

Geography



PLACE					
Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
Develop contextual knowledge of the location of globally significant places – both terrestrial and marine – including their defining physical and human characteristics and how these provide a geographical context for understanding the actions of processes.					
World					
Name and locate the world's seven continents and five oceans on a world map.	Name and locate seas surrounding the UK, as well as some seas and oceans around the world on a world map or globe.	Locate countries in Europe (including Russia) on a world map.	Locate the countries of North, Central and South America on a world map, atlas or globe.	Major cities around the world include London, New York, Shanghai, Istanbul, Moscow, Manila, Lagos, Nairobi, Baghdad, Damascus and Mecca.	Explain interconnections between two areas of the world.
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.	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.	Countries in Europe include the United Kingdom, France, Spain, Germany, Italy and Belgium. Russia is part of both Europe and Asia.	The North American continent includes the countries 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.	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.	Geographical interconnections are the ways in which people and things are connected.
Dinosaur Planet (locate animals at risk of extinction) Paws, Claws Whiskers (locate big cats)	Land Ahoy! (name and locate the seas surrounding UK)	Tremors (locating volcanoes in Europe on a world map) Gods and Mortals	Road Trip USA (locating countries and states within USA)	Scream Machine (locating theme parks or tourist attractions around the world e.g. Coney Island in New York)	Darwin's Delights (the biodiversity of the Galapagos islands and use maps to locate animals at risk of extinction)

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		(locating Greece and surrounding countries)			
UK					
Name and locate the four countries of the UK and their capital cities on a map, atlas or globe.	Identify characteristics of the four countries and major cities of the UK.	Name, locate and describe some major cities in the UK. (optional)	Create a detailed study of geographical features, such as a significant river or mountainous region of the UK. Identify the topography of an area of the UK using contour lines on a map.	Describe the relative location of a place or geographical feature in the UK in relation to another place or geographical feature.	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.
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.	The characteristics of countries include their size, landscape, capital city, language, currency and key landmarks. England is the biggest country in the United Kingdom.	Major cities of the United Kingdom include London, Birmingham, Edinburgh, Cardiff, Manchester and Newcastle.	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. Topography is the arrangement of the natural and artificial physical features of an area.	Relative location is where something is found in comparison with other features.	A geographical pattern is the arrangement of objects on the Earth's surface in relation to one another.
Bright Lights, Big Cities (Draw and label a map of UK)	Towers, Tunnels and Turrets (locating castles and bridges)	Flow (rivers in UK locations)	Misty Mountain Sierra (detailed study of Snowdonia or Peak)	Scream Machine (describe location of theme parks in relation to each other)	A Child's War (Locate cities and ports effected by the Blitz)

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District)					
Location					
Locate hot and cold areas of the world in relation to the equator.	Locate the equator and the North and South Poles on a world map or globe.	Locate significant places using latitude and longitude.	Identify the location of the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn on a world map.	Identify the location and explain the function of the Prime (or Greenwich) Meridian and different time zones (including day and night).	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).
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.	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.	Latitude is the distance north or south of the equator and longitude is the distance east or west of the Prime Meridian.	The Tropic of Cancer is 23.4 degrees north of the equator and Tropic of Capricorn is 23.4 degrees south of the equator.	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 degrees to the east is another hour later.	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. 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.
Splendid Skies (locate	Land Ahoy! (Locate	Flow (locate rivers around	Road Trip USA (locate	Stargazers (developing	Frozen Kingdom (identify

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countries near the Equator)	countries on map to show Captain Cook's journey)	the world on a map)	countries of North and South America in relation to Tropics)	knowledge of day and night by exploring time zones)	longitude and latitude of both polar regions are their features) Hola Mexico (identify which hemisphere Mexico is in and how close to equator)
Position					
Use simple directional and positional language to give directions, describe the location of features and discuss where things are in relation to each other.	Use simple compass directions to describe the location of features or a route on a map.	Use the eight points of a compass to locate a geographical feature or place on a map.	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.	Use compass points and grid references to interpret maps, including Ordnance Survey maps, with accuracy.	Use lines of longitude and latitude or grid references to find the position of different geographical areas and features.
Positional language includes behind, next to and in front of. Directional language includes left, right, straight ahead and turn.	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.	The eight points of a compass are north, south, east, west, north-east, north-west, south-east and south-west.	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).	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.	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.
Big Lights, Big Cities (using	Land Ahoy! (Directions for	Tremors (scavenger hunt)	Misty Mountain Sierra (to	Alchemy Island (describing	Darwin's Delights (plot

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directions for getting around London.	a treasure map)	Flow (locating rivers)	locate mountains on a map) Road Trip USA! (to plan a road trip)	features of the island)	and describe Darwin's route on HMS Beagle
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Interpret a range of sources of geographical information, including maps, diagrams, globes, aerial photographs and Geographical Information Systems (GIS)

Maps

Draw or read a simple picture map.	Draw or read a range of simple maps that use symbols and a key.	Use four-figure grid references to describe the location of objects and places on a simple map.	Use four or six-figure grid references and keys to describe the location of objects and places on a map.	Identify elevated areas, depressions and river basins on a relief map.	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.
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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.	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.	A four-figure grid reference contains four numbers. The first two numbers are called the easting and are found along the top and bottom of a map. The second two numbers are called the northing and are found up both sides of a map. Four-figure grid references give specific information about locations 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.	The geographical term 'relief' describes the difference between the highest and lowest elevations of an area. Relief maps show the contours of land based on shape and height. Contour lines show the elevation of the land, joining places of the same height above sea level. They are usually an orange or brown colour. Contour lines that are close together represent ground that is steep. Contour lines that	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.
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				are far apart show ground that is gently sloping or flat.	
Paws, claws and whiskers (make a map of a zoo or wildlife park).	Land Ahoy! (treasure map)	Flow (locate physical features on a map) Tribal Tales (locate features of prehistoric sites)	I Am Warrior (a map showing the Romans invading UK)	Allotment (identify areas on a relief map in relation to farming)	ID (plot on a map where each class member lives)
COMPARISON					
Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
Compare and contrast					
Identify the similarities and differences between two places.	Describe and compare the human and physical similarities and differences between an area of the UK and a contrasting non-European country.	Classify, compare and contrast different types of geographical feature.	Describe and compare aspects of physical features.	Identify and describe the similarities and differences in physical and human geography between continents.	Describe the climatic similarities and differences between two regions.
Places can be compared by size, amenities, transport, location, weather and climate.	A non-European country is a country outside the continent of Europe. For example, the USA, Australia, Iceland and Egypt are non-European countries. European countries include the United Kingdom, Germany, France and Spain.	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.	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-	The seven continents (Africa, Antarctica, Asia, Australia, Europe, North America and South America) vary in size, shape, location, population and climate	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.

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Bright Lights, Big City (compare London and Milton Keynes)	Street Detectives (compare Stony Stratford with a town or village in Africa)	Predators (locate human and physical features in the local area) Flow (identify physical features and human features of UK areas with rivers)	Mighty Mountain Sierra (compare mountains with volcanoes)	Scream Machine (comparing theme park locations and comparing between continents)	Frozen Kingdom (research similarities and differences between Arctic and Antarctic)
PROCESSES					
Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
Understand the processes that give rise to key physical and human geographical features of the world, how these are interdependent and how they bring about spatial variation and change over time					
Climate and Weather					
Identify patterns in daily and seasonal weather.	Describe simple weather patterns of hot and cold places.	Explain how the weather affects the use of urban and rural environments.	Explain climatic variations of a country or continent.	Explain how the climate affects land use.	Evaluate the extent to which climate and extreme weather affect how people live.
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,	A weather pattern is a type of weather that is repeated.	Excessive precipitation includes thunderstorms, downbursts, tornadoes, waterspouts, tropical cyclones, extratropical cyclones, blizzards and ice storms.	Climatic variation describes the changes in weather patterns or the average weather conditions of a country or continent.	Changes to the weather and climate (temperature, weather patterns and precipitation) can affect land use. Farmers living in different countries adapt their farming practices to suit their local climate and landscape.	Climate and extreme weather can affect the size and nature of settlements, shelters and buildings, diet, lifestyle (settled or nomadic), jobs, clothing, transport and transportation links and the availability of natural resources.

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the days are shorter. In summer, the days are longer. Symbols are used to show different types of weather.					
Splendid Skies (observe weather and identify seasons)	Street Detectives (impact of weather patterns on houses and villages)	Flow (explain how weather can effect rivers and cause floods)	I am Warrior (comparing weather between Italy and Britain) Or Road Trip USA (considering weather when planning road trip)	Allotment (consider climate around the world in relation to growing fruit and vegetables)	Frozen Kingdom (assess how does the weather effect how people live)
Physical Processes					
Describe in simple terms how a physical process has affected an area, place or human activity.	Describe, in simple terms, the effects of erosion.	Explain the physical processes that cause earthquakes and volcanic eruptions.	Use specific geographical vocabulary and diagrams to explain the water cycle.	Describe how soil fertility, drainage and climate affect agricultural land use.	Describe the physical processes, including weather, that affect two different locations.
Weather is a physical process.	Erosion is a physical process that involves the weathering and movement of natural materials, such as rock, sand and soil. Erosion is caused by wind and water, including waves, floods, rivers and rainfall.	Volcanic eruptions and earthquakes happen when two tectonic plates push into each other, pull apart from one another or slide alongside each other. The centre of an earthquake is called the epicentre.	Water cannot be made. It is constantly recycled through a process called the water cycle. The four stages of the water cycle are evaporation, condensation, precipitation and collection. During the water cycle, water changes state due to heating and cooling.	Soil fertility, drainage and climate influence the placement and success of agricultural land.	Physical processes that can affect a landscape include erosion by wind, water or ice; the deposition of stone and silt by water and ice; land movement, such as landslides and tectonic activity, such as earthquakes or volcanic eruptions.
Splendid Skies (flood, drought,	Beachcombers (discuss how waves can cause erosion of coastal areas)	Tremors (what causes earthquakes and volcanoes)	Misty Mountain Sierra (explain the water cycle using geographical vocabulary)	Allotment (looking at soil types and flowers grown)	Frozen Kingdom (assess how physical processes can affect the landscape – ice, glaziers, landslides)

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NATURE					
Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
Physical features					
Use basic geographical vocabulary to identify and describe physical features.	Describe the size, location and position of a physical feature.	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.	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.	Compare and describe physical features of polar landscapes.
Physical features are naturally-created features of the Earth.	A physical feature is one that forms naturally, and can change over time due to weather and other forces.	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. The Earth is made of four	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.	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.	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.

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		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.			
Paws, Claws and Whiskers (describe features of a country where big cats are found).	Beachcombers (identify and name coastline features)	Tremors (label diagrams of Earth's layers and volcanoes)	Misty Mountain Sierra (how mountains are formed and the 5 types)	Allotment (comparing farming with a country in North or South America)	Frozen Kingdom (describe polar regions)
Environment					
Describe how pollution and litter affect the local environment and school grounds.	Describe ways to improve the local environment	Identify the five major climate zones on Earth.	Describe altitudinal zonation on mountains.	Name and locate the world's biomes and climate zones and explain their common characteristics.	Explain how climate change affects climate zones and biomes across the world.
Litter and pollution have a harmful effect on the areas where we live, work and play.	The local environment can be improved by picking up litter, planting flowers and improving amenities.	The Earth has five climate zones: desert, equatorial, polar, temperate and tropical.	Altitudinal zonation describes the different climates and types of wildlife at different altitudes on mountains. Examples include forests that grow at low altitudes and support a wide variety of plants and animals,	The Earth has five climate zones: desert, equatorial, polar, temperate and tropical. A biome is a large ecological area on the Earth's surface, such as desert, forest, grassland, tundra and aquatic. Biomes are often defined	Climate change is the long-term change in expected patterns of weather that contributes to the melting of polar ice caps, rising sea levels and extreme weather. Climate change is caused by global warming. Human activity,

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			tundra that is found at higher altitudes and supports plants and animals that are adapted to harsher environments and the summits of mountains, which are usually covered in ice and snow and don't support any life.	by a range of factors, such as temperature, climate, relief, geology, soils and vegetation.	such as burning fossil fuels, deforestation, habitat destruction, overpopulation and rearing livestock, all contribute to global warming.
Bright Lights, Big Cities (how can we keep our cities clean and what is pollution?)	Wriggle and Crawl (how could you brighten up your town?)	Predators (locate the five climate zones and identify which predators are found in which zone e.g. scorpion in desert and polar bears in polar)	Misty Mountain Sierra (describe how plants grow in vegetation belts)	Allotment (locate the world's biomes and how this effects farming across the world)	Frozen Kingdom (assess the impact of climate change on the polar regions and melting ice caps)
HUMANKIND					
Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
Human features and landmarks					
Name and describe the purpose of human features and landmarks.	Use geographical vocabulary to describe how and why people use a range of human features.	Describe the type and purpose of different buildings, monuments, services and land, and identify reasons for their location.	Describe a range of human features and their location and explain how they are interconnected.	Describe and explain the location and purpose of transport networks across the UK and other parts of the world.	Explain how humans function in the place they live.
Human features are man-made and include factories, farms, houses, offices, ports, harbours and shops. Landmarks and monuments are features	Human features are man-made and include castles, towers, schools, hospitals, bridges, shops, tunnels, monuments, airports and roads. People use human	Services include banks, post offices, hospitals, public transport and garages. Land use types include leisure, housing, industry, transport and	Human features can be interconnected by function, type and transport links.	Transport networks can be tangible, such as rails, roads or canals, or intangible, such as air and sea corridors. These networks link places	The distribution of and access to natural resources, cultural influences and economic activity are significant factors in community life

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of a landscape, city or town that are easily seen and arborzed from a distance. They also help someone to establish and describe a location.	features in different ways. For example, an airport can be used for work or leisure and a arbor can be used for industry or travel.	agriculture.		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.	in a settlement.
Bright Lights, Big City (London landmarks)	Street Detectives (why do people use leisure facilities) Towers, Tunnels and Turrets (why people use tunnels)	Flow (identify land use surrounding rivers)	I am Warrior (identify significant features and landmarks of Rome)	Scream Machine (identify theme parks and plot a journey using transport links)	Hola Mexico (find out about daily life in Mexico)
Settlements and land use					
Identify the characteristics of a settlement.	Describe the size, location and function of a local industry.	Describe the type and characteristics of settlement or land use in an area or region.	Explain ways that settlements, land use or water systems are used in different parts of the world.	Describe in detail the different types of agricultural land use in the UK.	Describe the distribution of natural resources in an area or country.
A settlement is a place where people live and work and can be big or small, depending on how many people live there. Towns and cities are urban settlements.	Industries are businesses that make things, sell things and help people live their everyday lives. Land can be used for recreational, transport, agricultural, residential	Different types of settlement include rural, urban, hamlet, town, village, city and suburban areas. A city is a large settlement where many people live and work.	Land uses include agricultural, recreational, housing and industry. Water systems are used for transport, industry, leisure and power.	Agricultural land use in the UK can be divided into three main types, arable (growing crops), pastoral (livestock), mixed (arable and pastoral). An allotment is a small piece	Natural resources include food, minerals (aluminium, sandstone and oil) energy sources (water, coal and gas) and water.

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Features of towns and cities include homes, shops, roads and offices.	and commercial purposes, or a mixture of these	Residential areas surrounding cities are called suburbs.		of land used to grow fruit, vegetables and flowers. A wide variety of crops are farmed in the UK, such as wheat, barley, oats, potatoes, other vegetables, fruits and oil seed rape. A wide variety of livestock are reared on farms in the UK, such as sheep, dairy cattle, beef cattle, poultry and pigs.	
Bright Lights, Big Cities (identify how London is a settlement)	Street Detectives (identify local features)	Gods and Mortals (know how Ancient Greece was divided into smaller city-states)	Misty Mountain Sierra (study mountainous regions such as Lake District or Snowdonia)	Allotment (investigate types of farming and locations in UK)	Darwin's Delights (investigate natural resources in Galapagos Islands and Ecuador)
INVESTIGATION					
Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
Collect, analyse and communicate with a range of data gathered through experiences of fieldwork that deepen their understanding of geographical processes.					
Geographical Resources					
Identify features and landmarks on an aerial photograph or plan perspective.	Study aerial photographs to describe the features and characteristics of an area of land.	Analyse maps, atlases and globes, including digital mapping, to locate countries and describe features studied.	Study and draw conclusions about places and geographical features using a range of geographical resources, including maps, atlases, globes and digital mapping.	Analyse and compare a place or places using aerial photographs. Atlases and maps.	Use satellite imaging and maps of different scales to find out geographical information about a place.
An aerial photograph or plan perspective shows an	An aerial photograph can be vertical (an image	Maps, globes and digital mapping tools can help to	An atlas is a collection of maps and information	Aerial photography is used in cartography, land-use	Satellite images are photographs of Earth

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area of land from above.	taken directly from above) or oblique (an image taken from above and to the side).	locate and describe significant geographical features.	that shows geographical features, topography, boundaries, climatic, social and economic statistics of an area.	planning and environmental studies. It can be used alongside maps to find out detailed information about a place or places.	taken by imaging satellites.
Bright Lights, Big Cities (identifying landmarks and features in London)	Street Detectives (aerial images of local areas)	Scrumdiddlyumptious (match foods and locations using an atlas) Tremors (use atlases and Google Earth to locate volcanoes around the world)	I Am Warrior (locate Celtic hillforts or identify Roman towns on a map) Road Trip USA! (locate Native American tribes on a map)	Pharaohs (describe Egypt's landscape, surrounding countries, seas, important places).	Gallery Rebels (virtual tour of Paris)
Data Analysis					
Collect simple data during fieldwork activities.	Collect and analyze simple data in charts and tables from primary sources (fieldwork and observation) and secondary sources (maps and books).	Analyse primary data, identifying any patterns observed.	Collect and analyse primary and secondary data, identifying and analyzing patterns and suggesting reasons for them.	Summarise geographical data to draw conclusions.	Analyse and present increasingly complex data, comparing data from different sources and suggesting why data may vary.
Data is information that can be collected and used to answer a geographical question.	Data can be recorded in different ways, including tables, charts and pictograms.	Primary data includes information gathered by observation and investigation.	Secondary data includes information gathered by geographical reports, surveys, maps, research, books and the internet.	Geographical data, such as demographics or economic statistics, can be used as evidence to support conclusions.	Data helps us to understand patterns and trends but sometimes there can be variations due to numerous factors (human error, incorrect equipment, different time frames, different sites, environmental conditions and unexplained

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					anomalies).
	Street Detectives (go out in the local community and collect data e.g. how many shops, schools, car parks etc)	Flow (gather data when investigating water flow)	Misty Mountain Sierra (compare mountain ranges using secondary data)	Allotment (use geographical data to decide where to plant fruit trees and bushes)	Darwin's Delights (look at how data is gathered and discuss any possible errors or variants)
Fieldwork					
Carry out fieldwork tasks to identify characteristics of the school grounds or locality.	Ask and answer simple geographical questions through observation or simple data collection during fieldwork activities.	Gather evidence to answer a geographical question or enquiry.	Investigate a geographical hypothesis using a range of fieldwork techniques.	Construct or carry out a geographical enquiry by gathering and analysing a range of sources.	Ask and answer geographical questions and hypotheses using a range of fieldwork and research techniques.
Fieldwork includes going out in the environment to look, ask questions, take photographs, take measurements and collect samples.	Fieldwork can help to answer questions about the local environment and can include observing or measuring, identifying or classifying and recording.	The term geographical evidence relates to facts, information and numerical data.	Fieldwork techniques, such as sketch maps, data collection and digital technologies, can provide evidence to support and answer a geographical hypothesis.	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.	Representing, analysing, concluding, communicating, reflecting and responding are helpful strategies to answer geographical questions.
Splendid Skies (decide where a weather station can go around the school grounds)	Street Detectives (take a traffic survey of local traffic)	Flow (visit a local river and ask geographical questions) Tribal Tales (use evidence to design a monument)	Traders and Raiders (investigate where the Vikings came from and understand the significance of York)	Allotments (discover where food comes from locally)	Darwin's Delights (look at digital conservation maps to identify animal species at risk of extinction)
MATERIALS					

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Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
Natural and man-made materials					
Identify natural and man-made materials in the environment.	Describe the properties of natural and man-made materials and where they are found in the environment.	Name and describe the types, appearance and properties of rocks.	Describe and explain the transportation of materials by rivers. Describe the properties of different types of soil.	Explain how the topography and soil type affect the location of different agricultural regions.	Explain how the presence of ice makes the polar oceans different to other oceans on Earth.
A material is something used to build or make something else. Natural materials are dug out of the ground, grown or taken from a living thing. Man-made materials are often made from natural materials but have been changed to have different properties.	Materials found in the environment can be natural (rock, stone, water, sand, soil, water and clay) and man-made (brick, glass, plastic and concrete). Natural and man-made materials are used to make human features.	There are three main types of rock found in the Earth's crust. They are sedimentary, igneous and metamorphic. Sedimentary rocks are made from sediment that settles in water and becomes squashed over a long time to form rock. They are often soft, permeable, have layers and may contain fossils. Igneous rocks are made from cooled magma or lava. They are usually hard, shiny and contain visible crystals. Metamorphic rocks are formed when existing rocks are heated by the magma under the Earth's crust or squashed by the movement of the Earth's tectonic plates. They are	Rivers transport material in four ways. Solution is when minerals are dissolved and carried in the water. Suspension is when fine, light material is carried. Saltation is when small pebbles and stones are carried along the riverbed. Traction is when large boulders and rocks are rolled along the riverbed. Different types of soil include clay, sandy, silty and loamy.	The topography of an area intended for agricultural purposes is an important consideration. In particular, the topographical slope or gradient plays a large part in controlling hydrology (water) and potential soil erosion.	The polar oceans are significantly colder than other world oceans. This influences the presence of sea ice, glaciers and icebergs.

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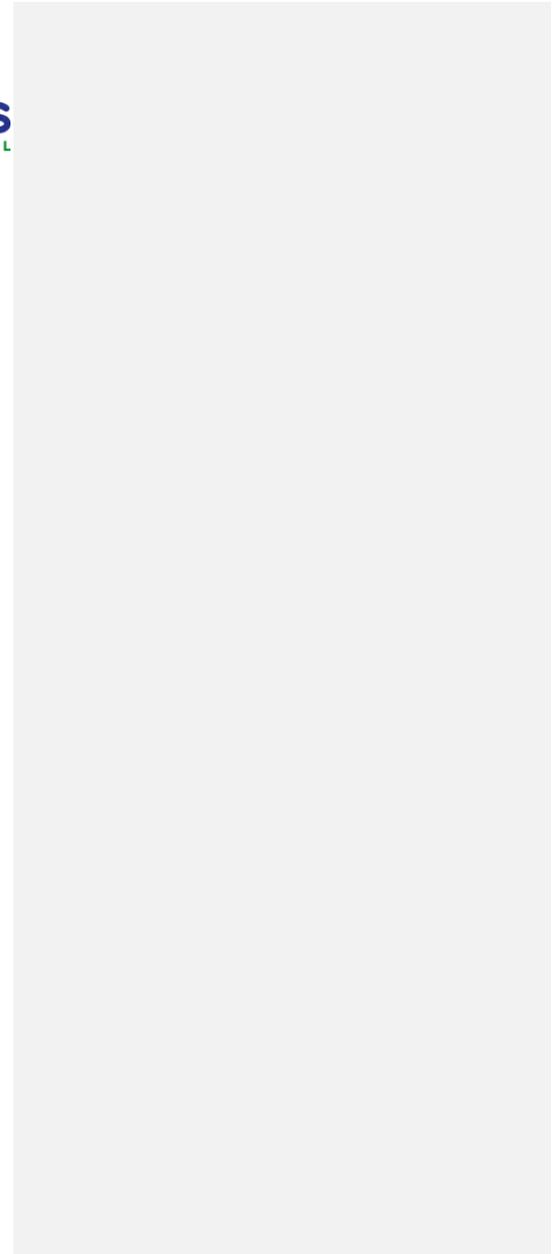
		usually very hard and often shiny.			
Bright Lights, Big City (identify man-made and natural materials in a city e.g. wood vs brick)	Street Detectives (sort building materials into natural and man-made)	Tremors (investigate properties and uses of natural and man-made rocks)	Misty Mountain Sierra (how rivers travel down mountains) Road Trip USA (identify different soil types found in different areas)	Allotment (identify how areas have agricultural purposes)	Frozen Kingdom (find out about biodiversity of Arctic or Southern Ocean)
SIGNIFICANCE					
Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
Significant Places					
Name important buildings and places and explain their importance.	Name, locate and explain the significance of a place.	Name and locate significant volcanoes and plate boundaries and explain why they are important.	Name, locate and explain the importance of significant mountains or rivers.	Identify some of the problems of farming in a developing country and report on ways in which these can be supported.	Name, locate and explain the distribution of significant industrial regions around the world.
A place can be important because of its location, buildings, landscape, community, culture and history. Important buildings can include schools, places of worship and buildings that provide a service to the community, such as shops and libraries. Some buildings are important because they tell us something about the past.	A significant place is a location that is important to a community or society. Places can also be significant because of religious or historic events that may have happened in the past near the location. Significant places can also include monuments, such as the Eiffel Tower, or natural landscapes, such as the Great Barrier Reef.	Significant volcanoes include Mount Vesuvius in Italy, Laki in Iceland and Krakatoa in Indonesia. Significant earthquake-prone areas include the San Andreas Fault in North America. The Ring of Fire runs around the edge of the Pacific Ocean and is where many plate boundaries in the Earth's crust converge. Over three-quarters of the world's earthquakes and volcanic eruptions happen	Significant mountain ranges include the Himalayas, Urals, Andes, Alps, Atlas, Pyrenees, Apennines, Balkans and Sierra Nevada. Significant rivers include the Mississippi, Nile, Thames, Amazon, Volga, Zambezi, Mekong, Ganges, Danube and Yangtze.	Farming challenges for developing countries include poor soil, disease, drought and lack of markets. Education, fair trade and technology are ways in which these challenges can be reduced.	North America, Europe and East Asia are the main industrial regions of the world due to a range of factors (access to raw materials, transportation, fresh water, power and labour supply).

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		along the Ring of Fire.			
Street Detectives (understand the significance of important buildings in London)	Towers, Tunnels and Turrets (locate significant castles from around the world)	Tremors (locate the Ring of Fire and its impact on volcano locations)	Misty Mountain Sierra (locate the world-famous mountains using an atlas and index page)	Allotment (identify problems such as flooding and drought)	ID (how modern industrial regions have transformed)
CHANGE					
Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
Geographical change					
Describe how a place or geographical feature has changed over time.	Describe how an environment has or might change over time.	Describe how a significant geographical activity has changed a landscape in the short or long term.	Explain how the physical processes of a river, sea or ocean have changed a landscape over time.	Describe how the characteristic of a settlement changes as it gets bigger (settlement hierarchy).	Present a detailed account of how an industry, including tourism, has changed a place or landscape over time.
Geographical features can change over time.	An environment or place can change over time due to a geographical process, such as erosion, or human activity, such as housebuilding.	Significant geographical activity includes earthquakes and volcanic eruptions. These are known as natural disasters because they are created by nature, affect many people and cause widespread damage.	Rivers, seas and oceans can transform a landscape through erosion, deposition and transportation.	Settlements come in many different sizes and these can be ranked according to their population and the level of services available. A settlement hierarchy includes hamlet, village, town, city and large city.	Tourism is an industry that involves people travelling for recreation and leisure. It has had an environmental, social and economic impact on many regions and countries.
Bright Lights, Big Cities (describe how local area has changed over time e.g. building Fairfields)	Street Detectives (compare old maps with modern day maps or how the local area has changed over time)	Tremors (look at the short- and long-term effects of an earthquake or volcanic eruption)	Road Trip USA (describe how the Colorado River has transformed the landscape of the Grand Canyon)	Off With her Head! (compare maps of Tudor and modern-day London) Pharaohs (importance of the Nile)	Frozen Kingdom (create a brochure for a travel company visiting a polar region)

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