

Geography Curriculum

Key Skills

UK and Locality

Knowledge of the world

Subject-specific vocabulary

Geography	Foundation	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
Locational Knowledge	Understanding the world- the world. 30-50 months •Comments and asks questions about aspects of their familiar world such as the place where they live or the natural world. •Can talk about some of the things they have observed such as plants, animals, natural and found objects. •Talks about why things happen and	Children should know: -that the world has oceans and continents -that Britain is in Europe -Know that London is the capital city of England -that Truro is the only city in Cornwall -the four countries that make up the UK	Children should know: -the 7 continents -the 5 oceans -know the capital cities of the UK and some of the surrounding countries	Children should be able to: -locate counties/cities of the UK on a map using both human and physical characteristics- understanding hoe these have changed over time.	Children should be able to: -locate on a map using both human and physical characteristics - focusing on Europe	Children should be able to: -locate on a map using both human and physical characteristics - focusing on characteristics of countries around the world and major cities.	Children should be able to: Know the meaning of latitude and longitude, equator, Northern hemisphere, Southern hemisphere, the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn, Arctic and Antarctic circle and time zones.
Place Knowledge	how things work.	Know the differences and	Compare the differences and	Study geographical similarities and	Study geographical similarities and	Study geographical similarities and	Study environments and
	•Shows care and concern for living	similarities of the geographical features of St	similarities of the geographical features of St	differences between regions in the UK	differences between countries in Europe	differences between countries around the World	compare similarities and differences in a

	things and the environment.	Austell/Cornwall with a contrasting place in Britain	Austell/Cornwall with a contrasting non-EU country				range of some features listed above
Human and Physical Geography	 40-60 months Looks closely at similarities, differences, patterns and change. Early Learning Goal Children know about similarities and differences in relation to places, objects, materials and living things. They talk about the features of 	-Know the four seasons and weather patterns for each -know where the equator is and that it's the hottest place on Earth -use vocabulary to describe Britain's physical Geography (ie lakes, forest, cliff, beach) -use vocabulary to describe Britain's human geography (ie city, town, cathedral)	-know the typical weather of the UK and compare the similarities and differences to a non-EU country -know hot/cold places in relation to the equator -know the North/South poles Use vocabulary to describe physical features of a contrasting country (ie mountain,volcano)	Know different types of settlement -know where food comes from (trade routes)	Study rivers, mountains, volcanoes and natural disasters	Know where energy comes from -know about the water cycle and natural resources (where they come from)	Know meaning of Biomes and vegetation belts OR Know about climate change or know about plate tectonics
Geographical Skills and fieldwork	their own immediate environment and how environments might vary from one another. They make observations of animals and plants and explain why some things occur, and talk about changes.	Create a simple map using pictures of school grounds or local area -use aerial photos and plans to identify local landmarks -know North, South, East, West as directions	Study features of local environment -to know North, South, East, West in relation to the UK (ie Scotland is North) -find some countries in the UK on a map or globe	Continue to use maps,globes and atlases to apply knowledge	Use aerial photographs, ordinance survey maps and satellite maps to support study	Use geographical information systems (GIS) to analyse data	Use multiple sources of complex information to draw conclusions.