



Geography at Suffolks

	Autumn 1	Autumn 2	Spring 1	Spring 2	Summer 1	Summer 2
Year 1			Local fieldwork	Name and locate the world's seven continents and five oceans.		
Year 2			Countries and capital cities of the UK	Non-European comparison study		
Year 3			Mountains, Volcanoes and Earthquakes Natural Disasters	Locate counties and cities in the UK		
Year 4			Locate the World's countries - European Case Study	Rivers around the world		
Year 5			Latitude/Longitude/Tropics	Fair Trade Costa Rica		
Year 6			Biomes Geographical Skills	UK comparison with Argentina		

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Progression of skills						
EYFS ELGs						
Physical development						
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Fine motor skills: begin to show care and accuracy when drawing (maps, observational drawings) 						
Understanding the world						
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - People, culture and communities: Describe their immediate environment using knowledge from observation, discussion, stories, non-fiction texts and maps. - People, culture and communities: Explain some similarities and differences between life in this country and life in other countries, drawing on knowledge from stories, non-fiction texts and (when appropriate) maps. - The natural world: Explore the natural world around them, making observations and drawing pictures of animals and plants - The natural world: Know some similarities and differences between the natural world around them and contrasting environments, drawing on their experiences and what has been read in class. - The natural world: Understand some important processes and changes in the natural world around them, including the seasons and changing states of matter. 						
		Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5
Location knowledge		Name and locate local town and city. 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.	Name and locate counties and cities of the UK, geographical regions and their identifying human and physical characteristics, key topographical features (in hills, mountains, coasts and rivers) and land-use patterns; and understand how some of these aspects have changed over time.	Locate the world's countries, using maps to focus on Europe (inc the location of Russia) and North and South America, concentrating on their environmental regions, key physical and human characteristics, countries and other major cities. Identify the position and significance of Equator, N. and S. Hemisphere.	Identify the position and significance of latitude/longitude and the Greenwich Meridian. Linking with science, time zones, night and day. Linking with History, compare land use maps of the UK from the past with the present, focusing on land use.
		Year 6	On a world map locate the main countries in Africa, Asia and Australasia/Oceania. Identify their main environmental regions, key physical and human characteristics, and major cities.			
		Name and locate the key topographical features including coast, features of erosion, hills, mountains and rivers. Understand how these features				

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				Identify the topics of Cancer and Capricorn.		have changed over time.
Place knowledge	<p>Observe and describe the human and physical geography of a small, local area of the UK.</p> <p>Know about some present changes that are happening in the local environment e.g. at school</p> <p>Suggest ideas for improving the school environment</p>	<p>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 non-European country</p>	<p>Understand geographical similarities and differences through studying the human and physical geography of a region of the UK.</p>	<p>Understand geographical similarities and differences through studying the human and physical geography of a region in the United Kingdom and region in a European country</p>	<p>Compare a region in the UK with a region in N. America with significant differences and similarities.</p>	<p>Compare a region in the UK with a region in S. America with significant differences and similarities.</p>

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Human and Physical Geography	<p>Identify seasonal/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.</p>	<p>Use basic Geographical vocabulary to refer to key physical features (inc – beach, cliff, coast, forest, hill, mountain, sea, ocean, river, soil, valley, vegetation, season, weather) and human features (inc city, town, village, factory, farm, house, office, port, harbour, shop) of a contrasting non European country</p>	<p>Describe and understand key aspects of: Physical geography including key topographical features (inc hills, mountains, coasts, rivers) and land patterns; and understand how some of these aspects have changed over time.</p>	<p>Describe and understand key aspects of: Physical geography, including: climate zones, (link to work on Rainforest) Types of settlements in modern Britain: villages, towns, cities.</p>	<p>Describe and understand key aspects of : Physical geography including coasts, rivers and the water cycle including transpiration; climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts</p>	<p>Describe and understand key aspects of : Climates (comparison of the UK with a region in N or S America), biomes and vegetation belts.</p>
Geographical skills and fieldwork	<p>Ask simple geographical questions e.g. What is it like to live in this place?</p> <p>Make simple maps and plans e.g. pictorial place in a story</p> <p>Use maps, atlases and globes to identify their locality</p>	<p>Use world maps, atlases and globes to identify the United Kingdom and its countries.</p> <p>Use simple compass directions (North, East, South and West), to describe the location of features and routes on a map.</p>	<p>Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied.</p> <p>Use the eight points of a compass, four figure grid references, symbols and key (including</p>	<p>Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping (Google Earth) to locate countries and describe features studied.</p> <p>Use fieldwork to observe, measure and record the human and physical</p>	<p>Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping (Google Earth) to locate countries and describe features studied.</p> <p>Use the eight points of a compass, four figure and six figure grid references,</p>	<p>Extend to 6 figure grid references with teaching of latitude and longitude in depth. Expand map skills to include non-UK countries.</p> <p>Use fieldwork to observe, measure and record the human and physical features in the local</p>

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	<p>and other key features e.g. land/sea/capital cities.</p> <p>Begin to use locational and directional language (eg, near and far, left and right), Describe the location of features and routes on maps. Use photographs to recognise landmarks and basic human and physical features; devise simple picture maps.</p> <p>Use simple fieldwork and observational skills to study the geography of their school and its grounds during each season.</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>Use fieldwork and observational skills to study the key human and physical features of the schools surrounding areas.</p> <p>Use locational, directional and positional language.</p>	<p>the use of Ordnance Survey maps) to build their knowledge of the United Kingdom and the wider world.</p> <p>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</p>	<p>features in the local area using a range of methods, including sketch maps, plans and graphs, and digital technologies.</p>	<p>symbols and key (including the use of Ordnance Survey maps) to build their knowledge of the United Kingdom in the past and present.</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>area using a range of methods, including sketch maps, plans and graphs, and digital technologies.</p>
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