**EYFS**

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| **Geography** | | | |
| Three and Four-Year-Olds | Mathematics | | * Understand position through words alone. For example, “The bag is under the table,” – with no pointing. * Describe a familiar route. * Discuss routes and locations, using words like ‘in front of’ and ‘behind’. |
| Understanding the World | | * Use all their senses in hands-on exploration of natural materials. * Begin to understand the need to respect and care for the natural environment and all living things. * Know that there are different countries in the work and talk about the differences they have experienced or seen in photos. |
| Reception | Understanding the World | | * Draw information from a simple map. * Recognise some similarities and differences between life in this country and life in other countries. * Explore the natural world around them. * Recognise some environments that are different to the one in which they live. |
| ELG | Understanding the World | People, Culture and Communities | * Describe their immediate environment using knowledge from observation, discussion, stories, non-fiction texts and maps. * 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. |
|  | The Natural World | * 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. * Understand some important processes and changes in the natural world around them, including the seasons. |

**Years 1-6**

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|  | Y1 | Y2 | Y3 | Y4 | Y5 | Y6 |
| Locational Knowledge | 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.  [Dinosaur Planet] | 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.  [Coastline] | 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.  [Scrumdiddlyumptious] | Name and locate the seven continents and five oceans.  Locate significant places using the equator and the tropics of Capricorn and Cancer.  [Blue Abyss] | 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.  [Stargazer] | Identify the position and explain the significance of latitude, longitude, equator, Northern Hemisphere, Southern Hemisphere, the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn, Arctic and Antarctic Circle, the Prime (or Greenwich) Meridian and time zones (including day and night)  [Hola Mexico!] |
| 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.  [Bright Lights, Big City] | 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.  [Coastline] | 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.  [Urban Pioneer] | Create a detailed study of geographical features including coasts and rivers of the UK. Significant rivers of the UK include the Thames, Severn, Trent, Dee, Tyne, Ouse and Lagan.  [Winding River] | 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.  [Sow, Grow & Farm] | 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.  [Darwin’s Delight] |
| Compare  & Contrast | Identify the similarities and differences between two places. Places can be compared by size, amenities, transport, location, weather and climate.  [Bright Lights, Big City] | 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. (Brazilian Rainforest.)  [The Scented Garden] | Describe and compare how volcanic eruptions and volcanoes have changed the land over time.  [Rocks, Rumbles & Relics] | Compare and contrast different types of geographical features. (Rivers)  [Winding River] | 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.  [Beast Creator] | 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. (Italy).  [Darwin’s Delight] |
| Human & Physical Geography | 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.  [Bright Lights, Big City]  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.  [Bright Lights, Big City] | 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.  [Coastline]  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.  [Coastline] | Describe the parts of a volcano or earthquake. Name and describe properties of the Earth’s four layers.  Identify, describe and explain the formation of different mountain types. There are five types of mountain: fold, fault-block, volcanic, dome and plateau.  [Rocks, Relics & Rumbles]  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.  [Urban Pioneer] | Describe and understand key aspects of physical geography, including: rivers and the water cycle.  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.  [Burps, Bottoms & Bile] | 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.  [Sow, Grow & Farm]  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.  [Beast Creator] | 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.  [Hola Mexico] |

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| Maps | Draw or read a simple picture map. 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.  Four compass points  [Enchanted Woodland] | Draw or read a range of simple maps that use symbols and a key. A map is a picture or drawing of an area of land or sea that can show human and physical 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.  Four compass points.  [Wriggle & Crawl] | Draw simple sketch maps with a key showing human and physical features.  Begin using four figure grid references.  Eight compass points.  [Scrumdiddlyumptious + Urban Pioneer] | Use four or six-figure grid references and keys to describe the location of objects and places on a map. 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. Six-figure grid references give detailed information about locations on a map.  [Burps, Bottoms & Bile] | Compass points can be used to describe the relationship of features to each other or describe the direction of travel. Accurate grid references identify the position of key physical and human features.  [Stargazer] | 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. A geographical area can be understood by using grid references and lines of latitude and longitude to identify position, contour lines to identify height above sea level and map symbols to identify physical and human features.  [ID] |