

Big idea	Concept/Aspect	Reception	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
Humankind	Human features and landmarks	<p>AOL: World</p> <p>Skill</p> <p>Name and talk about human-made features in the local environment, including shops, houses, streets and parks.</p> <p>Broad knowledge</p> <p>Human features are human-made and include houses, shops, buildings, offices, parks, streets and places of worship.</p> <p>Assign</p>	<p>Skill</p> <p>Name and describe the purpose of human features and landmarks.</p> <p>Core knowledge</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A landmark can be made by humans or nature. They mark important places and can often be seen from far away. A landmark can help you find your location. Some landmarks, such as places of worship, provide a service for the community. Some landmarks tell us something about the past such as statues and monuments. Buckingham Palace, London Eye and Big Ben are examples of significant landmarks in London. <p>Covered x 4</p>	<p>Skill</p> <p>Use geographical vocabulary to describe how and why people use a range of human features.</p> <p>Core knowledge</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Human features have been made by people and include houses, bridges and roads. People use human features for work, travel, entertainment and living in. <p>Covered</p>	<p>Skill</p> <p>Describe the type, purpose and use of different buildings, monuments, services and land, and identify reasons for their location.</p> <p>Core knowledge</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ancient human features include standing stones, henges, Cursus monuments and long barrows. Ancient human features were built as monuments, burial grounds and for religious ceremonies. <p>Covered x 3</p>	<p>Skill</p> <p>Describe a range of human features and their location and explain how they are interconnected.</p> <p>Core knowledge</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Britain's railway network links major towns and cities across Britain and are sometimes linked to ferry interchanges and airports. <p>Covered</p>	<p>Skill</p> <p>Describe and explain the location, purpose and use of transport networks across the UK and other parts of the world.</p> <p>Core knowledge</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Transport networks link places together and allow for the movement of people and goods. Transport networks are usually built where there is a high demand for the movement of people or goods. The journey that food travels from producer to consumer is measured in food miles. A motorway is a main road built for fast travel over long distances. In the United Kingdom motorways run north to south and east to west across the country. Motorways connect towns and cities and provide transport links between other transport networks. For example between airports or ferry ports. Motorways allow people and goods to move quickly around the country. <p>Covered x 3</p>	<p>Skill</p> <p>Explain how humans function in the place they live.</p> <p>Core knowledge</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The distribution of and access to natural resources, cultural influences and economic activity are significant factors in community life in a settlement. <p>Covered x 4</p>
		<p>AOL: World</p> <p>Skill</p> <p>Describe a contrasting environment to their own.</p> <p>Assign</p>	<p>Skill</p> <p>Identify the characteristics of a settlement.</p> <p>Core knowledge</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The three main types of human settlement include cities, towns and villages. A city is the largest type of settlement with the most houses, people, shops and other buildings. London is a city, the capital of England and the largest settlement in the United Kingdom. <p>Covered x 3</p>	<p>Skill</p> <p>Describe the size, location and function of a local industry.</p> <p>Core knowledge</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tourism is an industry that helps people travel away from home for pleasure. <p>Covered</p>	<p>Skill</p> <p>Describe the type and characteristics of settlement or land use in an area or region.</p> <p>Core knowledge</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cities are characterised by factors such as size, population, location and their physical and human features. There are five main types of land use including agricultural, commercial, recreational, residential and transportation. <p>Covered x 2</p>	<p>Skill</p> <p>Explain ways that settlements, land use or water systems are used in the UK and other parts of the world.</p> <p>Core knowledge</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A river is a natural flowing watercourse. A river can be used by humans for farming, leisure and transport. Rivers and lakes are used for leisure. A canal is a managed waterway. In Britain, canals were built during the industrial revolution to transport raw goods. The use of canals declined as railways and roads were developed. Today, canals are mostly used for recreation and leisure. <p>Covered x 3</p>	<p>Skill</p> <p>Describe in detail the different types of agricultural land use in the UK.</p> <p>Core knowledge</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Agricultural land use in the UK can be divided into three main types, arable (growing crops), pastoral (livestock) and mixed (arable and pastoral). An allotment is a small piece of land used to grow fruit, vegetables and flowers. <p>Covered</p>	

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Processes	Climate and weather	<p>AOL: World</p> <p>Skill</p> <p>Record observations about the way the local environment changes throughout each season.</p> <p>Core knowledge</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Spring is a season. It comes after winter and before summer. In spring trees start to grow leaves and some trees grow blossom. Spring is a season. It comes after winter and before summer. Spring is a season associated with new life. <p>Covered x 3</p>	<p>Skill</p> <p>Identify patterns in daily and seasonal weather.</p> <p>Core knowledge</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> There are four seasons in the UK: spring, summer, autumn and winter. Each season has its own typical weather pattern. <p>Covered</p>	<p>Skill</p> <p>Describe simple weather patterns of hot and cold places.</p> <p>Core knowledge</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hot places are close to the equator and cold places are far away from the equator. Temperate places are between the hot and cold places. A temperate place is never extremely hot or extremely cold. The UK has a temperate climate. <p>Covered</p>			<p>Skill</p> <p>Explain how the climate affects land use.</p> <p>Core knowledge</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Changes to the weather and climate (temperature, weather patterns and precipitation) can affect land use. <p>Covered</p>	<p>Skill</p> <p>Evaluate the extent to which climate and extreme weather affect how people live.</p> <p>Core knowledge</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Climate change can intensify natural weather events such as storms, heatwaves, floods, sandstorms and droughts to make them more extreme and more destructive. The poorest countries are the most vulnerable to the effects of extreme weather due to little industry, farming and money and are particularly affected by the impact of climate change. Developing countries often have widespread poverty and ineffective governments. They cannot prepare as well for extreme weather events and lack the money to recover quickly afterwards. <p>Covered</p>
		<p>AOL: World</p> <p>Skill</p> <p>Describe how different types of weather affect the local environment.</p> <p>Broad knowledge</p> <p>All types of weather can affect the environment and how we use it. For example, on sunny days, people might go to the park or the coastline. On cold, icy days, roads and rivers can be frozen.</p> <p>Assign</p>	<p>Skill</p> <p>Describe in simple terms how a physical process or human behaviour has affected an area, place or human activity.</p> <p>Core knowledge</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Weather is a physical process. <p>Covered</p>	<p>Skill</p> <p>Describe, in simple terms, the effects of erosion.</p> <p>Core knowledge</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Erosion is a physical process. Erosion is caused by wind and water, including waves, floods, rivers and rainfall. <p>Covered</p>	<p>Skill</p> <p>Explain the physical processes that cause earthquakes.</p> <p>Core knowledge</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Earthquakes happen when two tectonic plates push into each other, pull apart from one another or slide alongside each other. The centre of an earthquake is called the epicentre. <p>Covered x 3</p>	<p>Skill</p> <p>Use specific geographical vocabulary and diagrams to explain the water cycle.</p> <p>Core knowledge</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Water is constantly recycled through the water cycle. The four stages of the water cycle are: evaporation, condensation, precipitation and collection. <p>Covered</p>	<p>Skill</p> <p>Describe how soil fertility, drainage and climate affect agricultural land use.</p> <p>Core knowledge</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Soil fertility, drainage and climate influence the placement and success of agricultural land. <p>Covered</p>	<p>Skill</p> <p>Describe the physical processes, including weather, that affect two different locations.</p> <p>Core knowledge</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Global Climate Risk Index uses data from countries around the world to analyse which countries are most affected by extreme weather events. <p>Covered</p>
Investigation	Geographical resources	<p>AOL: World</p> <p>Skill</p> <p>Use photographs and maps to identify and describe human and physical features from their locality.</p> <p>Broad knowledge</p> <p>Maps and photographs can be used to show key features of the local environment.</p> <p>Assign</p>		<p>Skill</p> <p>Study aerial photographs to describe the features and characteristics of an area of land.</p> <p>Core knowledge</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> An aerial photograph can be vertical (an image taken directly from above) or oblique (an image taken from above and to the side). <p>Covered</p>	<p>Skill</p> <p>Analyse maps, atlases and globes, including digital mapping, to locate countries and describe features studied.</p> <p>Core knowledge</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maps, globes and digital mapping tools can help to locate and describe significant geographical features such as countries, oceans and seas. <p>Covered</p>	<p>Skill</p> <p>Study and draw conclusions about places and geographical features using a range of geographical resources, including maps, atlases, globes and digital mapping.</p> <p>Core knowledge</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> An atlas is a collection of maps and information that shows geographical features, topography, boundaries, climatic, social and economic statistics of an area. <p>Covered x 2</p>	<p>Skill</p> <p>Analyse and compare a place, or places, using aerial photographs, atlases and maps.</p> <p>Core knowledge</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> People use map symbols, six-figure grid references and compass directions to analyse and compare places and features on Ordnance Survey and other maps. <p>Covered x 2</p>	<p>Skill</p> <p>Use satellite imaging and maps of different scales to find out geographical information about a place.</p> <p>Core knowledge</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A scale on a map is written as a ratio, for example, 1cm:800km. <p>Covered</p>
		<p>AOL: World</p> <p>Skill</p> <p>Begin to collect simple geographical data during fieldwork activities.</p> <p>Core knowledge</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> There are lots of different plants and animals that live in the local environment. Environments have different features. A beach is a pebbly or sandy shore, especially by the sea. <p>Covered x 2</p>	<p>Skill</p> <p>Collect simple data during fieldwork activities.</p> <p>Core knowledge</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data is information. Data can be numbers or measurements. <p>Covered</p>	<p>Skill</p> <p>Collect and organise simple data in charts and tables from primary sources (fieldwork and observation) and secondary sources (maps and books).</p> <p>Core knowledge</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data can be recorded in different ways, including tables, charts and pictograms. <p>Covered x 3</p>	<p>Skill</p> <p>Analyse primary data, identifying any patterns observed.</p> <p>Core knowledge</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Primary data refers to the first hand data gathered by observation and investigation. <p>Covered</p>			<p>Skill</p> <p>Analyse and present increasingly complex data, comparing data from different sources and suggesting why data may vary.</p> <p>Core knowledge</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data helps us to understand patterns and trends but sometimes there can be variations due to numerous factors (human error, incorrect equipment, different time frames, different sites, environmental conditions and unexplained anomalies). <p>Covered x 2</p>

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	Fieldwork	<p>AOL: World</p> <p>Skill</p> <p>Take photographs, draw simple picture maps and collect simple data during fieldwork activities.</p> <p>Core knowledge</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The adults who work at school have different jobs. A map is a drawing of an area it shows features, including roads, rivers, woods, parks and buildings. <p>Covered x 2</p>	<p>Skill</p> <p>Carry out fieldwork tasks to identify characteristics of the school grounds or locality.</p> <p>Core knowledge</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Field work includes observing and collecting data (information) about people, places and natural environments. <p>Covered</p>	<p>Skill</p> <p>Ask and answer simple geographical questions through observation or simple data collection during fieldwork activities.</p> <p>Core knowledge</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fieldwork can help to answer questions about the local community. <p>Covered x 4</p>	<p>Skill</p> <p>Gather evidence to answer a geographical question or enquiry.</p> <p>Core knowledge</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Geographical evidence includes facts, information and numerical data. <p>Covered</p>	<p>Skill</p> <p>Investigate a geographical hypothesis using a range of fieldwork techniques.</p> <p>Core knowledge</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fieldwork can help inform and answer a geographical hypothesis. Methods that help draw conclusions about a hypothesis include surveying, studying maps, collecting and analysing numerical data. <p>Covered</p>	<p>Skill</p> <p>Construct or carry out a geographical enquiry by gathering and analysing a range of sources.</p> <p>Broad knowledge</p> <p>A geographical enquiry can help us to understand the physical geography (rivers, coasts, weather and rocks) or human geography (population changes, migration, land use, changes to inner city, urbanisation, developments and tourism) of an area and the impacts on the surrounding environment.</p> <p>Covered</p>	<p>Skill</p> <p>Ask and answer geographical questions and hypotheses using a range of fieldwork and research techniques.</p> <p>Core knowledge</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fieldwork can help to answer questions about the local environment. <p>Covered</p>
Materials	Natural and human-made materials	<p>AOL: World</p> <p>Skill</p> <p>Name some natural and human-made materials in the environment.</p> <p>Broad knowledge</p> <p>Natural materials include wood, stone and sand. Human-made materials include metal, plastic, glass and fabric. Materials can be used to build and make things.</p> <p>Assign</p>	<p>Skill</p> <p>Identify natural and human-made materials in the environment.</p> <p>Broad knowledge</p> <p>A material is something used to build or make something else. Natural materials are dug out of the ground, grown or taken from a living thing. Human-made materials are often made from natural materials but have been changed to have different properties.</p> <p>Assign</p>	<p>Skill</p> <p>Describe the properties of natural and human-made materials and where they are found in the environment.</p> <p>Core knowledge</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Materials found in the environment can be natural (rock, stone, water, sand, soil, water and clay) and human-made (brick, glass, plastic and concrete). Natural and human-made materials are used to make human features. <p>Covered</p>	<p>Skill</p> <p>Name and describe the types, appearance and properties of rocks.</p> <p>Core knowledge</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> There are three main types of rock found in the Earth's crust. They are sedimentary, igneous and metamorphic. Sedimentary rocks are made from sediment that settles in water and becomes squashed over a long time to form rock. They are often soft, permeable, have layers and may contain fossils. Igneous rocks are made from cooled magma or lava. They are usually hard, shiny and contain visible crystals. Metamorphic rocks are formed when existing rocks are heated by the magma under the Earth's crust or squashed by the movement of the Earth's tectonic plates. They are usually very hard and often shiny. <p>Covered x 2</p>	<p>Skill</p> <p>Describe the properties of different types of soil.</p> <p>Core knowledge</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The properties of soil include texture, structure, porosity, chemistry and colour. Loam is a soil type with roughly equal amounts of sand, silt and clay particles. Loam is good for plant growth. <p>Covered</p>	<p>Skill</p> <p>Explain how the topography and soil type affect the location of different agricultural regions.</p> <p>Core knowledge</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Farming is affected by the climate (typical weather), topography (shape of the land) and soil type of the farm's location. <p>Covered</p>	
Nature	Physical features	<p>AOL: World</p> <p>Skill</p> <p>Name some common physical features in the locality and beyond.</p> <p>Broad knowledge</p> <p>Large physical features include rivers, mountains, oceans and the coastline.</p> <p>Assign</p>	<p>Skill</p> <p>Use basic geographical vocabulary to identify and describe physical features, such as beach, cliff, coast, forest, hill, mountain, sea, ocean, river, soil, valley and vegetation.</p> <p>Core knowledge</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Physical features are made by nature. They include hills, mountains, beaches and oceans. <p>Covered</p>	<p>Skill</p> <p>Describe the size, location and position of a physical feature, such as beach, cliff, coast, forest, hill, mountain, sea, ocean, river, soil, valley and vegetation.</p> <p>Core knowledge</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Physical features include beaches, stacks, cliffs, arches, rivers, lakes and woodland. A stack is a physical feature of a coastline. Stacks are formed when waves crash against the rocks of a cliff face. The force of the water causes the rocks to collapse, forming stacks. <p>Covered</p>	<p>Skill</p> <p>Describe the parts of a volcano or earthquake.</p> <p>Core knowledge</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A volcano is a mountain or hill with an opening in the Earth's crust that allows magma, gas and ash to reach the surface. Volcanoes are either active, dormant or extinct. There are four main types of volcano: shield, stratovolcano, cinder cone and lava dome. The two types of volcanic eruption are effusive and explosive. When an explosive eruption occurs hot air, ash and rocks rush downhill like an avalanche. This is called a pyroclastic flow and is extremely dangerous. <p>Covered x 3</p>	<p>Skill</p> <p>Identify, describe and explain the formation of different mountain types.</p> <p>Core knowledge</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mountains are made when the Earth's tectonic plates push together, move apart or when magma underneath the Earth's crust pushes large areas of land upwards. There are five types of mountain: fold, fault-block, volcanic, dome and plateau. <p>Covered</p>	<p>Skill</p> <p>Identify and describe some key physical features and environmental regions of North and South America and explain how these, along with the climate zones and soil types, can affect land use.</p> <p>Core knowledge</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> North America is broadly categorised into six major biomes. These are the Tundra biome, Coniferous forest biome, Prairie biome, Deciduous forest biome, Desert biome, and the Tropical rainforest biome. South America includes a broad equatorial zone in the north to a narrow sub-Arctic zone in the south. <p>Covered</p>	<p>Skill</p> <p>Compare and describe physical features of polar landscapes.</p> <p>Core knowledge</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The six main physical features of a polar landscape are: iceberg, glacier, mountain, ice field, tundra and boreal forest. <p>Covered</p>
					<p>Skill</p> <p>Name and describe properties of the Earth's four layers.</p> <p>Core knowledge</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Earth is made of four different layers: inner core, outer core, mantle and crust. <p>Covered x 2</p>			

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	Sustainability			<p>Skill</p> <p>Describe how human behaviour can be beneficial to local and global environments, now and in the longer term.</p> <p>Core knowledge</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conservation activities include reducing, reusing and recycling, composting, saving water and saving energy. Conservation activities protect the environment for people in the future. <p>Covered</p>				
	Environment	<p>AOL: World</p> <p>Skill</p> <p>Describe ways to look after the immediate environment.</p> <p>Core knowledge</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Litter can be harmful to plants and animals. Leaving litter on beaches can harm marine life. <p>Covered x 3</p>		<p>Skill</p> <p>Describe ways to improve the local environment.</p> <p>Broad knowledge</p> <p>The local environment can be improved by picking up litter, planting flowers and improving amenities.</p> <p>Covered</p>		<p>Skill</p> <p>Name and locate the world's biomes, climate zones and vegetation belts and explain their common characteristics.</p> <p>Core knowledge</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Biomes are large areas that share similar climates, vegetation belts and animal species. They also include aquatic areas. <p>Covered</p>	<p>Skill</p> <p>Explain how climate change affects climate zones and biomes across the world.</p> <p>Core knowledge</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Climate change affects the water, temperature, greenhouse gases and weather of a biome. The four main causes of climate change are: burning fossil fuels, deforestation, overpopulation and rearing livestock. <p>Covered</p>	
Place and space	World	<p>AOL: World</p> <p>Skill</p> <p>Begin to notice and talk about the different places around the world, including oceans and seas.</p> <p>Core knowledge</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The weather, environment and living things are different in different places around the world. The ocean is a body of salt water that covers over two thirds of the surface of the Earth. <p>Covered x 2</p>	<p>Skill</p> <p>Name and locate the world's seven continents and five oceans on a world map.</p> <p>Core knowledge</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A continent is a very large area of land. The world's seven continents are Africa, Antarctica, Asia, Australia, Europe, North America and South America. The five oceans are the Arctic, Atlantic, Indian, Pacific and Southern Ocean. <p>Covered</p>	<p>Skill</p> <p>Name and locate seas surrounding the UK, as well as seas, the five oceans and seven continents around the world on a world map or globe.</p> <p>Core knowledge</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> An ocean is a large sea. The United Kingdom is an island surrounded by the Atlantic Ocean, English Channel, Irish Sea and North Sea. Other world seas include the Black Sea, the Red Sea and the Caspian Sea. <p>Covered</p>	<p>Skill</p> <p>Locate countries and major cities in Europe (including Russia) on a world map.</p> <p>Core knowledge</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Europe is a continent in the Northern Hemisphere. It has over 50 countries, including transcontinental countries such as Russia. European countries include France, Greece, Italy, Romania and Russia. <p>Covered</p>	<p>Skill</p> <p>Locate the countries and major cities of North, Central and South America on a world map, atlas or globe.</p> <p>Core knowledge</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The North American continent includes the countries of: USA, Canada, Mexico as well as the Central American countries of: Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Costa Rica and Panama. The South American continent includes the countries of: Brazil, Argentina, Chile, Colombia, Peru, Venezuela, Uruguay, Ecuador, Bolivia and Paraguay. Major cities in North America include Washington and New York in the United States of America and Toronto in Canada. Major cities in central America include San José in Costa Rica, San Salvador in El Salvador and Managua in Nicaragua. Major cities in South America include Sao Paulo in Brazil, Buenos Aires in Argentina, Bogota in Colombia and Lima in Peru. <p>Covered</p>	<p>Skill</p> <p>Name, locate and describe major world cities.</p> <p>Broad knowledge</p> <p>Major cities around the world include London in the UK, New York in the USA, Shanghai in China, Istanbul in Turkey, Moscow in Russia, Manila in the Philippines, Lagos in Nigeria, Nairobi in Kenya, Baghdad in Iraq, Damascus in Syria and Mecca in Saudi Arabia.</p> <p>Covered</p>	

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UK		<p>AOL: World</p> <p>Skill</p> <p>Identify the United Kingdom on a world map or globe.</p> <p>Assign</p>	<p>Skill</p> <p>Name and locate the four countries of the UK and their capital cities on a map, atlas or globe.</p> <p>Core knowledge</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The United Kingdom (UK) is a union of four countries: England, Northern Ireland, Scotland and Wales. A capital city is a city that is home to the government and ruler of a country. The capital city of England is London. The capital city of Northern Ireland is Belfast. The capital city of Scotland is Edinburgh. The capital city of Wales is Cardiff. <p>Covered x 3</p>	<p>Skill</p> <p>Identify characteristics of the four countries and major cities of the UK.</p> <p>Core knowledge</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> England has many famous physical features, such as the White Cliffs of Dover in the south, Cheddar Gorge in the west and lakes and mountains in the Lake District. Northern Ireland has many famous physical features, including huge columns made of rock called the Giant's Causeway in the north and Lough Neagh, the largest lake in the United Kingdom. Scotland has many famous physical features, such as the extinct volcano Arthur's Seat in Edinburgh, and the lake Loch Lomond. Wales has many famous features including Mount Snowden and the River Severn. <p>Covered</p>	<p>Skill</p> <p>Name, locate and describe some major counties and cities in the UK.</p> <p>Core knowledge</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Counties in the UK include Yorkshire, Suffolk, Pembrokeshire, Invernesshire and County Armagh. Cities in the UK include Edinburgh in Scotland, Belfast in Northern Ireland, St Davids in Wales and Birmingham, Manchester and London in England. <p>Covered x 2</p>	<p>Skill</p> <p>Create a detailed study of geographical features including hills, mountains, coasts and rivers of the UK.</p> <p>Core knowledge</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> There are four mountain ranges in the UK that are home to each country's highest mountain: Ben Nevis, in the Grampian Mountains, Scotland; Scafell Pike, in the Cumbrian Mountains, England; Yr Wyddfa, also known as Snowdon, in Eryri, also known as Snowdonia, Wales and Slieve Donard, in the Mourne Mountains, Northern Ireland. Significant mountain ranges of the UK include the Grampian Mountains, Snowdonia and the Pennines. Significant rivers of the UK include the River Tay, the River Trent and the River Wye. Significant forests of the UK include the New Forest and Portglenone Forest. Islands of the United Kingdom include Lindisfarne and Orkney Islands. <p>Covered x 2</p>		<p>Skill</p> <p>Describe patterns of human population growth and movement, economic activities, space, land use and human settlement patterns of an area of the UK or the wider world.</p> <p>Core knowledge</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Settlements can be rural or urban. Settlement patterns include linear, circular, Y-shaped, T-shaped and cross-shaped. Settlements can be compact or dispersed. A settlements can grow due to factors such as migration, the building of new facilities such as homes or universities and new roads or transport links being made. <p>Covered x 2</p>
						<p>Skill</p> <p>Identify the topography of an area of the UK using contour lines on a map.</p> <p>Core knowledge</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Topography is the arrangement of the natural and artificial physical features of an area. <p>Covered</p>		

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	Location	<p>ACL: World</p> <p>Skill</p> <p>Describe how the weather, plants and animals of one place is different to another using simple geographical terms.</p> <p>Core knowledge</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The weather, environment and living things are different in different places around the world. People live in and visit lots of different places around the world. The weather, plants and animals differ in different places around the world. Animals live in different habitats. The seashore is a habitat for many animals such as sea birds, crabs, fish and starfish. The polar regions, the Arctic and Antarctic, are always cold and icy. <p>Covered x 4</p>	<p>Skill</p> <p>Locate hot and cold areas of the world in relation to the equator.</p> <p>Core knowledge</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The equator is an imaginary line around the middle of the Earth. Warmer areas of the world are closer to the equator and colder areas of the world are further from the equator. <p>Covered</p>	<p>Skill</p> <p>Locate the equator and the North and South Poles on a world map or globe.</p> <p>Core knowledge</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Northern Hemisphere is north of the equator and the Southern Hemisphere is south of the equator. The North Pole is the most northern point on Earth. The South Pole is the most southern point on Earth. <p>Covered</p>	<p>Skill</p> <p>Locate significant places using latitude and longitude.</p> <p>Core knowledge</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Latitude is a coordinate that specifies the north or south position of a point on the surface of the Earth. Latitude is given as an angle that ranges from -90° at the south pole to 90° at the north pole, with 0° at the equator. Longitude is the distance east or west of the Prime Meridian. <p>Covered x 2</p>	<p>Skill</p> <p>Identify the location of the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn on a world map.</p> <p>Core knowledge</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Tropic of Cancer is 23 degrees north of the equator and Tropic of Capricorn is 23 degrees south of the equator. The tropics are regions of Earth that lie roughly in the middle of the globe between the Tropic of Cancer and the Tropic of Capricorn. <p>Covered</p>	<p>Skill</p> <p>Identify the location and explain the function of the Prime (or Greenwich) Meridian and different time zones (including day and night).</p> <p>Core knowledge</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Prime (or Greenwich) Meridian is an imaginary line that divides the Earth into eastern and western hemispheres. The time at Greenwich is called Greenwich Mean Time (GMT). Each time zone that is 15 degrees to the west of Greenwich is another hour earlier than GMT. Each time zone 15 degrees to the east is another hour later. <p>Covered</p>	<p>Skill</p> <p>Identify the position and explain the significance of latitude, longitude, equator, Northern Hemisphere, Southern Hemisphere, the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn, the Arctic and Antarctic Circles, the Prime (or Greenwich) Meridian and time zones (including day and night).</p> <p>Core knowledge</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The polar regions experience the largest differences in daylight, as the effect of Earth's tilt is much more pronounced. When the Earth tilts towards the Sun it create near-constant daylight, known as polar day or Midnight Sun. When the Earth tilts away from the Sun it creates near-constant darkness, known as polar night. Latitude and longitude help identify locations in relation to the equator and the Prime Meridian. Latitude and longitude are measured in degrees. There are five major lines of latitude: Equator (0°), Tropic of Cancer (23.5°N), Tropic of Capricorn (23.5°S), Arctic Circle (66.5°N) and Antarctic Circle (66.5°S). The Prime Meridian is the imaginary line from the North Pole to the South Pole that passes through Greenwich in England and marks 0° longitude, from which all other longitudes are measured. The world is split into 24 meridians 15° apart because there is 24 hours in a day and 360° in one rotation. The times are calculated from GMT. Times to the east of the Prime Meridian are ahead of GMT (GMT+), times to the west are behind GMT (GMT-). <p>Covered x 6</p>
	Position	<p>ACL: Maths</p> <p>Skill</p> <p>Use simple positional language to describe where things are in relation to each other and give directions.</p> <p>Broad knowledge</p> <p>Positional language is used to describe where things are in relation to one another. Positional language includes in, on, next to, behind, in front of, in between, above, below and underneath.</p> <p>Covered</p>	<p>Skill</p> <p>Use simple directional and positional language to give directions, describe the location of features and discuss where things are in relation to each other.</p> <p>Core knowledge</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A location is a place or the position of something. Direction is the way you travel to get somewhere. <p>Covered x 3</p>	<p>Skill</p> <p>Use simple compass directions to describe the location of features or a route on a map.</p> <p>Core knowledge</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A compass is an instrument that is used for finding a direction. The four cardinal points on a compass are north, south, east and west. <p>Covered</p>	<p>Skill</p> <p>Use the eight points of a compass to locate a geographical feature or place on a map.</p> <p>Core knowledge</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The four intercardinal points on a compass are north-east, south-east, south-west and north-west. <p>Covered x 2</p>	<p>Skill</p> <p>Use the eight points of a compass, four and six-figure grid references, symbols and a key to locate and plot geographical places and features on a map.</p> <p>Core knowledge</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The four cardinal directions are north (N), east (E), south (S) and west (W), which are at 90° angles on the compass rose. The four intercardinal (or ordinal) directions are halfway between the cardinal directions: north-east (NE), south-east (SE), south-west (SW) and north-west (NW). <p>Covered</p>	<p>Skill</p> <p>Use compass points, grid references and scale to interpret maps, including Ordnance Survey maps, with accuracy.</p> <p>Core knowledge</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cardinal and intercardinal compass points can be used to describe the relationship of features to each other. <p>Covered x 4</p>	<p>Skill</p> <p>Use lines of longitude and latitude or grid references to find the position of different geographical areas and features.</p> <p>Core knowledge</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Invisible lines of latitude run horizontally around the Earth and show the northerly or southerly position of a geographical area. Invisible lines of longitude run vertically from the North to the South Pole and show the westerly or easterly position of a geographical area. <p>Covered</p>

Big idea	Concept/Aspect	Reception	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
Maps	Maps	<p>AOL: World</p> <p>Skill</p> <p>Make and use simple maps in their play to represent places and journeys, real and imagined.</p> <p>Core knowledge</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A map is a picture or drawing of a place or journey. A map is a drawing of an area it shows features, including roads, rivers, woods, parks and buildings. <p>Covered x 6</p>	<p>Skill</p> <p>Draw or read a simple picture map.</p> <p>Core knowledge</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A map is a picture or drawing of an area of land or sea that can show human and physical features. A key is used to show features on a map. A map has symbols to show where things are located. <p>Covered x 2</p>	<p>Skill</p> <p>Draw or read a range of simple maps that use symbols and a key.</p> <p>Core knowledge</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maps help people to plan a route from one place to another and to identify and locate physical and human features. Maps use symbols and a key. A key is the information needed to read a map and a symbol is a picture or icon used to show a geographical feature. <p>Covered</p>	<p>Skill</p> <p>Use four-figure grid references to describe the location of objects and places on a simple map.</p> <p>Core knowledge</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A four-figure grid reference contains four numbers. The first two numbers are called the easting and are found along the top and bottom of a map. The second two numbers are called the northing and are found up both sides of a map. <p>Covered</p>	<p>Skill</p> <p>Use four or six-figure grid references and keys to describe the location of objects and places on a map.</p> <p>Core knowledge</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A six-figure grid reference contains six numbers and is more precise than a four-figure grid reference. The first three figures are called the easting and are found along the top and bottom of a map. The second three figures are called the northing and are found up both sides of a map. In a four-figure grid reference, the two digit eastings come first, followed by the two digit northings. A four-figure grid reference locates a square on a map. <p>Covered x 4</p>	<p>Skill</p> <p>Use grid references, lines of latitude and longitude, contour lines and symbols in maps and on globes to understand and record the geography of an area.</p> <p>Core knowledge</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ordnance survey maps use four and six grid references to locate a feature or place. Contour lines join points of equal height above sea level and show an area's terrain. Ordnance Survey symbols are used to represent different features on the landscape. This includes buildings, roads, rivers, lakes and forests. Understanding these symbols is essential for reading and using Ordnance Survey maps effectively. <p>Covered</p>	
		Comparison	Compare and contrast	<p>AOL: World</p> <p>Skill</p> <p>Describe how two places are the same or different using simple picture maps, photographs, data and other geographical resources.</p> <p>Core knowledge</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The weather, environment and living things are different in different places around the world. <p>Covered</p>	<p>Skill</p> <p>Identify the similarities and differences between two places.</p> <p>Core knowledge</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hot places are close to the equator and cold places are far away from the equator. Kuala Lumpur is the capital city of Malaysia. Similarities between Kuala Lumpur and London are that both cities have a river and a zoo. Differences between Kuala Lumpur and London include Kuala Lumpur having a monorail while London has overground and underground trains. <p>Covered x 2</p>	<p>Skill</p> <p>Describe and compare the human and physical similarities and differences between an area of the UK and a contrasting non-European country.</p> <p>Core knowledge</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Somalia is a country on the east coast of Africa. The equator crosses through Somalia, so the climate is very hot and dry. Like the UK, Somalia has four seasons. The capital city of Somalia is called Mogadishu. <p>Covered</p>	<p>Skill</p> <p>Classify, compare and contrast different types of geographical feature.</p> <p>Core knowledge</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A volcano is a physical feature, typically a conical mountain or hill, that has a crater or vent through which lava, rock fragments, hot vapour, and gas erupt or have erupted. A volcano can be active, dormant or extinct. <p>Covered x 2</p>	<p>Skill</p> <p>Describe and compare aspects of physical features.</p> <p>Core knowledge</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A river is a body of water that flows downhill, usually to the sea. The place where a river starts is called the source. Tributaries are small rivers or streams that flow into larger rivers or lakes. The place where a river flows into the sea is called the mouth. A mountain is a natural elevation of the Earth's surface, rising to a summit. Mountains have an elevation greater than that of a hill, usually greater than 610m. <p>Covered x 3</p>
Significance	Significant places	<p>AOL: World</p> <p>Skill</p> <p>Discuss and describe places that are important to them.</p> <p>Broad knowledge</p> <p>A place can be important because of its location, use buildings or landscape.</p> <p>Covered</p>	<p>Skill</p> <p>Name important buildings and places and explain their importance.</p> <p>Core knowledge</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Important buildings can include schools, places of worship and buildings that provide a service to the community, such as shops and libraries. Some buildings are important because they tell us something about the past. <p>Covered x 2</p>	<p>Skill</p> <p>Name, locate and explain the significance of a place.</p> <p>Core knowledge</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Places can be significant because religious or historic events that have happened there in the past. A significant place is a location that is important to a community or society. <p>Covered x 2</p>	<p>Skill</p> <p>Name and locate significant volcanoes and plate boundaries and explain why they are important.</p> <p>Core knowledge</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Ring of Fire is a large area around the Pacific Ocean where many earthquakes and volcanic eruptions occur. Significant volcanoes include Mount Vesuvius in Italy, Laki in Iceland and Krakatoa in Indonesia. <p>Covered x 2</p>	<p>Skill</p> <p>Name, locate and explain the importance of significant mountains or rivers.</p> <p>Core knowledge</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Significant world rivers include the Mississippi, Nile, Thames, Amazon, Volga, Zambesi, Mekong, Ganges, Danube and Yangtze. Significant mountain ranges of the world include the Himalayas, Urals, Andes, Alps, Atlas, Pyrenees, Apennines, Balkans and Sierra Nevada. <p>Covered x 2</p>	<p>Skill</p> <p>Identify some of the problems of farming in a developing country and report on ways in which these can be supported.</p> <p>Core knowledge</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Developing countries such as Peru offer farming opportunities due to a tropical climate and rich soils but also face challenges such as lack of farming technology, labour shortages, fluctuating prices and transport issues. <p>Covered</p>	

Big idea	Concept/Aspect	Reception	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
Change	Geographical change	<p>AOL: World</p> <p>Skill</p> <p>Discuss how the local environment has changed over time using photographs and first-hand experiences.</p> <p>Covered</p>		<p>Skill</p> <p>Describe how an environment has or might change over time.</p> <p>Core knowledge</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A place can change over time due to human activity such as house building, new industries and tourism. Erosion can cause the change over time to an environment or place. Erosion is a physical process. Erosion is caused by wind and water, including waves, floods, rivers and rainfall. <p>Covered x 2</p>	<p>Skill</p> <p>Describe how a significant geographical activity has changed a landscape in the short or long term.</p> <p>Core knowledge</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Earthquakes are an example of significant geographical activity and can destroy habitats, homes and businesses and can change the landscape. Short-term problems from earthquakes or volcanoes include fear, injury from falling debris and loss of personal items. Long-term problems include loss of homes, lack of water and sanitation, damaged roads and transport networks and loss of jobs and services. <p>Covered x 2</p>	<p>Skill</p> <p>Explain how the physical processes of a river, sea or ocean have changed a landscape over time.</p> <p>Core knowledge</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rivers, seas and oceans can transform a landscape through erosion, deposition and transportation. <p>Covered</p>	<p>Skill</p> <p>Describe how the characteristic of a settlement changes as it gets bigger (settlement hierarchy).</p> <p>Core knowledge</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Settlement hierarchy is a way of grouping and ranking settlements according to their type, significance, number and size. A hamlet is at the bottom of the hierarchy and a capital city at the top. <p>Covered x 2</p>	
					<p>Skill</p> <p>Describe the activity of plate tectonics and how this has changed the Earth's surface over time (continental drift).</p> <p>Core knowledge</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Convergent tectonic plates push together. Divergent tectonic plates pull apart. Transform tectonic plates slide past each other. <p>Covered</p>			