

Geography Overview – Key Stage 1

		Year 1						Year 2						Year 3						Year 4					
		Autumn		Spring		Summer		Autumn		Spring		Summer		Autumn		Spring		Summer		Autumn		Spring		Summer	
		Cornish myths and legends	Christmas in Europe	The Voyage of the Mystery and other	Heroes – Famous people from the past	Toy	Plants and Animals	Houses and Homes	Festivals and Faiths	Cousin Jack	Volcanoes and Earthquakes	Healthy Bodies	Food	Our World	Places of Worship	Transport	The Earth in Space	Explorers and Adventurers	Rivers	Our Parish, our town.	Winter Festivals	Clothes	The United Kingdom	Britain at war	The World Cup
Children will be taught to:	1. name and locate the world's seven continents and five oceans		✓	✓		✓		✓			✓		✓	✓		✓	✓	✓				✓	✓		✓
	2. name, locate and identify characteristics of the four countries and capital cities of the United Kingdom and its surrounding sea		✓	✓						✓			✓	✓		✓	✓			✓			✓	✓	
1. 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				✓				✓						✓											✓

1. 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		✓				✓		✓		✓			✓		✓		✓		✓			
2. use basic geographical vocabulary to refer to: A. key physical features, including: beach, cliff, coast, forest, hill, mountain, sea, ocean, river, soil, valley, vegetation, season and weather			✓		✓				✓		✓	✓		✓		✓		✓		✓			
B. key human features, including: city, town, village, factory, farm, house, office, port, harbour and shop			✓		✓				✓		✓	✓		✓		✓		✓		✓			
1. 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	Geographical Skills and Fieldwork		✓	✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓	✓

2. 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			✓	✓		✓		✓		✓	✓			✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓	✓
3. 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			✓	✓		✓		✓		✓	✓			✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓	✓
4. 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.		✓						✓				✓					✓						✓		