

	Long term objectives to retrieve KS1 KS2	Long term enquiries to retrieve
Y1 24/25	EYFS?	
Y2 24/25 Y1 23/24	<p>Locational Knowledge: Name and locate the world's seven continents and five oceans.</p> <p>Name, locate, and identify characteristics of the four countries and capital cities of the United Kingdom and its surrounding seas.</p> <p>Place Knowledge: Understand geographical similarities and differences through studying the human and physical geography of a small area of the United Kingdom</p> <p>Human and Physical Geography: Identify the location of hot and cold areas of the world in relation to the Equator and the North and South Poles. Use basic geographical vocabulary to refer to: key physical features and key human features</p> <p>Geographical Skills and Fieldwork: Use world maps, atlases, and globes to identify the United Kingdom and its countries, as well as the countries, continents, and oceans Use simple compass directions locational and directional language to describe the location of features and routes on a map. Use aerial photographs and plan perspectives to recognize landmarks and basic human and physical features; devise a simple map; use and construct basic symbols in a key. Use simple fieldwork and observational skills to study the geography of their school and its grounds</p>	<p>What does our classroom look like? What does our school look like?</p> <p>What is the difference between a town and the countryside? What is the United Kingdom? What are the capital cities and seas of the United Kingdom? What are the UK's countries like? What do I know about a country in the UK?</p> <p>Where in the world am I? What are the world's continents and where are they located? What are the world's oceans and where are they located? Where are the world's hot and cold places? What is it like in the world's hot and cold places? What would you pack for a trip to a hot or cold place?</p>
Y3 24/25 Y2 23/24 Y1 22/23	<p>Locational Knowledge: Name and locate the world's seven continents and five oceans.</p> <p>Name, locate, and identify characteristics of the four countries and capital cities of the United Kingdom and its surrounding seas.</p> <p>Place Knowledge: Understand geographical similarities and differences through studying the human and physical geography of a small area of the United Kingdom, and of a small area in a contrasting non-European country (Nigeria)</p> <p>Human and Physical Geography: Identify seasonal and daily weather patterns in the United Kingdom and the location of hot and cold areas of the world in relation to the Equator and the North and South Poles. Use basic geographical vocabulary to refer to: key physical features and key human features</p> <p>Geographical Skills and Fieldwork: 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. Use simple compass directions and locational and directional language to describe the location of features and routes on a map. Use aerial photographs and plan perspectives to recognize landmarks and basic human and physical features; devise a simple map; and use and construct basic symbols in a key.</p>	<p>What places are in our local area? What sort of area do I live in? What can I find out about my local area? What are the features of our local area? How can a map show what a place is like? How do we make a map of the local area?</p> <p>Where and what is the UK? What are the four seasons? What is the weather like today? How can we observe and measure the weather? What is the difference between the weather in an inland area and a coastal area? Is the weather the same everywhere in the UK? How do we predict the weather in advance?</p> <p>What are the names of the world's continents and oceans and where are they located? Where are the world's hot and cold places? Where is Nigeria? What is the climate and weather like in Nigeria and how does this compare to the UK? What are the landscapes of Nigeria like and what animals would you find there? What are the people and culture of Nigeria like? What are the similarities and differences between Nigeria and the UK?</p>

	<p>Use simple fieldwork and observational skills to study the key human and physical features of the school's surrounding environment.</p>	<p>Local area study? Clifton park?</p> <p>Where is the UK? What do I know about the UK? What are the four countries of the UK? Where are they located? What are the four capital cities and the surrounding seas of the UK? What are the differences between human and physical features? What are the human and physical features of the UK's capital cities?</p> <p>What makes up our world? Where are the world's hot and cold places? (locate seven continents) What is it like in the world's hot and cold places? What are the features of hot and cold places? What are hot and cold places like? Where can I find out about a hot or cold place (desert, rainforest or Antarctica)? - What animals live in hot or cold places? How do they adapt? How do animals adapt to hot and cold places? What would you pack for a trip to a hot or cold place?</p>
<p>Y4 24/25</p> <p>Y3 23/24</p> <p>Y2 22/23</p> <p>Y1 21/22</p>	<p>Locational Knowledge: Name and locate the world's seven continents and five oceans.</p> <p>Name, locate, and identify characteristics of the four countries and capital cities of the United Kingdom and its surrounding seas.</p> <p>Place Knowledge: Understand geographical similarities and differences through studying the human and physical geography of a small area of the United Kingdom, and of a small area in a contrasting non-European country (Nigeria)</p> <p>Human and Physical Geography: Identify seasonal and daily weather patterns in the United Kingdom and the location of hot and cold areas of the world in relation to the Equator and the North and South Poles. Use basic geographical vocabulary to refer to: key physical features and key human features</p> <p>Geographical Skills and Fieldwork: 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. Use simple compass directions and locational and directional language to describe the location of features and routes on a map. Use aerial photographs and plan perspectives to recognize landmarks and basic human and physical features; devise a simple map; and use and construct basic symbols in a key. Use simple fieldwork and observational skills to study the key human and physical features of the school's surrounding environment.</p> <p>Locational Knowledge:</p>	<p>What were the needs of early settlers? What's in a name? What are different settlements and how have settlements changed over time? What can we find out about settlements from maps? How is land used in settlements? How can I use grid references to investigate settlements? What might a new settlement look like? Can I create an aerial map for my settlement?</p> <p>Where is Europe and what are its countries like? Why would you visit the Mediterranean? Where is Greece? What is Greece like? Where would you visit in Athens? What is life in Athens life compared to my local area?</p> <p>Local area study? Clifton park?</p> <p>Where is the UK? What do I know about the UK? What are the four countries of the UK? Where are they located? What are the four capital cities and the surrounding seas of the UK? What are the differences between human and physical features? What are the human and physical features of the UK's capital cities?</p> <p>What makes up our world?</p>

	<p>Locate the world's countries, using maps to focus on Europe, concentrating on their environmental regions, key physical and human characteristics, countries, and major cities. 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), and land-use patterns; and understand how some of these aspects have changed over time. 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).</p> <p>Place Knowledge: Understand geographical similarities and differences through the study of human and physical geography of a region of the United Kingdom (Yorkshire) a region in a European country, (Greece. Athens)</p> <p>Human and Physical Geography: Describe and understand key aspects of: Physical geography, including: climate zones, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes, Human geography, including: types of settlement and land use,</p> <p>Geographical Skills and Fieldwork: Use maps, atlases, globes, and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied. 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. 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, graphs, and digital technologies.</p>	<p>Where are the world's hot and cold places? (locate seven continents) What is it like in the world's hot and cold places? What are the features of hot and cold places? What are hot and cold places like? Where can I find out about a hot or cold place (desert, rainforest or Antarctica)? - What animals live in hot or cold places? How do they adapt? How do animals adapt to hot and cold places? What would you pack for a trip to a hot or cold place?</p>
<p>Y5 24/25</p> <p>Y4 23/24</p> <p>Y3 22/23</p> <p>Y2 21/22</p> <p>Y1 20/21</p>	<p>Locational Knowledge: Name and locate the world's seven continents and five oceans.</p> <p>Name, locate, and identify characteristics of the four countries and capital cities of the United Kingdom and its surrounding seas.</p> <p>Place Knowledge: Understand geographical similarities and differences through studying the human and physical geography of a small area of the United Kingdom, and of a small area in a contrasting non-European country</p> <p>Human and Physical Geography: Identify seasonal and daily weather patterns in the United Kingdom and the location of hot and cold areas of the world in relation to the Equator and the North and South Poles. Use basic geographical vocabulary to refer to: key physical features and key human features</p> <p>Geographical Skills and Fieldwork: 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. Use simple compass directions and locational and directional language to describe the location of features and routes on a map. Use aerial photographs and plan perspectives to recognize landmarks and basic human and physical features;</p>	<p>What were the needs of early settlers? What's in a name? What are different settlements and how have settlements changed over time? What can we find out about settlements from maps? How is land used in settlements? How can I use grid references to investigate settlements? What might a new settlement look like? Can I create an aerial map for my settlement?</p> <p>Where is Europe and what are its countries like? Why would you visit the Mediterranean? Where is Greece? What is Greece like? Where would you visit in Athens? What is life in Athens life compared to my local area?</p> <p>What countries and cities are there in the UK? Where is that in the UK? What seas surround the UK and what rivers does it have? What's it like around the counties of the UK?</p>

	<p>devise a simple map; and use and construct basic symbols in a key. Use simple fieldwork and observational skills to study the key human and physical features of the school's surrounding environment.</p> <p>Locational Knowledge: 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. 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 land-use patterns; and understand how some of these aspects have changed over time. 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).</p> <p>Place Knowledge: Understand geographical similarities and differences through the study of human and physical geography of a region of the United Kingdom, (Yorkshire) a region in a European country, (Greece. Athens)</p> <p>Human and Physical Geography: Describe and understand key aspects of: Physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes, and the water cycle. Human geography, including: types of settlement and land use,</p> <p>Geographical Skills and Fieldwork: Use maps, atlases, globes, and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied. 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. 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, graphs, and digital technologies.</p>	<p>Where are the hills and mountains in the UK and what are they like? Why does the UK's location in the world affect its climate? What is the weather and climate like in the UK?</p> <p>What is a mountain and how are they made? What is it like on a mountain? What is it like in the Himalayas? What lies beneath our feet? What lies beneath the surface of the Earth? Why do earthquakes occur and what can we learn from some famous earthquakes?</p> <p>What happens when the Earth's plates meet? What goes on inside a volcano and what happens when it erupts? What would it be like to live near a volcano?</p> <p>What are coasts and how are they formed? Which places can we find along the East Yorkshire coast? Why do different people choose to visit the East coast? What coastal features can we see when we visit the East Yorkshire coast? How do geographers begin to understand what they have observed? How can we help people to understand the landscape they can see? How do we cope with erosion in the future? How do we prevent or slow down coastal erosion?</p>
<p>6 24/25</p> <p>Y5 23/24</p> <p>Y4 22/23</p> <p>Y3 21/22</p> <p>Y2 20/21</p>	<p>Locational Knowledge: Name and locate the world's seven continents and five oceans. Name, locate, and identify characteristics of the four countries and capital cities of the United Kingdom and its surrounding seas.</p> <p>Place Knowledge: Understand geographical similarities and differences through studying the human and physical geography of a small area of the United Kingdom, and of a small area in a contrasting non-European country (Nigeria)</p> <p>Human and Physical Geography: Identify seasonal and daily weather patterns in the United Kingdom and the location of hot and cold areas of the world in relation to the Equator and the North and South Poles.</p>	<p>What do we need? Where does our power come from? Renewable or Non-Renewable? Where does our food comes from? What do we need? Is there enough for everyone?</p> <p>How can using atlas help us gain a better understanding of the world? How do map symbols enhance our ability to interpret and navigate maps? How can knowledge of compass points guide us in giving accurate directions and exploring</p>

Y1
19/20

Use basic geographical vocabulary to refer to:
key physical features and key human features

Geographical Skills and Fieldwork:

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.

Use simple compass directions and locational and directional language to describe the location of features and routes on a map.

Use aerial photographs and plan perspectives to recognize landmarks and basic human and physical features; devise a simple map; and use and construct basic symbols in a key.

Use simple fieldwork and observational skills to study the key human and physical features of the school's surrounding environment.

Locational Knowledge:

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.

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.

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).

Place Knowledge:

Understand geographical similarities and differences through the study of human and physical geography of a region of the United Kingdom, a region in a European country, and a region within North or South America.

Human and Physical Geography:

Describe and understand key aspects of:

Physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes, and the water cycle.

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.

Geographical Skills and Fieldwork:

Use maps, atlases, globes, and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied.

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.

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, graphs, and digital technologies.

the relationship between different locations on a map?

How can understanding grid references help us locate and describe different features on a map?

How do we use maps to plan our route and find our way to different places?

What countries and cities are there in the UK?

Where is that in the UK?

What seas surround the UK and what rivers does it have?

What's it like around the counties of the UK?

Where are the hills and mountains in the UK and what are they like?

Why does the UK's location in the world affect its climate?

What is the weather and climate like in the UK?

What is a mountain and how are they made?

What is it like on a mountain? What is it like in the Himalayas?

What lies beneath our feet?

What lies beneath the surface of the Earth?

Why do earthquakes occur and what can we learn from some famous earthquakes?

What happens when the Earth's plates meet?

What goes on inside a volcano and what happens when it erupts?

What would it be like to live near a volcano?

What are coasts and how are they formed?

Which places can we find along the East Yorkshire coast?

Why do different people choose to visit the East coast?

What coastal features can we see when we visit the East Yorkshire coast?

How do geographers begin to understand what they have observed?

How can we help people to understand the landscape they can see?

How do we cope with erosion in the future?

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