

National Curriculum Coverage Document

Year 1 and 2

Term 1	Term 2		Term 3		Term 1	Term 2		Term 3	
Cycle 1	Cycle 1		Cycle 1		Cycle 2	Cycle 2		Cycle 2	
Dinosaurs and Dragons	Through our Window		Percy's World	I do Like to be Beside the Seaside	The Lion King – Africa	Toys	Moments That Made us		World cup/ Olympics

Area of Study - Geography	Term 1	Term 2	Term 3	Term 1	Term 2	Term 3
	Cycle 1	Cycle 1	Cycle 1	Cycle 2	Cycle 2	Cycle 2
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> name and locate the world's seven continents 						
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> name and locate the world's five oceans 						
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> name, locate and identify characteristics of the four countries and capital cities of the United Kingdom and its surrounding seas 						
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 						
Human and physical geography						
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 						
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 						

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> use basic geographical vocabulary to refer key human features, including: city, town, village, factory, farm, house, office, port, harbour and shop 						
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 						
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> use simple compass directions (North, South, East and West) and locational and directional language [for example, near and far; left and right], to describe the location of features and routes on a map 						
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 						
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> use simple fieldwork and observational skills to study the geography of their school and its grounds and the key human and physical features of its surrounding environment 						

Year 3 and 4

Term 1	Term 2	Term 3	Term 1	Term 2	Term 3
Cycle 1	Cycle 1	Cycle 1	Cycle 2	Cycle 2	Cycle 2
Around the World in 80 Days	Vicious Vikings and Savage Saxons	Bicester and Beyond	Stormy Seas and Raging Rivers	Victorian Heroes and Villains	Gods and Monsters

Area of Study - Geography	Term 1	Term 2	Term 3	Term 1	Term 2	Term 3
	Cycle 1	Cycle 1	Cycle 1	Cycle 2	Cycle 2	Cycle 2
Locational knowledge <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 						
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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						
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes, and the water cycle 						
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied 						
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 						
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 						

Year 5 and 6

Term 1	Term 2	Term 3	Term 1	Term 2	Term 3
Cycle 1	Cycle 1	Cycle 1	Cycle 2	Cycle 2	Cycle 2
Blackouts and Blitz	Our Changing World	Rotten Romans	Mighty Mountains	Savage Stone Age	Chocolate

Area of Study - Geography	Term 1	Term 2	Term 3	Term 1	Term 2	Term 3
	Cycle 1	Cycle 1	Cycle 1	Cycle 2	Cycle 2	Cycle 2
Locational knowledge						
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 						
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 						
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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						
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 – Taught as part of MFL 						
Human and physical geography						

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes, and the water cycle 		Yellow	Light Green	Light Blue		Purple
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 		Yellow	Light Green	Light Blue		Purple
<p>Geographical skills and fieldwork</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied 	Pink	Yellow	Light Green	Light Blue	Blue	Purple
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 		Yellow		Light Blue		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. – Much of this covered in year 6 residential. 	Pink	Yellow		Light Blue		