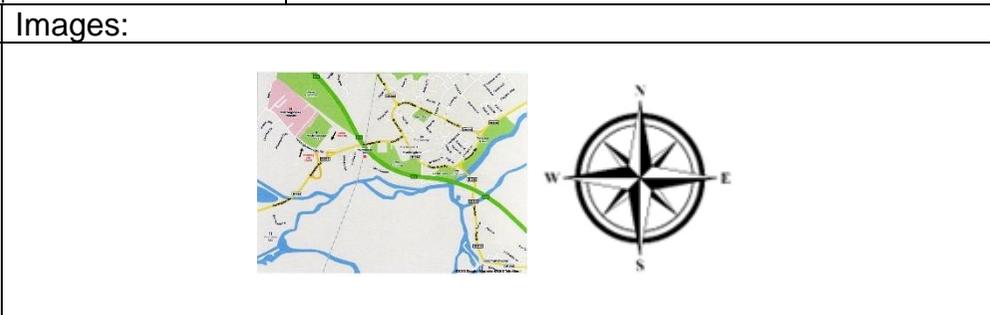


Autumn 1 - Geography - local community

Knowledge I know...	Skills I can...	Links back to I remember...
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Huntingdon is a town where I live. Huntingdon has the River Great Ouse going through it. Huntingdon has houses and shops. The difference between a human and physical feature. The key features of a map – a title, a key, a compass rose. Simple compass directions (North, South, East, West). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use vocabulary to talk about the key physical and human features of my local area, including: river, soil, vegetation, town, village, house and shop. Make observations about where things are and why things happen Use simple compass directions (NESW), to describe the location of features and routes on a maps (link to 2go). Use aerial photographs and plan perspectives to recognise basic human and physical features. Devise a simple map and use and construct basic symbols in a key. Begin to compare different types of maps. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Walking to the park (year 1) There are different features in our local environment. Maps show where places are.

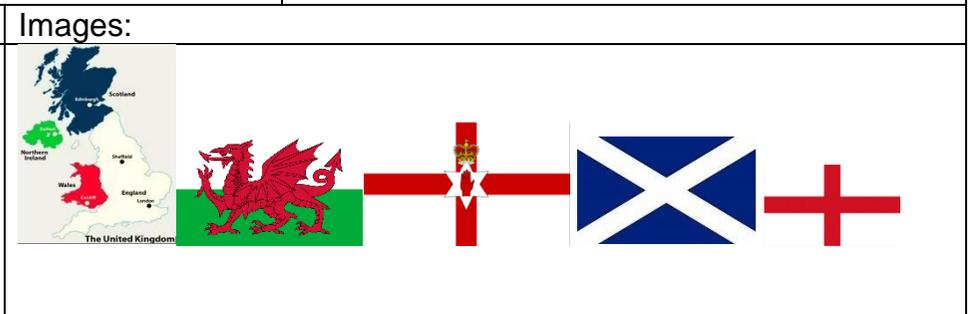
Vocabulary:
Soil: the upper layer of earth in which plants grow
Vegetation: a group of plants.
Village: a group of houses smaller than a town.
House: a building where people live.
Shop: a building where things are sold.
Compass: an instrument with a pointer which shows the directions of North.
Human feature: something built by humans
Map: a diagram to show where places are located and features of places.
Town: a built up area
Physical feature: features that are naturally created.
River: a large, natural stream of water flowing into a sea, a lake or another river.



Spring 2 – Geography - UK

Knowledge I know...	Skills I can...	Links back to I remember...
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> London is the capital city of England. Cardiff is the capital city of Wales. Edinburgh is the capital city of Scotland. Belfast is the capital city of Northern Ireland. The UK is made up of 4 countries (England, Northern Ireland, Scotland and Wales). The surrounding seas of the UK (North Sea, North Atlantic Ocean, English Channel). Some characteristics of each country e.g. Giant's causeway, Buckingham Palace, Edinburgh castle, Snowdon 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ask and answer simple geographical questions Make observations about where things are. Use a map, atlas and globe to locate the UK Use aerial photographs to recognise landmarks and human and physical features. Compare human and physical features of different places. Explore similarities and differences between the human and physical geography of Huntingdon and London. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Investigating my school grounds (Reception). Walking to the library in Huntingdon and local area walk (Y1). Making a simple map (Y1) Huntingdon is a town in England (Autumn).

Vocabulary:
Atlas: a collection of maps, usually in a book.
Capital: a city or town where the central government of the country is
City: a place that is larger than a town
Country: an area of land that has its own government
Globe: model of the earth
Landmark: human or physical feature which is well known in an area and can represent that place.
Map: a diagram to show where places are located and features of places.
Town: a built up area
UK: United Kingdom (England, Northern Ireland, Scotland and Wales)



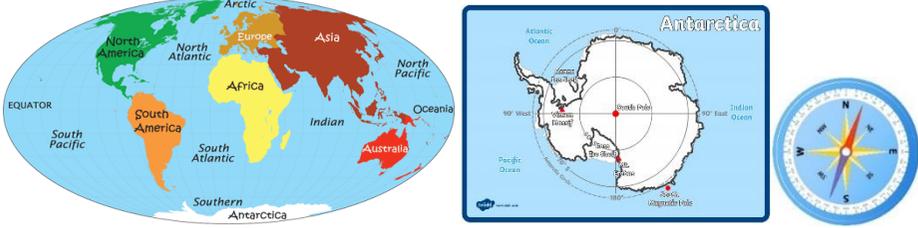
Summer 1 – Geography – Wider world – Antarctica

Knowledge <i>I know...</i>	Skills <i>I can...</i>	Links back to <i>I remember...</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There are seven continents in the world • There are five oceans in the world • Simple compass directions (North, South, East, West) • Antarctica is one of the seven continents. It is a polar region. • Antarctica is the coldest continent on earth. Most of the time the land is covered by snow and ice. • The South Pole is near the middle of Antarctica. That's the very bottom of the planet. • Vinson Massif is a large mountain in Antarctica. It is 3 times higher than the biggest mountain in the UK (Ben Nevis – Scotland). • The Ross Ice Shelf is a floating ice sheet 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Name and locate the seven continents and five oceans. • Use a map, globe or atlas to locate hot and cold areas of the world. • Explore similarities and differences between the human and physical geography of Huntingdon and a small area of a contrasting non-European country (Antarctica) • Ask and answer simple geographical questions. • Make observations about where things are. • Compare human and physical features of different places. • Use a map, atlas and globe to locate countries, continents and oceans. • Label a map of Antarctica (including some physical features) and surrounding oceans 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The UK is made up of 4 countries (England, Northern Ireland, Scotland and Wales). • The capital cities of the UK (London, Edinburgh, Cardiff, Belfast). • Learning the continents and oceans during routine (throughout KS1) • Huntingdon is a town in England (year 2 autumn) • Park life local area walk • The surrounding seas of the UK (North Sea, Irish Sea, North Atlantic)

Vocabulary:

Country: an area of land that has its own government
Compass: an instrument with a pointer which shows the direction of North
Continent: a large land mass, typically a group of countries.
Equator: an imaginary circle around the earth dividing the earth into two equal parts.
Human feature: something built by humans.
Ocean: a very large expanse of water.
Sea: smaller than oceans and usually located where the land and ocean meets.
Physical feature: features that are naturally created.
River: a large, natural stream of water flowing into a sea, a lake or another river.
Polar region: an area that has just two seasons – Summer and Winter (North and South pole).

Images:



The images include a world map with continents labeled (North America, South America, Africa, Europe, Asia, Australia, Oceania) and oceans labeled (North Atlantic, South Atlantic, Indian, Pacific, Arctic, Antarctic). A second map shows Antarctica with labels for the South Pole, Ross Sea, and other geographical features. A third image is a compass rose with cardinal directions (N, S, E, W) and intermediate directions (NE, SE, SW, NW).