Skills	Reception	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
Locational Knowledge	Children know about similarities and differences between themselves and others among families, communities and traditions.	Use world maps, atlases and globes to identify the United Kingdom and its countries, as well as the 7 continents and 5 oceans.	Name, locate and identify the characteristics of the 4 countries and capital cities of the UK and its surrounding seas.	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.	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	Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate the individual states of America. Use 4 figure grid references to read maps. Compare 2 contrasting regions in Africa E.g. rural/urban.	Use maps (6 figure grid referencing), atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate the countries and major cities of South America. Identify their main environmental regions, key physical and human characteristics.
Place Knowledge	Children know about similarities and differences in relation to places,	Identify the key features of a location in order to say whether it is a city, town,	Understand geographical similarities and differences through studying the human and	Describe how the locality of the school has changed over time.	Understand geographical similarities and differences through the study of human and physical	Understand geographical similarities and differences through the study of human and physical geography	Name and locate the key topographical features of a studied country in South America.

	objects materials and living things.	village, coastal or rural area. Identify land use around the school.	physical geography of a small area of the United Kingdom, and of a small area in a contrasting non- European country	Know the position and significance of the equator, the tropic cancer and Capricorn and the arctic and Antarctic circle.	geography of a region of the United Kingdom, a region in a European country (one with a volcano)	of a region of the United Kingdom and a region in North or South America Identify the position and significance of longitude, latitude, prime/Greenwich meridian and time zones.	Understand how these features have changed over time.
Human and Physical Geography	Talk about the features of their own immediate environment and how environments may vary from each other.	Identify seasonal and daily weather patterns in the United Kingdom	Identify the location, human and physical geography of hot and cold areas of the world in relation to the Equator and the North and South Poles.	Identify the human and physical features of Lightmoor in the past and compare with the present. What has happened to the human and physical geography of Lightmoor over the years? What has happened to the land use of	Study of volcanoes - (Vesuvius?) Causes and effects of the disaster at Pompeii and Herculaneum. How did the volcano change the physical and human geography of that region?	Study of the river and water cycle. (Mississippi river?) Use the vocabulary - erosion, deposition and transportation. Explain and present the process of rivers. Compare how river use has changed over time and research impact on	Earthquakes (Kobe 1995) and tsunamis (Indonesia 2004). Describe and explain the process that cause these disasters. Draw conclusions about the impact of these disasters through a range of resources - study of photographs,

			Lightmoor over		trade. Compare	population
			time?		with Ironbridge?	numbers etc.
			How does this			
			affect the locals		Research and	
			of Lightmoor?		discuss how water	
					affects the	
					environment,	
					settlement,	
					environmental	
					change and	
					sustainability.	
Fieldwork	Use simple	Fieldwork to	Understand the 8	Children begin to	Look for evidence	use 6-figure grid
	fieldwork and	develop	compass points	use and	of past river use by	references,
	observational	knowledge and	and use them to	understand 4	visiting the	symbols and key
	skills to study	understanding	explain points on a	figure grid	locations –	(including the use
	the geography	of Lightmoor.	local map of	references on	Ironbridge?	of Ordnance
	of the school	use simple	Lightmoor.	maps.		Survey maps) to
	and its	compass			Make field	display their
	grounds and	directions	Fieldwork project	Fieldwork study -	notes/observational	knowledge of the
	the key human	(north, south,	- How has	Wrekin Volcano?	notes about	United Kingdom
	and physical	east and west)	Lightmoor	Design questions	land/river	and the wider
	features of	and locational	changed over	and studies to	features.	world.
	its	and directional	time?	conduct in the	Take photographs	
	surrounding	language [for		local area.	to support findings.	Fieldwork study -
	environment	example, near	Map/plan of the		Study pictures of	Traffic.
		and far, left	school and the	Plot features on	rivers past and	
		and right], to	main features of	a map with 4	present to compare	
		describe the	Lightmoor with a	figure grid	and contrast	Undertake a
		location of	key.	references, using	(Mississippi and	traffic survey of
		features and	Cial durante atural	them to describe	Severn).	the local main
			Fieldwork study -	the features.		road - tally
			land use.			counting, types of

			routes on a map of Lightmoor. 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		Choose effective recording and presentation methods to collect and present data to draw conclusions.	Record measurement of river width/depth.	vehicle - compare with a different time of the day. Collate the data and present it using graphs or charts. Use the data to ask and answer geographical questions about the traffic of the local area.
Vocabulary	Basic Geographical vocabulary: Physical: Forest, mountain, river, soil. Human: School, town, village, house.	Use basic geographical vocabulary to refer to: • key physical features, including: beach, coast, forest, hill, mountain, ocean, river, soil, valley,	Use basic geographical vocabulary to refer to: • key physical features, including: beach, coast, forest, hill, mountain, ocean, river, soil, valley, vegetation and weather.	Describe key aspects of: • physical geography, including: rivers, mountains, • human geography, including: settlements and land use.	Describe key aspects of: • physical geography, including: rivers, mountains, • human geography, including: settlements and land use.	 human geography, including: settlements, land use, economic activity including trade links, and the distribution of natural resources including energy, food, minerals, and water supplies. 	 human geography, including: settlements, land use, economic activity including trade links, and the distribution of natural resources including energy, food, minerals, and water supplies.

vegetation and	Describe and
weather. • key human	understand key Describe and
 key human features, including: city, town, village, factory, farm, house, office and shop. key human features, including: city, town, village, factory, farm, house, office 	aspects of:understand key aspects of:• physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes and the water cycle.• physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes and the water cycle.