



St Michael's CE Aided School

Geography Curriculum Map

Progression of Knowledge and Skills

EYFS	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
<p>Understanding the World: People, Culture and Communities</p> <p>Describe their immediate environment using knowledge from observation, discussion, stories, non-fiction texts and maps.</p> <p>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>Recognise that people have different beliefs and celebrate special times in different ways</p> <p>Understanding the World: The Natural World</p> <p>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>Understand some important processes and changes in the natural world around them, including the seasons.</p>	<p>Locational Knowledge</p> <p>Know the names of the four countries that make up the UK and name the three main seas that surround the UK Know the name of and locate the four capital cities of England, Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland Use key vocabulary to demonstrate knowledge and understanding of locational knowledge.</p> <p>Place Knowledge</p> <p>Understand geographical similarities and differences through studying the human and physical geography of a small area of the United Kingdom with children's local area</p> <p>Human and Physical Geography</p> <p>Identify seasonal and daily weather patterns in the United Kingdom and their local area 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 and key human features, including: city, town, village, factory, farm, house, office, port, harbour and shop.</p> <p>Geographical Skills and Fieldwork</p> <p>Use world maps, atlases and globes to identify the United Kingdom and its countries - use simple compass directions (North, South, East and West) and locational and directional language [for example, near and far; left and right], to describe the location of features and routes on a map Recognise landmarks and basic human and physical features; Devise a simple map 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</p> <p>Know the names of and locate the seven continents of the world Know the names of and locate the five oceans of the world Use key vocabulary to demonstrate knowledge and understanding of locational knowledge.</p> <p>Place Knowledge</p> <p>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 Geography</p> <p>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, including: beach, cliff, coast, forest, hill, mountain, sea, ocean, river, soil, valley, vegetation, season and weather and key human features, including: city, town, village, factory, farm, house, office, port, harbour and shop</p> <p>Geographical Skills and Fieldwork</p> <p>Use world maps, atlases and globes to identify the continents and oceans studied at this key stage -use simple compass directions (North, South, East and West) and locational and directional language [for example, near and far; left and right], 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; 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</p> <p>Know the names of and locate European countries (including Russia) 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 Equator, Northern Hemisphere, and Southern Hemisphere.</p> <p>Place Knowledge</p> <p>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,</p> <p>Human and Physical Geography</p> <p>Describe and understand key aspects of physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes, and the water cycle and human geography, including: types of settlement and land use,</p> <p>Geographical Skills and Fieldwork</p> <p>Use the four points of a compass, four figure grid references, symbols, and key to build knowledge of the United Kingdom and the wider world. Use sources such as maps, photographs, aerial photos to locate and describe coastlines and rivers Explain own views about the location of coastlines and give reasons for these views. Describe why there are similarities and differences between the roles rivers have played 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.</p>	<p>Locational Knowledge</p> <p>Know the names of and locate European countries (including Russia) concentrating on their environmental regions, key physical and human characteristics, countries and major cities. Identify the position and significance of latitude, longitude, Arctic and Antarctic Circle,</p> <p>Place Knowledge</p> <p>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</p> <p>Human and Physical Geography</p> <p>Describe and understand key aspects of physical geography, including: rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes, and the water cycle and human geography, including: types of settlement and land use,</p> <p>Geographical skills and fieldwork</p> <p>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. Use sources such as maps, photographs, aerial photos to explain why palaces are chosen as settlements Use maps to name and locate the world's climate zones and biomes. 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 to describe how the locality of the school has changed over time. Collect data through an interview process. Analyse interview responses to answer an enquiry question around food sources. Consider a change people can make to reduce the negative impact of food production.</p>	<p>Locational Knowledge</p> <p>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>Place Knowledge</p> <p>Understand geographical similarities and differences through the study of human and physical geography of a region of the United Kingdom and a region within North or South America</p> <p>Human and Physical Geography</p> <p>Describe and understand key aspects of physical geography, including: rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes, and the water cycle and human geography, including: types of economic activity including trade links, and the distribution of natural resources including energy, food, minerals and water</p> <p>Geographical Skills and Fieldwork</p> <p>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 cities, the local area, Greece and extreme environments (volcanoes, earthquakes). Create maps of Aldbourne and the local area and maps of a city, identifying patterns (such as: land use, climate zones, population densities, height of land). Analyse and give views on the effectiveness of different geographical representations of Aldbourne and a city (such as aerial images compared with maps and topological maps - as in London's Tube map). Collect and analyse statistics and other information in order to draw clear conclusions about the differences between cities and the countryside. 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.</p>	<p>Locational Knowledge</p> <p>Locate the world's countries, using maps to focus 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>Place Knowledge</p> <p>Understand geographical similarities and differences through the study of human and physical geography of a region of the United Kingdom and a region within North or South America</p> <p>Human and Physical Geography</p> <p>Describe and understand key aspects of physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts and human geography, including: types of economic activity including trade links, and the distribution of natural resources including energy, food, minerals and water</p> <p>Geographical Skills and Fieldwork</p> <p>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 cities, the local area, Greece and extreme environments (volcanoes, earthquakes). 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