

Geography Coverage

	EYFS	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
Topics covered (and links to Geography)		My Melton (local geography, drawing maps) Circle of Life (hot and cold locations, UK geography) Being Green (UK geography) Explorers (use of world maps) Transport (transport links) London (UK geography and maps)		What lies beneath (local geography) Wet and Wild (Mayans, Rainforest) Exploration (Rivers, mountains) Invaders (Map skills) Natural Hazards (Volcanoes, tsunami, earthquakes, water cycle, biomes) Human Body (Land use)		War and Peace (European geography) Wild (Map work) Our Future (Environmental issues) Ancient Greece (Map skills, European geography) Space Changing Britain (Globalisation, changes to land use resulting from e.g. industrial revolution)	
Local links		Mapping of local area Local weather		Mapping of local area			

Suggested significant individuals:

- William Morris Davis: how streams created landforms, sections of a river
- Ptolemy: Roman. Concept of latitude and longitude, instructions on how to produce maps
- Eratosthenes: Coined term 'geography', first to calculate size of the earth
- Alexander von Humboldt: Link between weather patterns, biology, geology on plants in an area
- Arnaldo Faustini: Specialized in the Poles

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Map skills	<p>Know that maps can be used to get from one place to another</p> <p>Talk about some of the features shown on a map (e.g. land, sea, mountains)</p>	<p>Know that a map and a globe show the same thing</p> <p>Know the names of the seven continents and locate them on a world map</p> <p>Name and locate the countries of the UK</p> <p>Know compass directions: North, South, East, West</p> <p>Draw a simple map and talk about it using directional language such as near and far</p>	<p>Know the names of the five oceans and locate them on a world map</p> <p>Name and locate the capital cities of the UK and its surrounding seas</p> <p>Locate their local town on a UK map</p> <p>Use compass directions: North, South, East, West to compare locations</p> <p>Construct and use basic symbols in a map key</p> <p>Use left and right appropriately within directions</p> <p>Identify the Equator and North and South Poles</p>	<p>With support, use world maps to locate the areas studied that relate to the topic (for example South America for Mayans, areas of Europe for Romans and areas relevant to Natural Hazards, including tectonic plate boundaries, tornado alley etc.)</p> <p>Understand and apply their knowledge of map keys and symbols</p> <p>Use four-figure grid references</p> <p>Know compass directions: NE, SE, SW, NW</p> <p>Produce sketch maps</p> <p>Identify and understand the difference between latitude and longitude.</p> <p>Locate the Northern and Southern Hemisphere.</p>	<p>Using an index, independently use world maps to locate the areas studied that relate to the topic (for example South America for Mayans, areas of Europe for Romans and areas relevant to Natural Hazards, including tectonic plate boundaries, tornado alley etc.)</p> <p>Use six-figure grid references</p> <p>Identify the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn, Arctic and Antarctic Circle.</p>	<p>Independently use maps to identify historical changes to areas studied (e.g. Victorian Empire, Ancient Greece)</p> <p>Independently use maps to identify key areas studied (e.g. Hollywood)</p> <p>Select the appropriate mapping resource for their needs, choosing from a range such as atlases, google earth and ordnance survey maps</p> <p>Produce land use maps</p>	<p>Use maps to explain historical changes to areas studied, including changes to country names</p> <p>Look at a variety of different map projections and consider the reasons for differences</p> <p>Demonstrate proficiency in the use of maps</p>

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Locational and place knowledge	Know where they live (i.e. Melton / Woodbridge which is in England / the UK)	<p>Know that cities, towns and villages are linked in a variety of ways (e.g. roads, rail)</p> <p>Know the name of the county, region and country they live in</p> <p>Know that each individual home has a different address and postcode that is used to locate them</p>		<p>Know their home address and postcode</p> <p>Know the name of a local river</p> <p>Be able to name a significant river, mountain and volcano</p> <p>Locate North and South America and be able to describe some environmental regions within the latter, such as Rainforests</p> <p>Name some of the countries and cities within North and South America</p>		<p>Name and locate various countries of the world with a focus on Europe. Know some of the key characteristics of these countries.</p> <p>Know, name and locate some of the capital cities of European Countries and know the countries that make up the EU.</p> <p>Know how time zones work (including understanding Prime/Greenwich Meridian) and calculate time differences around the world</p> <p>Know that the difference in time zones means that at any given time it will be night in some locations and day in others</p> <p>Name and locate the largest deserts, forests, oceans, mountain ranges and rivers</p> <p>Name and locate the countries and cities of the UK</p> <p>Describe the characteristics of regions of the UK (for example Lake District as opposed to Suffolk)</p> <p>Name and locate key topographical features in the UK (rivers, mountains, hills, coasts)</p>	

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Fieldwork	Use senses to describe what they can hear, see, feel and smell in different areas of school.	Collect and measure daily weather patterns. Measure the temperature in different seasons. Map the school site. Traffic survey		Collect and measure rainfall River study Forest study (comparison to Rainforests)		Collect and measure temperature, wind and noise levels, presenting the information gathered using tables and graphs Identify cloud types Bug study (Link to Wild topic) Record how the land is used in the local area. Compare past pictures of the school to today to discuss if/how land use has changed and why.	
Human and physical geography	Talk about the weather patterns in this country (i.e. seasons) and compare it to other countries that they have visited or read about	Know some features of the seasons in the UK, express opinions and relate them to changes in activities and clothing Investigate daily weather patterns, making links to existing knowledge	Compare UK weather to another locality (e.g. Antarctica), justifying their answer by comparing distance from the equator Compare UK physical geography to an area studied (e.g. Antarctica), including the reasons for differences in population	Know that the surface of the Earth consists of tectonic plates and that some natural hazards occur at the boundaries of these Understand the various ways in which mountains are formed Know where and why volcanoes and earthquakes occur and understand their impact on populations living nearby Identify and explain each stage of the process of volcanic eruption Describe the basic journey of a river from source to sea and know some simple processes (such as erosion and deposition) Understand the impact (both positive and negative) that rivers have on populations living nearby Identify climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts		Know how trade links have changed through different periods in History leading up to the globalisation experienced in the modern day Know why ports are important and the role they play in distributing goods around the world Fair / unfair distribution of resources (such as energy, food, minerals and water) and the economic implications of these (Fairtrade) Know the different types of economic activity and understand that this varies around the world Know the similarities and differences between an area of the UK and an area of a European Country, including their human and physical geography	

				<p>Identify the main stages of the water cycle, using the correct vocabulary</p> <p>Know the different types of settlement and land use</p> <p>Know the similarities and differences between an area of the UK and an area of South America, including their human and physical geography</p>			
Vocabulary	<p>Town</p> <p>Village</p> <p>Season</p> <p>Hill</p> <p>Soil</p> <p>Farm</p> <p>House</p> <p>Shop</p> <p>Office</p> <p>Map</p> <p>Weather</p> <p>Seasons</p>	<p>Continent</p> <p>Country</p> <p>County</p> <p>Beach</p> <p>Coast</p> <p>Forest</p> <p>Mountain</p> <p>Sea</p> <p>River</p> <p>Postcode</p> <p>Suffolk</p> <p>East Anglia</p> <p>City</p> <p>Factory</p> <p>Globe</p> <p>Compass (North, South, East, West)</p> <p>Fieldwork</p>	<p>Cliff</p> <p>Ocean</p> <p>Valley</p> <p>Vegetation</p> <p>Port</p> <p>Harbour</p> <p>Equator</p> <p>Ocean</p> <p>Capital city</p> <p>Key</p> <p>North Pole</p> <p>South Pole</p>	<p>Grid reference</p> <p>North-East</p> <p>South-East</p> <p>North-West</p> <p>South-West</p> <p>Latitude</p> <p>Longitude</p> <p>Northern Hemisphere</p> <p>Southern Hemisphere</p> <p>Tectonic plates</p> <p>Natural hazards</p> <p>Volcanic eruption</p> <p>Population</p> <p>Land use</p>	<p>Tropics of Cancer</p> <p>Tropics of Capricorn</p> <p>Arctic Circle</p> <p>Antarctic Circle</p> <p>Source</p> <p>Estuary</p> <p>Meander</p> <p>Delta</p> <p>Erosion</p> <p>Deposition</p> <p>Climate zone</p> <p>Biome</p> <p>Vegetation belt</p> <p>Water cycle</p> <p>Settlement</p>	<p>Ordnance survey</p> <p>Google Earth</p> <p>Prime/Greenwich</p> <p>Meridian</p> <p>Time zones</p> <p>European Union</p> <p>Topography</p> <p>Trade</p> <p>Port</p>	<p>Globalisation</p> <p>Economic</p> <p>Resources</p> <p>Import</p> <p>Export</p> <p>Euro-centric</p>