

The Gattons Geography Knowledge and Skills overview

Year Group	Autumn		Spring		Summer		
	EYFS Geographical Skills						
	Geography is taught throughout the year through a combination of discrete lessons, stories linked to these topics, interactions within the learning environment and linked activities and provocations within the learning environment.						
Reception	Locational Knowledge Describe my own immediate environment using knowledge from observation, discussion, stories, non-fiction texts and maps Name the town the school is located in		Geographical Skills and Fieldwork Begin to use geographical skills, including first-hand observation, to enhance their locational awareness			Place Knowledge Identify similarities and differences between places, drawing on my 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.	Manmade and Natural Geography Model the vocabulary needed to name specific features of the natural world, both natural and manmade Understand the effect of changing seasons on the natural world around me
			Collect, analyse and communicate a range of data gathered through experiences of fieldwork.	Interpret a range of sources of geographical information, including maps, diagrams, globes, photographs and geographical information systems, such as, Google Earth.	Communicate geographical information in a variety of ways e.g. maps and drawings.		
			Use and draw information from a simple map Look at aerial views and comment on buildings, open space, roads and other simple features				
	EYFS Knowledge		EYFS Knowledge		EYFS Knowledge		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">I know about the features of my own immediate environmentI know the name of the town the school is located in.I know that aerial maps are taken from above like a birds-eye view and can comment on simple features.I know about the signs of autumn/winter and the associated weather.		<ul style="list-style-type: none">I know about the features of the world and EarthI know environments vary from one another.I know about similarities and differences between places e.g. countryside and town and drawing on my experiences and what has been read in class.I know about the signs of spring and the associated weather.		<ul style="list-style-type: none">I know how to use and draw information from a simple mapI know how to make simple maps of imaginary communities using a variety of construction resources.I know that simple symbols are used to identify features on a map. I know that some things in the world are man-made, and some things are natural.I know about the signs of summer and the associated weather e.g. and now identify the differences and similarities between the seasons e.g. in the summer it gets hot and sunny; that I need to find the shady areas when outside and wear appropriate clothing, and in the winter, it is cold and may snow.		
	Skills	Knowledge	Skills	Knowledge	Skills	Knowledge	
Year 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none">I can use my first hand observations to notice and comment on things in my locality.I can use first hand observations to create a simple map of an area in my locality.I can use aerial maps to recognise landmarks and features.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">That we live in Burgess Hill and Burgess Hill is a town.To begin to use the vocabulary of human and physical features accurately when talking about their local area.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">I can develop my knowledge about the world, the United Kingdom and my locality.I can use locational vocabulary to describe the location features and routes.I can follow simple maps and plans e.g. pictorial place in a story and track a route.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">I know that we live in the country of England in the United Kingdom.The UK is an island.I can locate the UK on a globe.The UK is part of Europe.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">I can compare Burgess Hill and Brighton and notice the similarities and differences in human and physical features.I can use basic geographical vocabulary to refer to key physical features, including: beach, cliff, forest, hill, mountain, sea, ocean, river.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">To understand that Seaside/coastlines can be found locally and nationally. Some people might travel abroad to visit seaside.To understand that Brighton being a seaside and tourist destination and why this is.	

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> I can recognise human and physical features in the local environment. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To know that the school is a smaller part of Burgess Hill. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> I can name and locate the four countries of the United Kingdom and name their capital cities, including characteristics of the UK . I can tell you the names of the seas surrounding the UK. Identify seasonal and weather patterns in the UK - ongoing. Use world maps, atlases and globes to identify the UK and its countries. I can 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. (Nepal week) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To begin to name and locate the four countries of the United Kingdom and name their capital cities and surrounding seas. To know that Nepal is in Asia. 	<p>soil, valley, vegetation, season and weather.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> I can use basic vocabulary to refer to key human features, including: city, town, village, farm, house, office, port, harbour and shop. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The physical and human features you may find on the coast.
Year 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> I can use basic geographical vocabulary to refer to key physical features, including: hills, river, valley, vegetation. I can use basic vocabulary to refer to key human features, including: building and place of worship. I can locate places on a map (Burgess Hill and Lewes). I can identify roads on a map and plan a journey following these. I can use aerial photos and a visit to a place (Lewes castle) to help me make a map. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> I know an aerial photo is taken from above. I know a map is a drawing of an aerial photo. I know a key can be used to help read a map. I know Burgess Hill and Lewes are towns. I know what a village, town and city are (recap from year 1). I know the compass directions are north, south, east and west. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> I can use world maps, atlases and globes to identify the continents and oceans of the world I can name and locate the world's seven continents and five oceans; I can 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. I can describe the climate in the 2 poles. I can 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"> I know that a continent refers to the land and can include many countries. I can locate the 7 continents on the map, atlas and globes. I know how to find the oceans of the world using the atlas, maps and globes. I know that the equator is the hottest part of Earth. I know that the North and South Poles are the coldest areas in the world. I know the climate patterns of deserts. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> I can use simple fieldwork and observational skills to study the geography of their school and its ground, including key human and physical features, of its surrounding environment I can compare the UK with a contrasting country in the world; Kenya (Nairobi) I can compare a local city/town in the UK with a contrasting city/town in a different country; (Burgess Hill /Nairobi) I can identify human and physical features of Burgess Hill and Ditching using a map. I can complete a traffic survey in a town and a village to compare the differences in amount of traffic. I can notice similarities and differences between Burgess 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> I know that Ditchling is a village because it has fewer buildings, more fields, one church and one school. I know the 4 countries in the UK, using the atlas, maps and globes. I know the capital cities for each country in the UK. I know that Burgess Hill is a town because it has many buildings, some schools and shops. I can use an aerial photo and a map to find physical and human features of another non European country. I know how to complete a traffic survey.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none">I can use the compass directions to describe a journey.				Hill (town) and Ditchling (village).	
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Vocabulary progression

Reception	Year 1 - revisit Reception vocabulary and teach	Year 2 - revisit Year 1 vocabulary and teach
<p>Map - a picture that shows us where places are</p> <p>Weather - the conditions outside at a particular place and time. Sunshine, clouds, temperature and rain are some of the changing conditions that make up weather.</p> <p>Season - a part of the year that is marked by a particular time - Spring, Summer, Autumn or Winter.</p> <p>Autumn - the season between Summer and Winter.</p> <p>Winter - the season of the year with the lowest temperatures between Autumn and Spring.</p> <p>Spring - the season before Summer and after Winter</p> <p>Summer - the warmest season of the year between Spring and Autumn.</p> <p>Local area - the place around where you live and go to school</p> <p>Town - an area with streets, houses and buildings that is larger than a village but usually smaller than a city.</p> <p>Country - a large area of land where people live under the same government.</p> <p>Countryside - the land away from towns and cities</p> <p>Burgess Hill</p> <p>Birds eye view - a place seen from above</p> <p>Globe - a model of the world; Planet Earth</p> <p>Wood - the hard material under the bark that makes up the trunk and branches of a tree.</p> <p>River - a large natural stream of water flowing in a particular course towards a lake, ocean or other body of water.</p> <p>Pond - a small body of still water.</p> <p>Church - a building used for public Christian religious services.</p> <p>World - the earth and all those who live on it.</p> <p>Land - the solid part of the earth's surface.</p> <p>Sea - the salt water covering most of the earth. Also known as ocean.</p> <p>Terraced - a house attached to other houses on both sides</p> <p>Semi detached - a house attached to one other house</p> <p>House boat - a home on a boat</p> <p>Flat - one of a group of homes in the same building</p> <p>Cottage - a small house in the countryside</p> <p>Caravan - a home which can be moved from one place to another</p> <p>Bungalow - a house all on one level</p> <p>Detached house - a single house not attached to other houses</p> <p>Address - the place where someone lives or something is</p>	<p>aerial map - a map that shows us what places look like from above route the way we go to get somewhere</p> <p>Feature - a 'feature' is a thing that makes a place special.</p> <p>Symbol - a picture of something you might find on a map</p> <p>Capital city - the main city where the government is based</p> <p>City - a large town.</p> <p>Village - a group of houses, together with other buildings such as a church and a school, in a country area.</p> <p>Town - a place with many streets and buildings, where people live and work. Towns are larger than villages and smaller than cities.</p> <p>Landmark - a natural or manmade feature that people recognise mountain a large steep hill</p> <p>Rural - a countryside area where there aren't many buildings or people</p> <p>Physical features - they are natural. They haven't been made by humans but are found naturally.</p> <p>Human features - they are made by humans.</p> <p>Season - part of a year</p> <p>Habitat - an animal or plants natural home where they live or grow</p> <p>Continent - large area of land that contains different countries</p> <p>Island - an area of land surrounded by water.</p> <p>Seaside - The seaside is a place by the sea where people like to go for their holidays. It is called a seaside because it is beside the sea.</p> <p>Coast - an area of land that is next to the sea.</p> <p>Beach - land by the edge of the sea, usually covered with sand or small stones.</p> <p>Cliff - steep rock close to the sea.</p> <p>Rock pool - small pool of water between rocks on the edge of the sea.</p> <p>Sand dune - hills or mounds of sand held together by plants</p> <p>Shingle - lots of small stones by the edge of the sea</p> <p>Fairground - place where there are roundabouts and other rides, stalls and shows</p> <p>Pier - a platform sticking out into water, usually the sea, which people walk along or use when getting onto or off boats.</p>	<p>Europe - One of the world's smaller continents, it contains countries such as the UK, France and Italy. It has many famous landmarks, such as the Eiffel Tower.</p> <p>North America- The Earth's third largest continent, it includes America, Canada and Mexico. It has many natural wonders, such as the Grand Canyon.</p> <p>South America - The Earth's fourth largest continent, it includes Brazil, Chile and Peru. It has the world's largest rainforest (Amazon) and driest desert (Atacama).</p> <p>Australia / Oceania -The smallest continent, it is made up of Australia, New Zealand and many other smaller islands. It is home to the Great Barrier Reef.</p> <p>Africa-The second largest continent, it has 54 countries, including Egypt, Nigeria and Ghana. Africa has the world's largest desert (Sahara) and longest river (Nile).</p> <p>Asia - The biggest continent in the world, made up of 48 countries including China and India. Asia has the world's highest mountains (the Himalayas) and the world's lowest point (the Dead Sea).</p> <p>Antarctica - A continent around the South Pole at the bottom of planet Earth, it is the coldest, driest, and windiest continent in the world. Due to the weather, no humans live there.</p> <p>Antarctic - the area around the South Pole.</p> <p>North pole - the point on the earth's surface that is farthest North.</p> <p>South pole - the point on the earth's surface that is farthest South.</p> <p>Pacific Ocean - the largest and deepest ocean in the world, lying between Asia and Australia and North and South America.</p> <p>Indian Ocean - an ocean bordered by Africa in the west, Asia in the north, and Australia in the east and merging with the Antarctic Ocean in the south.</p> <p>Antarctic Ocean - the sea surrounding Antarctica, consisting of the most southerly parts of the Pacific, Atlantic, and Indian Oceans.</p> <p>Arctic Ocean - the ocean that surrounds the North Pole.</p>

		<p>Atlantic Ocean - an ocean that is bordered by Europe and Africa on the east and by North and South America on the West.</p> <p>Southern Ocean - another name for the Antarctic Ocean.</p> <p>Border - the dividing line separating two countries or regions.</p> <p>Climate - typical pattern of weather conditions in an area.</p> <p>Humid - describes a climate that is very damp and usually very hot.</p> <p>Desert - an area with little rainfall e.g. Sahara.</p> <p>Equator - imaginary line around the middle of the Earth.</p> <p>Maasai - nomadic tribes who live in rural Kenya.</p> <p>Nomads- people who travel from place to place.</p> <p>Port - is a town by the sea or on a river which has a harbour, where ships load and unload goods or passengers.</p> <p>Rural- a countryside area where there aren't many buildings or people, far away from large towns or cities.</p> <p>Savannah - tropical grassland, dotted with trees.</p> <p>Urban - means belonging to or relating to a town or city.</p> <p>Valley - low area of land between mountains or hills.</p>
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