Subject Map for National Curriculum Objectives, Geography

National Curriculum Subject: Geography							
		National Curriculum Objective					
		Block 1	Block 2	Block 3	Block4	Block 5	Block 6
KS1	Y 1	**Introduction to Geography** **Our school Environment- school map** 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.	**Our Local area- types of buildings, houses, jobs, key features about Wednesbury** 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, harbour and shop. 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.	**Study of Birmingham and compare to a village** 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. compare a local city/town in the UK with a contrasting city/town in a different country; devise a simple map; and use and construct basic symbols in a key; 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.	**UK Countries capital cities, how the UK is part of Europe** 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: be ach, cliff, coast, forest, hill, mountain, sea, ocean, river, soil, valley, vegetation, season and weather; 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,	**UK Weather, Seasons, compare and contrast with the Arctic** Name and locate the world's 7 continents and 5 oceans. Identify 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.	**Seaside localities** Name, locate and identify characteristics of the 4 countries and capital cities of the United Kingdom and its surrounding seas 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 human features, including; city, town, village, factory, farm, house, office, port, harbour and shop 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.

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					journey, the UK, changes, tally chart, pictogram, world map, country, continent, human, physical.		
	Y 2	**Where are we? Wednesbury study** use basic geographical vocabulary to refer to key physical features, including: be ach, cliff, coast, forest, hill, mountain, sea, ocean, river, soil, valley, vegetation, season and weather; 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;	**UK capital cities and seas** 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. Name, locate and identify characteristics of the four countries and capital cities of the United Kingdom and its surrounding seas 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 aerial photographs and plan perspectives to recognise landmarks and basic human and physical features.	**Europe- Continent and seas** 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. 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.	**Climate zones** geographical vocabulary to refer to: § key physical features, including: be ach, cliff, coast, forest, hill, mountain, sea, ocean, river, soil, valley, vegetation, season and weather name and locate the world's seven continents and five oceans;	**Black Country geography** 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 to describe the location of features and routes on a map. Use basic geographical vocabulary to refer to key physical features.	**India Compare and contrast** 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. Identify 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 forest, hill, mountain, river, soil, valley, vegetation season and weather. 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 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

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Lower KS2	Y3	**Local area fieldwork** Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied Use the 8 points of a compass, 4 and 6-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 the human and physical features in the local area using a range of methods, including sketch	**UK mapwork** use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied, use the 8 points of a compass, 4 and 6-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 the human and physical features in the local area using a range of methods, including sketch maps, plans and graphs, and digital technologies.	**London- an in-depth study** Name and locate the world's 7 continents and 5 oceans 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 name and locate counties and cities of the United Kingdom, geographical regions and their identifying human and physical characteristics, key topographical features (including hills, mountains, coasts and rivers), and land-use patterns; and understand how some of these aspects have changed over time	**Rivers and National parks in England** name and locate counties and cities of the United Kingdom, geographical regions and their identifying human and physical characteristics, key topographical features (including hills, mountains, coasts and rivers), and land-use patterns; and understand how some of these aspects have changed over time. describe and understand key aspects of physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes, and the water cycle.	**Greece- Physical features** 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. use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied.	**Greece- Human features compare and contrast** locate the world's countries, using maps to focus on Europe, North and South America, concentrating on their environmental regions, key physical and human characteristics, countries, and major cities. use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied.

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		maps, plans and graphs, and digital technologies					
	Y 4	**Egypt** use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied describe and understand key aspects of physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes, and the water cycle 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 enquiry skills** use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied. use the 8 points of a compass, 4 and 6-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 the human and physical features in the local area using a range of methods, including sketch maps, plans and graphs, and digital technologies.	**Flooding** describe and understand key aspects of physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts describe and understand key aspects of physical geography, including rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes. describe and understand key aspects of physical geography, including the water cycle.	**Bridgnorth- Case study** understand geographical similarities and differences through the study of human and physical geography of a region of the United Kingdom, a region in a European country and a region within North or South America describe and understand key aspects of physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes, and the water cycle 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	**Italy- Human Geography** understand geographical similarities and differences through the study of human and physical geography of a region of the United Kingdom, a region in a European country and a region within North or South America. Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features.	**Italy- Physical Geography** locate the world's countries, using maps to focus on Europe and North and South America, concentrating on their environmental regions, key physical and human characteristics, countries, and major cities. Describe and understand key aspects of human geography, including types of settlement and land use. use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied.

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Upper KS2	Y5	**Local area and UK revision** name and locate counties and cities of the United Kingdom, geographical regions and their identifying human and physical characteristics, key topographical features (including hills, mountains, coasts an d rivers), and land-use patterns; and understand how some of these aspects have changed over time use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied	**Countries linked to the Anglo Saxons** Describe and understand key aspects of physical geography, including climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes, and the water cycle. 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.	**Natural disasters** locate the world's countries, using maps to focus on Europe and 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, geographical regions and their identifying human and physical characteristics, key topographical features (including hills, mountains, coasts and rivers), and land-use patterns; and understand how some of these aspects have changed over time. use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied.	**North America** locate the world's countries, using maps to focus on Europe and North and South America, concentrating on their environmental regions, key physical and human characteristics, countries, and major cities. use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied.	**South America** 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. locate the world's countries, using maps to focus on Europe and North and South America, concentrating on their environmental regions, key physical and human characteristics, countries, and major cities. use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied.	**Brazil** locate the world's countries, using maps to focus on Europe and North and South 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 of the United Kingdom, a region in a European country, and a region in North or South America.
	Y6	**Time zones** locate the world's countries, using maps to focus on Europe and North and South America, concentrating on their	**Mountain ranges** understand geographical similarities and differences through the study of human and physical geography of a region of the United Kingdom, a region in a European	**Rainforests** locate the world's countries, using maps to focus on Europe and North and South America, concentrating on their environmental regions,	**Europe** Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and	**Climate change** describe and understand key aspects of physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes and	**Migration and change** locate the world's countries, using maps to focus on Europe and North and South America, concentrating on their environmental regions, key physical and human

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		environmental regions, key physical and human characteristics, countries, and major cities. name and locate counties and cities of the United Kingdom, geographical regions and their identifying human and physical characteristics, key topographical features (including hills, mountains, coasts and rivers), and land-use patterns; and understand how some of these aspects have changed over time. 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).	country, and a region in North or South America. describe and understand key aspects of physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes, and the water cycle.	key physical and human characteristics, countries, and major cities. identify the position and significance of latitude and the Prime/Greenwich Meridian and time zones (including day and night). identify the position and significance of longitude, Equator, Northern Hemisphere, Southern Hemisphere, the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn describe and understand key aspects of physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts.	describe features studied. use the 8 points of a compass, 4 and 6-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. locate the world's countries, using maps to focus on Europe and North and South America, concentrating on their environmental regions, key physical and human characteristics, countries, and major cities.	vegetation belts, rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes, and the water cycle. 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.	characteristics, countries, and major cities. 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.