	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
Locational Knowledge	- Name and locate the 7 continents and 5 oceans. - Location of hot and cold areas of the world in the relation to the equator, and north/south poles. -Understand geographical similarities and differences through studying the human and physical geography of a small area of the UK and a small area in a contrasting non-European country -Name and locate and identify characteristics of the 4 countries and capital cities of the UK and surrounding seas.	- Know that a non-European country is a country outside the continent of Europe - Tokyo Skytree in Japan, CN tower in Canada, Cu Chi tunnel Vietnam, Guoliang tunnel China, Bund tunnel China. - Name and locate seas surrounding the UK, as well as seas, the five oceans and seven continents around the world on a world map or globe. Know that a weather pattern is a type of weather that is repeated. Know that an ocean is a large sea. There are five oceans on our planet called the Arctic, Atlantic, Indian, Pacific and Southern Oceans. Seas include the Black, Red and Caspian Seas. The United Kingdom is an island surrounded by the Atlantic Ocean, English Channel, Irish Sea and North Sea. The world's seven continents are Africa, Antarctica, Asia, Australia, Europe, North America and South America. Locate the equator and the North and South Poles and hemispheres on a world map or globe and use directional and locational language.	Identify where countries are within the UK and the key topographical features Name and locate the cities of the UK Analyse evidence and draw conclusions e.g. make comparisons between locations using aerial photos/pictures e.g. population, temperatures etc. Use basic geographical vocabulary such as ocean, valley, vegetation, soil, mountain, port harbour, factory, office.	Locate the countries and major cities of North, America on a world map, atlas or globe. Identify the location of the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn on a world map. To know the physical and human features of North America. Know the names of North American states and some significant cities, mountains, rivers. To know the location of the tropics of cancer and Capricorn, Artic & Antarctic Circle. Explain ways that water systems are used in different parts of the world. Use specific geographical vocabulary and diagrams to explain the water cycle. To know the geographical features of a region in the UK. Know the features of the water-cycle. Know the features of mountains. Know the names of famous world mountains. Know the names and locations of UK mountains.	Know that settlements come in many different sizes and these can be ranked according to their population and the level of services available. A settlement hierarchy includes hamlet, village, town, city and large city. 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 location and explain the function of the Prime (or Greenwich) Meridian and different time zones (including day and night). Locate major cities around the world include London in the UK, New York in the USA, Shanghai in China, Istanbul in Turkey, Moscow in Russia, Manila in the Philippines, Lagos in Nigeria, Nairobi in Kenya, Baghdad in Iraq, Damascus in Syria and Mecca in Saudi Arabia. Know that agricultural land use in the UK can be divided into three main types, arable (growing crops), pastoral (livestock) and mixed (arable and pastoral). Changes to the weather and climate (temperature, weather patterns and precipitation) can affect land use.. Soil fertility, drainage and climate influence the placement and success of agricultural land. The topography of an area intended for agricultural purposes is an important consideration. In particular, the topographical slope or gradient plays a large part in controlling	Explain interconnections between two or more areas of the world Identify the position and explain the significance of latitude, longitude, equator, Northern Hemisphere, Southern Hemisphere, the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn, the Arctic and Antarctic Circles, the Prime (or Greenwich) Meridian and time zones (including day and night). Describe the physical processes, including weather, that affect two different locations. Explain how the presence of ice makes the polar oceans different to other oceans on Earth. Compare and describe physical features of polar landscapes. Name, locate and explain the distribution of significant industrial regions around the world. 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

					hydrology (water) and potential soil erosion. The Earth has five climate zones: desert, equatorial, polar, temperate and tropical. A biome is a large ecological area on the Earth's surface, such as desert, forest, grassland, tundra and aquatic. Biomes are often defined by a range of factors, such as temperature, climate, relief, geology, soils and vegetation. Farming challenges for developing countries include poor soil, disease, drought and lack of markets. Mapping UK, grid references, farming in UK, potato farming jersey, climate zones, N/S. America, citrus farming California, coffee Peru, how far has food travelled?	
Human and Physical	-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. - Use basic geographical vocabulary to refer to key human features including city, town, village, factory, farm, house, office, port, harbour and shop.	Study aerial photographs to describe the features and characteristics of an area of land. Use geographical vocabulary to describe how and why people use a range of human features. Human features are man-made and include castles, towers, schools, hospitals, bridges, shops, tunnels, monuments, airports and roads. People use human features in different ways. For example, an airport can be used for work or leisure and a harbour can be used for industry or travel. Know that a physical feature is one that forms naturally. A map is a picture or drawing of an area of land or sea that can show human and physical features. Maps use symbols and a key. A key is the information needed to read a map and a symbol is a picture or icon used to show a geographical feature.	Identify physical and human features of the locality – Athens Recognise there are similarities and differences between places – Athens and Hartlepool Develop an awareness of how places relate to each other. Explain about weather conditions/patterns around the UK and parts of Europe (Greece) Recognise that different people hold different views about an issue and begin to understand some of the reasons why – deforestation of the Amazon RF Understand and use a widening range of geographical terms – meander, floodplain, location, industry, transport, settlement, water cycle. Ask and respond to geographical questions, e.g. Describe the landscape. Why is it like this? How is it changing? What do you think about that? What do you think it might be like if…continues?	Understand geographical similarities and differences through the study of human and physical geography of a region of the UK and A region in a European Country Describe a range of human features and their location in USA and explain how they are interconnected. Study and draw conclusions about places and geographical features using a range of geographical resources, including maps, atlases, globes and digital mapping. Describe and compare aspects of physical features.	Understand the processes that give rise to key physical and human geographical features of the world, how these are interdependent and how they bring about spatial variation and change over time. Describe how the characteristics of a settlement changes as it gets bigger (settlement hierarchy). Describe in detail the different types of agricultural land use in the UK. Explain how the climate affects land use. Describe how soil fertility, drainage and climate affect agricultural land use. Name and locate the world's biomes, climate zones and vegetation belts and explain their common characteristics. Identify some of the problems of farming in a developing country and report on ways in which these can be supported.	Explain how humans function in the place they live. Evaluate the extent to which climate and extreme weather affect how people live. Describe the distribution of natural resources in an area or country. Explain how climate change affects climate zones and biomes across the world. Present a detailed account of how an industry, including tourism, has changed a place or landscape over time Describe patterns of human population growth and movement, economic activities, space, land use and human settlement patterns of an area of the UK or the wider world.

Field work and Geographical Skills	- use world maps, atlases and globes to identify the countries, continents and oceans. - 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 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 simple fieldwork and observational skills to study the geography of their school and its grounds	Use simple fieldwork and observational skills to study the geography of Rossmere school and its grounds and the key human and physical features of its surrounding environment Use simple compass directions: north, south, east and west.	Use fieldwork instruments – camera, rain gauge. Use 4-figure grid references Use the 8 points of the compass Make plans and maps using symbols and keys Make more detailed fieldwork sketches.	Create a detailed study of geographical features including hills, mountains, coasts and rivers of the UK compared to a region of Europe. Study and draw conclusions about places and geographical features (desert/forest/coastal/urban) using a range of geographical resources, including maps, atlases, globes and digital mapping. Investigate a geographical hypothesis using a range of fieldwork techniques (linked to educational visit to Roseberry Topping). Identify the topography of an area of the UK using contour lines on a map. Study and draw conclusions about places and geographical features (land height) using a range of geographical resources, including maps, atlases, globes and digital mapping. Use the eight points of a compass, four-figure grid references, symbols and a key to locate and plot geographical places and features on a map.	Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied. Analyse and compare a place, or places, using aerial photographs. atlases and maps. Construct or carry out a geographical enquiry by gathering and analysing a range of sources. Explain how the topography and soil type affect the location of different agricultural regions.	Use satellite imaging and maps of different scales to find out geographical information about a place. Identify the position and explain the significance of latitude, longitude, equator, Northern Hemisphere, Southern Hemisphere, the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn, the Arctic and Antarctic Circles, the Prime (or Greenwich) Meridian and time zones (including day and night). Analyse and present increasingly complex data, comparing data from different sources and suggesting why data may vary. Ask and answer geographical questions and hypotheses using a range of fieldwork and research techniques. Use grid references, lines of latitude and longitude, contour lines and symbols in maps and on globes to understand and record the geography of an area.