

Mansfield Primary Academy- Geography Curriculum

Throughout Geography at Mansfield Primary Academy, we teach children to: Investigate places, investigate patterns and communicate geographically.

Each year group teaches locational knowledge, place knowledge, human and physical geography, and geographical skills and fieldwork.

Year Group	Autumn	Spring	Summer
1	Mansfield: Where do I live?	Let's Explore London	The World Around Us
2	Arctic Adventures	Explorers: Around the World	Mansfield to New Delhi
3	The United Kingdom	Rainforests	Deserts
4	Greece: Where have the Olympics taken place?	Romans: Volcanoes	European neighbours
5	Where did WW1 take place?	Tudor Britain	The Shang Dynasty- China
6	Where did WW2 take place?	Where is Scandinavia?	Where exactly is Mansfield?

EYFS- Early Learning Goal for Understanding the World

ELG 14 People, Culture and Communities

- Describe their immediate environment using knowledge from observation, discussion, stories, non-fiction texts and maps.
- Know some similarities and differences between different religious and cultural communities in this country, drawing on their experiences and what has been read in class.
- Explain some similarities and differences between life in this country and life in other countries, drawing on knowledge from stories, non-fiction texts and (when appropriate) maps

ELG 15 The Natural World

- Explore the natural world around them, making observations and drawing pictures of animals and plants.
- Know some similarities and differences between the natural world around them and contrasting environments, drawing on their experiences and what has been read in class.
- Understand some important processes and changes in the natural world around them, including the seasons and changing states of matter.

Nursery - Autumn 1: What makes us different? Autumn 2: How does the world celebrate? Spring: Do all heroes wear capes? Summer: Where do animals live?

- Know what a map is used for. (Au2, Su)
- Identify features on a simple map (trees, house, river, mountain). (Su)
- Know that we live in Mansfield which is in England. (Au1)
- Knows that there are other countries in the world. (Au2, Su)
- Knows the type of house they live in (bungalow, flat, house etc.). (Au1)
- Can explain the features of other homes. (Au1)
- Can explain what daily life is like in our country. (Au1)
- Talk about what they see in their environment (school/home). (Au1)
- Talk about local environments. (Au1, Su)

Reception- Autumn 1: What makes us different? Autumn 2: How does the world celebrate? Spring: Do all heroes wear capes? Summer: Where do animals live?

- Use maps to locate objects in 'real life'. (Au1, Su)
- Draw information from simple maps. (Au2, Su)
- Knows that they live in the UK and can name as least 1 other country. (Su)
- Can name the some of the countries that make up the UK and at least 2 other countries. (Su)
- Knows that different countries have different homes. (Su)
- Can identify similarities and differences between homes in our country. (Au1, Su)
- Can identify similarities and differences between homes in other countries. (Au1, Su)
- Explains how life may be different for other children. (Au2, Sp)
- Make comparisons between life for children in different countries. (Au1, Au2)
- Recognise some environments that are different to the one in which they live. (Au1, Su)
- Use pictures to compare and contrast environments around the world. (Au1, Au2, Su)

Progression of Skills

	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
Investigate places	Ask and answer geographical questions (such as: What is this place like? What or who will I see in this place? What do people do in this place?) Identify the key features of a location in order to say whether it is a city, town, village, coastal or rural area Use world maps, atlases and globes to identify the United Kingdom and its countries, as well as the countries, continents and oceans studied	Use simple fieldwork and observational skills to study the geography of the school and the key human and physical features of its surrounding environment Use aerial images and plan perspectives to recognise landmarks and basic physical features Name, locate and identify characteristics of the four countries and capital cities of the United Kingdom and its surrounding seas Name and locate the world's continents and oceans	Ask and answer geographical questions about the physical and human characteristics of a location Explain own views about locations, giving reasons Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features Use fieldwork to observe and record the human and physical features in the local area using a range of methods including sketch maps, plans and graphs and digital technologies	Use a range of resources to identify the key physical and human features of a location Name and locate counties and cities of the United Kingdom, geographical regions and their identifying human and physical characteristics, including hills, mountains, cities, rivers key topographical features and land-use patterns; and understand how some of these aspects have changed over time Name and locate the countries of Europe and identify their main physical and human characteristics	Collect and analyse statistics and other information in order to draw clear conclusions about locations Identify and describe how the physical features affect the human activity within a location Use a range of geographical resources to give detailed descriptions and opinions of the characteristic features of a location Use different types of fieldwork sampling (random and systematic) to observe, measure and record the human and physical	Analyse and give views on the effectiveness of different geographical representations of a location (such as aerial images compared with maps and topological maps - as in London's Tube map) Name and locate some of the countries and cities of the world and their identifying human and physical characteristics, including hills, mountains, rivers, key topographical features and land-use patterns; and understand how some of these aspects have changed over time.

					features in the local area. Record the results in a range of ways	Name and locate the countries of North and South America and identify their main physical and human characteristics.
Investigate patterns	Understand geographical similarities and differences through studying the human and physical geography of a small area of the United Kingdom and of a contrasting non-European country	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 Identify land use around the school	Name and locate the Equator, Northern Hemisphere, Southern Hemisphere, Describe some of the characteristics of these geographical areas. Describe geographical similarities and differences between countries	Name and locate the Equator, Northern Hemisphere, Southern Hemisphere, the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn, Arctic and Antarctic Circle and date time zones. Describe some of the characteristics of these geographical areas. Describe geographical similarities and differences between countries Describe how the locality of the school has changed over time	Identify and describe the geographical 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) Understand some of the reasons for geographical similarities and differences between countries	Describe how locations around the world are changing and explain some of the reasons for change Describe geographical diversity across the world Describe how countries and geographical regions are interconnected and interdependent
Communicate Geographically	Use basic geographical vocabulary to refer to: • key physical features, including: beach, coast, forest, hill, mountain, ocean, river, soil, valley, vegetation and weather. • key human features, including: city, town, village, factory, farm, house, office and shop.	Use basic geographical vocabulary to refer to: • key physical features, including: beach, coast, forest, hill, mountain, ocean, river, soil, valley, vegetation and weather. • key human features, including: city, town, village, factory, farm, house, office and shop. Use compass directions (north, south, east and west) and locational language (e.g. near and far) to describe the	Describe key aspects of: • physical geography, including: rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes and the water cycle. • human geography, including: settlements and land use Use the eight points of a compass, four-figure grid references, symbols and key to communicate knowledge	Describe key aspects of: • physical geography, including: rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes and the water cycle. • human geography, including: settlements and land use Use the eight points of a compass, four-figure grid references, symbols and key to communicate knowledge of the United Kingdom and the wider world.	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: settlements, land use, economic activity including trade links, and the distribution of natural resources	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: settlements, land use, economic activity including trade links, and the distribution of

	Use locational language (e.g. near and far) to describe the location of features and routes on a map	location of features and routes on a map Devise a simple map; and use and construct basic symbols in a key. Use simple grid references (A1, B1)			including energy, food, minerals, and water supplies Use the eight points of a compass, four-figure grid references, symbols and a key (that uses standard Ordnance Survey symbols) to communicate knowledge of the United Kingdom and the world	natural resources including energy, food, minerals, and water supplies Use the eight points of a compass, four-figure grid references, symbols and a key (that uses standard Ordnance Survey symbols) to communicate knowledge of the United Kingdom and the world Create maps of locations identifying patterns (such as: land use, climate zones, population densities, height of land)
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Progression of Vocabulary						
	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
Locational Knowledge	Country, Capital city, City, United Kingdom, England, Northern Ireland, Scotland, Wales, London, Cardiff, Edinburgh, Belfast	Continent, Country, Europe, Asia, Africa, North America, South America, Australasia, Antarctica, Atlantic, Pacific, Arctic, Indian, South	Continent, City, County, Equator, Europe, United Kingdom, Northern Hemisphere, Southern Hemisphere	Continent, Country, Europe, Border, Boundary, Rome, Greece, Italy, River Dour, River Thames, Source, Ocean, Sea	Northern hemisphere, Southern hemisphere, Arctic circle, Tropic of Cancer, Tropic of Capricorn, Antarctic circle, South America, North America, Mexico, USA	Continent, Country, Region, Germany, Poland, France, Eastern Europe, Europe, Border, Northern hemisphere, Southern hemisphere, Arctic circle, Tropic of Cancer, Tropic of Capricorn
Human Geography		City, Town, Village, Port, Harbour	Land use, Agriculture, Farming, Food, Retail,	Settlement, Shelter, Food, Location, Transport,	Resources, Energy, Renewable, Non-renewable,	Trade, Export, Import, Economy, Supply, Demand, Land use,

			Housing, Business, Population	Residential, Urban, Rural	Sustainable, Solar power, Hydro power, Wind power, Biomass, Carbon footprint, Conservation	Goods, Services, Tourism, Positive, Negative, Economic, Social, Environmental
Physical Geography	Season, Weather, Beach, Cliff, Coast, Forest, Hill, Sea, River	Soil, Vegetation, Valley, Hot area, Cold area, Ocean, Mountain	Earthquake, Tectonic, Weather, Extreme, Magnitude, Tsunami, Tornado, Natural disaster	Water cycle, Volcano, Mantle, Outer core, Inner core, Magma, Active, Dormant, Extinct, Evaporation, Condensation, Precipitation, Pollution, Source, Mouth	Vegetation belt, Biomes, Climate zones, Time zones, Mountain, Tectonic, Plates, Peak, Slope, Altitude	Border, Country, Coast, Erosion, Weathering, Arch, Stack, Stump, Split, Headland, Sea wall, Defences, Groynes, Prevention
Map Skills and Field Work	World map, Atlas, Picture map, Story map, Map, Globe, Journey	Direction, North, South, East, West, Compass, World map, Atlas, Globe, 'Birds eye' view, Location, Key, Symbols, Feature	Compass, North, South, East, West, Coordinates, Four-figure grid references, Sketch map, Aerial photographs	8 compass points, North, Northeast, South, South west, East, South east, West, North west, Coordinates, Six-figure grid references, Sketch map, OS symbols, Satellite images, Key, Landform	Ordnance Survey map, Digital mapping, Contour lines, 8 compass points, Grid reference, Grid square, Numbers, Letters, Position, Six-figure grid references	Atlas, Index, 6 Figure Grid reference, Thematic map, Topographical, Political, Longitude, Latitude