

Geography	Geography Rabbits		Hedgehogs		Foxes	
Year Group	EYFS	1 2	3	4	5	6
Locational Knowledge	To know the names of the country they live in To know the names of some of the countries around the world To know the capital city of England To know the name of the village they live in and the school is situated in	compare a local city/town in the UK with a contrasting city/town in a different country compare the UK with a contrasting country in the world;	comparing the geography of c	differences udy of physical a region of the m; ies and differences	understand geog and differences th physical geogra the United King	nrough the study y of a region of a region of Euro ary to demonstra- understanding ide, Arctic Circle s, climate, huma d use, settlemen tural resources raphical similari prough the study phy of a region
Place Knowledge	To know about the features of the world and Earth- beach, forest, sea, river	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, harbour and shop 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 name, locate and identify characteristics of the four countries and capital cities of the United Kingdom and its surrounding seas name and locate the world's seven continents and five oceans use world maps, atlases and globes to identify the countries, continents and oceans studied at this key stage	climate, tropics latitude, longitu Northern Hemisp Hemisphere, the Cancer and Co and Antarctic C Identify the pos significance of I Equator, Northe Southern Hemis of Cancer and and Antarctic C Prime/Greenwid time zones name and loca cities of the Unit identifying their	nowledge and in this strand: /, town, coast, es, human tain, hill, river, sea, , tropical, of ude, Equator, phere, Southern e Tropics of apricorn, Arctic Circle. ition and latitude, longitude, ern Hemisphere, phere, the Tropics Capricorn, Arctic Circle, the ch Meridian and	countries with a concentra environmental re- and human a countries, ar use key vocabula knowledge and this strand: atlas, i latitude, longitude peaks, slopes, co city, boi identify the positio of latitude, long Northern Hemis Hemisphere and latitude to find lo name and loca cities of the UI identifying their including mountal land-use patterns	ting on their gions, key physic characteristics, nd major cities ary to demonstru- understanding ndex, coordinat e, contour, altitu- ontinent, countr rder, key. on and significar gitude, Equator, sphere, Southerr use longitude a ocations on a mo- ate counties and nited Kingdom, physical feature ins, and rivers, o

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			and land-use patterns; showing change over time use maps to locate the world's countries with a focus on Europe concentrating on their Countries, and capital cities	
			locate the world's countries, using maps to focus on South America, concentrating on environmental regions and key physical and human characteristics	
Human and Physical Geography	Recognise different types of weather To know about the features of the world and Earth- beach, forest, sea, river	identify seasonal and daily weather patterns in the United Kingdom Identify 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 human features, including: city, town, village, factory, farm, house, office, port, harbour and shop 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	human geography, including: types of settlement and land use use key vocabulary to demonstrate knowledge and understanding in this strand: mantle, outer core, inner core, magma, volcano, active, dormant, extinct, earthquake, epicentre, shock wave, magnitude, tsunami, tornado, climate, tropics, deforestation, evaporation, water cycle, evaporation, condensation, precipitation, cooling, filter, pollution, settlement, settler, site, need, shelter, food. physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes, volcanoes, tornadoes, tsunamis, earthquakes and the water cycle	use key vocabulary to demonstra knowledge and understanding this strand: environmental disast settlement, resources, services goods, electricity, supply, generation, renewable, non- renewable, solar power, wind power, biomass, origin, import export, trade, efficiency, conservation, carbon footprint peak, plateau, fold mountain, fa block mountain, dome mountai volcanic mountain, plateau mountain, tourism, positive, negative, economic, social, environmental. human geography, including: typ of settlement and land use, economic activity including trad links, and the distribution of natu resources including energy, foo minerals and water

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		use simple compass directions and	use the eight points of a	
		locational and directional to describe the	compass, four and six-figure	
		location of features and routes on a map	grid references, symbols and	
			key (including the use of	
		devise a simple map; and use and	Ordnance Survey maps) to	
		construct basic symbols in a key	build their knowledge of the	
			United Kingdom and the wider	use fieldwork to observe, measure,
		use simple fieldwork and observational	world use fieldwork to observe,	record and present human features
		skills to study the geography of the	measure, record and present	using a range of methods, including
		surrounding area, including key human	human features using a range	sketch maps, plans and graphs, and
		and physical features, using a range of	of methods, including sketch	digitaltechnologies
		methods	maps, plans and graphs, and	
			digital technologies	use maps, atlases, globes and
		use key vocabulary to demonstrate		digital/computer mapping to locate
		knowledge and understanding: compass,	use symbols and keys	countries and describe features
		4-point, direction, North, East, South, West,	(including the use of Ordnance	
		plan, record, observe, aerial view, key,	Survey maps), to build their	use key vocabulary to demonstrate
Geographical		map, symbols, direction, position, route,	knowledge of the United	knowledge and understanding in
Skill and		journey, the UK, changes, tally chart,	Kingdom and the wider world	this strand: atlas, index, coordinates,
Fieldwork	Recognise the four	pictogram, world map, country,		latitude, longitude, key, symbol,
	points of the compass	continent, human, physical	use key vocabulary to	Ordnance Survey, Silva compass,
Will be seen			demonstrate knowledge and	legend, borders, fieldwork, measure,
throughout both	Create a simple map		understanding in this strand:	observe, record, map, sketch,
cycles			sketch map, map, aerial view,	graph.
			feature, annotation, landmark,	
			distance, key, symbol, land	use the eight points of a compass,
			use, urban, rural, population,	four and six-figure grid references,
			coordinates.	symbols and key (including the use
				of Ordnance Survey maps) to build
				their knowledge of the United
			use maps, atlases, globes and	Kingdom and the wider world use
			digital/computer mapping to	fieldwork to observe, measure,
			locate countries and describe	record and present human features
			features studied	using a range of methods, including
				sketch maps, plans and graphs, and
			use fieldwork to observe and	digital technologies
			present the human and	
			physical features in the local	
			area using sketch maps, plans	
			and digital technologies	