Geography Curriculum Coverage

KS1 – Cycle A

Project	Subject Content
London	Place Knowledge 1. Understand geographical similarities and differences through studying the human and physical geography of a small area of the UK and a small area in a contrasting non-European country. Human and Physical Geography 2. Use basic Geographical vocabulary to refer to key human features.
Pole to Pole	Locational Knowledge 1. Name and Locate the world's seven continents and 5 oceans. Human and Physical Geography 2. 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 North and South Poles.
Step Back In Time	Geographical Skills and Fieldwork 1. Use simple compass directions (N, S, E, W) and locational and directional language (near, far, left, right) to describe the location of features and routes on a map. Geographical Skills and Fieldwork 2. Use simple fieldwork and observational skills to study the geography of their school and grounds and the key human and physical features of its surrounding environment.

KS1 – Cycle B

Project	Subject Content
Up, Up & Away	Geographical Skills and Fieldwork 1. Use aerial photographs and plan perspectives to recognise landmarks and basic human and physical features; devise a simple map; and use and construct basic symbols in a key. Human and Physical Geography 2. Use geographical vocabulary to refer to key Physical features.
Turrets & Tiaras	Geographical Skills and Fieldwork 1. 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.
Home & Away	Human and Physical Geography 1. Use basic Geographical vocabulary to refer to key human features. Locational Knowledge 2. Name, locate and identify characteristics of the four countries and capital cities of the united kingdom and its surrounding seas.

Lower KS2 – Cycle A

Project	Subject Content
Victorians	Locational Knowledge 1. Name and locate counties and cities of the United Kingdom, geographical regions and their identifying human and physical characteristics, key topographical features, and land-use patterns; and understand how some of these aspects have changed over time. Human Geography 2. Seaside holidays and coastal landscapes - compare then and now.
Antarctica	Locational Knowledge 1. Identify the position and significance of latitude, longitude, Equator, Northern Hemisphere, Southern Hemisphere, the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn, Arctic and Antarctic Circle and time zones (including day and night).
History of Ravensden / Stone Age to Iron Age	Human Geography 1. Land use, 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 Field Work 2. Use the eight points of a compass, four grid references, symbols and key (including the use of Ordnance Survey maps) to build their knowledge of the United Kingdom and the wider world. 3. 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 and graphs, and digital technologies.

Lower KS2 – Cycle B

Project	Subject Content
Ancient Egypt	Locational Knowledge 1. Locate the world's countries, using maps to focus on Europe (including the location of Russia) concentrating on their environmental regions, key physical and human characteristics, countries, and major cities. Human and Physical Knowledge 2. Rivers and water cycle. 3. Land use, natural resources, energy and water. Geographical Skills and Field Work 4. Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied.
Romans	Locational Knowledge 1. Locate the world's countries, using maps to focus on Europe (including the location of Russia). Physical Geography 2. Volcanoes and earthquakes.
Anglo-Saxons and Vikings	Human Geography 1. Types of settlements and land use economic activity including trade links. Geographical Skills and Field Work 2. Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied.

Upper KS2 – Cycle A

Project	Subject Content
Tudors	Locational Knowledge 1. 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.
Arctic	Locational Knowledge 1. 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).
History of Ravensden	Place Knowledge 1. Understand geographical similarities and differences through the study of a region in the United kingdom, a region in a European country and a region within North or South America.

Upper KS2 – Cycle B

Project	Subject Content
WWII	Locational Knowledge 1. Locate the countries of the world. Place Knowledge 2. 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.
Ancient Greeks	Locational Knowledge 1. Locate the world's countries using maps to focus on Europe (including the location of Russia) looking at concentrating on their environmental regions, key physical and human characteristics, countries, and major cities. Human and Physical Geography 2. 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.
Mayans	Human and Physical Geography 1. Describe and understand key aspects of physical geography: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes, and the water cycle. Geographical Skills and Fieldwork 1. 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 Wider World.