

# Geography Whole School Overview

Please highlight each objective as it is covered. If an objective has not been covered over the course of the year, the following year group will cover and highlight the objective when it has been completed.									
EYFS	Content Area	KS1 Objectives	Year 1	Year 2	KS2 Objectives	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
EYFS			Y1	Y2		Y3	Y4	Y5	Y6
<p><b>The Natural World ELG</b> Explore the natural world around them, making observations and drawing pictures of animals and plants</p> <p>Know some similarities and differences between the natural world around them and contrasting environments, drawing on their experiences and what has been read in class</p> <p>Understand some important processes and changes in the natural world around them, including the seasons and changing states of matter.</p>	Locational Knowledge	Name and locate the world's seven continents and five oceans.	Name and locate the world's seven continents and five oceans on a world map. A continent is a large area of land. The world's seven continents are Africa, Antarctica, Asia, Australia, Europe, North America and South America. The five oceans are the Arctic Ocean, Atlantic Ocean, Indian Ocean, Pacific Ocean and Southern Ocean.	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. An ocean is a large sea. There are five oceans on our planet called the Arctic, Atlantic, Indian, Pacific and Southern Oceans. Seas include the Black, Red and Caspian Seas. The United Kingdom is an island surrounded by the Atlantic Ocean, English Channel, Irish Sea and North Sea. The world's seven continents are Africa, Antarctica, Asia, Australia, Europe, North America and South America.	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.	Locate countries and major cities in Europe (including Russia) on a world map. Countries in Europe include the United Kingdom, France, Spain, Germany, Italy and Belgium. Russia is part of both Europe and Asia.	Locate the countries and major cities of North, Central and South America on a world map, atlas or globe. The North American continent includes the countries of the USA, Canada and Mexico as well as the Central American countries of Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Costa Rica and Panama. The South American continent includes the countries of Brazil, Argentina, Chile, Colombia, Peru, Venezuela, Uruguay, Ecuador, Bolivia and Paraguay.	Name, locate and describe major world cities. Major cities around the world include London in the UK, New York in the USA, Shanghai in China, Istanbul in Turkey, Moscow in Russia, Manila in the Philippines, Lagos in Nigeria, Nairobi in Kenya, Baghdad in Iraq, Damascus in Syria and Mecca in Saudi Arabia.	Explain interconnections between two or more areas of the world. Geographical interconnections are the ways in which people and things are connected.
		<p><b>People Culture and Communities ELG</b> Describe their immediate environment using knowledge from observation, discussion, stories, non-fiction texts and maps</p> <p>Know some similarities and differences between different religious and cultural communities in this country, drawing on their experiences and what has been read in class</p> <p>Explain some similarities and differences between life in this country and life in other countries, drawing on knowledge from stories, non-fiction texts and – when appropriate – maps.</p>	Name and locate the four countries of the UK and their capital cities on a map, atlas or globe. 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. London is the capital city of England, Belfast is the capital city of Northern Ireland, Edinburgh is the capital city of Scotland and Cardiff is the capital city of Wales. The countries of the United Kingdom are made up of cities, towns and villages.	Identify characteristics of the four countries and major cities of the UK. The characteristics of countries include their size, landscape, capital city, language, currency and key landmarks. England is the biggest country in the United Kingdom.	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.	Name, locate and describe some major counties and cities in the UK. Counties of the United Kingdom include Derbyshire, Sussex and Warwickshire. Major cities of the United Kingdom include London, Birmingham, Edinburgh, Cardiff, Manchester and Newcastle.	Create a detailed study of geographical features including hills, mountains, coasts and rivers of the UK. Significant rivers of the UK include the Thames, Severn, Trent, Dee, Tyne, Ouse and Lagan. Significant mountains and mountain ranges include Ben Nevis, Snowdon, Helvellyn, Pen y Fan, the Scottish Highlands and the Pennines.	Describe the relative location of cities, counties or geographical features in the UK in relation to other places or geographical features. Relative location is where something is found in comparison with other 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. A geographical pattern is the arrangement of objects on the Earth’s surface in relation to one another.
		<p><b>*Although these are closely aligned to the National Curriculum themes, the skills and knowledge needed to support it are interwoven in a range of areas within the EYFS curriculum rather than being taught discretely.</b></p>	Name, locate and identify characteristics of the four countries and capital cities of the UK and its surrounding seas.		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).	Locate significant places using latitude and longitude. Latitude is the distance north or south of the equator and longitude is the distance east or west of the Prime Meridian.	Identify the location of the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn on a world map. The Tropic of Cancer is 23.4 degrees north of the equator and Tropic of Capricorn is 23.4 degrees south of the equator.	Identify the location and explain the function of the Prime (or Greenwich) Meridian and different time zones (including day and night). 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	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). The Northern Hemisphere is the part of Earth that is to the north of the equator. The Southern Hemisphere is the part of Earth that is to the south of the equator.

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								degrees to the east is another hour later.	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.
	Place Knowledge	Understand geographical similarities and differences through studying the human and physical geography of a small area of the UK, and of a small area in a contrasting non-European country.	Identify the similarities and differences between two places. Places can be compared by size, amenities, transport, location, weather and climate.	Describe and compare the human and physical similarities and differences between an area of the UK and a contrasting non-European country. A non-European country is a country outside the continent of Europe. For example, the USA, Australia, China and Egypt are non-European countries. European countries include the United Kingdom, Germany, France and Spain.	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.	Classify, compare and contrast different types of geographical feature. Geographical features created by nature are called physical features. Physical features include beaches, cliffs and mountains. Geographical features created by humans are called human features. Human features include houses, factories and train stations.	Describe and compare aspects of physical features. A physical feature is one that forms naturally and can change over time due to physical processes, such as erosion and weathering. Physical features include rivers, forests, hills, mountains and cliffs. An aspect of a physical feature might be the type of mountain, such as dome or volcanic, or the type of forest, such as coniferous or broad-leaved.	Identify and describe the similarities and differences in physical and human geography between continents. The seven continents (Africa, Antarctica, Asia, Australia, Europe, North America and South America) vary in size, shape, location, population and climate.	Describe the climatic similarities and differences between two regions. Climate is the long-term pattern of weather conditions found in a particular place. Climates can be compared by looking at factors including maximum and minimum levels of precipitation and average monthly temperatures.
	Human and Physical Geography	Identify seasonal and daily weather patterns in the UK and the location of hot and cold areas of the world in relation to the Equator and the North and South Poles.	<p>Identify patterns in daily and seasonal weather. There are four seasons in the UK: spring, summer, autumn and winter. Each season has typical weather patterns. Types of weather include sun, rain, wind, snow, fog, hail and sleet. In the United Kingdom, the length of the day varies depending on the season. In winter, the days are shorter. In summer, the days are longer. Symbols are used to show different types of weather.</p> <p>Locate hot and cold areas of the world in relation to the equator. Warmer areas of the world are closer to the equator and colder areas of the world are further from the equator. The equator is an imaginary line that divides the Earth into two parts: the Northern and Southern Hemispheres. Continents have different climates depending on where they are in the world. The climate of a place can be identified by the types of weather, plants and animals found there.</p>	<p>Describe simple weather patterns of hot and cold places. A weather pattern is a type of weather that is repeated.</p> <p>Locate the equator and the North and South Poles on a world map or globe. The equator is an imaginary line that divides the world into the Northern and Southern Hemispheres. The North Pole is the most northern point on Earth. The South Pole is the most southern point on Earth.</p>	Describe and understand key aspects of physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes, and the water cycle.	<p>Describe the parts of a volcano or earthquake. A volcano is an opening in the Earth's surface from which gas, hot magma and ash can escape. They are usually found at meeting points of the Earth's tectonic plates. When a volcano erupts, liquid magma collects in an underground magma chamber. The magma pushes through a crack called a vent and bursts out onto the Earth's surface. Lava, hot ash and mudslides from volcanic eruptions can cause severe damage.</p> <p>Name and describe properties of the Earth's four layers. The Earth is made of four different layers. The inner core is made mostly of hot, solid iron and nickel, and the outer core is made of liquid iron and nickel. The mantle is made of solid rock and molten rock called magma. The crust is a thin layer of solid rock that is broken into large pieces called tectonic plates. These pieces move very slowly across the mantle.</p>	Identify, describe and explain the formation of different mountain types. Mountains form over millions of years. They are made when the Earth's tectonic plates push together or move apart. Mountains are also formed when magma underneath the Earth's crust pushes large areas of land upwards. There are five types of mountain: fold, fault-block, volcanic, dome and plateau.	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. North America is broadly categorised into six major biomes: tundra, coniferous forest, grasslands (prairie), deciduous forest, desert and tropical rainforest. South America has a vast variety of biomes, including desert, alpine, rainforest and grasslands.	Compare and describe physical features of polar landscapes. The Arctic is a sea of ice surrounded by land and located at the highest latitudes of the Northern Hemisphere. It extends over the countries that border the Arctic Ocean, including Canada, the USA, Denmark, Russia, Norway and Iceland. Antarctica is a continent located in the Southern Hemisphere. Antarctica does not belong to any country. Physical features typical of the Arctic and Antarctic regions include glaciers, icebergs, ice caps, ice sheets, ice shelves and sea ice.
		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.	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. Physical features are naturally-created features of the Earth.	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. A physical feature is one that forms naturally, and can change over time due to weather and other forces.					

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		<p>Use basic geographical vocabulary to refer to key human features, including: city, town, village, factory, farm, house, office, port, harbour and shop.</p>	<p>Name and describe the purpose of human features and landmarks. Human features are man-made and include factories, farms, houses, offices, ports, harbours and shops. Landmarks and monuments are features of a landscape, city or town that are easily seen and recognised from a distance. They also help someone to establish and describe a location.</p>	<p>Use geographical vocabulary to describe how and why people use a range of human features. Human features are man-made and include castles, towers, schools, hospitals, bridges, shops, tunnels, monuments, airports and roads. People use human features in different ways. For example, an airport can be used for work or leisure and a harbour can be used for industry or travel.</p>	<p>Describe and understand key aspects of human geography, including: types of settlement and land use, economic activity including trade links, and the distribution of natural resources including energy, food, minerals and water.</p>	<p>Describe the type and purpose of different buildings, monuments, services and land, and identify reasons for their location. Services include banks, post offices, hospitals, public transport and garages. Land use types include leisure, housing, industry, transport and agriculture.</p>	<p>Describe a range of human features and their location and explain how they are interconnected. Human features can be interconnected by function, type and transport links.</p>	<p>Describe and explain the location and purpose of transport networks across the UK and other parts of the world. Transport networks can be tangible, such as rails, roads or canals, or intangible, such as air and sea corridors. These 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. They run between places where journeys start or finish, such as airports, bus stations, ferry terminals or railway stations.</p>	<p>Explain how humans function in the place they live. The distribution of and access to natural resources, cultural influences and economic activity are significant factors in community life in a settlement.</p>
<p>Geographical Skills and Fieldwork</p>		<p>Use world maps, atlases and globes to identify the UK and its countries, as well as the countries, continents and oceans studied at this key stage.</p>	<p>Use world maps, atlases and globes to identify the UK and its countries. The UK is made up of four countries England, Northern Island, Wales and Scotland.</p>	<p>Use world maps, atlases and globes to identify the world's continents and oceans studied at this key stage. The seven continents are Europe, North America, South America, Asia, Antarctica, Australasia and Africa. The oceans covered at this key stage are Pacific Ocean, Atlantic Ocean, Sothern Ocean, Arctic Ocean, and Indian Ocean.</p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>Use the eight points of a compass to locate a geographical feature or place on a map. The eight points of a compass are north, south, east, west, north-east, north-west, south-east and south-west.</p>	<p>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. 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), south-west (SW) and north-west (NW).</p>	<p>Use compass points and grid references to interpret maps, including Ordnance Survey maps, with accuracy. Compass points can be used to describe the relationship of features to each other, or to describe the direction of travel. Accurate grid references identify the position of key physical and human features.</p>	<p>Use lines of longitude and latitude or grid references to find the position of different geographical areas and features. 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.</p>
		<p>Use simple compass directions (North, South, East and West) and locational and directional language (e.g. near and far; left and right), to describe the location of features and routes on a map.</p>	<p>Use simple directional and positional language to give directions, describe the location of features and discuss where things are in relation to each other. Positional language includes behind, next to and in front of. Directional language includes left, right, straight ahead and turn.</p>	<p>Use simple compass directions to describe the location of features or a route on a map. The four cardinal points on a compass are north, south, east and west. A route is a set of directions that can be used to get from one place to another.</p>					
		<p>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.</p>	<p>Identify features and landmarks on an aerial photograph or plan perspective. An aerial photograph or plan perspective shows an area of land from above.</p>	<p>Study aerial photographs to describe the features and characteristics of an area of land. An aerial photograph can be vertical (an image taken directly from above) or oblique (an image taken from above and to the side).</p>	<p>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</p>	<p>Gather evidence to answer a geographical question or enquiry. The term geographical evidence relates to facts, information and numerical data.</p>	<p>Investigate a geographical hypothesis using a range of fieldwork techniques. Fieldwork techniques, such as sketch maps, data collection and digital technologies, can provide evidence to support and answer a geographical hypothesis.</p>	<p>Construct or carry out a geographical enquiry by gathering and analysing a range of sources. 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.</p>	<p>Ask and answer geographical questions and hypotheses using a range of fieldwork and research techniques. Representing, analysing, concluding, communicating, reflecting and responding are helpful strategies to answer geographical questions.</p>
		<p>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.</p>	<p>Carry out fieldwork tasks to identify characteristics of the school grounds or locality. Fieldwork includes going out in the environment to look, ask questions, take photographs, take measurements and collect samples.</p>	<p>Ask and answer simple geographical questions through observation or simple data collection during fieldwork activities. Fieldwork can help to answer questions about the local environment and can include observing or measuring, identifying or classifying and recording.</p>					