

Key Concept/ Theme		EYFS	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
Human Features 	Topic(s):	Me and My Community	Our Wonderful World Bright Lights, Big City Coastline		One Planet, Our World Interconnected World		Investigating our World Sow, Grow and Farm Our Changing World Frozen Kingdoms	
	NC Coverage (Development Matters EYFS)	Describe what they see, hear and feel whilst outside. Draw information from a simple map.	Use basic geographical vocabulary to refer to key human features, including: city, town, village, factory, farm, house, office, port, harbour and shop		Describe and understand key aspects of human geography, including: types of settlement and land use, economic activity including trade links			
	Skills Progression	Name and talk about human-made features in the local environment, including shops, houses, streets and parks.	Name and describe the purpose of human features and landmarks.	Use geographical vocabulary to describe how and why people use a range of human features.	Describe the type, purpose and use of different buildings, monuments, services and land, and identify reasons for their location.	Describe a range of human features and their location and explain how they are interconnected.	Describe and explain the location, purpose and use of transport networks across the UK and other parts of the world.	Explain how humans function in the place they live.
	Knowledge	Maps and plans are pictures or drawings of a place or journey.	Human features have been made by people and include houses, bridges and roads. A landmark can be made by humans or nature. They mark important places and can often be seen from far away. A landmark can help you find your location. Some landmarks, such as places of worship, provide a service for the community. Some landmarks tell us something about the past such as statues and monuments. Buckingham Palace, London Eye and Big Ben are examples of significant landmarks in London. Human features have been made by people and include houses, bridges and roads.	Most human made features such as shops, houses and places of worship are located in populated settlements. Some human features such as supermarkets and airports are located out of populated areas and are connected by roads and railways. Britain's railway network links major towns and cities across Britain and are sometimes linked to ferry interchanges and airports.		Transport networks link places together and allow for the movement of people and goods. Transport networks are usually built where there is a high demand for the movement of people or goods. The journey that food travels from producer to consumer is measured in food miles. A motorway is a main road built for fast travel over long distances. In the United Kingdom motorways run north to south and east to west across the country. Motorways connect towns and cities and provide transport links between other		

			People use human features for work, travel, entertainment and living in.		transport networks. For example between airports or ferry ports. Motorways allow people and goods to move quickly around the country.
	Vocabulary	Map, plan, journey Road, school, house, shop, hospital, church, library.	Bridges, roads, connection, landmark, monument City, town, village, factory, farm, house, office, port, harbour, shop.	region, settlement, community, population, government, land use, resources, trade, urban, rural, farming, agriculture, facilities, architecture, recreation, transport, culture, language, religion.	Motorway, region, settlement, community, population, government, land use, resources, trade, urban, rural, farming, agriculture, facilities, architecture, recreation, transport, culture, language, religion.

Key Concept/ Theme		EYFS	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
Settle ments 	Topic(s)	<i>Me and My Community</i> <i>Animal Safari</i>	Our Wonderful World Bright Lights, Big City Coastline		One Planet, Our World Interconnected World Misty Mountain, Winding River		Sow, Grow and Farm Frozen Kingdoms	
	NC Coverage (Development Matters EYFS)	Draw information from a simple map. Recognise some environments that are different from the one in which they live.	Use basic geographical vocabulary to refer to key human features, including: city, town, village, factory, farm, house, office, port, harbour and shop		Describe and understand key aspects of human geography, including: types of settlement and land use, distribution of natural resources including energy, food, minerals and water			
	Skills Progression	Describe a contrasting environment to their own.	Identify the characteristics of a settlement.	Describe the size, location and function of a local industry.	Describe the type and characteristics of settlement or land use in an area or region.	Explain ways that settlements, land use or water systems are used in the UK and other parts of the world.	Describe in detail the different types of agricultural land use in the UK.	Describe the distribution of natural resources in an area or country.
	Knowledge		The three main types of human settlement include cities, towns and villages. A city is the largest type of settlement with the most houses, people, shops and other buildings. London is a city, the capital of England and the largest settlement in the United Kingdom. Tourism is an industry that helps people travel away from home for pleasure.	Cities are characterised by factors such as size, population, location and their physical and human features. There are five main types of land use including agricultural, commercial, recreational, residential and transportation. A river is a natural flowing watercourse. A river can be used by humans for farming, leisure and transport. Rivers and lakes are used for leisure. A canal is a managed waterway. In Britain, canals were built during the		Agricultural land use in the UK can be divided into three main types, arable (growing crops), pastoral (livestock) and mixed (arable and pastoral). An allotment is a small piece of land used to grow fruit, vegetables and flowers. Natural resources include food, minerals (aluminium, sandstone and oil) energy sources (water, coal and gas) and water.		

				Industrial revolution to transport raw goods. The use of canals declined as railways and roads were developed. Today, canals are mostly used for recreation and leisure.	
	Vocabulary	Village Street Road Shop Church School Farm	Settlement, Town, City, House Bridge, Market, Capital City River Countryside Coast, harbour	Population, Neighborhood, Transport, Suburb, Port, Rural Urban, recreation, residential, watercourse, canal, railway,	Infrastructure Urbanisation Economy Industry Agriculture Commerce Land Use Sustainability Pollution Conservation Allotment Demographics Migration Public Services Tourism

Weather	Topic(s)	Sparkle and Shine Starry Night Sow, Grow and Farm,	Bright Lights, Big City Let's Explore the World		One Planet, Our World Interconnected World Misty Mountain, Winding River		Sow, Grow and Farm Our Changing World	
	NC Coverage (Development Matters EYFS)	Understand the effect of changing seasons on the natural world around them.	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		Describe and understand key aspects of climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes, and the water cycle			
	Skills Progression	Record observations about the way the local environment changes throughout each season. Describe how different types of weather affect the local environment.	Identify patterns in daily and seasonal weather. Describe in simple terms how a physical process or human behaviour has affected an area, place or human activity.	Describe simple weather patterns of hot and cold places. Describe, in simple terms, the effects of erosion.	Explain how the weather affects the use of urban and rural environments.	Explain climatic variations of a country or continent. Use specific geographical vocabulary and diagrams to explain the water cycle.	Explain how the climate affects land use.	Evaluate the extent to which climate and extreme weather affect how people live. Describe the physical processes, including weather, that affect two different locations

	Knowledge	Spring weather is changeable. It can be warm, cold, sunny, rainy and even snowy. In spring trees start to grow leaves and some trees grow blossom. Spring is a season. It comes after winter and before summer. Spring is a season associated with new life. All types of weather can affect the environment and how we use it. For example, on sunny days, people might go to the park or the coastline. On cold, icy days, roads and rivers can be frozen.	There are four seasons in the UK: spring, summer, autumn and winter. Each season has its own typical weather pattern. Hot places are close to the equator and cold places are far away from the equator. Temperate places are between the hot and cold places. A temperate place is never extremely hot or extremely cold. The UK has a temperate climate. Weather is a physical process. Erosion is a physical process. Erosion is caused by wind and water, including waves, floods, rivers and rainfall.	The weather can affect what people do, the natural and built environment. Countries in the continents of North and South America have contrasting climates, which means that the typical weather conditions can be very different. Water is constantly recycled through the water cycle The four stages of the water cycle are: evaporation, condensation, precipitation and collection	Changes to the weather and climate (temperature, weather patterns and precipitation) can affect land use. Climate change can intensify natural weather events such as storms, heatwaves, floods, sandstorms and droughts to make them more extreme and more destructive. The poorest countries are the most vulnerable to the effects of extreme weather due to little industry, farming and money and are particularly affected by the impact of climate change. Developing countries often have widespread poverty and ineffective governments. They cannot prepare as well for extreme weather events and lack the money to recover quickly afterwards. The Global Climate Risk Index uses data from countries around the world to analyse which countries are most affected by extreme weather events
	Vocabulary	rainy, sunny, cloudy, storm, snowy, windy, hot, cold, Seasons – summer, spring, autumn, winter	, wind, rain, snow, hail, sleet, fog, sun, hot, warm, cold	Precipitation ☑ Temperature Breeze Hail Frost Drizzle Shower Humidity Mist Fog Ice Sunshine Overcast recycled evaporation, condensation, collection	Forecast Drought Gale Heatwave Blizzard Tornado Atmosphere Pressure Evaporation Condensation Cyclone Meteorology Extreme

Physical Features	Topic(s)	<i>Me and My Community</i> <i>Starry Night</i> <i>One the Beach</i>	<i>Our Wonderful World</i> <i>Bright Lights, Big City</i> <i>Coastline</i>	<i>One Planet, Our World</i> <i>Rocks, Relics and Rumbles</i> <i>Misty Mountain, Winding River</i>	<i>Sow, Grow and Farm</i> <i>Frozen Kingdoms</i> <i>Investigating Our World</i>
	NC Coverage (Development Matters EYFS)	Describe what they see, hear and feel whilst outside.	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	Describe and understand key aspects of physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes, and the water cycle	

	Skills Progression	Name some common physical features in the locality and beyond.	Use basic geographical vocabulary to identify and describe physical features, such as beach, cliff, coast, forest, hill, mountain, sea, ocean, river, soil, valley and vegetation	Describe the size, location and position of a physical feature, such as beach, cliff, coast, forest, hill, mountain, sea, ocean, river, soil, valley and vegetation	Describe the parts of a volcano or earthquake Name and describe properties of the Earth’s four layers Explain the physical processes that cause earthquakes Identify the five major climate zones on Earth	Identify, describe and explain the formation of different mountain types Describe altitudinal zonation on mountains	Identify and describe some key physical features and environmental regions of North and South America and explain how these, along with the climate zones and soil types, can affect land use Name and locate the world’s biomes, climate zones and vegetation belts and explain their common characteristics	Compare and describe physical features of polar landscapes
	Knowledge	Large physical features include rivers, mountains, oceans and the coastline	Physical features are made by nature. They include hills, mountains, beaches and oceans Physical features include beaches, stacks, cliffs, arches, rivers, lakes and woodland A stack is a physical feature of a coastline Stacks are formed when waves crash against the rocks of a cliff face. The force of the water causes the rocks to collapse, forming stacks	A volcano is a mountain or hill with an opening in the Earth’s crust that allows magma, gas and ash to reach the surface Volcanoes are either active, dormant or extinct There are four main types of volcano: shield, stratovolcano, cinder cone and lava dome The two types of volcanic eruption are effusive and explosive When an explosive eruption occurs hot air, ash and rocks rush downhill like an avalanche. This is called a pyroclastic flow and is extremely dangerous The Earth is made of four different layers: inner core, outer core, mantle and crust Earthquakes happen when two tectonic plates push into each other, pull apart from one another or slide alongside each other The centre of an earthquake is called the epicentre Mountains are made when the Earth’s tectonic plates push together, move apart or when magma underneath the Earth’s crust pushes large areas of land upwards	North America is broadly categorised into six major biomes. These are the Tundra biome, Coniferous forest biome, Prairie biome, Deciduous forest biome, Desert biome, and the Tropical rainforest biome South America includes a broad equatorial zone in the north to a narrow sub-Arctic zone in the south The six main physical features of a polar landscape are: iceburg, glacier, mountain, ice field, tundra and boreal forest Climate zones are areas with distinct climates, weather patterns, latitude, plants and animals Vegetation belts are areas where certain species of plant grow Biomes are large areas that share similar climates, vegetation belts and animal species. They also include aquatic areas			

				There are five types of mountain: fold, fault-block, volcanic, dome and plateau The Earth has five climate zones: desert, Mediterranean, polar, temperate and tropical The four altitudinal zones from highest to lowest are: glacier, tundra and meadow, coniferous and deciduous forest and subtropical rainforest	
	Vocabulary	Mountain, sea, beach, cliff	beach, cliff, coast, forest, hill, mountain, sea, ocean, river, soil, valley, season, weather, vegetation, summer, autumn, winter, spring	cean, coast, river, island, cape, delta, peninsula, gulf, mountain, hill, valley, plateau, plain, desert, northern hemisphere, southern hemisphere, climate, water cycle, evaporation, transpiration, condensation, precipitation, run-off, river, tidal river, estuary, stream, lake, tributary, current, bank, delta, mouth, source, fresh water.	coast, river, island, cape, delta, peninsula, gulf, mountain, hill, valley, plateau, plain, desert, water cycle, evaporation, transpiration, condensation, precipitation, run-off, river, tidal river, estuary, stream, lake, tributary, current, bank, delta, mouth, source, fresh water, saltwater, mountain, mountain range, tectonic plates, force, contour, altitude, elevation, erosion, summit, peak, ascent, descent, vegetation, biome

Places (World)  	Topic(s)	Animal Safari On the Beach	Our Wonderful World Let's Explore the World Coastline		One Planet, Our World Interconnected World		Investigating our World Britain at War (History)	
	NC Coverage	Draw information from a simple map.	Name and locate the world's seven continents and five oceans		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			
	(Development Matters EYFS)							
	Skills Progression	Begin to notice and talk about the different places around the world, including oceans and seas	Name and locate the world's seven continents and five oceans on a world map	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	Locate countries and major cities in Europe (including Russia) on a world map	Locate the countries and major cities of North, Central and South America on a world map, atlas or globe	Name, locate and describe major world cities	Explain interconnections between two or more areas of the world
Knowledge	People live in and visit lots of different places around the world Globes and maps can show us the location of different places around the world	Name and locate the world's seven continents and five oceans on a world map The world's seven continents are Africa, Antarctica, Asia, Australia, Europe, North America and South America	Europe is a continent in the Northern Hemisphere. It has over 50 countries, including transcontinental countries such as Russia European countries include France, Greece, Italy, Romania and Russia The North American continent includes the countries of: USA, Canada, Mexico as well as the Central American countries of: Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Costa Rica and Panama		Major cities around the world include London in the UK, New York in the USA, Shanghai in China, Istanbul in Turkey, Moscow in Russia, The Axis Powers (Germany, Japan & Italy) were led by Germany's Adolf Hitler The Allied Powers (UK, USA and Russia) were led by Great Britain's			

		A globe is a 3-D model of the Earth Maps show 2-D images of places The weather, environment and living things are different in different places around the world The ocean is a body of salt water that covers over two thirds of the surface of the Earth	The five oceans are the Arctic, Atlantic, Indian, Pacific and Southern Ocean An ocean is a large sea. The United Kingdom is an island surrounded by the Atlantic Ocean, English Channel, Irish Sea and North Sea Other world seas include the Black Sea, the Red Sea and the Caspian Sea	The South American continent includes the countries of: Brazil, Argentina, Chile, Colombia, Peru, Venezuela, Uruguay, Ecuador, Bolivia and Paraguay Major cities in North America include Washington and New York in the United States of America and Toronto in Canada Major cities in central America include San José in Costa Rica, San Salvador in El Salvador and Managua in Nicaragua Major cities in South America include Sao Paulo in Brazil, Buenos Aires in Argentina, Bogota in Colombia and Lima in Peru	prime ministers Neville Chamberlain and then Winston Churchill
	Vocabulary	Globe ocean map weather environment world	Arctic, Atlantic, Indian, Pacific and Southern Ocean sea Africa, Antarctica, Asia, Australia, Europe, North America and South America	Hemispheres Cities	Axis powers Major cities Allied powers

Places (UK) 	Topic(s)	Me and My Community Sow, Grow and Farm	Our Wonderful World Bright Lights, Big City Let's Explore the World		One Planet, Our World Interconnected World Misty Mountain, Winding River		Investigating our World Our Changing World	
	NC Coverage (Development Matters EYFS)	Draw information from a simple map.	Name, locate and identify characteristics of the four countries and capital cities of the United Kingdom and its surrounding seas		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			
	Skills Progression	Identify the United Kingdom on a world map or globe.	Name and locate the four countries of the UK and their capital cities on a map, atlas or globe.	Identify characteristics of the four countries and major cities of the UK	Name, locate and describe some major counties and cities in the UK	Create a detailed study of geographical features including hills, mountains, coasts and rivers of the UK	Describe the relative location of cities, counties or geographical features in the UK in relation to other places or geographical features	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

	Knowledge		The United Kingdom (UK) is a union of four countries: England, Northern Ireland, Scotland and Wales A capital city is a city that is home to the government and ruler of a country The capital city of England is London The capital city of Northern Ireland is Belfast The capital city of Scotland is Edinburgh The capital city of Wales is Cardiff England has many famous physical features, such as the White Cliffs of Dover in the south, Cheddar Gorge in the west and lakes and mountains in the Lake District Northern Ireland has many famous physical features, including huge columns made of rock called the Giant's Causeway in the north and Lough Neagh, the largest lake in the United Kingdom Scotland has many famous physical features, such as the extinct volcano Arthur's Seat in Edinburgh, and the lake Loch Lomond Wales has many famous features including Mount Snowden and the River Severn	Counties in the UK include Yorkshire, Suffolk, Pembrokeshire, Inverness-shire and County Armagh OXFORDSHIRE? Cities in the UK include Edinburgh in Scotland, Belfast in Northern Ireland, St Davids in Wales and Birmingham, Manchester and London in England There are four mountain ranges in the UK that are home to each country's highest mountain: Ben Nevis, in the Grampian Mountains, Scotland; Scafell Pike, in the Cumbrian Mountains, England; Yr Wyddfa, also known as Snowdon, in Eryri, also known as Snowdonia, Wales and Slieve Donard, in the Mourne Mountains, Northern Ireland Significant mountain ranges of the UK include the Grampian Mountains, Snowdonia and the Pennines Significant rivers of the UK include the River Tay, the River Thames and the River Severn Significant forests of the UK include the New Forest and Portglenone Forest Islands of the United Kingdom include Lindisfarne and Orkney Islands	Distances of OXFORD TO DUNDEE, LIVERPOOL ETC? Settlements can be rural or urban Settlement patterns include linear, circular, Y-shaped, T-shaped and cross-shaped Settlements can be compact or dispersed Settlements can grow due to factors such as migration, the building of new facilities such as homes or universities and new roads or transport links being made
	Vocabulary	Country, place, travel	River, capital, lake, mountain, river	City, mountain range, forest, islands	Migration, new towns, university towns,

	Topic(s)	<i>Sparkle and Shine,</i>	<i>Our Wonderful World</i>	<i>One Planet, Our World</i>	<i>Investigating our World</i>
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Investigation 		<i>Starry Night</i>	<i>Bright Lights, Big City</i> <i>School Days (History)</i> <i>Coastline</i> <i>Let's Explore the World</i>		<i>Interconnected World</i> <i>Misty Mountain, Winding River</i> <i>Invasion (History)</i>		<i>Ground-breaking Greeks (History)</i> <i>Sow, Grow and Farm</i> <i>Our Changing World</i> <i>Frozen Kingdoms</i>	
	NC Coverage (Development Matters EYFS)	Draw information from a simple map. Explore the natural world around them. Describe what they see, hear and feel whilst outside.	use world maps, atlases and globes to identify the United Kingdom and its countries, as well as the countries, continents and oceans studied at this key stage 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 fieldwork and observational skills to study the geography of their school and its grounds and the key human and physical features of its surrounding environment.		use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied 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 the human and physical features in the local area using a range of methods, including sketch maps, plans and graphs, and digital technologies			
	Skills Progression	Use photographs and maps to identify and describe human and physical features from their locality. Begin to collect simple geographical data during fieldwork activities. Take photographs, draw simple picture maps and collect simple data during fieldwork activities.	Identify features and landmarks on an aerial photograph or plan perspective Collect simple data during fieldwork activities. Carry out fieldwork tasks to identify characteristics of the school grounds or locality	Study aerial photographs to describe the features and characteristics of an area of land Collect and organise simple data in charts and tables from primary sources (fieldwork and observation) and secondary sources (maps and books). Ask and answer simple geographical questions through observation or simple data collection during fieldwork activities	Analyse maps, atlases and globes, including digital mapping, to locate countries and describe features studied Analyse primary data, identifying any patterns observed Gather evidence to answer a geographical question or enquiry	Study and draw conclusions about places and geographical features using a range of geographical resources, including maps, atlases, globes and digital mapping Collect and analyse primary and secondary data, identifying patterns and suggesting reasons for them Investigate a geographical hypothesis using a range of fieldwork techniques	Analyse and compare a place, or places, using aerial photographs, atlases and maps Summarise geographical data to draw conclusions Construct or carry out a geographical enquiry by gathering and analysing a range of sources	Use satellite imaging and maps of different scales to find out geographical information about a place 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

	Knowledge	Maps and photographs can be used to show key features of the local environment. There are lots of different plants and animals that live in the local environment. Environments have different features. A beach is a pebbly or sandy shore, especially by the sea. The local environment has lots of different features including rivers, roads, lakes, woods, canals and railways. A map is a drawing of an area it shows features, including roads, rivers, woods, parks and buildings.	An aerial photograph or plan perspective shows an area of land from above Data is information. Data can be numbers or measurements Field work includes observing and collecting data (information) about people, places and natural environments An aerial photograph can be vertical (an image taken directly from above) or oblique (an image taken from above and to the side) Data can be recorded in different ways, including tables, charts and pictograms Fieldwork can help to answer questions about the local community	Maps, globes and digital mapping tools can help to locate and describe significant geographical features such as countries, oceans and seas Primary data refers to the first-hand data gathered by observation and investigation Geographical evidence includes facts, information and numerical data An atlas is a collection of maps and information that shows geographical features, topography, boundaries, climatic, social and economic statistics of an area Secondary data refers to second hand information gathered by reports, published surveys, maps, books and the internet Fieldwork can help inform and answer a geographical hypothesis. Methods that help draw conclusions about a hypothesis include surveying, studying maps, collecting and analysing numerical data	People use map symbols, six-figure grid references and compass directions to analyse and compare places and features on Ordnance Survey and other maps Demographic and economic statistics can help geographers to draw conclusions A geographical enquiry can help us to understand the physical geography (rivers, coasts, weather and rocks) or human geography (population changes, migration, land use, changes to inner city, urbanisation, developments and tourism) of an area and the impacts on the surrounding environment A scale on a map is written as a ratio, for example, 1cm:800km Distances on maps can be measured using grid lines, the scale, a ruler, a finger, string and the scale bar Data helps us to understand patterns and trends but sometimes there can be variations due to numerous factors (human error, incorrect equipment, different time frames, different sites, environmental conditions and unexplained anomalies) Fieldwork can help to answer questions about the local environment
	Vocabulary	map, atlas, globe, photographs, exploring school grounds, observe, exploring local area, draw and label simple map Directions – forwards, backwards, up, down, compare	Map, sketch map, plan, birds eye view, position, location, direction, route, path, direction, navigate, symbol, key, coordinates, north, south, east, west, forwards, backwards, left, right, near, far, pattern, characteristics	atlas, map, aerial photograph, birds eye view, scale, key, symbols, equator, northern hemisphere, southern hemisphere, location, compass, direction, bearing, north, south, east, west, northeast (NE), southeast (SE), southwest (SW), northwest (NW), thermometers, temperature, degrees, rain gauge, rain fall, centimetres (cm), millimetres (mm) lowest, highest, average	aerial map, ordnance survey maps, google map, political map, topographic map, physical map, economic/ resource map, scale, key, symbols, location, compass, direction, bearing, north, south, east, west, northeast (NE), southeast (SE), southwest (SW), northwest (NW), six figure grid reference, grid box, equator, northern and southern hemispheres, , longitude and latitude, degrees, colour layering, contour, contour interval, cross section height above sea level, distance, kilometres (km)

	Topic(s)	<i>Sparkle and Shine</i> <i>Animal Safari</i>	<i>Our Wonderful World</i> <i>Let's Explore the World</i>	<i>One Planet, Our World</i> <i>Rocks, Relics and Rumbles</i> <i>Interconnected World</i>	<i>Investigating Our World</i> <i>Our Changing World</i> <i>Frozen Kingdoms</i>
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Position and Location 	NC Coverage (Development Matters EYFS)	Describe what they see, hear and feel whilst outside Recognise some similarities and differences between life in this country and life in other countries	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 identify the location of hot and cold areas of the world in relation to the Equator and the North and South Poles		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 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 (including day and night)		
	Skills Progression	Use simple positional language to describe where things are in relation to each other and give directions Describe how the weather, plants and animals of one place is different to another using simple geographical terms	Use simple directional and positional language to give directions, describe the location of features and discuss where things are in relation to each other Locate hot and cold areas of the world in relation to the equator	Use simple compass directions to describe the location of features or a route on a map Locate the equator and the North and South Poles on a world map or globe	Use the eight points of a compass to locate a geographical feature or place on a map Locate significant places using latitude and longitude	Use the eight points of a compass, four and six-figure grid references, symbols and a key to locate and plot geographical places and features on a map Identify the location of the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn on a world map	Use compass points, grid references and scale to interpret maps, including Ordnance Survey maps, with accuracy Identify the location and explain the function of the Prime (or Greenwich) Meridian and different time zones (including day and night) Use lines of longitude and latitude or grid references to find the position of different geographical areas and features 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)
	Knowledge	Positional words such as under, over, through, on top, in front, behind, next to and above tell us where objects are in relation to each other There are places in the world where it is always cold and snowy. The animals that live there have special features that help them to live in the cold	A location is a place or the position of something Direction is the way you travel to get somewhere A compass is an instrument that is used for finding a direction The four cardinal points on a compass are north, south, east and west		The four cardinal directions are north (N), east (E), south (S) and west (W), which are at 90° angles on the compass rose The four intercardinal (or ordinal) directions are halfway between the cardinal directions: north-east (NE), south-east (SE),		Cardinal and intercardinal compass points can be used to describe the relationship of features to each other Invisible lines of latitude run horizontally around the Earth and show the northerly or southerly position of a geographical area Invisible lines of longitude run vertically from the North to the South Pole and show the westerly or easterly position of a geographical area

		The weather, environment and living things are different in different places around the world Climates and environments are different, depending on their location on Earth Living things are different in different places around the world The weather, environment and living things are different in different places around the world People live in and visit lots of different places around the world The weather, plants and animals differ in different places around the world Animals live in different habitats The seashore is a habitat for many animals such as sea birds, crabs, fish and starfish The polar regions, the Arctic and Antarctic, are always cold and icy	The equator is an imaginary line around the middle of the Earth Warmer areas of the world are closer to the equator and colder areas of the world are further from the equator Locate the equator and the North and South Poles on a world map or globe The Northern Hemisphere is north of the equator and the Southern Hemisphere is south of the equator The North Pole is the most northern point on Earth. The South Pole is the most southern point on Earth	south-west (SW) and north-west (NW) Latitude is a coordinate that specifies the north or south position of a point on the surface of the Earth. Latitude is given as an angle that ranges from -90° at the south pole to 90° at the north pole, with 0° at the equator Longitude is the distance east or west of the Prime Meridian The Tropic of Cancer is 23 degrees north of the equator and Tropic of Capricorn is 23 degrees south of the equator The tropics are regions of Earth that lie roughly in the middle of the globe between the Tropic of Cancer and the Tropic of Capricorn	The Prime (or Greenwich) Meridian is an imaginary line that divides the Earth into eastern and western hemispheres The time at Greenwich is called Greenwich Mean Time (GMT) Each time zone that is 15 degrees to the west of Greenwich is another hour earlier than GMT Each time zone 15 degrees to the east is another hour later The polar regions experience the largest differences in daylight, as the effect of Earth's tilt is much more pronounced When the Earth tilts towards the Sun it creates near-constant daylight, known as polar day or Midnight Sun When the Earth tilts away from the Sun it creates near-constant darkness, known as polar night Latitude and longitude help identify locations in relation to the equator and the Prime Meridian Latitude and longitude are measured in degrees There are five major lines of latitude: Equator (0°), Tropic of Cancer (23.5°N), Tropic of Capricorn (23.5°S), Arctic Circle (66.5°N) and Antarctic Circle (66.5°S) The Prime Meridian is the imaginary line from the North Pole to the South Pole that passes through Greenwich in England and marks 0° longitude, from which all other longitudes are measured The world is split into 24 meridians 15° apart because there is 24 hours in a day and 360° in one rotation The times are calculated from GMT. Times to the east of the Prime Meridian are ahead of GMT (GMT+), times to the west are behind GMT (GMT-)
	Vocabulary	Environment, place, home, world, town, local area, earth, journey, Alvescot	similarities, differences, compare, explore, photographs, maps, newspaper articles,	River, waterway, source, tributary, watershed, floodplain, channel,	home, climate de-forestation, equator, vegetation, global, natural resources, pollution, tropics, tropical climate, climate change. Arctic circle, biome,

			railway, factory, shopping centre, Africa, continent, globe, atlas, equator, human and physical features, weather, lifestyles. North Pole, South Pole, Asia, Africa, North America, South America, Antarctica, Europe, Australia, Pacific Ocean, Atlantic Ocean, Indian Ocean, Southern Ocean, Arctic Ocean, affect, season, United Kingdom, UK, England, Ireland, Scotland, Wales, Capital City, Edinburgh, Cardiff, Belfast, London, North Sea, English Channel, Bristol Channel, Irish Sea	oxbow lake, riverbank, estuary, confluence, flow, mouth, silt, climate change, continent, course, current, delta, deposition, erosion, estuary, lake, meander, pollution, sedimentary, spring, stream, water cycle, waterfall, vegetation. landmark, population, architecture, , World Heritage, tourism, culture, transport, settlement, community, landscape, urban, rural.	climate, climate zone, continent, degrees, equator, human geography, humid, Greenwich, latitude, longitude, Northern Hemisphere, ocean, physical geography, prime meridian, Southern Hemisphere, temperate, time zone, tropics. Atlas, confluence, continent, course, current, delta, deposition, erosion, estuary, lake, meander, mouth, ocean, pollution, sedimentary, source, spring, stream, tributary, water cycle, waterfall, vegetation.
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Maps 	Topic(s)	Me and My Community Starry Night Sow, Grow and Farm On the Beach	Our Wonderful World Bright Lights, Big City School Days Let's Explore the World Coastline		One Planet, Our World Interconnected World Misty Mountain, Winding River		Investigating Our World Our Changing World	
	NC Coverage (Development Matters EYFS)	Draw information from a simple map.	devise a simple map; and use and construct basic symbols in a key		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			
	Skills Progression	Make and use simple maps in their play to represent places and journeys, real and imagined	Draw or read a simple picture map	Draw or read a range of simple maps that use symbols and a key	Use four-figure grid references to describe the location of objects and places on a simple map	Use four or six-figure grid references and keys to describe the location of objects and places on a map	Identify elevated areas, depressions and river basins on a relief map	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.
	Knowledge	A map is a picture or drawing of a place or journey A map is a drawing of an area of land or sea it shows features, including roads, paths, rivers, woods and buildings	A map is a picture or drawing of an area of land or sea that can show human and physical features A key is used to show features on a map A map has symbols to show where things are located		A four-figure grid reference contains four numbers. The first two numbers are called the easting and are found along the top and bottom of a map. The second two numbers are called the northing and are found up both sides of a map		The geographical term 'relief' describes the difference between the highest and lowest elevations of an area Relief maps show the contours of land based on shape and height Contour lines show the elevation of the land, joining places of the same height above sea level	

		A map is a drawing of an area of land or sea. It shows features, including roads, paths, rivers, woods and buildings A map is a drawing of an area of land or sea. It shows features, including roads, rivers, woods, parks and buildings A map is a drawing of an area it shows features, including roads, rivers, woods, parks and buildings Maps are pictures or drawings of places or journeys	Maps help people to plan a route from one place to another and to identify and locate physical and human 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	A six-figure grid reference contains six numbers and is more precise than a four-figure grid reference The first three figures are called the easting and are found along the top and bottom of a map The second three figures are called the northing and are found up both sides of a map In a four-figure grid reference, the two-digit eastings come first, followed by the two-digit northings A four-figure grid reference locates a square on a map	Contour lines that are close together represent ground that is steep. Contour lines that are far apart show ground that is gently sloping or flat Ordnance survey maps use four and six grid references to locate a feature or place Contour lines join points of equal height above sea level and show an area's terrain Ordnance Survey symbols are used to represent different features on the landscape. This includes buildings, roads, rivers, lakes and forests. Understanding these symbols is essential for reading and using Ordnance Survey maps effectively
	Vocabulary	Drawing, map, journey 4 figure compass points	Plan, aerial view, key, symbol, 6 figure compass point, human, physical	Co-ordinates, grid references, 8 figure compass points	Contours, ordnance survey, relief

Compare and Contrast 	Topic(s)	Sparkle and Shine, Animal Safari	Our Wonderful World Bright Lights, Big City Let's Explore the World		One Planet, Our World Rocks, Relics and Rumbles Misty Mountain, Winding River		Investigating Our World Frozen Kingdoms	
	NC Coverage (Development Matters EYFS)	Recognise some similarities and differences between life in this country and life in other countries	understand geographical similarities and differences through studying the human and physical geography of a small area of the United Kingdom, and of a small area in a contrasting non-European country		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			
	Skills Progression	Describe how two places are the same or different using simple picture maps, photographs, data and other geographical resources	Identify the similarities and differences between two places	Describe and compare the human and physical similarities and differences between an area of the UK and a contrasting non-European country	Classify, compare and contrast different types of geographical feature	Describe and compare aspects of physical features	Identify and describe the similarities and differences in physical and human geography	Describe the climatic similarities and differences between two regions

						between continents	
Knowledge	The weather, environment and living things are different in different places around the world	Hot places are close to the equator and cold places are far away from the equator	A volcano is a physical feature, typically a conical mountain or hill, that has a crater or vent through which lava, rock fragments, hot vapour, and gas erupt or have erupted	The seven continents (Africa, Antarctica, Asia, Australia, Europe, North America and South America) vary in size, shape, location, population and climate			
		Kuala Lumpur is the capital city of Malaysia. Similarities between Kuala Lumpur and London are that both cities have a river and a zoo	A volcano can be active, dormant or extinct				
		Differences between Kuala Lumpur and London include Kuala Lumpur having a monorail while London has overground and underground trains	A river is a body of water that flows downhill, usually to the sea				
		Uganda is a country on the east coast of Africa	The place where a river starts is called the source				
		The equator crosses through Uganda , so the climate is very hot and dry	Tributaries are small rivers or streams that flow into larger rivers or lakes				
		Like the UK, Uganda has four seasons – 2 dry and 2 wet	The place where a river flows into the sea is called the mouth				
			A mountain is a natural elevation of the Earth's surface, rising to a summit				
		Mountains have an elevation greater than that of a hill, usually greater than 610m	Antarctica is the coldest, windiest and driest place on Earth				
				CASE STUDY – UK/EUROPE/USA?			
Vocabulary	Weather, same, different, observe	Equator, Uganda, Malaysia, season, climate, tropical , continent,	Tributary, mountain, volcano, ring of fire, continental plates,	Arid, extreme, climate			

Environ ment and Sustain ability 	Topic(s)	Me and My community Sow, Grow and Farm On the Beach	School Days (History) Let's Explore the World Our Wonderful World		One Planet, Our World Interconnected World		Our Changing World Frozen Kingdoms Investigating Our World	
	NC Coverage (Development Matters EYFS)	Explore the natural world around them						
	Skills Progression	Describe ways to look after the immediate environment	Describe how pollution and litter affect the local environment and school grounds Describe ways to protect natural	Describe ways to improve the local environment. Describe how human behaviour can	Describe the meaning of the term 'carbon footprint' and explain some of the ways this can be reduced to	Describe how natural resources can be harnessed to create sustainable energy	Identify and explain ways that people can improve the production of products without compromising	Explain how climate change affects climate zones and biomes across the world Explain the significance of human-environment relationships and how natural resource

			environments, such as woodlands, hedgerows and meadows	be beneficial to local and global environments, now and in the longer term	protect the environment		the needs of future generations	management can protect natural resources to support life on Earth Natural resource management (NRM) aims to create sustainable ways of using land now and in the future
	Knowledge	Litter can be harmful to plants and animals Leaving litter on beaches can harm marine life	Litter and pollution have a harmful effect on the areas where we live, work and play The local environment can be improved by picking up litter, planting flowers and improving amenities People can protect the environment by preserving woodlands and hedgerows, recycling and getting rid of waste carefully Conservation activities include reducing, reusing and recycling, composting, saving water and saving energy Conservation activities protect the environment for people in the future		People can reduce their carbon footprint by driving less, eating less meat, flying less and wasting less food and products Renewable energy includes solar power, wind power, hydropower, geothermal energy and bioenergy Humans use natural resources to make energy. Natural resources such as coal and oil cannot be replaced and are non-renewable		Climate change effects the water, temperature, greenhouse gases and weather of a biome The four main causes of climate change are: burning fossil fuels, deforestation, habitat destruction, overpopulation and rearing livestock Climate change affects the water, temperature, greenhouse gases and weather of a biome The four main causes of climate change are: burning fossil fuels, deforestation, overpopulation and rearing livestock Sustainable manufacturing processes include reducing carbon footprint, using renewable energy and investigating new technologies	
	Vocabulary	Water Trees Animals Air Earth	Recycle Waste Pollution Energy Nature		Environment Conservation Resources Solar Power Habitat Biodiversity Climate Protect Renewable Compost		Sustainability Global Warming Carbon Footprint Greenhouse Gases Deforestation Ecosystem Emissions Sustainable Development Eco-friendly Climate Change	
	Significant Places	Alvescot School Oxford England Uganda	Buckingham Palace, London Balmoral Castle, Aberdeenshire London, UK Kuala Lumpurr, Malaysia Uganda Equator		Ring of Fire Mount Vesuvius, Italy Laki, Iceland Krakatoa, Indonesia Rivers: Mississippi, Nile, Thames, Amazon, Volga, Zambezi, Mekong, Ganges, Danube and Yangtze Mountain ranges: Himalayas, Urals, Andes, Alps, Atlas, Pyrenees, Apennines, Balkans and Sierra Nevada Tropic of Capricorn		Arctic Antarctica	

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