

Geography KS1 NC Objectives	What is the Arctic like?	What was it like in Ravenshead in the past compared to now?	How do we find our way in the world?	Why is Dr Thomas Barnardo a hero?	What can pirates discover about the world?	How does Peru compare to England?	What makes a hero?	How did women in medicine change the world?
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 seas.								
3. Understand geographical similarities and differences through studying the human and physical geography of a small area of the United Kingdom, and of a contrasting non-European country.	Non-European region	Small area of the UK				Non-European country		
4. Identify seasonal and daily weather patterns in the United Kingdom.	WOO	DS	WOO	DS				
5. Identify the location of hot and cold areas of the world in relation to the Equator and the North and South Poles.	COLD					HOT		
6. Use basic geographical vocabulary to refer to key physical features including: beach, cliff, coast, forest, hill, mountain, sea, ocean, river, soil, valley, vegetation, season and weather.								
7. Use basic geographical vocabulary to refer to key human features, including: city, town, village, factory, farm, house, office, port, harbour and shop.								
8. 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.								
9. Use simple compass directions (North, South, East and West) and locational language (e.g. near and far) to describe the location of features and routes on a map.								
10. Use aerial photographs and plan perspectives to recognise landmarks and basic physical features;								
11. Devise a simple map; and use and construct basic symbols in a key.								
12. Use simple fieldwork and observational skills to study the geography of their school and the key human and physical features of its surrounding environment.								

Locational Knowledge	Place Knowledge	Human and Physical Geography	Geographical Skills and Fieldwork
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National Curriculum Coverage – Geography – KS2

Geography KS2 NC Objectives	Who were the Vikings?	What is special about Scotland?	How did the Ancient Greeks affect my life today?	How does Ravenshead fit into the UK?	What were the Anglo-Saxons really like?	How are people affected by weather and climate around the world?	What was life like in pre-historic Britain?	How are rainforests different to our forest?	Who were the Romans?	What is our local area like?	What has had the biggest impact on the landscape of our world?	How is pollution a problem in our world?	Who was the 'Pharohest' of them all?	How do biomes shape our world?	How have wars affected the lives of the British?	How have humans changed the world?
1. Name and 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.	Where the Vikings came from	Scotland	Greece		Where the Anglo-Saxons came from	Canada, Russia, Switzerland, Brazil		Rainforest	Where the Romans came from		Key physical and human features being studied		Where the Pharaohs came from			General study of how world is laid out and linked
2. 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, rivers), and land-use patterns; and understand how some of these aspects have changed over time.							Location of key historical sites e.g. Skara Brae									
3. 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 zones (including day and night).																
4. Understand geographical similarities and differences through the study of human and physical geography of a region or area of the United Kingdom (different from that taught at Key Stage 1), a region or area in a European country, and a region or area within North or South America.		Area of the UK			European Country, North America, South America			South America and Mexico (North America)		Area of UK (Local area)						Renewable energy in local area

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5. Describe and understand key aspects of physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts; rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes, and the water cycle.						Climate zones		Relevant things to the rainforests			Mountains, volcanoes, earthquakes	How pollution impacts on these features	Features in Egypt	Climate zones, biomes, vegetation belts, rivers, Water Cycle		
6. Describe and understand key aspects of human geography, including: types of settlements and land use, economic activity including trade links, and the distribution of natural resources including energy, food, minerals, and water.								Distribution of natural resources - rainforests			Economic activity, trade links, distribution of natural resources including minerals and water.	Economic activity and how it leads to pollution	Features in Egypt			Trade links and distribution of natural resources, energy, food, minerals and water.
7. Use maps, atlases, globes and digital / computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied.											Features					
8. Use the eight points of a compass, four 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	W	O	O	D	S		W	O	O	D	S		W	O	O	D
9. 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.				Local Area		Local climate		Our Forest		Wider local area – key places						Renewable energy use in local area