

	Locational Knowledge	Place Knowledge	Human and Physical Geography	Geographical Skills and Fieldwork
EYFS	Look at maps of places (on displays,	With an adult, draw/create simple	Comment and ask questions about the	Enjoy and explore books about the world including
	in books, online).	maps.	local environment using simple	atlases.
			geographical vocabulary – e.g. street,	
	Creates imaginary worlds.	Understand the school boundaries	house, forest, school.	Explore the immediate environment and talk about how
		(inside and outside).		we look after it eg picking up litter, not picking flowers
	Look at and recognise places on maps,		Talk about a place that they have	etc.
	globes and atlases.	Follow a natural trail outside with	visited.	
		directional arrows made with sticks		Talk about features in their environment they like and
	Name some familiar places that	and leaves.	Identify who lives in their home and	dislike.
	children have visited e.g. London,		discuss their family.	
	Newcastle, Spain.	Draw simple plans and maps of a		Use appropriate vocabulary.
		known area/made up place and	Be aware of changes in weather.	
	Observe, find out about and identify	talk about them, adding key signs		Answer open-ended questions with support – "How can
	features in the place they live and in	and features.	Risk assess the outside environment with	we?" "What would happen if?"
	the natural world (visits, picture and		adult support.	
	maps).	Start to use directional language to		Talk about and describe their immediate environment
		follow a route e.g. walk around the	Express opinions on natural and built	using knowledge from visits, observation, discussion,
		school, walk to the park.	environments.	stories, non-fiction texts, pictures and maps.
		Know the immediate surroundings	Explain some similarities and	Use positional language when describing where
		of the school.	differences between life in this country	something is or explaining an area on a map e.g. there,
			and life in other countries drawing on	up, down, left, right, behind, next to.
			knowledge from stories, non-fiction texts	
			and simple maps.	Explore aerial maps and photographs of school and local area and discuss where children have visited or
			Know some similarities and differences	where they live.
			between contrasting environments,	5
			drawing on their experiences and what	
			has been read in class.	
			Know that Newcastle/Northumberland is	
			in England/UK-Discuss the weather and	
			the changes within it, linking to seasons	
			e.g. the leaves fall off the trees in	
			Autumn.	



			Discuss the weather in Newcastle in relation to other places. Discuss seasonal patterns in relation to plants and animals.	
Year I	D . I . I. + +I. I	Fill in and use a class weather		
rear 1	Record what they have seen in simple ways including diagrams with labels.	chart, and discuss changes in weather and seasons.	Mark the location of a school on a simple local map.	Describe physical and human features of different areas using some geographical vocabulary.
	Recall and report what they have		ldentify where they have been on	Make lists of places with similar/different
	seen/information they have collected.	Explore maps, globes and atlases.	holiday using a map.	characteristics — e.g. the seaside and towns.
	Take photographs and record what they have seen.	Start to explore aerial photographs.	Know the main aspects of the British Isles using maps.	Talk about places seen in books, videos, and internet.
		Draw simple plans and maps of a		Describe different types of buildings.
	Collect data using simple charts and	known area/made up places and	ldentify, and with support label the	
	tables.	talk about them.	world's continents and oceans.	Understand the concept of close and far away.
		Create a plan to mark a known	Describe places using their	Understand and use directional language, forwards,
		route.	characteristics and simple geographical vocabulary — e.g beach, forest, river,	backwards, left and right.
			city, village, office.	Know that places are linked by paths or roads.
Year 2	Use a range of sources to devise	Create detailed sketches whilst on	Collect, analyse and communicate	Use compass directions and locational language (near
/eu/ 2	relevant geographical questions and	fieldwork, using specific	information in tally charts and tables.	and far) to describe the location of features and
	investigate these.	geographical vocabulary to label	injormation in tally cruits and tables.	routes on a map.
	investigate intese.	diagrams.	Identify features on a map.	routes on a map.
	Take and use photographs to record	attigrams.	mercing general es on a map.	Mark local locations on a map of the UK — our town,
	observations and explain	Hypothesise about, and prove	Name, locate and label the four	our school visit, my holiday.
	findings.	changes in weather and seasons	countries and capital cities of the	Som Screen view, may reseasely.
	J. W.	using a range of evidence.	United Kingdom and its surrounding	Name, locate and label the main regions of the world
		J J J	seas on a map.	including the world's continents, oceans, tropics and
		Use simple field work techniques to	'	the equator.
		investigate human and physical	Create maps and plans including simple	
		features of the local area.	keys and grid references for a variety	
			of purposes.	



				Select and use an increasing range of geographical vocabulary to accurately describe and compare physical and human features of a place. Know physical and human features of different areas and use these to identify what sort of place it is. Choose and use a variety of evidence to explain geographical similarities and differences between a small area in the UK and a contrasting non-European country. Use aerial photographs to identify landmarks and describe land use and other geographical features. Know that places are linked by paths or roads and explain how these are different depending on the location. Express their views about local area and environments using evidence to justify their views. Use vocabulary of size to classify- hamlet, town, city. Describe hot and cold areas of the world with reference to the equator, North and South Poles.
Year 3	Use prediction and prior knowledge to find out about unknown places and combine this with observation. Use a range of primary and secondary resources, including the internet, Geographical Information	Plan routes using four points of the compass. Compare information from atlases with that from a world map. Name and locate the countries of	Work out routes on maps and plans. Use atlases which show physical and human features. Use contents and index pages of an atlas.	Express views and recognise how people affect the environment, summarising the issues. Understand how weather changes an environment. Suggest ways of improving local environment
	Systems and national statistics.	Europe and identify their main physical and human characteristics.		



	Describe aspects of physical Geography		Begin to name and locate the countries	
	including vegetation belts.		of Europe and locate on a map.	
	Collect statistics and present them		I ladonata ad the at difference to be accounted	
	· ·		Understand that different places may	
	appropriately.		have a similar/different characteristic	
			and give reasons for these.	
	Suggest ways of presenting			
	information including graphically and			
	writing.			
	-			
	Record information on charts, graphs			
	and tables.			
	Use maps to draw a simple key.			
	Use maps with simple grid references.			
Year 4	Make detailed and labelled field	Use the eight points of a compass,	Identify the parts of a river, and land	Understand the different uses of different places.
	sketches.	four-figure grid references,	use around and how these can change	33 33 1
	5.00.00.100.	symbols and keys to communicate	peoples' lives.	Understand and use the concept of links between
	Take field measurements over time.	knowledge of the UK and the wider	pospilos livros.	physical and human features.
	Take flette measurements over time.	world.		projecti and narran features.
	Collect temperature and rainfall			Understand how economic development can change a
	using a range of instruments.	Find longest and shortest routes		place.
	3 3 3	using maps.		
	Compare collected data with	3 1		ldentify the parts of a river, and land use around
	information from the internet to	Plan detailed routes using four		and how these can change peoples' lives.
	discuss weather and climate.	points of the compass.		Know the differences between weather and climate
	Begin to use the computer to draw			change.
	graphs.	Compare information from atlases		J
	J 1 ***	with that from a globe.		
	Draw maps of local places, including	Name and locate counties and cities		
	sketches from field work.	within the UK and locate using a		
	J J	map.		
	Describe key aspects of: physical	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		
	geography including: rivers,	Begin to recognise the position of the		
	geography inclinating. Tivers,	Equator, Northern and Southern		
		Equator, Northern and Southern		

	mountains, volcanoes, earthquakes and the water cycle. Describe key aspects of human geography including settlements and land-use.	Hemispheres and the Arctic and Antarctic Circles.	
Year 5	Suggest suitable questions for a fieldwork study. Rank information found into order of importance. Come to accurate conclusions using information. Take careful measurements — e.g. sea levels, noise level, distance. Collect statistics about people and places. Begin to use a range of graphs, including pie charts. Identify and describe how the physical features affect the human activity within a location. Use and understand a range of simple scales. Use an 8 point compass to follow/give directions.	Name and locate a range of countries and cities around the world using a map. Name and locate the Equator, Northern Hemisphere, Southern Hemisphere and the Arctic and Antarctic Circles. Describe some of the characteristics of these (above) geographical areas. Recognise and use standard OS symbols. Begin to understand geographical patterns — e.g industry by a river. Describe and begin to explain patterns and physical and human changes. Describe how change can lead to similarities between different places.	Justify own viewpoint or decision and use new information to adapt their own viewpoint.
Year 6	Suggest relevant issues for further fieldwork studies.	Name and locate some of the countries and cities of the world and their identifying human and	Recognise dependent links and relationships in both human and physical geography.



Carefully select	sources	of	evidence
and sift inform	ation.		

Collect statistics about people and places and set up a database from fieldwork and research.

Analyse data using similarity and difference.

Speculate and hypothesise about what is found out through data collection.

Suggest plausible conclusions from data collection activities and back up with evidence.

Analyse and give views on the effectiveness of different geographical representations of a location (aerial images, topographical maps etc.

Use 6 figure grid references confidently alongside standard OS symbols to locate key areas on a local map.

Use an 8 point compass to plan a route.

physical characteristics, including hills, mountains, rivers, key topographical features and land-use patterns.

Work out a journey time using their knowledge of time zones.

Name and locate the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn, Arctic and Antarctic.

Circle and show an awareness of time zones.

Create maps of locations identifying patterns (such as: land use, climate zones, population densities, height of land).

Describe the impact of human activity.

Make a plausible case for environmental change.

Name and locate counties and cities within the UK and locate using a map.

Interpret other people's arguments for change, analysing their viewpoints.