

	ELG: Understanding the World	Nursery Topics	Reception Topics
	Describe their immediate environment using knowledge from observation, discussion, stories, non-fiction texts and maps;	Places and Faces in the Community	Welcome to School Words and Roads Take Us Places Safe and Sound
	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.	Daily StaR stories Around the World	What's on the Menu? Sing a Song, Paint a Picture These Nearest and Dearest
	Understand some important processes and changes in the natural world around them, including the seasons and changing states of matter.	Autumn Antics Winter Wonders Swing into Spring Splash into Summer Roots and Shoots	Season of Plenty Winter Weatherland Day and Night, Dark and Light Buggy About Spring City Gardens, Country Farms Fur and Feathers Water Wonders
	Explore the natural world around them, making observations and drawing pictures of animals and plants;	Autumn Antics Winter Wonders Swing into Spring Splash into Summer Roots and Shoots Baa Baa Moo Moo	Season of Plenty Winter Weatherland Day and Night, Dark and Light Buggy About Spring City Gardens, Country Farms Fur and Feathers
	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;	Roots and Shoots Baa Baa Moo Moo Our Big Beautiful Earth Daily StaR stories	Day and Night, Dark and Light City Gardens, Country Farms Daily StaR stories

	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
	Geography Skills and Fieldwork (UK)	Human and Physical Geography	Geography Skills and Fieldwork (Europe)	Human and Physical Geography	Geography Skills and Fieldwork (North and South America)	Human and Physical Geography
Autumn 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> use world maps, atlases and globes to identify the countries, continents and oceans studied at this key stage; use simple compass directions and locational and directional to describe the location of features and routes on a map; devise a simple map; and use and construct basic symbols in a key; use simple fieldwork and observational skills to study the geography of the surrounding area, including key human and physical features, using a range of methods; use key vocabulary to demonstrate knowledge and understanding in this strand: compass, 4-point, direction, North, East, South, West, plan, record, observe, aerial view, key, map, symbols, direction, position, route, journey, the UK, changes, tally chart, pictogram, world map, country, continent, human, physical. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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; use basic geographical vocabulary to refer to key physical features, including: beach, cliff, coast, forest, hill, mountain, sea, ocean, river, soil, valley, vegetation, season and weather; use basic geographical vocabulary to refer to key human features, including: city, town, village, factory, farm, house, office, port, harbours and shop. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied; use symbols and keys (including the use of Ordnance Survey maps), to build their knowledge of the United Kingdom and the wider world; use fieldwork to observe and present the human and physical features in the local area using sketch maps, plans and digital technologies; use key vocabulary to demonstrate knowledge and understanding in this strand: sketch map, map, aerial view, feature, annotation, landmark, distance, key, symbol, land use, urban, rural, population, coordinates. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes, volcanoes, tornadoes, tsunamis, earthquakes and the water cycle; human geography, including: types of settlement and land use; use key vocabulary to demonstrate knowledge and understanding in this strand: mantle, outer core, inner core, magma, volcano, active, dormant, extinct, earthquake, epicentre, shock wave, magnitude, tsunami, tornado, climate, tropics, deforestation, evaporation, water cycle, evaporation, condensation, precipitation, cooling, filter, pollution, settlement, settler, site, need, shelter, food. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features; 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; use fieldwork to observe, measure, record and present human features using a range of methods, including sketch maps, plans and graphs, and digital technologies; use key vocabulary to demonstrate knowledge and understanding in this strand: atlas, index, coordinates, latitude, longitude, key, symbol, Ordnance Survey, Silva compass, legend, borders, fieldwork, measure, observe, record, map, sketch, graph. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, mountains and the water cycle; 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; use key vocabulary to demonstrate knowledge and understanding in this strand: environmental disaster, settlement, environmental, resources, services, goods, electricity, supply, generation, renewable, non-renewable, solar power, wind power, biomass, origin, import, export, trade, efficiency, conservation, carbon footprint, peak, plateau, fold mountain, fault-block mountain, dome mountain, volcanic mountain, plateau mountain, tourism, positive, negative, economic, social.

	Locational Knowledge	Locational Knowledge	Locational Knowledge	Locational Knowledge	Locational Knowledge	Locational Knowledge
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> name and locate the world's seven continents and five oceans; name, locate and identify characteristics of the four countries and capital cities of the United Kingdom and its surrounding seas; use key vocabulary to demonstrate knowledge and understanding in this strand: United Kingdom, England, Scotland, Wales, Northern Ireland, town, city, village, sea, beach, hill, mountain, London, Belfast, Cardiff, Edinburgh, capital city, world map, continent, ocean, Europe, Africa, Asia, Australasia, North America, South America, Antarctica. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> name and locate the world's seven continents and five oceans; name, locate and identify characteristics of the four countries and capital cities of the United Kingdom and its surrounding seas; use key vocabulary to demonstrate knowledge and understanding in this strand: United Kingdom, England, Scotland, Wales, Northern Ireland, town, city, village, sea, beach, hill, mountain, London, Belfast, Cardiff, Edinburgh, capital city, world map, continent, ocean, Europe, Africa, Asia, Australasia, North America, South America, Antarctica. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> locate the world's countries, using maps to focus on Europe concentrating on environmental regions and key physical and human characteristics; name and locate counties and cities of the United Kingdom, identifying human and physical characteristics including hills, mountains, rivers and seas, and how a place has changed; 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; use key vocabulary to demonstrate knowledge and understanding in this strand: county, country, town, coast, physical features, human features, mountain, hill, river, sea, climate, tropics, tropical, of latitude, longitude, Equator, Northern Hemisphere, Southern Hemisphere, the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn, Arctic and Antarctic Circle. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> locate the world's countries, using maps to focus on Europe, concentrating on environmental regions and key physical and human characteristics; name and locate counties and cities of the United Kingdom, identifying human and physical characteristics including hills, mountains, rivers and seas, and how a place has changed; 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; use key vocabulary to demonstrate knowledge and understanding in this strand: county, country, town, coast, physical features, human features, mountain, hill, river, sea, climate, tropics, tropical, of latitude, longitude, Equator, Northern Hemisphere, Southern Hemisphere, the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn, Arctic and Antarctic Circle. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> use maps to locate the world's countries with a focus on North and South America, concentrating on their environmental regions, key physical and human characteristics, countries, and major cities; name and locate counties and cities of the United Kingdom, identifying their physical features, including mountains, and rivers, and land-use patterns; showing change over time; identify the position and significance of latitude, longitude, Equator, Northern Hemisphere, Southern Hemisphere and use longitude and latitude to find locations on a map; use key vocabulary to demonstrate knowledge and understanding in this strand: atlas, index, coordinates, latitude, longitude, contour, altitude, peaks, slopes, continent, country, city, North America, South America, border, key. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> use maps to locate the world's countries with a focus on North and South America, concentrating on their environmental regions, key physical and human characteristics, countries, and major cities; name and locate counties and cities of the United Kingdom, identifying their physical features, including mountains, and rivers, and land-use patterns; showing change over time; identify the position and significance of latitude, longitude, Equator, Northern Hemisphere, Southern Hemisphere and use longitude and latitude to find locations on a map; use key vocabulary to demonstrate knowledge and understanding in this strand: atlas, index, coordinates, latitude, longitude, contour, altitude, peaks, slopes, continent, country, city, North America, South America, border, key.
	Locational Knowledge: UK Curriculum Link to History (Great Fire of London)	Locational Knowledge: UK and World Geography Curriculum Link to History (Changes Through Time)	Locational Knowledge: UK and Europe Curriculum Link to History (Anglo-Saxons)	Locational Knowledge: UK and Europe Curriculum Link to History: (WW2 and Local History Study)	Locational Knowledge: UK and Europe Curriculum Link to History (Ancient Romans)	Locational Knowledge: UK and Europe Curriculum Link to History (Stone, Bronze and Iron Ages)
Spring 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> name, locate and identify characteristics of the four countries and capital cities of the United Kingdom and its surrounding seas; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> name, locate and identify characteristics of the four countries and capital cities of the United Kingdom and its surrounding seas; name and locate the world's seven continents and five oceans; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> locate the world's countries, using maps to focus on Europe concentrating on environmental regions and key physical and human characteristics; name and locate counties and cities of the United Kingdom, identifying human and physical characteristics including hills, mountains, rivers and seas, and how a place has changed; identify the position and significance of latitude, longitude, Equator, Northern Hemisphere, Southern Hemisphere 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> locate the world's countries, using maps to focus on Europe, concentrating on environmental regions and key physical and human characteristics; name and locate counties and cities of the United Kingdom, identifying human and physical characteristics including hills, mountains, rivers and seas, and how a place has changed; identify the position and significance of latitude, longitude, Equator, Northern Hemisphere, Southern Hemisphere 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> use maps to locate the world's countries with a focus on Europe, concentrating on their environmental regions, key physical and human characteristics, countries, and major cities; name and locate counties and cities of the United Kingdom, identifying their physical features, including mountains, and rivers, and land-use patterns; showing change over time; identify the position and significance of latitude, longitude, Equator, Northern Hemisphere, Southern Hemisphere and use longitude and latitude to find locations on a map; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> use maps to locate the world's countries with a focus on the UK, concentrating on their environmental regions, key physical and human characteristics, countries, and major cities; name and locate counties and cities of the United Kingdom, identifying their physical features, including mountains, and rivers, and land-use patterns; showing change over time; identify the position and significance of latitude, longitude, Equator, Northern Hemisphere, Southern Hemisphere and use longitude and latitude to find locations on a map;

	Locational Knowledge: World Geography Curriculum Link to History (Notable Figures)	Locational Knowledge: UK and World Geography Curriculum Link to History (Changes Through Time)	Locational Knowledge: UK and Europe Curriculum Link to History (Vikings)	Locational Knowledge: Egypt and Africa Curriculum Link to History (Ancient Egypt)	Locational Knowledge: Greece and Europe Curriculum Link to History (Ancient Greece)	Locational Knowledge: World Geography Curriculum Link to History (Benin Empire and Islamic Civilisations)
Spring 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> name, locate and identify characteristics of the four countries and capital cities of the United Kingdom and its surrounding seas; name and locate the world's seven continents and five oceans; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> name, locate and identify characteristics of the four countries and capital cities of the United Kingdom and its surrounding seas; name and locate the world's seven continents and five oceans; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> locate the world's countries, using maps to focus on Europe concentrating on environmental regions and key physical and human characteristics; name and locate counties and cities of the United Kingdom, identifying human and physical characteristics including hills, mountains, rivers and seas, and how a place has changed; identify the position and significance of latitude, longitude, Equator, Northern Hemisphere, Southern Hemisphere 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> locate the world's countries, using maps to focus on Africa, concentrating on environmental regions and key physical and human characteristics; name and locate counties and cities of the United Kingdom, identifying human and physical characteristics including hills, mountains, rivers and seas, and how a place has changed; identify the position and significance of latitude, longitude, Equator, Northern Hemisphere, Southern Hemisphere, the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn, Arctic and Antarctic Circle 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> use maps to locate the world's countries with a focus on Europe, concentrating on their environmental regions, key physical and human characteristics, countries, and major cities; name and locate counties and cities of the United Kingdom, identifying their physical features, including mountains, and rivers, and land-use patterns; showing change over time; identify the position and significance of latitude, longitude, Equator, Northern Hemisphere, Southern Hemisphere and use longitude and latitude to find locations on a map; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> use maps to locate the world's countries with a focus on Western Asia and Africa, concentrating on their environmental regions, key physical and human characteristics, countries, and major cities; name and locate counties and cities of the United Kingdom, identifying their physical features, including mountains, and rivers, and land-use patterns; showing change over time; identify the position and significance of latitude, longitude, Equator, Northern Hemisphere, Southern Hemisphere and use longitude and latitude to find locations on a map;
Summer 2	<p>Environmental Geography: Air Pollution</p> <p>Place Knowledge: UK and India</p>	<p>Environmental Geography: Drought</p> <p>Place Knowledge: UK and Somalia</p>	<p>Environmental Geography: Renewable Energy</p> <p>Place Knowledge: UK and Sweden</p>	<p>Environmental Geography: Recycling and Waste Exportation</p> <p>Place Knowledge: UK and Turkey</p>	<p>Environmental Geography: Water Pollution</p> <p>Place Knowledge: UK and Canada</p>	<p>Environmental Geography: Deforestation</p> <p>Place Knowledge: UK and Brazil</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> compare the UK with a contrasting country in the world; compare a local city/town in the UK with a contrasting city/town in a different country; use key vocabulary to demonstrate knowledge and understanding in this strand: South America, London, Brasilia, compare, capital city, China, Asia, country, population, weather, similarities, differences, farming, culture, Africa, Kenya, Nairobi, river, desert, volcano. understand what air pollution is identify the causes and effects of air pollution in the region and wider world discuss and evaluate how we can improve air quality 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> compare the UK with a contrasting country in the world; compare a local city/town in the UK with a contrasting city/town in a different country; use key vocabulary to demonstrate knowledge and understanding in this strand: South America, London, Brasilia, compare, capital city, China, Asia, country, population, weather, similarities, differences, farming, culture, Africa, Kenya, Nairobi, river, desert, volcano. understand what drought is identify the causes and effects of drought in the region and wider world discuss and evaluate water consumption 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> understand geographical similarities and differences through the study of human geography of a region of the United Kingdom; explore similarities and differences, comparing the human geography of a region of the UK and a region of South America; understand geographical similarities and differences through the study of physical geography of a region of the United Kingdom; explore similarities and differences comparing the physical geography of a region of the UK and a region of South America; use key vocabulary to demonstrate knowledge and understanding in this strand: Amazon rainforest, Sherwood Forest, Sheffield, city, Yorkshire, physical features, human features, landscape, feature, population, land use, retail, leisure, housing, business, industrial, agricultural. understand what renewable energy is identify the effects of renewable and non-renewable energy in the region and wider world discuss and evaluate how we can reduce energy consumption 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> understand geographical similarities and differences through the study of human geography of a region of the United Kingdom; explore similarities and differences, comparing the human geography of a region of the UK and a region of South America; understand geographical similarities and differences through the study of physical geography of a region of the United Kingdom; explore similarities and differences comparing the physical geography of a region of the UK and a region of South America; use key vocabulary to demonstrate knowledge and understanding in this strand: Amazon rainforest, Sherwood Forest, Sheffield, city, Yorkshire, physical features, human features, landscape, feature, population, land use, retail, leisure, housing, business, industrial, agricultural. understand what recycling and waste exportation is identify the causes and effects of waste exportation in the region and wider world discuss and evaluate how we can improve waste handling/production 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> understand geographical similarities and differences through the study of human geography of a region of the United Kingdom, a region of Eastern Europe and South America; understand geographical similarities and differences through the study of physical geography of a region of the United Kingdom, a region of Eastern Europe and South America; use key vocabulary to demonstrate knowledge and understanding in this strand: latitude, Arctic Circle, physical features, climate, human geography, land use, settlement, economy, natural resources. understand what water pollution/contamination is identify the causes and effects of water pollution in the region and wider world discuss and evaluate how we can improve water quality 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> understand geographical similarities and differences through the study of human geography of a region of the United Kingdom, a region of Eastern Europe and South America; understand geographical similarities and differences through the study of physical geography of a region of the United Kingdom, a region of Eastern Europe and South America; use key vocabulary to demonstrate knowledge and understanding in this strand: latitude, Arctic Circle, physical features, climate, human geography, land use, settlement, economy, natural resources. understand what deforestation is identify the causes and effects of deforestation in the region and wider world discuss and evaluate how we can protect forests