

Geography Curriculum Map

	Autumn 1	Autumn 2	Spring 1	Spring 2	Summer 1	Summer 2					
EYFS	Transitions to school	Journeys & festivals:	Winter:	Spring:	Fairy stories:	Transition to Year 1:					
	Orientation:	Where are they/we going?	What happens in winter?	What happens in	What happened in the	What makes us healthy?					
	Who am I?	,, ,		springtime in London?	story?	,					
					,						
	Early Learning Goal (end poin	Early Learning Goal (end point) - Understanding the World:									
		People, Culture & 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.										
					os. Know some similarities and o						
		unities in this country, drawing									
		,,	•								
Year 1	Memory Box: How can you	Bright Lights, Big City:	Dinosaurs: How do we	Moon Zoom: How could	Splendid Skies:	Rio de Vida: What is Brazil					
	capture your memories?	Where should the	know dinosaurs existed?	you send Beegu back to	How does the weather	like compared to the UK?					
	. ,	Everywhere Bear visit in		the moon?	change?						
		London? Why?									
		,									
		LK: name and locate the		F+S: use world maps,	H+P: identify seasonal and	PK:understand					
		world's seven continents		atlases and globes to	daily weather patterns in	geographical similarities					
		and five oceans		identify the United	the United Kingdom and	and differences through					
				Kingdom and its countries,	the location of hot and	studying the human and					
		LK: name, locate and		as well as the countries,	cold areas of the world in	physical geography of a					
		identify characteristics of		continents and oceans	relation to the Equator and	small area of the United					
		the four countries and		studied at this key stage	the North and South Poles	Kingdom, and of a small					
		capital cities of the United		, 3		area in a contrasting non-					
		Kingdom and its				European country					
		surrounding seas		F+S: use simple compass		,					
				directions (North, South,		F+S: use world maps,					
		H+P: use basic		East and West) and		atlases and globes to					
		geographical vocabulary to		locational and directional		identify the United					
		refer to: key physical		language [for example,		Kingdom and its countries,					
		features, including: beach,		near and far; left and		as well as the countries,					
		cliff, coast, forest, hill,		right], to describe the		continents and oceans					
		mountain, sea, ocean,		location of features and		studied at this key stage					
		river, soil, valley,		routes on a map							
		vegetation, season and									
		weather									
		key human features,									
		including: city, town,									
		village, factory, farm,									
		house, office, port,									
		harbour and shop									
		F+S: use world maps,									
		atlases and globes to									



	Many Changeson Materials		
identify the United			
Kingdom and its countries,			
as well as the countries,			
continents and oceans			
studied at this key stage			
stauted at this key stage			
F+S: 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			
F+S: use aerial			
photographs and plan			
perspectives to recognise			
landmarks and basic			
human and physical			
features; devise a simple			
map; and use and			
map; and use and			
construct basic symbols in			
a key			
F+S: 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.			
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Year 2	Street Detective: What is	Land Ahoy:	Fire. Fire!: How do we	Muck, Mess and Mixtures:	The Scented Garden: Can	Beat, Band, Boogie:
icul Z	the geography of where I	Why do we love being	know so much about the	Can you create a	Trent's garden be beautiful	What makes music?
	live?	beside the sea so much?	Great Fire of London?	marvellous mixture that is	and useful?	Wilat illakes illusic:
	live:	beside the sea so much:	Great File of London:	better than George's?	allu uselui!	
	LK: name, locate and	H+P: use basic		Settle: than George 5.	PK: understand	
	identify characteristics of	geographical vocabulary to			geographical similarities	
	the four countries and	refer to: key physical			and differences through	
	capital cities of the United	features, including: beach,			studying the human and	
	Kingdom and its	cliff, coast, forest, hill,			physical geography of a	
	surrounding seas	mountain, sea, ocean,			small area of the United	
		river, soil, valley,			Kingdom, and of a small	
		vegetation, season and			area in a contrasting non-	
	H+P: use basic	weather			European country	
	geographical vocabulary to	key human features,				
	refer to: key physical	including: city, town,				
	features, including: beach,	village, factory, farm,			F+S: use aerial	
	cliff, coast, forest, hill,	house, office, port,			photographs and plan	
	mountain, sea, ocean,	harbour and shop			perspectives to recognise	
	river, soil, valley,				landmarks and basic	
	vegetation, season and				human and physical	
	weather				features; devise a simple	
	key human features,				map; and use and	
	including: city, town,				construct basic symbols in	
	village, factory, farm,				a key	
	house, office, port,	F+S: use world maps,				
	harbour and shop	atlases and globes to			F+S: use simple fieldwork	
		identify the United			and observational skills to	
		Kingdom and its countries,			study the geography of	
	F+S: use world maps,	as well as the countries,			their school and its	
	atlases and globes to	continents and oceans			grounds and the key	
	identify the United	studied at this key stage			human and physical	
	Kingdom and its countries,				features of its surrounding	
	as well as the countries,	F+S: use simple compass			environment.	
	continents and oceans	directions (North, South,				
	studied at this key stage	East and West) and				
	F.C. and divide and	locational and directional				
	F+S: use simple compass	language [for example,				
	directions (North, South,	near and far; left and				
	East and West) and	right], to describe the				
	locational and directional	location of features and				
	language [for example,	routes on a map				
	near and far; left and					
	right], to describe the location of features and					
	routes on a map					



F+S: 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			
F+S: 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.			



			their thingship advices:	•		
Year 3	Stone Age: How do we know what happened in the Stone Age? LK: name and locate counties and cities of the United Kingdom, geographical regions and their identifying human and physical characteristics, key topographical features (including hills, mountains, coasts and rivers), and land-use patterns; and understand how some of these aspects have changed over time F+S: use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied	Bronze and Iron: Bronze and Iron: How did they change lives? LK: name and locate counties and cities of the United Kingdom, geographical regions and their identifying human and physical characteristics, key topographical features (including hills, mountains, coasts and rivers), and land-use patterns; and understand how some of these aspects have changed over time	Tremors: Why do some earthquakes cause more damage than others? LK: locate the world's countries, using maps to focus on Europe (including the location of Russia) and North and South America, concentrating on their environmental regions, key physical and human characteristics, countries, and major cities H+P: physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes, and the water cycle F+S: use maps, atlases, globes and	Gods and Mortals: What was the ancient Greeks' greatest achievement? PK: understand geographical similarities and differences through the study of human and physical geography of a region of the United Kingdom, a region in a European country, and a region within North or South America. LK: locate the world's countries, using maps to focus on Europe (including the location of Russia) and North and South America, concentrating on their environmental regions, key physical and human characteristics, countries, and major cities	Predator: Which animal is the ultimate predator and why?	Urban Pioneers: Is graffiti art or vandalism? Why? H+P: human geography, including: types of settlement and land use, economic activity including trade links, and the distribution of natural resources including energy, food, minerals and water F+S: use the eight points of a compass, four and six-figure grid references, symbols and key (including the use of Ordnance Survey maps) to build their knowledge of the United Kingdom and the wider world F+S: use fieldwork to observe, measure, record and present the human and physical
	understand how some of these aspects have changed over time F+S: use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and	land-use patterns; and understand how some of these aspects	H+P: physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes, and the water cycle F+S: use maps, atlases,	LK: locate the world's countries, using maps to focus on Europe (including the location of Russia) and North and South America, concentrating on their environmental regions, key physical and human characteristics, countries,		figure grid references, symbols and key (including the use of Ordnance Survey maps) to build their knowledge of the United Kingdom and the wider world F+S: use fieldwork to observe, measure, record



Year 4	Ruthless Romans: How did	Road Trip: USA:	Anglo-Saxons: Who were	Raging River: What is a	Seen and not	Bottoms, burps and bile:
	the arrival of the Romans	What could I see out of my	the Anglo-Saxon and how	river?	heard(Victorians and	What do our bodies do
	change Britain?	window?	do we know what was		Queen Victoria): Who held	with the food we eat?
		LK: locate the world's	important to them?		the power in Victorian	
	F+S: use the eight points of	countries, using maps to		LK: name and locate	society?	
	a compass, four and six-	focus on Europe (including	F+S: use maps, atlases,	counties and cities of the		
	figure grid references,	the location of	globes and	United Kingdom,	F+S: use fieldwork to	
	symbols and key	Russia) and North and	digital/computer mapping	geographical regions and	observe, measure, record	
	(including the use of	South America,	to locate countries and	their identifying human	and present the human	
	Ordnance Survey maps) to	concentrating on their	describe features studied	and physical	and physical	
	build their knowledge of	environmental regions,		characteristics, key	features in the local area	
	the United	key physical and human		topographical features	using a range of methods,	
	Kingdom and the wider	characteristics, countries,		(including hills, mountains,	including sketch maps,	
	world.	and major cities		coasts and rivers), and	plans and	
		•		land-use patterns and how	graphs, and digital	
	F+S: use fieldwork to	PK: understand		these have changed over	technologies	
	observe, measure, record	geographical similarities		time.		
	and present the human	and differences through				
	and physical	the study of human and		H+P: describe and		
	features in the local area	physical geography of a		understand key aspects of:		
	using a range of methods,	region of the United		physical geography,		
	including sketch maps,	Kingdom, a region in a		including: climate zones,		
	plans and	European country,		biomes and vegetation		
	graphs, and digital	and a region within North		belts, rivers,		
	technologies	or South America		mountains, volcanoes and		
	tecimologies	or south America		earthquakes, and the		
	F+S: use maps, atlases,	LK: locate the world's		water cycle		
	globes and	countries, using maps to		water cycle		
	digital/computer mapping	focus on Europe (including				
	to locate countries and	the location of				
	describe features studied	Russia) and North and				
	describe reatures studied	South America,				
		concentrating on their				
		environmental regions,				
		key physical and human				
		characteristics, countries,				
		and major cities				
		LK: identify the position				
		and significance of				
		latitude, longitude,				
		Equator, Northern				
		Hemisphere, Southern				
		Hemisphere, the Tropics of				
		Cancer and Capricorn,				
		Arctic and				



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		Antarctic Circle, the			
		Antarctic circle, tric			
		Prime/Greenwich Meridian			
		and time zones (including			
		did time zones (merdang			
		day and			
		night)			
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		H+P: human geography,			
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		including: types of			
		settlement and land use,			
		settlement and land use,			
		economic activity			
		including trade links, and			
		including trade links, and			
		the distribution of natural			
		resources including			
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		energy,			
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Year 5	(Vikings + Anglo-	Pharaoh: How can we	Scream Machine: What is	Stargazer:	Mountains: natural	Allotment: Can you grow a
	Saxons):Raiders or	know so much about the	needed to make a spine-	Could humans live on	wonders or danger zones?	sandwich?
	settlers?: How should we	ancient Egyptians as they	tingling ride?	another planet?		
	remember the Vikings?	lived so long ago?			LK: name and locate	F+S: use fieldwork to
				F+S: use maps, atlases,	counties and cities of the	observe, measure, record
			F+S: use the eight points of	globes and	United Kingdom,	and present the human
	H+P: human geography,	H+P: human geography,	a compass, four and six-	digital/computer mapping	geographical regions and	and physical
	including: types of	including: types of	figure grid references,	to locate countries and	their identifying human	features in the local area
	settlement and land use,	settlement and land use,	symbols and key	describe features studied	and physical	using a range of methods,
	economic activity	economic activity	(including the use of		characteristics, key	including sketch maps,
	including trade links, and	including trade links, and	Ordnance Survey maps) to	LK: identify the position	topographical features	plans and
	the distribution of natural	the distribution of natural	build their knowledge of	and significance of	(including hills, mountains,	graphs, and digital
	resources including	resources including	the United	latitude, longitude,	coasts and rivers), and	technologies.
	energy, food, minerals and water	energy, food, minerals and water	Kingdom and the wider world	Equator, Northern Hemisphere, Southern	land-use patterns and how these have changed over	LK: name and locate
	100u, minerals and water	100u, Illinerais allu Water	WOLIU	Hemisphere, the Tropics of	time.	counties and cities of the
				Cancer and Capricorn,	time.	United Kingdom,
	F+S: use maps, atlases,	F+S: use maps, atlases,		Arctic and	H+P: describe and	geographical regions and
	globes and	globes and		Antarctic Circle, the	understand key aspects of:	their identifying human
	digital/computer mapping	digital/computer mapping		Prime/Greenwich Meridian	physical geography,	and physical
	to locate countries and	to locate countries and		and time zones (including	including: climate zones,	characteristics, key
	describe features studied	describe features studied		day and	biomes and vegetation	topographical features
				night)	belts, rivers,	(including hills, mountains,
					mountains, volcanoes and	coasts and rivers), and
					earthquakes, and the	land-use patterns and how
				LK: locate the world's	water cycle	these have changed over
				countries, using maps to		time.
				focus on Europe (including		
				the location of	LK: locate the world's	H+P: human geography,
				Russia) and North and	countries, using maps to	including: types of
				South America,	focus on Europe (including	settlement and land use,
				concentrating on their	the location of	economic activity
				environmental regions,	Russia) and North and	including trade links, and
				key physical and human characteristics, countries,	South America, concentrating on their	the distribution of natural resources including
				and major cities	environmental regions,	energy,
				and major cities	key physical and human	food, minerals and water
					characteristics, countries,	1000, minerals and water
					and major cities	
					and major order	
					F+S: use the eight points of	
					a compass, four and six-	
					figure grid references,	
					symbols and key	
					(including the use of	
					Ordnance Survey maps) to	



		build their knowledge of	
		the treft at	
		the United	
		Kingdom and the wider	
		world	
		World	
		F+S: use fieldwork to	
		observe, measure, record	
		observe, measure, record	
		and present the human	
		and physical	
		features in the local area	
		reduces in the local area	
		using a range of methods,	
		including sketch maps,	
		plans and	
		promise and district	
		graphs, and digital	
		technologies.	
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Year 6	Battle of Barnet:	Britain at War: Why was	Frozen Kingdoms:	Hola Mexico: Why did the	Breathing Spaces: Who are	Gallery Rebels: What
	What happened in Barnet	winning the Battle of	Antarctica: everlasting	ancient Maya change their	Britain's National Parks	makes art rebellious?
	in 1471?	Britain in 1940 so	winter wonderland or	way of life?	for?	
		important?	treacherous terrain?			
	F+S: use fieldwork to			LK: locate the world's	LK: name and locate	
	observe, measure, record	LK: locate the world's	LK: identify the position	countries, using maps to	counties and cities of the	
	and present the human	countries, using maps to	and significance of	focus on Europe (including	United Kingdom,	
	and physical	focus on Europe (including	latitude, longitude,	the location of	geographical regions and	
	features in the local area	the location of	Equator, Northern	Russia) and North and	their identifying human	
	using a range of methods,	Russia) and North and	Hemisphere, Southern	South America,	and physical	
	including sketch maps,	South America,	Hemisphere, the Tropics of	concentrating on their	characteristics, key	
	plans and	concentrating on their	Cancer and Capricorn,	environmental regions,	topographical features	
	graphs, and digital	environmental regions,	Arctic and	key physical and human	(including hills, mountains,	
	technologies.	key physical and human	Antarctic Circle, the	characteristics, countries,	coasts and rivers), and	
		characteristics, countries,	Prime/Greenwich Meridian	and major cities	land-use patterns and how	
	Britain at War: What was	and major cities	and time zones (including		these have changed over	
	life like during World War		day and	LK: identify the position	time.	
	2?	PK: understand	night)	and significance of		
	F+S: use fieldwork to	geographical similarities		latitude, longitude,		
	observe, measure, record	and differences through	H+P: describe and	Equator, Northern		
	and present the human	the study of human and	understand key aspects of:	Hemisphere, Southern		
	and physical	physical geography of a	physical geography,	Hemisphere, the Tropics of		
	features in the local area	region of the United	including: climate zones,	Cancer and Capricorn,		
	using a range of methods,	Kingdom, a region in a	biomes and vegetation	Arctic and		
	including sketch maps,	European country,	belts, rivers,	Antarctic Circle, the		
	plans and	and a region within North	mountains, volcanoes and	Prime/Greenwich Meridian		
	graphs, and digital	or South America	earthquakes, and the	and time zones (including		
	technologies.		water cycle	day and		
		F+S: use maps, atlases,		night)		
		globes and	F+S: use the eight points of			
		digital/computer mapping	a compass, four and six-	86 1 1		
		to locate countries and	figure grid references,	PK: understand		
		describe features studied	symbols and key	geographical similarities		
			(including the use of	and differences through		
			Ordnance Survey maps) to	the study of human and		
		F.C. and the state and the C.	build their knowledge of	physical geography of a		
		F+S: use the eight points of	the United	region of the United		
		a compass, four and six-	Kingdom and the wider	Kingdom, a region in a		
		figure grid references,	world	European country,		
		symbols and key		and a region within North		
		(including the use of		or South America		
		Ordnance Survey maps) to		LL. D. danarila a and		
		build their knowledge of		H+P: describe and		
		the United		understand key aspects of		
		Kingdom and the wider		physical geography,		
		world	1	including: climate zones,		



		biomes and vegetation belts, rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes, and the water cycle and human geography, including: types of settlement and land use, economic activity including trade links, and the distribution of natural resources including energy,	