

St John's Curriculum geography Coverage

	Y1	Y2
Geography	<p>Local area</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> name, locate the four countries of the United Kingdom and its surrounding seas use basic geographical vocabulary to refer to: ♣ key physical features, including: river, soil, vegetation, season and weather ♣ key human features, including: city, town, house, office, and shop 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. use aerial photographs and plan perspectives to recognise landmarks and basic human and physical features; devise a simple map; <p>Key features of a location – seaside focus</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> name, locate of the four countries and capital cities of the United Kingdom and its surrounding seas use basic geographical vocabulary to refer to: ♣ key physical features, including: beach, cliff, coast, , sea, ocean, river, season and weather ♣ key human features, including: city, town, port, harbour and shop <p>Weather and seasons (termly, including linked to forest schools)</p> <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 	<p>Locational knowledge – The World with recap and focus on the UK, four countries, capital cities, human and physical features, rivers – What a wonderful World!</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> name and locate the world's seven continents and five oceans 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 ♣ key human features, including: city, town, village, factory, farm, house, office, port, harbour and shop use world maps, atlases and globes to identify the United Kingdom and its countries, as well as the countries, continents and oceans studied at this key stage <p>Comparing London to Nepal (1/2 term unit)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 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 ♣ key human features, including: city, town, village, factory, farm, house, office, port, harbour and shop use world maps, atlases and globes to identify the United Kingdom and its countries, as well as the countries, continents and oceans studied at this key stage

	<p>world in relation to the Equator and the North and South Poles</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> name and locate the world's seven continents and five oceans 	<p>Local study</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> use simple fieldwork and observational skills to study the geography of and the key human and physical features of its surrounding environment. 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 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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	Y3	Y4
Geography	<p>Local area study - including map work</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> understand geographical similarities and differences through the study of human and physical geography of a region of the United Kingdom (i.e. Stafford / Staffordshire) use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied use the eight points of a compass 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. <p>Extreme Earth</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> describe and understand key aspects of: physical geography, including: volcanoes and earthquakes 	<p>European country study - Scandinavia</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> locate the world's countries, using maps to focus on Europe (including the location of Russia), concentrating on their environmental regions, key physical and human characteristics, countries, and major cities understand geographical similarities and differences through the study of human and physical geography of a region in a European country (i.e. Scandinavia) <p>Climate zones, Biomes and Vegetation Belts</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> describe and understand key aspects of: physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts. <p>Map skills - reading OS maps, symbols</p>

	<p>Mountains</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> describe and understand key aspects of: physical geography, including: mountains. name and locate counties and cities of the United Kingdom, geographical regions and their identifying human and physical characteristics, key topographical features (including mountains) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied identify the position and significance of latitude, longitude, Equator, Northern Hemisphere, Southern Hemisphere, the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn, Arctic and Antarctic Circle, the Prime/Greenwich Meridian and time zones (including day and night) use four-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
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	Y5	Y6
Geography	<p>Rivers – including water cycle, rivers locally, nationally and globally</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> describe and understand key aspects of: physical geography, including: rivers and the water cycle name and locate counties and cities of the United Kingdom, geographical regions and their identifying human and physical characteristics, key topographical features (including rivers), and land-use patterns; and understand how some of these aspects have changed over time 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. <p>UK study – seaside</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 land-use patterns; and understand how some of these aspects have changed over time 	<p>Trade links, natural resources and economic activity</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> describe and understand key aspects of: human geography, including: economic activity including trade links, and the distribution of natural resources including energy, food, minerals and water <p>North America study – human and physical features, trade links</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied locate the world's countries, using maps to focus on North America, concentrating on their environmental regions, key physical and human characteristics, countries, and major cities understand geographical similarities and differences through the study of human and physical geography of a region within North America describe and understand key aspects of: human geography, including: economic activity including trade links, and the distribution of natural resources including energy, food, minerals and water

Settlement and land use

- name and locate counties and cities of the United Kingdom, geographical regions and their identifying land-use patterns; and understand how some of these aspects have changed over time
- describe and understand key aspects of: human geography, including: types of settlement and land use

6 figure grid references

- use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied
- use six-figure grid references