

	Reception	Y1	Y2	Y3	Y4	Y5	Y6
Locational knowledge	Describe their immediate environment (class, school, local area around school) using knowledge from observation, discussion, stories, non-fiction texts and maps;	Develop knowledge about their locality (Hindley, Wigan). To name and locate the 4 countries of the United Kingdom – England, Northern Ireland, Scotland and Wales To name and locate the 4 capital cities of the UK - England – London, Northern Ireland – Belfast, Scotland – Edinburgh, Wales - Cardiff To name and locate characteristics of the 4 countries and capital cities of the United Kingdom and its surrounding seas – landmarks. To identify characteristics of the 4 countries and capital cities of the United Kingdom and its surrounding seas – landmarks. To identify characteristics of the 4 countries and capital cities of the United Kingdom and its surrounding seas – flags, landmarks.	To name and locate the world's 7 continents. To name and locate the 5 oceans To name and locate the 5 oceans	 To name and locate counties of the UK. To name and locate major cities of the UK (Liverpool, Manchester, London, Birmingham). To name and locate geographical regions of the UK. To identify their human and physical characteristics, key topographical features (including hills, mountains, coasts and rivers) To identify their landuse patterns To understand how some of these aspects (characteristics, features and land-use) have changed over time. 	 To locate countries using maps. Focus on Europe (including Russia) concentrating on the environmental regions, key physical and human characteristics, countries and major cities. To identify the position of the Equator and the Northern and Southern Hemispheres. To identify the significance of the Equator and the Northern and Southern Hemispheres. 	To locate the world's countries using maps. Focus on South America, concentrating on the environmental regions, key physical and human characteristics, countries, and major cities. To identify the position of the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn, Arctic and Antarctic Circle. To identify the significance of the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn, Arctic and Antarctic Circle. To identify and develop understanding of the position of latitude and longitude, the Prime/Greenwich Meridian and time zones (including day and night). To identify and develop understanding of the significance of latitude and longitude, the Prime/Greenwich Meridian and time zones (including day and night).	To locate the world's countries using maps. Focus on North America, concentrating on the environmental regions, key physical and human characteristics, countries, and major cities.



	Reception	Y1	Y2	Y3	Y4	Y5	Y6
Place knowledge	Explain some similarities between life in this country and life in other countries, drawing on knowledge from stories, nonfiction texts and — when appropriate — maps. Explain some differences between life in this country and life in other countries, drawing on knowledge from stories, nonfiction texts and — when appropriate — maps.	To understand geographical features through studying the human geography of a small area of the United Kingdom (Hindley), such as cities, towns, villages, houses, offices and shops. To understand geographical features through studying the physical geography of a small area of the United Kingdom (Hindley), such as hills, rivers, soil, valley and vegetation.	To understand geographical similarities and differences through studying the human and physical geography of a small area (our locality) of the United Kingdom, and of a small area in a contrasting non-European country.	To understand geographical similarities and differences through the study of human and physical geography of the North West region.	To understand geographical similarities and differences through the study of human and physical geography of a region in a European country (Italy).	To understand geographical similarities and differences through the study of human and physical geography of a region of South America.	To understand geographical similarities and differences through the study of human and physical geography of a region of North America.
Human and Physical Geography		To identify seasonal and daily weather patterns in the United Kingdom. To use basic geographical vocabulary to refer to key physical features, including: forest, mountain, sea, ocean, river, vegetation, season and weather. To use basic geographical vocabulary to refer to key human features, including: famous landmarks, home, house and village.	 To identify seasonal and daily weather patterns. To locate hot and cold areas of the world in relation to the Equator and the North and South Poles. To 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. To use basic geographical vocabulary to refer to key human features, including: city, town, village, factory, farm, house, office, port, harbour and shop. 	To describe and understand key aspects of physical geography linked to the regions taught. To describe and understand key aspects of human geography, including: types of settlement and land use.	To describe and understand key aspects of physical geography, including the water cycle and rivers. To describe and understand key aspects of human geography - types of settlement and land use, economic activity including trade links. To describe and understand key aspects of human geography - economic activity including trade links.	To describe and understand key aspects of physical geography - climate zones. To describe and understand key aspects of physical geography - biomes. To describe and understand key aspects of human geography - types of settlement and land use within South America. To describe and understand key aspects of human geography - the distribution of natural resources including energy, food, minerals and water.	To describe and understand key aspects of physical geography — mountains. To describe and understand key aspects of physical geography — volcanoes. To describe and understand key aspects of physical geography — earthquakes.



	Reception	Y1	Y2	Y3	Y4	Y5	Y6
Geographical Skills and Fieldwork	Measure the rainfall – using a rainfall gauge.	Use simple locational and directional language (e.g. near and far; left and right) to describe 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/construct basic symbols in a key. Use simple fieldwork and observational skills to study the geography our local area focusing on homes and houses. Use simple fieldwork and observational skills to study the geography of Hindley J&I and its grounds. Identify the key human and physical features of the surrounding environment. Carry out a local building count.	Use a world maps, atlases and globes to identify the United Kingdom and its countries. Use a world map, atlases and globes to identify continents and oceans studied within the year. To use simple compass direction (North, South, East and West). Spot weather patterns over the year – use weather recorder in class.	Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate counties and describe features studied within the year – United Kingdom. To use the eight points of a compass. To understand and use symbols and keys (OS maps) to build their knowledge of the United Kingdom and its regions. Use fieldwork to observe, measure, record and present human features in the Lake District. Carry out surveys on why people visit a village/town in the Lake District (such as Grasmere) and compare with reasons people visit Hindley.	Use maps, atlases and globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied within the year - Europe. To use four-figure grid references, symbols and keys to build their knowledge within areas studied. River study - Use fieldwork to observe, measure, record and present the physical features in the local area using a range of methods, including sketch maps, plans and graphs, and digital technologies - Measure and record depth, flow at Borsdane Wood.	Use maps, atlases and globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied within the year – South America. To use six-figure grid references.	Use maps, atlases and globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied within the year – North America.



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Vocabulary	Hindley Wigan England The World Map Seasons Changes Similarities Differences	Human/physical features globe, atlas Aerial view Bird's eye view Directional language – left, right, near, far Town, city, village Landmark North, East, South, West United Kingdom – England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland	world map Arctic Ocean Southern Ocean Indian Ocean Atlantic Ocean Pacific Ocean Continents Equator North Pole South Pole Climate/weather Environment Habitat Landscape Compass Four points of the compass - N, E, S, W	Ordinance survey Topography, Contour lines Elevation Geographical features Locality Physical landscape Climate Settlements Eight points of the compass - N, E, S, W, NE, SE, NW, SW	Northern/southern hemisphere Europe/European Landforms Landlocked Coastal Population North West Capital city Four figure grid reference Highlands/lowlands Alpine Economy Tourism biome Water cycle vocabulary (see knowledge organiser)	Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn Lines of longitude and latitude Prime/Greenwich Meridian Time zones Climate zone Tropical Arid Temperate Polar Aquatic Ecosystem Conservation Preservation Deforestation Sustainable	Seven summits UK highest peaks Tectonic plates Seismometer Epicentre Richter scale Oceanic and continental plates Infrastructure Economic Agriculture Fault lines Magnitude Land mass six figure grid reference