

Year	Programme of Study	Key Vocabulary	Key Facts	Pictures / Diagrams	Important People
	<p>Locational knowledge - name, locate and identify characteristics of the 4 countries and capital cities of the UK and its surrounding seas</p>	<p>England, Scotland, Wales, Northern Ireland, London, Belfast, Edinborough, Cardiff, North, South, East, West, compass, North sea, Irish sea, Englisg channel, Atlantic Ocean, border</p>	<p>The 4 countries in the UK are England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland. The capital city of England is London. The capital city of Scotland is Edinbourough. The capital city of Wales is Cardiff. The capital city of Northern Ireland is Belfast. The UK is bordered by 4 seas: the south by the English Channel, the east by the North Sea, the west by the Irish Sean and the Atlantic Ocean. North is colder than the the South. West is wetter than the East.</p>	<p>Map of UK with labels of countries and surrounding seas</p>	
	<p>Human and physical geography - use basic geographical vocabulary to refer to key physical and human features</p>	<p>Human city, factory, farm, village, town, harbour, port, house, office physical coast, beach, cliff, forest, hill, mountain, sea, ocean, river, soil, valley, vegetation, season, weather</p>	<p>Physical features are natural. Human features are man made. Recognise and name coast, town, village, city. Recognise and name mountain, hill, beach, cliff.</p>	<p>photographs and labels</p>	

1	<p>Geographical skills and fieldwork - use world maps, atlases and globes to identify the UK and its countries - use simple compass directions (N, S, E, W) and locational and directional language to describe the location of features and routes on a map</p>	<p>motorway, map , route, atlas, globe, North, South, east , West, compass direction, key, near, far, often, rarely</p>	<p>To know that the compass points are north, south, east, west. Use a compass and directional language such as near and far, left and right. The sun appears in the East and sets in the West. To understand what the keys/symbols represent on a map. Know how to locate key places on a map. To know that maps show us where places are. we use maps to find our way around. We travel on a route to different places.</p>	<p>Aerial photographs. Simple map and key</p>		
	<p>Locational knowledge - name and locate the worlds's 7 continents and five oceans</p>	<p>Continent: 1 of 7 large areas of land on Earth that is joined together. Ocean: One of the 5 largest areas of salt water in the world. Climate: The weather in a place over time.</p>	<p>Continents: Asia, Africa, Antarctica, Australia, Europe, North America, South America. Oceans: Pacific, Atlantic, Indian, Southern, Arctic</p>	<p>Maps/Globe - locate continents and oceans. Locate the key places on maps, globes and aerial photos</p>		
	<p>Place knowledge - understand geographical similarities and differences through studying the human and physical geography of a small area of the UK, and of a small area in a contrasting non-European country</p>	<p>AFRICA savannah, sahara, desert, grasslands, Ghana, drought, NORFOLK BROADS, fen, broad, river, marsh</p>	<p>Mount Kilimanjaro . Africa has a hot climate because it is near the equator. Sometimes there is not enough rainfall and there is a drought.</p>	<p>map of the world indicating the equator, Africa and Ghana.</p>		

2

Human and physical geography - use basic geographical vocabulary to refer to key physical and human features - identify seasonal and daily weather patterns in the UK and the location of hot and cold areas of the world in relation to the Equator and the North and South Poles

Seasons: One of the four periods of the year which have different weather and hours of daylight. Equator: An imaginary line around the middle of the Earth at an equal distance from the North and South poles. Antarctica, Arctic.

Where the equator runs. That countries closer to the equator are hotter and those further away are cooler. Animals that live at the North Pole and South Pole. UK weather expectations for each season.

World map including the Equator and the North and South Poles

Geographical skills and fieldwork - use world maps, atlases and globes to identify 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; use and construct basic symbols in a key - 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

Map key: gives you the information needed for the map to make sense. Maps often use symbols or colors to represent things, and the map key explains what they mean.

To understand what the symbols represent on a map. Progressing from year 1 - still locating oceans and continents but being able to differentiate between climates, rivers, mountains.

Maps with keys - look at different maps both local and worldwide. Aerial photographs

3	Locational knowledge - name and locate counties and cities of the UK, 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 changes over time	climate zones, biomes, vegetation belts, rivers, mountains, volcanoes, earthquakes, water cycle, types of settlements and land use, economic activity with trade links, natural resources including energy, food, minerals and water	To know where Norfolk and Suffolk are To know where Norwich, Birmingham, Manchester, Edinburgh, Canterbury, York To locate the National Parks- Lake District, Peak District, The Broads, Snowdonia, Dartmoor, North York Moors	Maps with keys	
	Geographical skills and fieldwork -use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied	map, atlas, globe, digital computer mapping, countries, features, compass, North, East, South, West, grid reference, symbol, key	To know how to read a map. To know how to use an . To be able to use a digital map. To identify the compass points. To locate countries and discuss features. Understand map symbols	Maps, digital mapping, atlases	
	Locational knowledge - 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	Russia, North America, South America, Europe, European, North, East, South, West, Africa, Asia, Australiasia, Antarctica, (and other countries and their cities as guided by children's interests).	To know and locate the capital cities Spain- Madrid, France- Paris, Russia- Moscow, China- Beijing, America- Washington DC, Australia- Canberra	map	

4	<p>Human and physical geography - describe and understand key aspects of physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes and the water cycle</p>	<p>climate zones, biomes, vegetation belts, rivers, mountains, volcanoes, earthquakes, water cycle, types of settlements and land use, economic activity with trade links, natural resources including energy, food, minerals and water</p>	<p>To recognise the features of different biomes To recognise different types of settlement and land use To know what the natural resources are- energy, food, minerals and water</p>	<p>Pictures of settlements Pictures of natural resources</p>	
	<p>Geographical skills and fieldwork use the 8 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 UK and the wider world</p>	<p>8 points of compass, grid reference, key symbols, footpath, bridal path, public right of way, urban, rural, coastal</p>	<p>To be able to read a map using the symbols and keys, To use a 4/6 grid reference to find any given point on a map, To understand the symbols and line on an Ordnance survey map- local to Norfolk</p>	<p>Ordnance survey map- Norfolk Broads, maps, atlases</p>	
	<p>Locational knowledge - identify the position and significance of latitude, longitude, Equator, Northern and Southern Hemispheres, Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn, Arctic and Antarctic Circle, the Prime/Greenwich Meridian and time zones (including day and night)</p>	<p>latitude, longitude, Equator, Northern and Southern Hemispheres, Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn, Arctic and Antarctic Circle.</p>	<p>latitude of a place is its distance from the equator. Longitude is a place is its distance to the west or east of a line passing through Greenwich. Equator an imaginary line around the middle of the Earth at an equal distance from the North Pole and the South Pole. Northern Hemisphere - that half of the globe lying north of the equator. Southern hemisphere - that half of the globe lying south</p>	<p>Picture of the world labelling equator and northern and southern hemisphere.</p>	

5	<p>Human and physical geography - describe and understand key aspects of physical geography (climate zones, biomes, vegetation belts, etc) and 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</p>	<p>climate zone, biomes, vegetation belt, settlement, economic activity, trade links, routes, natural resources, energy, food, minerals and water.</p>	<p>There are three main climate zones; polar, temperate and tropical. Biomes is a natural area of vegetation and animals. A settlement is an organized human habitation. Economic activity is the activity of making, providing, purchasing, or selling goods or services. Trade involves the transfer of goods or services from one person or entity to another.</p>	<p>Map of the world with a key indicating different aspects of human / physical geography</p>	
	<p>Place knowledge - understand geographical similarities and differences through studying the human and physical geography of a region of the UK, a region in a European country and a region within North or South America</p>			<p>Map of UK, map of the region chosen in a European country, map of the region chosen in North/South America</p>	
6	<p>Geographical skills and fieldwork - use fieldwork to observe, measure and record the human and physical features in the local area using a range of methods, including sketch maps, plans and graphs and digital technologies - use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied</p>	<p>Norfolk. Cartographer. City. Coastal. Compass points. Human features. Population. Physical features. Rural. Topographical. Urban</p>	<p>To know that features of land have been impacted by human activity. Physical features are natural features of land. Topographical means the physical features of an area of land, for example its hills, valleys, and rivers.</p>		