

	Reception	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
Human and Physical Geography	Reception  Identify and understand the processes in the natural world around them including seasonal and daily weather patterns in local area.  Locate the hot and cold areas of the world and compare these drawing on knowledge from stories, nonfiction texts and maps.  Describe the immediate environment using knowledge from observation, discussion, stories, nonfiction and maps.	Identify seasonal and daily weather patterns in the UK.  Use basic Geographical vocabulary to refer to physical features (beach, cliff, coast, forest, hill, mountain, sea, ocean, river, soil, valley, vegetation, season, weather)  Use basic geographical vocabulary to refer to key human features (city, town, village, factory, farm, house, office, port, shop).	Understand how some of these aspects have changed over time.  Identify and describe the location of hot and cold areas of the world in relation to the equator and the north and south poles.  Using globes and atlases  Describe and understand key aspects of physical geography including Mountains and Volcanoes  Use basic Geographical vocabulary describe physical features (including rivers, volcanoes and mountains)  Mantle, outer core, inner core, magma and human features.	Physical Geography including land patterns, climate zones and the water cycle (coasts).  Human Geography: Types of settlements (Romans and Celts).  Key Vocabulary: Erosion, climate, settlement, settler, site, need, shelter, food	Pear 4 Describe and understand key aspects of: Physical Geography including climate zones and the water cycle (Rivers). Human Geography: Fairtrade (fair/unfair distribution of resources). Key Vocabulary: evaporation, water cycle, evaporation, condensation, precipitation, cooling, filter, pollution, site, shelter, food	Pear 5 Describe and understand key aspects of: Physical Geography including climate zones, volcanoes, earthquakes, plate tectonics and the ring of fire, mountains.  Human Geography: types of settlement-economic activity-Trade between UK and the rest of the world. industrial  Key Vocabulary: environmental disaster, volcano, active, dormant, extinct, volcanic mountain, plateau mountain, plateau mountain, plateau mountain, fold mountain, earthquake, epicentre, shock wave, magnitude, tsunami, tornado, deforestation, pollution, tourism, economic, social environment	Pear 6 Describe and understand key aspects of: Physical Geography including climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts. Human Geography: Distribution of natural resources including energy, food, minerals and water. Land use  Key Vocabulary: tropics, climate, carbon footprint, environmental, biomass, solar power, wind power, renewable, non-renewable, electricity, supply generation,



plateu mountain, plateau mountain, fold mountain		



	Reception	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
Place and Location Knowledge	Reception  Name and locate local town and describe the environment.  Explain some similarities and differences in relation to life in different places/ countries.	Year 1  Name, locate and identify characteristics of the four countries and capital cities of the United Kingdom.  Understand geographical similarities and differences through studying the human and physical	Year 2  Name and locate the world's seven continents and five oceans.  Understand geographical similarities and differences through studying the human and physical geography of a region of the UK.	Year 3  On a world map locate the main countries in Australia and identify their key physical and human characteristics. identifying human and physical characteristics including hills, mountains, rivers and sea, and how a place has changed Erosion  Explore similarities and	Year 4  On a world map locate the main countries in Africa and identify their main environmental regions, key physical features and human characteristics and major cities.  Name and locate counties and cities of the UK, identifying human and physical	On a world map locate the main countries in Asia and identify their main environmental regions, key physical features and human characteristics and major cities.  Compare a region in the UK with an Asian country  Understand geographical	Year 6  On a world map locate the main countries and principal cities in North and South America and identify their main environmental regions, key physical features and human characteristics and major cities.
		geography of a small area of the UK and a non-European country.  Compare A local town/city in the Uk with a contrasting town/city in a different country.  Key Vocabulary: United Kingdom, England, Scotland, Wales, Northern	Compare The Uk with a contrasting country in the world.  Key Vocabulary: World map, continent, ocean, Europe, Africa, Asia, Australasia, North America, South America, Antartica	differences comparing the physical geography of a region of the UK and the region of Australia.  Identify the position and significance of latitude and longitude, equator, northern hemisphere and southern hemisphere  Children can develop	characteristics including hills, mountains, rivers and sea, and how a place has changed.  Understand geographical similarities and differences through the study of Physical geography of a region UK.  Explore similarities and	similarities and differences through studying the human and physical geography of a region of the UK and another place in the world.  Key Vocabulary: latitude, Human and Physical Features, climate, land use, tourism, settlement, economy, Natural resources, Atlas, index, coordinates, latitude,	Compare a region in the UK with a country in the Americas  Identify the position and significance of Equator, N and S Hemisphere, Tropics and Cancer and Capricorn.  Understand geographical
				Children can develop their contextual knowledge of the	Explore similarities and differences comparing the human geography		



London, Belfast,	location of globally	of a region of the UK	continent, country, city,	studying the human
Cardiff, Edingburgh,	significant places- both	and a region of Africa.	border, Key, Asia	and physical
capital City	terrestrial and marine	]		geography of a region
		Children can develop		of the UK and another
	Key Vocabulary:	their contextual		place in the world.
	county, country, town,	knowledge of the		,
	coast, physical	location of globally		
	features, human	significant places- both		Key Vocabulary:
	features, mountain, hill,	terrestrial and marine		latitude, Human and
	river, sea, climate,			Physical Features,
	tropics, tropical,	Identify the position and		climate, land use,
	latitude, longitude,	significance of the		settlement, tourism,
	equator, Northern	tropics of cancer and		economy, Natural
	hemisphere, Southern	Capricorn, Artic and		resources
	Hemisphere	Antarctic circle, the		Atlas, index,
	Physical and Human	prime /Greenwich		coordinates, latitude,
	Features, Huntingdon,	meridian and time		longitude, contour,
	Hinchingbrooke,	zones		altitude, peaks,
	Cambridgeshire,	Kay Vaaabulamu		slopes, continent,
	landscape, population,	Key Vocabulary:		country, city, border,
	land use, retail, housing, leisure,	county, country, town, coast, physical		Key, north and South America
	business, industrial,	features, human		Amenda
	agricultural.	features, mountain, hill,		
	agricultural.	river, sea, climate,		
		tropics, tropical,		
		latitude, longitude,		
		equator, Northern		
		hemisphere, Southern		
		Hemisphere		
		The tropics of cancer,		
		Capricorn, artic and		
		Antarctic circle,		



Huntingdon, Hinchingbrooke, Cambridgeshire,
land use, retail,
housing, leisure, business, industrial,
agricultural.



	Reception	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
Geographical Skills and Fieldwork	Draw a simple map of your journey to school.  Explore the natural world around them by making observations and drawings of animals and plants.  Identify places/features from a simple map	Use maps, atlases and globes to identify the United Kingdom and its countries.  Use locational and directional language (near, far, left, right). Describe the features of maps.  Record information on simple maps.  Draw a simple map of a place in a story.  Use simple fieldwork and observational skills to study the geography of the surrounding area including key human and physical features, using a range of methods  Key vocabulary: compass, 4 point, direction, North, east,	Use maps, atlases and globes to identify the continents and oceans studied.  Draw a simple map and construct basic symbols in a key.  Make observations and recording using sketches, diagrams and ICT.  Key vocabulary: record, observe, aerial view, key, map, symbols, tally chart, pictogram, world map, continent, human, physical	Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied.  Begin to draw a more accurate map using a more developed key with symbols to build their knowledge of the United Kingdom and the wider world.  Use locational and directional language to describe routes using eight points of the compass.  Key vocabulary: sketch map, map, aerial view, feature, annotation, landmark, distance, key, symbol, land use, urban, rural, population, coordinates	Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied.  Use fieldwork to present the human and physical features in the local area using sketch maps, plans and digital technology  Draw a more accurate map using a more complex key.  Locate position of places and landmarks using co-ordinates.  Use locational and directional language to describe routes linking a compass N, S, E W with degrees on a compass Including ordinance surveys	Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied.  Observe, Collect and record evidence using a range of methods, including sketch maps, plans and graphs and digital technology.  Draw an accurate map in scale.  Use locational and directional language to describe routes using eight points of the compass and linking these to degrees on a compass.  Key Vocabulary: atlas, index, coordinates, latitude, longitude, key, symbol, ordnance survey, silva compass,	Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied.  Observe, collect and record evidence and present human features using a range of methods, including sketch maps, plans and graphs and digital technology.  Use locational and directional language to describe routes using eight points of the compass and linking these to degrees on a compass and 4 and 6 figure grid references, symbols



South, West, Map, route, journey,	Key vocabulary: sketch	legend, borders, fieldwork, measure,	and key (including ordinance survey
direction, observe, record The UK, countries, changes	map, map, aerial view, feature, annotation, landmark, distance, key, symbol, land use, urban, rural, population, coordinates	observe, record, map, sketch, graph	maps). To use keys and grid references confidently.  Key Vocabulary:
	Coordinates		atlas, index, coordinates, latitude, longitude, key, symbol, ordnance survey, silva compass, legend, borders, fieldwork, measure, observe, record, map, sketch,
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