features in OS maps using 6 figure grid reference.• Draw accurate maps with more complex keys.• Plan the steps and strategies for an enquiry.	
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