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|  | Year 1 | Year 2 | Year 3 | Year 4 | Year 5 | Year 6 |
| Autumn | Locational knowledge – understand how some places are linked to other places.Geographical skills and fieldwork.Investigating our local area. Use simple observational skills.OL – walk around school grounds & local areaHuman and physical geography –Name describe and compare familiar places. Link their homes with other places in their local community. | Locational knowledge – name and locate the world’s 7 continents and 5 oceans.Use world maps, atlases and globes to identify the UK and its countries.Locate hot and cold areas of the world in relation to the equator and the North and South Poles.Human and physical geography: understand geographical similarities and differences through studying the human and physical geography of a small area of the UK, and of a small area in a contrasting non-European country. | Locational knowledge – identifies countries and cities in the UK. Identified key topographical features. Use an interpret map linked to countries of the UK and topographical features. Human and Physical geography: explain about weather condition/ patterns around the UK and parts of Europe. Linked to English.Geographical skillsAksa md respond to geographical questions eg describe the landscape why is it like this? How is it changing?  | Locational knowledge - Demonstrate knowledge of features about places around him/her and beyond the UK.Identify where countries are within Europe; including Russia.Geography skills and fieldwork – mapping.Where are we in the world? Local study – human and physical features.OL – fieldwork in local area – local history link | Locational knowledge 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.Place knowledge – UK topographical studies – waterfalls comparison.Fieldwork and map work – local waterfall.  | Locational knowledge – regions of the UK. Locations of European countries. Making comparisons between the UK and other European countries.Human geography – settlement and land use, trade links. Distribution of natural resources including energy, food, minerals and wate |
| Spring | Human and physical geography – identify seasonal and daily weather patterns in the UK.Know about some present changes that are happening in the local environment. Suggest ideas for improvement.OL – seasonal nature walks, time outside exploring range of weather, wind chimes, water collectors etc. | Human and physical geography – identify seasonal and daily weather patterns in the UK and the location of hot/cold areas of the world.Use basic geographical vocabulary to refer to key physical and human features. | Geographical skills and fieldwork – Ask and respond to geographical questions. Analyse evidence and draw conclusions.Make more details fieldwork sketches/ diagrams. Use fieldwork instruments. Use four figure gird references and 8 points of a compass. | Locational knowledge – identify key countries, cities and towns within the UK. Relate this to a local level.Geographical skills and fieldwork -Understand and use a widening range of geographical terms.Measure straight line distances using the appropriate scale.Explore features on OS maps using 6 figure grid references.Draw accurate maps with more complex keys.Plan the steps and strategies for an enquiry. | Human and physical geography -Understand about world 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. | World, Human and Physical Geography – link to Darwin’s voyage.AtlasesDescribe and understand key aspects of physical geography, including; climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes, and the water cycle.Understand and use a widening range of geographical terms.Use maps, charts etc. to support decision making about the location of places.OL – Darwin’s Shrewsbury |
| Summer | What is it like at the seaside?How is the seaside the same/different to where I live?Human and physical geography – identify seasonal and daily weather patterns in the UK.OL – seaside day | Geographical skills and fieldwork:Devise simple maps, fieldwork, key physical features. Use basic geographical vocabulary to refer to key physical features.Directional language to describe the location of features and routes on a mapOL – possible links with Yr1 seaside day | Place knowledge and location knowledge. Rivers and mountains – fieldwork, ordnance survey maps, key topical features (including hills, mountains, coasts and rivers), and land-use patterns; and understand how some of these aspects have changed over time.Human and physical geography – rocks, volcanoes, earthquakes.OL – local fieldwork – Cardingmill Valley | South America – locational knowledge, place knowledge.Rainforests.Compare UK region with Amazon – human and physical geography. Recognise that people have different quality of life living in different locations and environments.Know how the locality is set within a wider geographical context.Explore weather patterns around parts of the world. | Human Geography – land use, waste, natural resources.Compare the physical and human features of a region of the UK and a region in Africa, identifying similarities and differences. | Locational knowledge – Europe, UK, atlases. Place knowledge – similarities & differences. Geographical skills and Fieldwork – Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe the features studied.Use the eight points of a compass, four and six-figure grid references, symbols and key (including the OS maps) to build his/her 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. |