	name and locate the world's seven continents and five oceans	1, 2
	name, locate and identify characteristics of the four countries and capital cities of the United Kingdom and its surrounding seas	1
	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	1, 2
	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	1, 2
	use basic geographical vocabulary	1, 2
	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	1, 2
	use simple compass directions and locational and directional language, to describe the location of features and routes on a map	2
>	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	1, 2
eography	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	1
Geog	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	3, 4, 5, 6
	name and locate counties and cities of the United Kingdom, geographical regions and their identifying human and physical characteristics, key topographical features and land-use patterns; and understand how some of these aspects have changed over time	3, 6
	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)	3, 5
	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	3, 4, 5
	describe and understand key aspects of physical and human geography	3, 4, 5
	use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied	3, 6
	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	6
	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	6

	Autumn 1	Autumn 2	Spring 1	Spring 2	Summer 1	Summer 2
Year 1	All About Me, Toys & Transport • Explore changes within living memory • Discover how aspects of life have changed	Our London Name and locate the four countries and capital cities of the UK Use simple fieldwork to study the geography of our school Recognise landmarks and basic features on a map	Florence Nightingale & Mary Seacole • Investigate the lives of significant people • Compare aspects of life in different periods	The World On My Plate • Name and locate the world's 7 continents • identify weather patterns in the UK and the location of hot and cold areas of the world	Carnival Explore a significant global event beyond living memory, which is commemorated through festivals	• Name and locate the world's 5 oceans
Year 2	Great Fire of London Find out about a significant local historical event Discover events which happened before living memory	Jamaica • Use simple compass directions • Identify the location of hot and cold areas of the world in relation to the Equator and Poles • Name and locate the world's 7 continents and 5 oceans	Nefertiti Investigate the life of a significant individual and her international achievements Identify similarities and differences between ways of life in different periods	Alive & Kicking Understand geographical similarities and differences Name and locate the world's 7 continents Understand similarities and differences between the UK and a non- European country	Hidden Figures Explore changes within living memory Investigate the lives of significant individuals who have contributed to international achievements	Green World Use basic geographical vocabulary to refer to key physical features recognise basic physical features
Year 3	Prehistoric Britain Explore the changes in Britain from the Stone Age to the Iron Age	Villages, Towns & Cities Describe and understand key aspects of human geography focusing on types of settlement and land use locate the world's countries, using maps to focus on	 Shang Dynasty Investigate the achievements of an early civilization Understand where and when the Shang dynasty appeared 	Mountains, Volcanoes & Earthquakes Understand key aspects of physical geography with a focus on Mountains, Volcanoes and Earthquakes	Ancient Greece Investigate Greek life and achievements. Understand the Greek influence on the Western world	Water, Weather & Climate Describe and understand key aspects of physical geography including climate zones and the water cycle

		their environmental regions, key physical and human characteristics, countries, and major cities		Use maps to locate world's countries concentrating on the physical characteristics		
Year 4	Roman Britain • Explore the Roman Empire and it's impact on Britain	Rivers Identify similarities/differences through the study of the physical geography in the United Kingdom, Europe and South America	Anglo-Saxons and Scots Discover Britain's settlement by Anglo Saxons and Scots	Migration Describe and understand key aspects of human geography, including changing land use and economic activity	Vikings • Explore the Viking and the Anglo-Saxon struggle for the Kingdom of England	Natural Resources in Northern Chile Investigate types of settlement and land use, economic activity including trade links, and the distribution of natural resources including energy, food, minerals and water.
Year 5	Benin Kingdom Study a non- European society that provides contrasts with British history	Slums (Europe) • Develop an understanding of human geography focusing on different types of settlement and land use.	Medieval Monarchs • A local history study exploring the reign of Edward the confessor and his death in 1066	 Biomes Understand key aspects of physical geography focusing on biomes. Identify the position and significance of latitude, longitude, 	Middle East Explore the importance of past events and how they have shaped the world today Gain knowledge and an	Energy and Sustainability Understand geographical similarities and differences through the study of human and physical geography of a region of the UK,

				Equator, Northern Hemisphere, Southern Hemisphere, the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn.	understanding of world history	Europe and South America
Year 6	Industrial Revolution • A local history study of the impact of the Industrial revolution on Victorian society	Develop geographical skills and fieldwork through the use of maps to locate countries and describe features. Use eight points of a compass, four and six figure grid references to build knowledge of the United Kingdom and wider world. Use a range of methods including sketching maps, plans and graphs to observe, measure and present human and physical features.	Civil Rights Explore the importance of past events and how they have shaped the world today Gain knowledge and an understanding of world history	Population Investigate types of settlement and land use, economic activity including trade links, and the distribution of natural resources including energy, food, minerals and water.	Twentieth Century Conflict Discover a significant turning point in British history (the Battle of Britain) Study an aspect of British history extending pupils' chronological knowledge	Globalisation Investigate types of settlement and land use, economic activity including trade links, and the distribution of natural resources including energy, food, minerals and water.