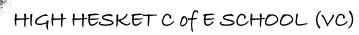


Year Group					
Nursery	Locational knowledge	Place knowledge	Physical geography	Human geography	Geographical skills and fieldwork
	Talks about where they live using simple geographical language.	Begins to remember their way around familiar environments, e.g. knows where to find their favourite toy.	Notices detailed features of objects in their environment.	Is curious about people and shows interest in stories about people, animals or objects that they are familiar with or which fascinate them.	Responds to spatial and positional language when used in conversation, e.g. pointing things out.
		Know that there are different countries in the world and talk about the differences that they have experienced or seen in photos.		Begin to understand the need to respect and care for the natural environment and all living things.	Describe a familiar route. Discuss routes and locations, using words like in front of and behind.
Reception	Locational knowledge	Place knowledge	Physical geography	Human geography	Geographical skills and fieldwork
	Knows where they live.	Comments and asks questions about aspects of their familiar world such as the place where they live or the natural world. Knows how to investigate the local area.	Questions why things happen and gives explanations, e.g. asks who, what, when, how. Talks about the features of their own immediate environment and how environments might vary from one another. Knows how to identify	Builds up vocabulary that reflects the breadth of their experiences. Shows interest in different occupations and ways of life. Begins to understand the effect their behaviour can have on the environment.	Enjoys an increasing range of print and digital books, both fiction and non-fiction. Draws information from a simple map. Knows how to explore maps and globes and understands what they are for.
			seasonal and daily weather patterns within the local area.	Enjoys joining in with family customs and routines. Knows about similarities and differences between themselves and others, and	Responds to and uses language of position and direction including in front of, behind, on, under, up and



	among families, communities and traditions.	down. Follows and gives simple directions.
		Knows that information can be retrieved from books, computers and mobile digital devices.
		Knows how to investigate and explore the local school environment.
		Draws simple maps based on real and imaginary places.

Year Group	Autumn	Spring	Summer
Year 1	What are our homes and buildings like?	Why does it matter where my food comes from?	Why do we love being by the seaside?
	 Human and physical geography: Use basic geographical vocabulary to refer to key human features, including: city, town, village, factory, farm, house, office, port, harbour and shop. 	 Human and physical geography: Use basic geographical vocabulary to refer to key human features, including: city, town, village, factory, farm, house, office, port, harbour and shop. 	Name, locate and identify characteristics of the four countries and capital cities of the United Kingdom and its surrounding seas. Human and physical geography:
	Geographical skills and fieldwork: 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.	Use basic geographical vocabulary to refer to key physical features, including: forest, hill, mountain, sea, ocean, river, soil, valley and vegetation.	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.



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Timela della				
	 To 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. To 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. To 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. 	 Geographical skills and fieldwork: 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. To 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. 	 Use basic geographical vocabulary to refer to key physical features, including: beach, cliff, coast, sea, ocean, river, harbour, season and weather. Geographical skills and fieldwork: 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. 	
Year 2		What is my journey to school like compared to someone at Mrawi Primary School? Locational knowledge: Name and locate the world's seven continents and five oceans. Place knowledge: 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. Geographical skills and fieldwork: Use world maps, atlases and globes to identify the United Kingdom and its countries,	In your opinion, what was Beatrix Potter's greatest achievement? Place knowledge: Understand geographical similarities and differences through studying the human and physical geography of a small area of the United Kingdom. Geographical skills and fieldwork: Use world maps, atlases and globes to identify the United Kingdom and its countries. To 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.	



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		 as well as the countries, continents and oceans studied at this key stage. To 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. To 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. To 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. 	 To 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. To 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.
Year 3	Where are we located?	Why do volcanoes and earthquakes	What is the best place in High Hesket
	Leastenal Laurela Inc	happen where they do?	school?
	Locational knowledge:		
	Locate the world's countries.	Locational knowledge:	Locational knowledge:
	Name and locate counties and cities of the	Locate the world's countries, concentrating	Name and locate counties and cities of the
	United Kingdom.	on their environmental regions and key	United Kingdom, geographical regions and
	Identify the position and significance of the Equator Northern Hamisphere and Southern	physical characteristics.	their identifying human and physical
	Equator, Northern Hemisphere and Southern Hemisphere.	Identify the position and significance of the Foundation Northern Hamisphere and Courthern	characteristics.
	пеннорнеге.	Equator, Northern Hemisphere and Southern Hemisphere.	Place knowledge:
	Geographical skills and fieldwork:	Пеннорнеге. 	 Understand geographical similarities and
	Use maps, atlases, globes and	Human and physical geography:	differences through the study of human and
	digital/computer mapping to locate countries	Describe and understand key aspects of	physical geography of a region of the United
	and describe features studied.	physical geography, including: volcanoes and	Kingdom.
	 Use the eight points of a compass, symbols 	earthquakes.	
	and key to build their knowledge of the United Kingdom and the wider world.		Geographical skills and fieldwork:
		Geographical skills and fieldwork:	



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		 Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied. Use the eight points of a compass, symbols and key to build their knowledge of the wider world. 	 Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied. Use the eight points of a compass, symbols and key to build their knowledge of the United Kingdom. Use fieldwork to observe, measure, record and present the human and physical features in the local area.
Year 4	Why are rainforests so wet?	Why do so many people in the world live	What is a river?
	Leastional Imagination	in megacities?	
	Locational knowledge:	Lagational Impuriodans	Locational knowledge:
	 Locate the world's countries, using maps to focus on Europe and North and South America, concentrating on their environmental regions. Identify the position and significance of latitude, longitude, Equator, Northern Hemisphere, Southern Hemisphere, the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn, Arctic and Antarctic Circle. Human and physical geography: 	 Locational knowledge: Locate the world's countries, using maps to focus on Europe and North and South America, concentrating on their environmental regions, key human characteristics, countries and major cities. Identify the position and significance of latitude, longitude, Equator, Northern Hemisphere, Southern Hemisphere, the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn, Arctic and Antarctic Circle. 	 Locate the world's countries, using maps to focus on Europe and North and South America, concentrating on their environmental regions and key physical characteristics. Name and locate counties and cities of the United Kingdom, geographical regions and their identifying human and physical characteristics, key topographical features (including coasts and rivers) and understand how some of these aspects have changed
	 Describe and understand key aspects of physical geography, including: climate zones, 	Human and physical geography:	over time.Identify the position and significance of
	biomes and vegetation belts.	Describe and understand key aspects of human geography, including: types of	latitude, longitude, Equator, Northern Hemisphere, Southern Hemisphere, the
	Geographical skills and fieldwork:	settlement and land use, economic activity	Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn, Arctic and
	 Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries 	including trade links.	Antarctic Circle.
	and describe features studied.	Geographical skills and fieldwork:	Human and physical geography:
	Use the eight points of a compass, symbols and key (including the use of Ordnance)		



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wider world.	and describe featu Use the eight point and key (including Survey maps) to b wider world.	Sof a compass, symbols the use of Ordnance uild their knowledge of the Geographical skills and fieldwork: Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied. Use the eight points of a compass, symbols and key (including the use of Ordnance Survey maps) to build their knowledge of the United Kingdom and the wider world. Use fieldwork to observe, measure, record and present the human and physical features in the local area.
Year 5	Locational knowledg Locate the world's focus on Europe (in Russia) and North concentrating on the key physical and he countries and majour light of the position latitude, longitude, Hemisphere, South Tropics of Cancer Antarctic Circle, the	 Name and locate counties and cities of the United Kingdom, geographical regions and their identifying human and physical characteristics, land-use patterns and understand how some of these aspects have changed over time. Place knowledge: United Kingdom, geographical regions and their identifying human and physical characteristics, land-use patterns and understand how some of these aspects have changed over time. Place knowledge: Understand geographical similarities and differences through the study of human and

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	 Understand geographical similarities and differences through the study of human and physical geography of a region in a European country. Human and physical geography: 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. Geographical skills and fieldwork: Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping 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 wider world. 	 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. Geographical skills and fieldwork: Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping 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. 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.
Year 6	What are the similarities and differences between our location and Mexico?	The Lake District is a distinctive place – why?
	Locational knowledge:	Locational knowledge:
	 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. Identify the position and significance of latitude, longitude, Equator, Northern Hemisphere, Southern Hemisphere, the 	Name and locate counties and cities of the United Kingdom, geographical regions and their identifying human and physical characteristics, key topographical features (including hills and mountains) land-use patterns; and understand how some of these aspects have changed over time. Place knowledge:



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Whole School Overview /Coverage

Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn, Arctic and Antarctic Circle, the Prime/Greenwich Meridian and time zones (including day and night).

Place knowledge:

 Understand geographical similarities and differences through the study of human and physical geography of a region within North or South America.

Geographical skills and fieldwork:

- Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied.
- 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.

 Understand geographical similarities and differences through the study of human and physical geography of a region of the United Kingdom.

Human and physical geography:

 Describe and understand key aspects of physical geography, including: mountains.

Geographical skills and fieldwork:

- 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.
- 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.