

	Autumn Term	Spring Term	Summer Term
<b>Year 1 2016/ 2017</b>	<p><b>Locational knowledge</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>locate the world's countries, using maps to focus on Europe (including the location of Russia) concentrating on their environmental regions, key physical and human characteristics, countries, and major cities</li> </ul> <p><b>Place knowledge</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>understand geographical similarities and differences through the study of human and physical geography of a region of the a region in a European country,</li> </ul> <p><b>Human and physical geography</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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</li> </ul> <p><b>Geographical skills and fieldwork</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied</li> </ul>	<p><b>Human and physical geography</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The water cycle</li> </ul>	<p><b>Place knowledge</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>understand geographical similarities and differences through the study of human and physical geography of Lancaster</li> </ul> <p><b>Geographical skills and fieldwork</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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</li> <li>use fieldwork to observe, measure, record and present the human and physical features in the local area using a range of methods, including sketch maps, plans and graphs, and digital technologies.</li> </ul>
<b>Year 2 2017/ 2018</b>	<p><b>Locational knowledge</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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</li> </ul> <p><b>Place knowledge</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>understand geographical similarities and differences through the study of human and physical geography of a region of the United Kingdom</li> </ul> <p><b>Human and physical geography</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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</li> </ul> <p><b>Geographical skills and fieldwork</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied</li> </ul>	<p><b>Human and physical geography</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Volcanoes and Earthquakes</li> </ul>	<p><b>Place knowledge</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>understand geographical similarities and differences through the study of human and physical geography of Manchester (link to evacuees- history)</li> </ul> <p><b>Geographical skills and fieldwork</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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</li> <li>use fieldwork to observe, measure, record and present the human and physical features in the local area using a range of methods, including sketch maps, plans and graphs, and digital technologies.</li> </ul>
<b>Year 3 2018/ 2019</b>	<p><b>Locational knowledge</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>locate the world's countries, using maps to focus on North America concentrating on their environmental regions, key physical and human characteristics, countries, and major cities</li> </ul> <p><b>Place knowledge</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>understand geographical similarities and differences through the study of human and physical geography of a region within North America</li> </ul> <p><b>Human and physical geography</b></p>	<p><b>Locational knowledge</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>identify the position and significance of latitude, longitude, Equator, Northern Hemisphere, Southern Hemisphere, the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn, Arctic and Antarctic Circle, the Prime/Greenwich Meridian and time</li> </ul>	<p><b>Place knowledge</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>understand geographical similarities and differences through the study of human and physical geography of London</li> </ul> <p><b>Geographical skills and fieldwork</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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</li> </ul> <p><b>Geographical skills and fieldwork</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied</li> </ul>	<p>zones (including day and night)</p> <p><b>Human and physical geography</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Rivers and Mountains</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>use fieldwork to observe, measure, record and present the human and physical features in the local area using a range of methods, including sketch maps, plans and graphs, and digital technologies.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Year 4 2019/2020</b></p>	<p><b>Locational knowledge</b> locate the world's countries, using maps to focus on South America concentrating on their environmental regions, key physical and human characteristics, countries, and major cities</p> <p><b>Place knowledge</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>understand geographical similarities and differences through the study of human and physical geography of South America</li> </ul> <p><b>Human and physical geography</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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</li> </ul> <p><b>Geographical skills and fieldwork</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied</li> </ul>	<p><b>Locational knowledge</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>identify the position and significance of the Prime/Greenwich Meridian and time zones (including day and night)</li> </ul> <p><b>Human and physical geography</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Climate Zones, Biomes and vegetation belts</li> </ul>	<p><b>Place knowledge</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>understand geographical similarities and differences through the study of human and physical geography of Manchester (link to evacuees)</li> </ul> <p><b>Geographical skills and fieldwork</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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</li> <li>use fieldwork to observe, measure, record and present the human and physical features in the local area using a range of methods, including sketch maps, plans and graphs, and digital technologies.</li> </ul>