Geography KS1 – Year A	Autumn	Spring	Summer
	What is the weather like in the UK?	Would you prefer to live in a hot or cold place?	What is it like to live by the coast?
Topic	What is the weather like in the UK? Studying the countries and cities that make up the UK, children discuss the four seasons and the associated weather we experience before considering how we change our behaviour in response to different weather. Pupils keep a weather diary or record and find out about hot and cold places in the UK using weather mapping with a simple key.	Introducing children to the basic concept of climate zones and mapping out hot and cold places globally. Children compare features in the North and South Poles and Kenya as well as in the local area. They learn the four compass points and the names and location of the seven continents.	Naming and locating continents and oceans of the world while revisiting countries and cities of the UK and surrounding seas. Children learn about the physical features of the Jurassic Coast and how humans have interacted with this over time, including land use, settlements and tourism.
	Locational Knowledge > Name, locate and identify characteristics of the four countries and capital cities of the United Kingdom and its surrounding seas.	Locational Knowledge > Name and locate the world's seven continents and five oceans. Place knowledge	Locational Knowledge > Name, locate and identify characteristics of the four countries and capital cities of the United Kingdom and its surrounding seas.
Substantive: Knowledge	Human and Physical Geography > 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.	> 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. Human and Physical Geography > 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.	Human and Physical Geography > 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.

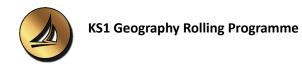
		> Use basic geographical vocabulary to refer to: key physical features, including: beach, cliff, coast, forest, hill, mountain, sea, ocean, river, soil, valley, vegetation, season and weather. > Use basic geographical vocabulary to refer to: key human features, including: city, town, village, factory, farm, house, office, port, harbour and shop.	
	atlas capital city climate compass continent country direction land locate location	continent map land ocean country locate sea globe desert climate pack ice	arch aquarium bay capital city city cliff coast coastline country data collection fieldwork
Vocabulary	map rain gauge season temperature thermometer weather weather vane	arid compass weather ice sheet savannah grasslands tropical vegetation rainforest weather polar human feature	island harbour human feature location locate mudflat ocean physical feature pictogram pier sand dunes sea

		rural physical feature Equator urban rain gauge	stack tally chart tourist town village
Disciplinary: Skills	Pupils will be taught to: > 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. > 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.	Pupils will be taught to: > 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 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. > 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 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.	Pupils will be taught to: > 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. > 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.

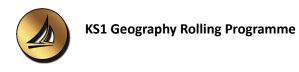
Geography KS1 – Year B	Autumn	Spring	Summer
Topic	What is it like here?	How is life different in China?	What makes our natural world wonderful?



	Locating where they live on an aerial photograph, children recognise local features. They create maps using classroom objects before drawing simple maps of the school grounds. Pupils use maps to follow simple routes around the school grounds and carry out an enquiry about how to improve their playground.	Using a world map to start recognising continents, oceans and countries outside the UK with a focus on China. Children identify physical features of Beijing using aerial photographs and maps before identifying human features, through exploring land-use. They compare the human and physical features of Beijing to features in the local area and make a simple map using data collected through fieldwork.	Learning the names and locating the oceans of our world, children consider how we use water. They identify features and major characteristics of the UK, the highest points in the world's mountain ranges and find out about some of the wonders of the world. Finally, they consider what is unique about our locality and use fieldwork to present this.
Substantive: Knowledge	Human and Physical Geography > 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.	Locational Knowledge > Name and locate the world's seven continents and five oceans. Place knowledge > 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. Human and Physical Geography > 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, harbour and shop.	Locational Knowledge > 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. Place knowledge > 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. Human and Physical Geography > 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.



	aerial view	continent	aerial photograph
	land	country	capital city
	location	different	continent
	village	directional language e.g. near, far, next	country
	city	to,behind, etc.	data collection
	aerial photograph	key	fieldwork
	sea	human feature	human feature
	country	map	key
	town	physical feature	lake
	map	similar	land
	globe	symbol	landmark
	place		locate
Vocabulary	directional language		location
	symbol		map
	features		north
	atlas		physical feature
	distance		ocean
	country		OS map
	key		river
	locate		sample
	north		sea
	survey		scale
	questionnaire		symbol
	improve		tally chart
			vegetation



	Pupils will be taught to:	Pupils will be taught to:	Pupils will be taught to:
	> Use simple compass directions (North, South,	> Use world maps, atlases and globes to identify	> Use world maps, atlases and globes to identify
	East and West) and locational and directional	the United Kingdom and its countries, as well as	the United Kingdom and its countries, as well as
	language [for example, near and far; left and	the countries, continents and oceans studied at	the countries, continents and oceans studied at
	right], to describe the location of features and	this key stage.	this key stage.
	routes on a map.	> Use simple compass directions (North, South,	> Use aerial photographs and plan perspectives
	>Use aerial photographs and plan perspectives	East and West) and locational and directional	to recognise landmarks and basic human and
	to recognise landmarks and basic human and	language [for example, near and far; left and	physical features; devise a simple map; and use
D'and all and	physical features; devise a simple map; and use	right], to describe the location of features and	and construct basic symbols in a key.
Disciplinary:	and construct basic symbols in a key.	routes on a map.	
Skills	> Use simple fieldwork and observational skills to	> Use aerial photographs and plan perspectives	
	study the geography of their school and its	to recognise landmarks and basic human and	
	grounds and the key human and physical	physical features; devise a simple map; and use	
	features of its surrounding environment.	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.	