

**Geography Curriculum Map starting September 2014**

<p>Pupils should develop knowledge about the world, the United Kingdom and their locality. They should understand basic subject-specific vocabulary relating to human and physical geography and begin to use geographical skills, including first-hand observation, to enhance their locational awareness.</p>		<p>Pupils should extend their knowledge and understanding beyond the local area to include the United Kingdom and Europe, North and South America. This will include the location and characteristics of a range of the world's most significant human and physical features. They should develop their use of geographical knowledge, understanding and skills to enhance their locational and place knowledge.</p>			
Keystage 1		Keystage 2			
<p><b>Locational knowledge</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/> name and locate the world's seven continents and five oceans</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> name, locate and identify characteristics of the four countries and capital cities of the United Kingdom and its surrounding seas</li> </ul>		<p><b>Locational knowledge</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/> 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</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> 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</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> 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)</li> </ul>			
<p><b>Place knowledge</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/> 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</li> </ul>		<p><b>Place knowledge</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/> 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</li> </ul>			
<p><b>Human and physical geography</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/> 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</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> use basic geographical vocabulary to refer to:</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> key physical features, including: beach, cliff, coast, forest, hill, mountain, sea, ocean, river, soil, valley, vegetation, season and weather</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> key human features, including: city, town, village, factory, farm, house, office, port, harbour and shop</li> </ul>		<p><b>Human and physical geography</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/> describe and understand key aspects of:</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes, and the water cycle</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> 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</li> </ul>			
<p><b>Geographical skills and fieldwork</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/> 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</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> 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</li> </ul>		<p><b>Geographical skills and fieldwork</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/> use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> 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</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> 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.</li> </ul>			
Year 1 / 2 A	Year 1 / 2 B	Year 3 / 4 A	Year 3 / 4 B	Year 5/6 A	Year 5/6 B
<p>Look at the British isles and capital cities in comparison with where we live. Using a compass to describe direction of the areas. (name, locate and identify characteristics of the four countries and capital cities of the United Kingdom and its surrounding seas)</p> <p>Look at Rio de Janeiro as a contrast. (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)</p> <p>Weather topic to cover recording. (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 )</p>	<p>Cover the topic of Antarctic and Australia. Look at continents and their position on the globe.</p> <p>Investigate the seaside and compare to our locality to bring in key vocabulary.</p> <p>Use maps, globes and other apparatus to help with direction (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</p> <p>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) differentiation</p>	<p>Compare and contrast France ( Europe) 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 ) (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) differentiation</p>	<p>Physical geography of Europe looking at settlements (human geography, including: types of settlement and land use, economic activity including trade links, and the distribution of natural resources including energy, )</p>	<p>Peak district, Verona region in Italy, North America – New York? (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) (physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes, and the water cycle )</p>	<p>Planning for residential. use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/> 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</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> 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</li> </ul>