**Geography Curriculum Overview**

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|  | Hedgehogs R/Year 1 | Dragonflies Year 2/3/4 | Owls Year 5/6 |
|  | EYFS | KS1 | Year 3/4  | Year 5/6 |
| Locational knowledge | Understanding the World: The World**Early Learning Goal:***They talk about the features of their own immediate environment and how environments might vary from**one another.* **30-50 months:**\*To comment and ask questions about aspects of their familiar world, such as the place where they live or the natural world.\*To talk about some of the things they have observed, such as plants, animals, natural and found objects.\*To show care and concern for living things and the environment.Key vocabulary:United Kingdom, England etc, village names specific to the location of the school, village, town, city, countryside, seaside, school, home, other points of interest in local area, hill, lake, pond | Building on EYFS knowledge of their own environment, children start to learn the names of key places in the UK beyond their immediate environment. Children also learn the names of the world’s oceans and continents.KS1 Geography National Curriculum:*Pupils develop contextual knowledge of the location of globally significant places. They should develop knowledge about the world, the United Kingdom and their locality.*Key skills:\*name and locate the world’s seven continents and five oceans;\*name, locate and identify characteristics of the four countries and capital cities of the United Kingdom and its surrounding seas.**Key vocabulary:**United Kingdom, England, Scotland, Wales, Northern Ireland, town, city, village, sea, beach, hill, mountain, London, Belfast, Cardiff, Edinburgh, capital city, world map, continent, ocean, Europe, Africa, Asia, Australasia, North America, South America, Antarctica. | Building on KS1 knowledge of the UK, children begin to explore more of the world, understand how the world has zones and the significance of those zones. Locating places and features accurately on maps also becomes a focus.KS2 Geography National Curriculum:*Pupils should extend their knowledge and understanding beyond the local area to include the United Kingdom and Europe, North and South America.**Children can develop contextual knowledge of the location of globally significant places – both terrestrial and marine.**Children develop their understanding, recognising and identifying key physical and human geographical features.*Key skills:\*locate the world’s countries, using maps to focus on Europe, South and North America, concentrating on environmental regions and key physical and human characteristics;\*name and locate counties and cities of the United Kingdom, identifying human and physical characteristics including hills, mountains and how a place has changed;\*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.**Key vocabulary:**county, country, town, coast, physical features, human features, mountain, hill, river, sea, climate, tropics, tropical, of latitude, longitude, Equator, Northern Hemisphere, Southern Hemisphere, the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn, Arctic and Antarctic Circle. | Children begin to explore wider locations, building on experiences from lower KS2. Children use their knowledge of longitude, latitude, coordinates and indexes to locate places. Compared to Lower KS2, children focus more on finding locations outside of the UK.KS2 Geography National Curriculum:*Pupils should extend their knowledge and understanding beyond the local area to include all continents. They will begin to explore the concept of tourism and its impact. Children can develop contextual knowledge of the location of globally significant places – both terrestrial and marine.**Children develop their understanding of recognising and identifying key physical and human geographical features of the world; how these are interdependent and how they bring about spatial variation and change over time.*Key skills:*\*use maps to locate the world’s countries, concentrating on their environmental regions, key physical and human characteristics, countries, and major cities All topics*\*name and locate counties and cities of the United Kingdom, identifying their physical features including rivers, and land-use patterns; showing change over time;\**identify the position and significance of latitude, longitude, Equator, Northern Hemisphere, Southern Hemisphere and use longitude and latitude to find locations on a map; All topics***Key vocabulary:**atlas, index, coordinates, latitude, longitude, contour, altitude, peaks, slopes, continent, country, city, North America, South America, border, key, Equator, Northern Hemisphere, Southern Hemisphere, the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn, Arctic and Antarctic Circle. |
| Knowledge of place | Understanding the World: The World**Early Learning Goal:***Children know about similarities and differences in relation to places, objects, materials and living things.**They make observations of animals and plants and explain why some things occur, and talk about changes.***30-50 months:**\*To talk about why things happen and how things work.\*To develop an understanding of growth, decay and changes over time.40-60 months:\*To look closely at similarities, differences, patterns and change.Key vocabulary:City, town, village, beach, forest/woodland, sea, land | Children begin to compare places in the UK with a place outside of the UK. This builds on EYFS knowledge and understanding of the world, people and communities. Children can apply the skills of observing similarities and differences to places as well as people.KS1 Geography National Curriculum*Pupils develop contextual knowledge of the location of globally significant places. They should develop knowledge about the world, the United Kingdom and their locality. Children begin to understand basic vocabulary relating to human and physical geography.*Key skills:\*compare the UK with a contrasting country in the world;\*compare a local city/town in the UK with a contrasting city/town in a different country.Key vocabulary:South America, London, Brasilia, compare, capital city, China, Asia, country, population, weather, similarities, differences, farming, culture, Africa, Kenya, Nairobi, river, desert, volcano. | Children develop vocabulary relating to physical and human geographical features from KS1. They begin to develop the skills of comparing regions, by focusing on specific features. Children focus on comparing regions of the UK in depth and start to look at an area outside of the UK.KS2 Geography National Curriculum*Children can 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 and a region within North or South America.*Key skills:\*understand geographical similarities and differences through the study of human geography of a region of the United Kingdom;\*explore similarities and differences, comparing the human geography of a region of the UK and a region of South America;\*understand geographical similarities and differences through the study of physical geography of a region of the United Kingdom;\*explore similarities and differences comparing the physical geography of a region of the UK and a region of South America;Key vocabulary:Amazon rainforest, Sherwood Forest, Sheffield, city, Yorkshire, physical features, human features, landscape, feature, population, land use, retail, leisure, housing, business, industrial, agricultural. | Children develop their analytical skills by comparing areas of the UK with areas outside of the UK. They will have a deeper knowledge of diverse places, people, resources, natural, and human environments. They can make links to places outside of the UK and where they live. Children are encouraged to conduct independent research, asking and answering questions.KS2 Geography National CurriculumChildren can understand geographical similarities and differences through the study of human and physical geography of a region of the United Kingdom and at least 2 contrasting locations around the world.Key skills:\*understand geographical similarities and differences through the study of human geography of a region of the United Kingdom and at least 2 other countries from different continents (link to Ancient civilisation topic including Shang Dynesty and Invaders and settlers – Vikings and Anglo-Saxons?\*understand geographical similarities and differences through the study of physical geography of a region of the United Kingdom and at least 2 other countries from different continents. (link to Ancient civilisation topic and Invaders and settlers – Vikings and Anglo-Saxons).Key vocabulary:Latitude, Arctic Circle, physical features, climate, human geography, land use, settlement, economy, natural resources. |
| Human and physical geography | **Understanding the World: People and Communities:** **Early Learning Goal:***They know about similarities and**differences between themselves and others, and among families, communities and traditions***30-50 months:**\*Recognises and describes special times or events for family or friends.\*Shows interest in different occupations and ways of life.Key vocabulary:City, town, village, beach, forest/woodland, sea, land, farm, house, hot, cold, weather terminology i.e. rain, wind etc | Building on EYFS knowledge of how environments may vary. Children begin to learn about the physical and human features of geography.KS1 Geography National Curriculum:*Children will understand key physical and human geographical features of the world. They identify seasonal and daily weather patterns.*Key skills:\*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.Key vocabulary:Beach, cliff, coast, forest, hill, mountain, sea, ocean, river, soil, valley, vegetation, season and weather, city, town, village, factory, farm, house, office, port, harbour and shop. | Children have a stronger understanding of the difference between physical and human geography. They use more precise vocabulary, explaining the processes of physical and human geography and their significance. They learn more about extreme weather, the processes involved in the causes and effects of extreme weather, as well as beginning to understand the impact of humans on the earth.Children also learn about the different types of mountains.KS2 Geography National Curriculum:*Children locate a range of the world’s most significant human and physical features. Explain how physical features have formed, why they are significant and how they can change. Explain the impact of humans on the earth in terms of land use, settlements and their direct connection to physical changes.*Key skills:describe and understand key aspects of:\*physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes, volcanoes, tornadoes, tsunamis, and earthquakes.\*human geography, including: types of settlement and land use;Key vocabulary: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, peak, plateau, fold mountain, fault-block mountain, dome mountain, volcanic mountain, plateau mountain, | Children deepen their understanding of the difference between physical and human geography. They can explain the terminology of both aspects of geography with a range of examples. They spend time exploring human geography and the impact humans have on the world. They focus on trade links, resources and the distribution of resources around the world. KS2 Geography National Curriculum:*Children will locate a range of the world’s most significant human and physical features. Explain how physical features have formed, why they are significant and how they can change. Children can understand how these are interdependent and how they bring about spatial variation and change over time. Children will deepen their understanding of the interaction between physical and human processes, and of the formation and use of landscapes and environments.*Key skills:describe and understand key aspects of:\*physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts and the water cycle; \*human geography, including: types of settlement and land use, economic activity including trade links, and the distribution of natural resources including energy, food, minerals and water.Key vocabulary:Environmental disaster, settlement, resources, services, goods, electricity, supply, generation, renewable, non-renewable, solar power, wind power, biomass, origin, import, export, trade, efficiency, conservation, carbon footprint, tourism, positive, negative, economic, social, environmental. |
| Geographical skills and fieldwork | Understanding the World: The World**Early Learning Goal:***They talk about the features of their own immediate environment and how environments might vary from**one another.* **30-50 months:**\*To comment and ask questions about aspects of their familiar world, such as the place where they live or the natural world.\*To talk about some of the things they have observed, such as plants, animals, natural and found objects.\*To show care and concern for living things and the environment.Key vocabulary:Map, direction, left, right, next to, above, below, turn | Building on EYFS knowledge of their own environment, children begin to use maps to locate places and name features using keys and symbols. Children also begin to look at how the environment has changed over time.KS1 Geography National Curriculum:*Children can interpret geographical information from a range of sources. They can communicate geographical information in a variety of ways.*Key skills:\*use world maps, atlases and globes to identify the countries, continents and oceans studied at this key stage; \*use simple compass directions and locational and directional to describe the location of features and routes on a map;\*devise a simple map; and use and construct basic symbols in a key; \*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, South, West, plan, record, observe, aerial view, key, map, symbols, direction, position, route, journey, the UK, changes, tally chart, pictogram, world map, country, continent, human, physical. | Children begin to develop their map skills. They will be able to identify features on a map through the use of symbols and keys. Children begin to use fieldwork skills to monitor and explain patterns in human and physical features.KS2 Geography National Curriculum:*Children collect, analyse and communicate a range of data gathered through fieldwork that deepens their understanding of geographical processes. They interpret a range of sources of geographical information including maps, diagrams, globes, aerial photographs and Geographical Information Systems (GIS).*Key skills:*\*use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied. All topics.*\*use symbols and keys (including the use of Ordnance Survey maps), to build their knowledge of the United Kingdom and the wider world;\*use fieldwork to observe and present the human and physical features in the local area using sketch maps, plans and digital technologies.Key vocabulary:Sketch map, map, aerial view, feature, annotation, landmark, distance, key, symbol, land use, urban, rural, population, coordinates. | Children build on their map skills by communicating locations through grid references and coordinates. They also explain what makes a good map symbol and why. Children focus on observing and recording the changes of human features over time, for example trade patterns.KS2 Geography National Curriculum:*Children will become confident in collecting, analysing, and communicating a range of data. Children can explain how the Earth’s features at different scales are shaped, interconnected and change over time.*Key skills:*\*use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features; All topics*\*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 their knowledge of the United Kingdom and the wider world;\*use fieldwork to observe, measure, record and present human features using a range of methods, including sketch maps, plans and graphs, and digital technologies.Key vocabulary:Atlas, index, coordinates, latitude, longitude, key, symbol, Ordnance Survey, Silva compass, legend, borders, fieldwork, measure, observe, record, map, sketch, graph. |
| Suggested contexts: | Who lives in the North and South poles?Where is North America?Fairtrade – the journey of the banana?Where is Cuba?The Great in Great Britain and Northern IrelandEarthquakes and volcanoesHow is our local area different to South America?Geographical skills and fieldwork unitPolar regionsThe GambiaThe JungleHow has farming changed over time? | We are explorers (volcanoes)We are eco-warriors (plastic/climate change)Geographical elements to History units i.e. Ancient Egypt, The Romans, The Ancient Greeks, South AmericaLocal British History (focus on Shrewsbury)Ancient Greeks | Local area (combined with History)Polar explorersWe are eco-warriors (energy)We are explorers (link to physical geography i.e rivers)Geographical elements to History units i.e. Ancient Egypt, Saxons/Vikings, Shang Dynasty |