



EYFS Children know about similarities and differences in relation to places. They talk about the features of their own environment and how environments vary from one to another. Introduce vocabulary to enable children to talk about their observations and to ask questions

Key Stage 1	Lower Key Stage 2	Upper Key Stage 2
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Name, locate and identify characteristics of the four countries and capital cities of the United Kingdom and its surrounding seas Name and locate the world's seven continents and five oceans. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Locate and name the continents on a World Map. Locate the main countries of Europe inc. Russia. Identify capital cities of Europe. Locate and name the countries making up the British Isles, with their capital cities. Identify longest rivers in the world, largest deserts, highest mountains. Compare with UK. Identify the position and significance of Equator, N. and S. Hemisphere, Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn On a world map, locate areas of similar environmental regions, either desert, rainforest or temperate regions. Locate and name the main counties and cities in/around the Southwest 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Locate the main countries in Europe and North or South America. Locate and name principal cities. Compare 2 different regions in UK rural/urban. Locate and name the main counties and cities in England. Linking with History, compare land use maps of UK from past with the present, focusing on land use. Identify the position and significance of latitude/longitude and the Greenwich Meridian. Linking with science, time zones, night and day
<p><i>UK (United Kingdom) country, nation, flag, England Scotland, Wales, Northern Ireland, capital city London, Edinburgh, Cardiff, Belfast, sea, ocean, English Channel, North Sea, Irish Sea, Atlantic Ocean Pacific Ocean, Indian Ocean, Arctic Ocean, Southern Ocean Continent, Europe, North America, South America, Africa Asia, Oceania, Antarctica Lines of Latitude and Longitude North Pole, South Pole</i></p>	<p><i>Weather; Climate; Temperature; Political map; Temperate; Council; Pattern; Location; North Pole; Equator; Location; Distribution; Country; Prevailing; Wind; Ocean; Climate graph; Classification; Key; Tropic of Cancer; Tropic of Capricorn; Polar; Continental; Mediterranean; Tropical; Equatorial; Drought; Annual; Winter; Summer; Mild; Season; Northern Hemisphere; Southern Hemisphere Plymouth, Cornwall, Exeter, Bristol</i></p>	<p><i>Europe including Russia Megacities London North America, South America, Latitude Longitude Map; City; Megacity; Village; Town; Settlement; Urban</i></p>

Place Knowledge

- EYFS: Know where the live.
- Use appropriate words, e.g. 'town', 'village', 'road', 'path', 'house', 'flat', 'temple' and 'synagogue', to help children make distinctions in their observations.

• Key Stage 1

- Understand geographical similarities and differences through studying the human and physical geography of a small area in a contrasting non-European country concentrating on islands and seashores.

• Lower Key Stage 2

- Compare a region of the UK with a region in Europe, eg. local hilly area with a flat level one or under sea level.
- Understand geographical similarities and differences through the study of human and physical geography of a region of the UK, a region in a European country, and a region within North or South America.

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- Compare a region in UK with a region in North or South America with significant differences and similarities. Understand and explain some of the reasons for similarities and differences

Town, seaside, school, grounds, playground, building, garden
 Pond, fence, gate, tree, bush, plant
 Using Damien Hirst's Cornucopia as inspiration for
 drawin

Region, country jungles deserts river, estuary, tributary;
 Meteorological; Climate station; Average; Coniferous; Tropical;
 Rainforest; Savanna; Hot desert; Ice cap; Tundra; Mountain;
 Environment; Grassland; Shrubs; Trees; Animals; Herbivores;
 Landscape; Lichens; Moss; Deciduous; Forest; Evergreen;
 Predators; Humid; Oxygen; Drought; Carnivore; Biome; South
 America; River; Amazon Basin; Amazonia; Nile; Andes; Tributary;
 Source; Mouth; Humid; Convection; Condensation; Cloud;
 Thunderstorm; Cumulonimbus; City; Inhabited;

; Rural; Distribution; Capital; Population; Population density;
 Human geography; Physical geography; High-rise; Continent; Key;
 Scale; Isodemographic; Islam; Civilisation; River; Trade; Bridge;
 District; Canal; Mountain; Employment; Economy; Migration;
 Housing; Services; Industry; Transport; Business; Accessibility;
 Communication; Political map; Capital city; Government;
 Parliament; Stock Exchange; Coast; Shanty; Favela; Pampas
 Grassland; Tropical rain forest; Culture; Historic; Architecture;
 Cost of living; Smog; Pollution; Homelessness; Crime; Congestion;
 Urbanisation

Human and Physical Geography

EYFS:

- Children know about similarities and differences between and among communities and traditions.

• Key Stage 1	• Lower Key Stage 2	• Upper Key Stage 2
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify seasonal and daily weather patterns in the United Kingdom. • Identify the location of hot and cold areas of the world in relation to the Equator and the North and South Poles • 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 • Key human features including: city, town, village, factory, farm, house, office, port, harbour and shop 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Describe and understand key aspects of Physical Geography (climate zones, biomes & vegetation belts, rivers, mountains, volcanoes, earthquakes and the water cycle) linked to the Geography theme being studied - <i>see differentiation in curriculum plans.</i> • Describe and understand key aspects of Human Geography (types of settlement and land use, economic activity, trade links, distribution of natural resources) linked to the Geography theme being studied. - <i>see differentiation in curriculum plans</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Describe and understand key aspects of Physical Geography (climate zones, biomes & vegetation belts, rivers, mountains, volcanoes, earthquakes and the water cycle) linked to the Geography theme being studied - <i>see differentiation in curriculum plans.</i> • Describe and understand key aspects of Human Geography (types of settlement and land use, economic activity, trade links, distribution of natural resources) linked to the Geography theme being studied. - <i>see differentiation in curriculum plans</i>
<p><i>Human geography vocabulary:</i> City, town, house, harbour shop city, town, village, port, pollution litter fumes <i>Physical geography vocabulary:</i> Beach, cliff, coast, sea, ocean, season, weather, river</p>	<p><i>Human geography vocabulary:</i> land use, settlement, tourism, economy, farming, agriculture, mining land use, region, risk., hazard, economy, prevention <i>Physical geography vocabulary:</i> Mountain, hill, formation, rock, snow, altitude, volcano, Earthquake, rock, igneous, minerals, geology, eruption, emission Mantel, magma, magma chamber, lava, explosion, ash tectonic plates, fault lines, collision</p>	<p><i>Human geography vocabulary:</i> Food, trade, fair trade, eco-tourism, commercial farming Producer, consumer, mechanization, resources, deforestation Unsustainable, energy, pollution, fossil fuels, clean energy Sustainable, hydro-electric power (HEP), power plant construction <i>Physical geography vocabulary:</i> climate zone, biome, forest, rainforest, tundra, biodiversity, habitat river, water cycle, precipitation, evaporation, condensation greenhouse gasses, greenhouse effect</p>

Geographical Skills and Field Work

- EYFS: Can describe their relative position. (e.g. behind, next to, above .
- *Encourage the use of words that help children to express opinions, e.g. 'busy', 'quiet' and 'pollution'.*

• Key Stage 1

- Use world maps, atlases and globes to identify the United Kingdom and its countries.
- 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 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.

• Lower Key Stage 2

- Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping (Google Earth) to locate countries and describe features studied.
- Learn the eight points of a compass, 2 figure and 4 figure grid reference (maths co- ordinates), some basic symbols and key (including the use of a simplified Ordnance Survey maps) to build their knowledge of the United Kingdom and the wider world
- Use fieldwork to observe and record the human and physical features in the local area using a range of methods, including sketch maps, plans and graphs, and digital technologies

• Upper Key Stage 2

- Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping mapping (Google Earth) to locate countries and describe features studied
- Use the eight points of a compass, four-figure grid references, symbols and key (including the use of Ordnance Survey maps) to build their knowledge of the United Kingdom in the past and present.
- Extend to 6 figure grid references with teaching of latitude and longitude in depth.
- Expand map skills to include non-UK countries.
- Use fieldwork to observe, measure and record the human and physical features in the local area using a range of methods, including sketch maps, plans and graphs, and digital technologies.

Map, atlas, globe, photograph, key, compass, north, south, west East, directions, near, far, left, right

Map, atlas, globe, photograph, key, symbol, digital mapping eight point compass, north, east, southwest, north east south east, north west, south west, sketch map

Map, atlas, globe, photograph, key, symbol, digital mapping sketch map, plan, graph, four figure grid reference Ordnance Survey (OS) Map

