

	EYFS 2022 / 2023						
Christian Value of the term:	COMMUNITY	PEACE	WISDOM	НОРЕ	DIGNITY	JOY	
Outcomes	Understanding the World: The World (3 – 4 year olds): Know that there are different countries in the world and talk about the differences they have experienced or seen in photos.	Reception): Recognise some sin this country and Recognise some er one in which they lead to the effective of the country and the count	fect of changing seas	nces between life es. different to the	World (ELG): (People, Culture Communities): Describe their in environment us from observation stories, non fict maps. Explain some sindifferences between the services of the	mmediate sing knowledge on, discussion, ion texts and milarities and ween life in this in other ng on knowledge on fiction texts and	



Year 1 2022 / 2023

Christian Value of the term:	COMMUNITY	PEACE	WISDOM	НОРЕ	DIGNITY	JOY
	Polar bears	or penguins	Sun hats or Umbrellas?		What if I live in	
Outcomes	Can locate the North and South Poles, the Arctic and Antarctic on a globe.		Can name different types of weather.		Introduction to an rural setting.	urban (town) and
			Can recognise symbol	s for weather types.		
	Can understand wher	e they are in Great			Can use simple maps to locate places	
	Britain.		Can record daily weat	her patterns.		
					Knows and understand simple	
	Knows about key features of the North Pole. Can understand that the North Pole is frozen sea water in the Arctic Ocean.		Can identify items of clothing and other		geographical vocabulary to describe a	
			objects suited to hot, cold and wet		place and it's features.	
			conditions.			
					Begins to understand the difference	
			Has some understand	ing of seasonal	between human ar	nd physical features.
	Can understand that s	some people live	weather patterns.			
	beyond the Arctic Circ	cle.			Begins to understa	nd that there are
			Knows the four season	ns and can describe	similarities and diff	erences between
	Able to discuss how people live within the Arctic Circle, including food, dress, homes and travel.		the weather in each s	eason.	urban and rural set	tings.
			Knows simple vocabulary to describe different types of rain.		Can identify different types of housi	
	Knows about the life	cycle of the polar bear			Able to discuss what life is like in a	
	and how it moves aro	= =	Able to discuss where	the rain goes.	town.	



	Can understand that the area changes as ice	Can understand that some countries are	Can understand that within towns and		
	melts and moves.	very cold and other countries are much	cities often spaces are left for		
		hotter and drier.	recreation.		
	Begins to understand interdependence (for				
	example, man – polar bear – seal)	Can locate the Equator.	Can discuss the need for amenities		
		·	such as emergency services, hospitals		
	Knows that Polar bears live near the North	Can identify differences between hot and	and schools.		
	not South Pole, and that penguins live near	cold areas and can recognise some			
	the South not North Pole.	physical differences.	Can understand that farms provide		
			food for others.		
	Can understand the life cycle of a penguin.				
			Can understand that seas and lakes can		
	Can discuss how penguins and others live in these conditions.		be farmed.		
			Can understand that country and		
	Can identify the similarities and differences		coastal areas can be visited by others		
	between the North and South Poles.		for recreation.		
Progression in geog	raphical skills				
Using and	To use a simple map to move around the scho	ool.			
interpreting maps	To recognise that a picture map is about a pla	ace.			
Drawing maps	To draw picture maps with label of places they know, or imaginary places or places from stories.				
Symbols and	To use own symbols on an imaginary map.				
representations					
Plan view and	To draw around objects to make a plan.				
perspective	To recognise shapes in a plan.				



Scale / Distance	To use relative vocabulary (such as bigger / smaller).
Map purpose and use	To understand the purpose of a map is to show 'where'. To gather information from picture maps. To begin to spatially match places.
Style of map	To use picture maps and globes.
Direction and location	To use and follow simple directions (up, down, left, right, forwards, backwards) To introduce four cardinal points (N, S, E, W). To use simple maps to locate and identify the countries of the UK and the capitals and seas around it. To use simple word maps and globes to identify and locate the seven continents and five oceans. To use simple world maps to place the UK in a world context.



Year 2 2022 / 2023

Christian Value of the term:	COMMUNITY	PEACE	WISDOM	НОРЕ	DIGNITY	JOY
	Is it really round?		A visit to China		Which wa	y shall I go?
Outcomes	seven continents, the United Kingdom and the five oceans. Can use aerial photographs and satellite		Knows where to find China on a world map and globe. Knows some basic facts about the country.		Can read a simple map or plan. Can find their way on a journey and identify places using a simple grid system.	
images to support their understanding. Can understand that if they travel from their school in one direction, east or west (using a compass), they will eventually		Can recognise similarities and differences in a variety of visual images between Beijing and cities/towns in the United Kingdom.		Able to design a map of an island wit grid numbers. Can work together to ask and answe		
	return to where they started as the world is a sphere.		Can understand how Can understand the in	J	questions using the	·
	Can understand that if their school in one dir	•	a source of food.	inportance of fice as	•	eir imaginary island.
return to where they started as the world is a sphere. Can locate continents and some countries		Knows about the lives Chinese children: one other in a village.		Can use geographic give explanations of tour booklet.	cal vocabulary to of landmarks within a	
		Can understand that similarities, life for a d	•	_	l world maps to help ne from their school	



	Can understand and interpret a 2D representation of the world in map form. Can locate and name the continents and oceans studied.	very different from that of a child in a small village. Know some aspects of Chinese culture.				
Progression in geog	graphical skills					
Using and	To follow a route on a map.					
interpreting maps	To use a plan view.					
meer breems maps	To use an infant atlas to locate places.					
Drawing maps	To draw a map of a real or imaginary place.					
Symbols and	To begin to understand the need for a key.					
representations	To use symbols agreed by the class to make a simple key.					
Plan view and	To look down on objects to make a plan view map.					
perspective	To draw round objects 1:1 to get plan view.					
Scale / Distance	To draw objects on table or tray to scale using squared paper 1:1 first, then 1: 2 and so on.					
Map purpose and	To use a globe to locate land/sea and match with wall maps and pictures.					
use	To use an infant atlas.					
	To begin to spatially match places.					
Style of map	To find land/sea on globe.					
	To use teacher-drawn base maps.					
	To use large-scale OS maps.					



	To use an infant atlas.
Direction and	To use simple compass points (N,S,E,W) and directional language (near, far) to describe the location of features and routes on a
location	map. To follow directions using compass points. To use simple maps, infant atlases and globes to identify the UK and its four countries and their capital cities. To use simple maps, infant atlases and globes to identify countries of the world. To ask geographical questions: Where is it? What is it like?



	Year 3 2022 / 2023					
Christian Value of the term:	COMMUNITY	PEACE	WISDOM	НОРЕ	DIGNITY	JOY
		unch come from?	What on Earth?			y does the world
	Around the world	in a school lunch!	the Internationa	l Space Station.	rumble?	
Outcomes	Knows and can locate some of their food ori	countries from where ginates.	Can identify and mate globe and world map.		Can name and loca mountain chains.	ite UK and world
	Knows why food is transported by different methods.		Can describe how the world might appear from space and how it can be represented.		Able to locate on a map the location of the tallest six mountains in the world; the tallest six mountains in Europe;	
	Begins to understand what food miles are. Can understand and is able to discuss the		Can locate features on a world map.		major mountain ra mountains in the U	nges and the tallest JK.
	environmental impact of transporting food over ever-increasing distances.		Can describe the location, significance and purpose of features on a world map.		Can understand ho an OS map show u mountains and hill	s the formation of
	Knows the cycle of some foods from		Can identify key features on a map of the			
	producer to consumer.		British Isles.		Can describe how different types of mountain and mountain chain are	
	Can understand that discharges and emissions from production, processing,		Can locate countries and cities of the United Kingdom using maps and satellite		formed and give examples.	
	packaging, and transp 'greenhouse' gases.	ort, contribute to	imagery.		Can locate on a map the different type of mountain.	
	Can understand what	trade involves.	Can locate geographic England and Wales.	cal regions of		



Knows and understands the terms 'import' and 'export'.

Begins to understand how international trade can benefit richer countries and makes it difficult for poorer countries to escape from poverty.

Can understand what 'Fairtrade' means and begins to understand that they, as shoppers, can make trade fairer.

Knows about some Fairtrade products and their journey from producer to consumer.

Can describe human and physical characteristics of some geographical regions.

Can locate geographical regions of Scotland and Northern Ireland.

Can describe human and physical characteristics of some geographical regions.

Can match images to cities and geographical regions of the United Kingdom.

Able to describe how volcanoes are formed and give examples.

Can locate volcanoes on a map.

Has an appreciation of the impact of volcanic eruptions on life at both the local and global level.

Can understand how weather, animals, plants and human activity are interrelated.

Can understand how weather on a mountain changes through the seasons and altitude and how this affects human activity.

Knows about issues and conflicts in the uses of mountain environments.

Can understand how weather on a mountain changes quickly and with altitude.

Knows what an avalanche is and where and why they occur.



	Knows about, and locate on a map, where the six worst avalanches in history occurred.						
Progression in geog	graphical skills						
Using and	To locate places on larger-scale maps.						
interpreting maps	To follow a route outside on a large-scale map.						
g	To locate places on a globe.						
	To locate photographs of features.						
	To begin to use oblique aerial views.						
Drawing maps	To draw a map of a short route.						
Symbols and	To know why a key is needed.						
representations	To use standard symbols on a map.						
•	To use conventional map symbols in digital mapping software.						
Plan view and	To use plan view with increasing confidence.						
perspective	To look at a view from a high place.						
	To draw a sketch map of view from a high view point.						
	To use digital mapping software to reinforce.						
Scale / Distance	To draw a simple scale plan of a room with whole numbers (for example, 1cm ² = 1 square tile on the floor moving onto 1cm ² =						
	1m²).						
	To use scale bar on atlas maps.						



	To use paces or tape outside.					
	To begin to match boundaries (for example find same boundary of a country / county on different scale maps).					
Map purpose and	To begin to use atlas maps and globe.					
use	To begin to give maps a purpose.					
0.00	To use index and content pages in atlases.					
	To use map sites on the internet to explore different map types, views and scales.					
	To begin to identify features on aerial / oblique photographs and satellite imagery.					
Style of map	To use large scale OS maps.					
	To begin to use map sites on the internet.					
	To begin to use junior atlases.					
	To begin to identify features on aerial / oblique photographs.					
Direction and	To use four-compass points to follow/give directions with confidence.					
location	To use simple grids.					
	To begin to use letter/number co-ordinates to locate features on a map.					
	To begin to identify significant places and environments stated within KS2 National Curriculum.					



		Yea	ar 4 2022 / 2023			
Christian Value of the term:	COMMUNITY	PEACE	WISDOM	НОРЕ	DIGNITY	JOY
	Where on Earth?		_	Why different weather? Weather around the world.		iscover about our l area?
Outcomes	·		Knows that the weath seven elements.	er is made up of	Can explain the co the locality and giv current changes.	ncept of change in re examples of
	Can describe the characteristics and significance of some features on a world map and globe.		Can understand and use different techniques for measuring elements of weather.		Can describe how changes may be viewed in different ways by different people or groups.	
	map representations. Can understand / describe how the world has been represented on maps for different purposes and at different times. Can identify day/night on a globe and world map.		Can understand and can use different techniques for measuring elements of the weather.		Knows what 'susta	inable' change is.
			Can use spreadsheets create charts.	to record data /	Can discuss the ide change.	ea of sustainable
			Can analyse the data, inconsistences in data predictions based on	and make	Can identify and do view about a contr contentious develo locality; for examp	oversial or opment in a chosen
	the world.		Knows the difference and weather.	between climate	_	ation in a given time and / or non-digital



Knows about the Prime Meridian and the International Date Line.

Can use zone information to predict times in different places.

Can locate and describe key features and geographical regions of England and Wales. Can explain changes in features / regions.

Can locate key features and regions of Scotland and Northern Ireland.

Knows why we have night and day, and seasons.

Knows and understands time zones.

Knows about the climate and way of life in different climatic zones.

Can locate different climatic zones and specific places around the world on a map.

Knows what a biome is and that climate determines world biomes.

Knows the major biomes and where they are located.

Can plan a route around the locality to explore changes.

Can create routes and communicate information using maps, compass points and grid references.

Can provide briefing information for another group in relation to local fieldwork.

Can follow a trail or route using compass points and grid references on a map.

Can record changes in the locality using appropriate means, including mobile technology.

Can analyse and interpret information and data gathered during fieldwork.

Progression in geographical skills

Using and interpreting maps

To locate places on large scale maps (for example, find Spain on a map of Europe, find America on a globe)

To follow a route outside on a large scale map with some accuracy.

To locate places on a globe (for example Brazil or Alaska).

To locate photographs of features with greater accuracy.



	To use oblique aerial views.
Drawing maps	To try to make a simple scale drawing.
.	To use digital mapping software to record routes and enquiries, including GPS devices.
Symbols and	To know why a key is needed.
representations	To use standard symbols on a map.
	To begin to recognise some standard symbols on an OS map.
	To use conventional map symbols in digital mapping software.
Plan view and	To use plan view with confidence.
perspective	To look at smaller scale aerial view.
poropositio	To draw and label a sketch map of a view from a high viewpoint.
	To use digital mapping software to reinforce.
Scale / Distance	To draw a simple scale plan of a room with whole numbers (for example, 1cm ² = 1 square tile on the floor moving onto 1cm ² =
	1m ²).
	To use a scale bar on atlas maps.
	To use paces or tape outside.
	To begin to match boundaries (for example, find same boundary of a country / county on different scale maps).
Map purpose and	To use large and medium scale OS maps (1: 1250, 1: 2500 and 1: 10,000).
use	To use thematic maps.
	To begin to give maps a title to show purpose.
	To use index and contents page in atlases.
	To use map sites on the internet to explore different map types, views and scales.
	To begin to identify features on aerial / oblique photographs and satellite imagery.
Style of map	To use large and medium scale OS maps.
•	To use junior atlases.
	To use map sites on the internet.
	To identify features on aerial / oblique photographs.



Direction and location	To use four compass points to follow / give directions with confidence and begin to use eight compass points. To use simple grids.
	To use letter/number coordinates to locate features on a map confidently.
	To begin to use four-figure co-ordinates to locate features.
	To begin to identify significant places and environments as stated within KS2 National Curriculum



Year 5 2022 / 2023

Christian Value of the term:	COMMUNITY	PEACE	WISDOM	НОРЕ	DIGNITY	JOY
	Why on Earth?		Where does our water come from and go to? Water's never ending journey!		Rivers	
Outcomes	Can identify features on a world map and globe.		Can understand that water moves in a never-ending cycle, changing physical state and location over time.		Can understand the journey of a river from source to mouth.	
	Can describe the characteristics and significance of some previously studied features on a world map and globe.		Can understand the process of evaporation, condensation and freezing		Knows the meaning of geographical vocabulary related to a river system.	
	Can identify major cities in Europe and		and that these are reversible.		Can use maps and aerial photographs to identify the different phases of the	
	North and South America.		Knows what clouds are and how they are formed.		course of a river.	
	Can identify the key features and characteristics of cities using maps, satellite imagery and visual images.		Can understand that water evaporates from oceans, seas, lakes, condenses as		•	
	Can give reasons why		clouds and eventually		Can use appropria vocabulary related	
	spread. Can describe the impact of urban sprawl			nows and can understand the meaning vocabulary to describe the water cycle. Can use maps and aerial photo to identify different phases of		
	evidenced by satellite imagery.		Knows and can locate oceans in the world.	e on a map the major		



Can describe the location. key features of a chosen city in Europe or North or South America.

Can describe settlement patterns in area / region of a major city.

Can identify the settlement hierarchy in an area / region or Europe or North or South America.

Can identify and explain why areas of Europe and North and South America are underpopulated and underdeveloped.

Able to describe the climate, features and characteristics of a chosen underpopulated and underdeveloped area or region of Europe or North or South America.

Can identify the position and significance of the lines of latitude, the Equator, and so on.

Can locate the major lakes in the UK, Europe and the world.

Knows how vital to life water is and how it is used in their homes and in different processes in the united kingdom.

Can understand the need to conserve water.

Can understand about the lack of water and sanitation in some parts of the world.

Can understand the consequences of drought in some regions of the world.

Knows some fieldwork techniques to be used to collect data at a stream.

Through direct observations, identifies features of a river first hand and uses correct geographical vocabulary.

Can analyse the data gathered through fieldwork and communicate their findings in a variety of ways.

Knows the major rivers in the United Kingdom, their sources and where they enter the sea.

Can use a key, four- or six-figure grid references and compass points to locate features of a river and settlements on a map.

Can interpret and locate features from aerial photographs and maps and compare with maps.

Knows the top six major world rivers and four major rivers in Europe.

Knows about two major river systems in detail: their source, countries



			through which they flow, settlements, and trade and how it is used.			
			and trade and now it is used.			
Progression in geog	graphical skills					
Using and	To compare maps with aerial photographs.					
interpreting maps	To relate maps to each other.					
	To select a map for a specific purpose (for example, atlas to find the major rivers in Europe; OS map to find a local village; simple					
	GIS software to look at land-use in a locality)					
	To begin to use atlases to find out about features of	places (for example find wettest part o	f the world).			
	To follow routes on OS maps.					
	To describe features shown on OS map.					
Drawing maps	To make sketch maps of area using scale, symbols an	id key.				
	To use a drawing program to make a plan of a small area.					
	To use digital mapping software to record information from an enquiry.					
	To begin to draw plans of increasing complexity, including scale plans.					
Symbols and	To draw a sketch map using symbols and a key.					
representations	To begin to recognise and use OS symbols.					
•	To annotate a map made using a GPS device.					
	To appreciate maps cannot show everything.					
Plan view and	To draw a plan view map with increasing accuracy by hand and using appropriate software.					
perspective	To develop using higher viewpoints up to satellite.					
poropositio	To develop understanding of contours and slope through maps and photographs.					
Scale / Distance	To use linear scale to measure distances (for example	e, straight line distance on a plan, river	s).			
	To find and recognise places on maps of different scales.					
Map purpose and	nd To confidently use an atlas, including index and contents page.					
use	To use thematic maps for specific purposes.					
	To find/recognise places on maps of different scales.					
Style of map	-					
•						



Direction and location	To use eight compass points confidently. To use four-figure grid references with confidence and accuracy. To begin to use six-figure grid references to locate features on a map.
	To align a map with a route.
	To identify significant places and environments as stated with KS2 National Curriculum.



Year 6 2022 / 2023

Christian Value of the term:	COMMUNITY	PEACE	WISDOM	НОРЕ	DIGNITY	JOY
	How do I find out about our local area?		How on Earth? Our world from the International Space Station		How do we	impact on our
					landscape?	
Outcomes	Can identify and discuss a key geographical issue in the local area.		Can identify features on satellite imagery, Know that		Know that a lands just a 'view.'	cape is more than
	Can identify different points of view.		Can describe the characteristics and significance of some previously studied		Know that landscapes are continually changing.	
	Can collaborate to identify an enquiry question. Can identify sources of data / information		features. Can describe significant human and physical features in Europe or North or		Know that landscapes are the product of the interaction of people and natural processes.	
	to help answer an end		South America.	drope of North of	Know that our act	ivities
	Can identify ways to gather data / information.		Can raise enquiry que features, particularly been developed or fo	about how they have	influence/shape appearance and function of a landscape.	
	Can carry out data and information- gathering activities in relation to a local geographical issue.		Can identify, select and collect data to help answer an enquiry question.		Can understand factors in the growth of a settlement.	
	Can organise and present data and information for processing and analysis by		Can identify, select and collect data about distant localities and regions.		Can use a map to identify settlements and the reason for their locations.	
	an enquiry team.				Know some key fu settlements.	nctions of different



Can analyse and interpret information/data gathered from fieldwork/remote sources.

Can create a geographical information pack about a local issue, for a specific audience or purpose, using digital or non-digital means. Can collaborate to produce a report on a significant human/physical feature in Europe or North / South America.

Can describe how a significant human / physical feature was formed / has developed.

Can describe how a significant human / physical feature in a distant locality region can be protected or can develop sustainably.

Know how economic activities/amenities differ in a village, town and city.

Know how different settlements are interconnected.

Know the differences between rural/urban land use.
Can understand the impact of agriculture and forestry on the landscape.

Can list the pros and cons of rural /urban living.

Know the effects of extraction of natural resources and industry on the environment and landscape.

Can understand the impact of disposal of waste on the landscape.

Can understand that the changing demands of society influence today's evolving landscapes (for example wind farms, intensive farming, air travel, demand for water).



Progression in geog	graphical skills				
Using and	To follow route on 1: 50,000 OS map.				
interpreting maps	To describe features seen and relate to each other.				
	To locate places on a world map.				
	To use atlases and Google Earth to find out about other features of places (for example, mountain regions, weather patterns)				
Drawing maps	To draw a variety of thematic maps based on their own data.				
	To begin to draw plans of increasing complexity.				
	To use digital mapping software to record information from an enquiry.				
Symbols and	To recognise and use OS map and symbols.				
representations	To use atlas symbols				
Plan view and	To draw a plan view map accurately by hand and using appropriate software.				
perspective	To develop using higher viewpoints up to satellite.				
	To increase understanding of height and slope through maps and photographs (contours).				
	To use mapping software with a 3D view to compare plan and oblique views of places.				
Scale / Distance	To use scale bar on maps to measure distances.				
	To use linear scale to measure distances (for example, straight line distance on plan, rivers).				
	To find and recognise places on maps of different scales.				
Map purpose and	To confidently use an atlas, including index and contents page.				
use	To use thematic maps for specific purposes				
	To find /recognise places on maps of different scales.				
	To confidently use medium scale maps (for example. Landranger OS: 1: 10,000; 1: 25, 000; and 1: 50,000 maps)				
Style of map	-				
Direction and	To use eight compass points confidently and accurately.				
location	To use four-figure grid references confidently to locate features on a map.				
	To begin to use six-figure grid references with increasing confidence.				
	To begin to use latitude and longitude on atlas maps.				



To confidently identify significant places and environments stated within KS2 National Curriculum.