



Geography Knowledge Sequencing

	NATIONAL CURRICULM / EARLY LEARNING GOALS	YEAR GROUP	WHAT IS LEARNED	HOW WILL THEY LEARN THIS?	HOW DO WE KNOW IT HAS STUCK?
FS	Understanding the world.	FS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pupils know some features of their immediate environment. • Pupils know similarities and differences between life in this country and life in other countries. • Pupils know how to use a very simple map. 	Topic work Teacher inputs	Children will be able to recall taught information and this can be evidenced by the coordinator and SLT Learning Walks and questioning.
KS1	Pupils should be developing knowledge about the world, the UK and their locality- relating to human and physical geography.	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pupils know the names of the world's seven continents. • Pupils know the location of the world's seven continents. Pupils know the names, locations and characteristics of the four countries of the UK. • Pupils know geographical similarities between a small area of the UK and a small area in a contrasting non-European country. • Pupils know the location of hot and cold areas in the world in relation to the Equator. • Pupils know basic geographical vocabulary to refer to key physical features. • Pupils know basic geographical vocabulary to refer to key human features. 	Regular Questioning Report Writing	
		2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pupils know the names of the world's seven continents and five oceans. • Pupils know the location of the world's seven continents and five oceans. • Pupils know the names of the seas that surround the UK. 		



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			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pupils know geographical similarities between a small area of the UK and a small area in a contrasting non-European country. • Pupils know the names, locations and characteristics of the four countries of the UK and their capital cities. • Pupils know the location of hot and cold areas in the world in relation to the Equator and the North and South Poles. • Pupils know more basic geographical vocabulary to refer to key physical features. • Pupils know more basic geographical vocabulary to refer to key human features. 		
KS2	Pupils should be expanding knowledge and understanding beyond local area, including the location and characteristics of a range of the world's most significant human and physical features.	3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pupils know the location of the world's countries, with a focus on Europe, concentrating on their environmental regions, key physical and human characteristics, countries, and major cities. • Pupils know the names and locations of some counties of the United Kingdom. • Pupils know the position and significance of latitude, longitude and Equator. • Pupils know geographical similarities and differences through the study of human and physical geography of a region of the United Kingdom and a region in a European country. • Pupils know key aspects of physical geography: rivers, mountains and the water cycle. 		



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			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pupils know key aspects of human geography: types of settlement and land use; and economic activity including trade links. 		
		4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pupils know the location of the world's countries, with a focus on Europe, including the location of Russia, concentrating on their environmental regions, key physical and human characteristics, countries, and major cities Pupils know the names and locations of some counties and cities of the United Kingdom. Pupils know the position and significance of latitude, longitude, Equator; and the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn. Pupils know more geographical similarities and differences through the study of human and physical geography of a region of the United Kingdom and a region in a European country. Pupils know more about key aspects of physical geography: rivers, mountains and the water cycle. Pupils know more about key aspects of human geography: types of settlement and land use; and economic activity including trade links. 		
		5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pupils know the location of the world's countries, with a focus on North America, concentrating on their environmental regions, key physical and human characteristics, countries, and major cities 		



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			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pupils know the names and locations of some counties and cities of the United Kingdom; they know some geographical regions and their identifying human and physical characteristics, • Pupils know the position and significance of latitude, longitude, Equator; the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn; and Northern Hemisphere and Southern Hemisphere. • Pupils know geographical similarities and differences through the study of human and physical geography of a region of the United Kingdom and a region within North or South America • Pupils know key aspects of physical geography: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, volcanoes and earthquakes. • Pupils know key aspects of human geography: the distribution of natural resources including energy, food, minerals and water. 		
		6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pupils know the location of the world countries, with a focus on South America, concentrating on their environmental regions, key physical and human characteristics, countries, and major cities • Pupils know the names and locations of some counties and cities of the United Kingdom; they know some geographical regions and their identifying human and physical characteristics; they know some key topographical features (including hills, mountains, coasts and rivers), and land-use 		



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			<p>patterns. Pupils know that some of these aspects have changed over time.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pupils know the position and significance of latitude, longitude, Equator; the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn; Northern Hemisphere and Southern Hemisphere; and Arctic and Antarctic Circle, the Prime/Greenwich Meridian and time zones (including day and night) • Pupils know more geographical similarities and differences through the study of human and physical geography of a region of the United Kingdom and a region within North or South America. • Pupils know more about key aspects of physical geography: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, volcanoes and earthquakes. • Pupils know more about key aspects of human geography: the distribution of natural resources including energy, food, minerals and water 		