
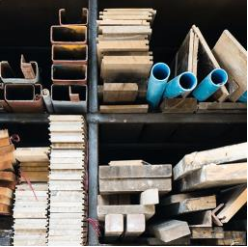



Curriculum 22 - Subject Sequencing for Geography.

Year Group & Unit	Vocabulary	Knowledge (specific facts or truth components. A knowledge statement will often contain substantive, declarative or explicit knowledge.)	Skills (the use and application of composite knowledge. A skill statement will often contain implicit, procedural and disciplinary knowledge.)
 <p>Year 1 Childhood – History Focus This project teaches children about everyday life and families today, including comparisons with childhood in the 1950s, using artefacts and a range of different sources.</p> <p>Key Concepts: Geographical change</p> <p>1 Programme of study, 1 skills and 1 knowledge statement</p> <p>Understand the processes that give rise to key physical and human geographical features of the world, how</p>	<p><u>Settlements and Land use</u> car park church factory house mosque petrol station road school shop station supermarket town</p> <p><u>Geographical Change</u> cause change effect land use</p>	<p>core knowledge Geographical features can change over time.</p>	<p>Y1 skill 1 Describe how a place or geographical feature has changed over time.</p>

<p>these are interdependent and how they bring about spatial variation and change over time.</p>			
 <p>Year 1 1 Everyday Materials – Science Focus This project teaches children that objects are made from materials. They identify a range of everyday materials and their sources. Children investigate the properties of materials and begin to recognise that a material's properties define its use. Key Concepts: Natural & man-made materials 1 Programme of study, 1 skills and 1 knowledge statement Use simple fieldwork and observational skills to study the geography of their school and its grounds and the key</p>		<p>core knowledge A material is something used to build or make something else. Natural materials are dug out of the ground, grown or taken from a living thing. Man-made materials are often made from natural materials but have been changed to have different properties.</p>	<p>Y1 skill 1 Identify natural and man-made materials in the environment.</p>

<p>human and physical features of its surrounding environment.</p>			
 <p>Year 1 Our Wonderful World – Geography Focus</p> <p>This essential skills and knowledge project teaches children about physical and human features, maps, cardinal compass points, and positional and directional language. They learn about the equator, hemispheres and continents and are introduced to the countries, capital cities and settlements of the United Kingdom. The children carry out simple fieldwork to find out about local physical and human features.</p> <p>Key Concepts: Compare and contrast Data analysis</p>	<p>Compare and Contrast different same</p> <p>Settlements and Land use bus station bus stop carpark cathedral church city cottage farm feature flat hotel house landmark lane leisure centre library market museum office place of worship pub restaurant roundabout school settlement shop shopping centre skyscraper theatre town town hall train station university village village green</p>	<p>core knowledgeA continent is a large area of land. The world's seven continents are Africa, Antarctica, Asia, Australia, Europe, North America and South America. The five oceans are the Arctic Ocean, Atlantic Ocean, Indian Ocean, Pacific Ocean and Southern Ocean.</p> <p>core knowledgeThe United Kingdom (UK) is a union of four countries: England, Northern Ireland, Scotland and Wales. A capital city is a city that is home to the government and ruler of a country. London is the capital city of England, Belfast is the capital city of Northern Ireland, Edinburgh is the capital city of Scotland and Cardiff is the capital city of Wales. The countries of the United Kingdom are made up of cities, towns and villages.</p> <p>core knowledgePlaces can be compared by size, amenities, transport, location, weather and climate.</p> <p>core knowledgeWarmer areas of the world are closer to the equator and colder areas of the world are further from the equator. The equator is an imaginary line that divides the Earth into two parts: the Northern and Southern Hemispheres. Continents have different climates depending on where they are in the world. The climate of a place can be identified by the types of weather, plants and animals found there.</p> <p>core knowledgePhysical features are naturally-created features of the Earth. specific knowledgePhysical features include a beach, cliff, coastline, forest, hill, mountain, sea, ocean, river, soil, valley and lake. specific knowledgeHuman features are made by people. They include a city, town, village, factory, farm, road, bridge, house, office, port, harbour and shop.</p> <p>core knowledgeA settlement is a place where people live and work and can be big or small, depending on how many people live there. Towns and cities are urban settlements. Features of towns and cities include homes, shops, roads and offices.</p>	<p>Y1 skill 1 Name and locate the world's seven continents and five oceans on a world map.</p> <p>Y1 skill 1 Name and locate the four countries of the UK and their capital cities on a map, atlas or globe.</p> <p>Y1 skill 1 Identify the similarities and differences between two places.</p> <p>Y1 skill 1 Locate hot and cold areas of the world in relation to the equator.</p> <p>Y1 skill 2 Use basic geographical vocabulary to identify and describe physical features, such as beach, cliff, coast, forest, hill, mountain, sea, ocean, river, soil, valley and vegetation.</p> <p>Y1 skill 1 Identify the characteristics of a settlement.</p>

<p>Fieldwork Geographical resources Location Maps Physical features Position Settlements & land use Sustainability UK World</p> <p>10 Programmes of study, 14 skills and 18 knowledge statements</p> <p>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 UK and its surrounding seas.</p> <p>Understand geographical similarities and differences through studying the human and physical geography of a small area of the UK, and of a small area in a contrasting non-European country.</p> <p>Identify seasonal and daily weather patterns in the UK and the location of hot and cold areas of the world in relation to the Equator and the North and South Poles.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Use basic geographical vocabulary to refer to key human features, including: city, town, village, factory,</p>	<p>village hall</p> <p>Geographical Change aerial photograph bird's eye view Data Analysis collect data information Fieldwork enquiry fieldwork human feature local area physical feature record</p> <p>Physical Features beach cliff coastline forest geography hill lake mountain ocean physical feature river sea soil valley</p> <p>Maps Ordnance Survey map atlas digital map globe key map picture map route symbol world map</p> <p>Position Backward behind beside between</p>	<p>core knowledgeA continent is a large area of land. The world's seven continents are Africa, Antarctica, Asia, Australia, Europe, North America and South America. The five oceans are the Arctic Ocean, Atlantic Ocean, Indian Ocean, Pacific Ocean and Southern Ocean</p> <p>core knowledgeThe United Kingdom (UK) is a union of four countries: England, Northern Ireland, Scotland and Wales. A capital city is a city that is home to the government and ruler of a country. London is the capital city of England, Belfast is the capital city of Northern Ireland, Edinburgh is the capital city of Scotland and Cardiff is the capital city of Wales. The countries of the United Kingdom are made up of cities, towns and villages.</p> <p>core knowledgePositional language includes behind, next to and in front of. Directional language includes left, right, straight ahead and turn.</p> <p>specific knowledgeA location is a place or the position of something.</p> <p>specific knowledgeDirection is the way you travel to get somewhere.</p> <p>specific knowledgeThe compass points north, south, east and west can be used when giving directions.</p> <p>core knowledgeAn aerial photograph or plan perspective shows an area of land from above.</p> <p>specific knowledgeGoogle Earth is a computer program that accesses aerial images of the world via satellites.</p> <p>core knowledgeA map is a picture or drawing of an area of land or sea that can show human and physical features. A key is used to show features on a map. A map has symbols to show where things are located.</p> <p>core knowledgeData is information that can be collected and used to answer a geographical question.</p> <p>core knowledgeFieldwork includes going out in the environment to look, ask questions, take photographs, take measurements and collect samples</p> <p>core knowledgeNatural environments can be affected by the actions of humans, including cutting down trees or dropping litter. Humans can protect the environment by choosing to preserve woodlands and hedgerows, recycling where possible and disposing of waste carefully.</p>	<p>Y1 skill 1 Name and locate the world's seven continents and five oceans on a world map.</p> <p>Y1 skill 1 Name and locate the four countries of the UK and their capital cities on a map, atlas or globe.</p> <p>Y1 skill 3 Use simple directional and positional language to give directions, describe the location of features and discuss where things are in relation to each other.</p> <p>Y1 skill 1 Identify features and landmarks on an aerial photograph or plan perspective.</p> <p>Y1 skill 1 Draw or read a simple picture map.</p> <p>Y1 skill 1 Collect simple data during fieldwork activities.</p> <p>Y1 skill 1 Carry out fieldwork tasks to identify characteristics of the school grounds or locality.</p> <p>Y1 skill 1 Describe ways to protect natural environments, such as woodlands, hedgerows and meadows.</p>
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<p>farm, house, office, port, harbour and shop.</p> <p>Use world maps, atlases and globes to identify the UK and its countries, as well as the countries, continents and oceans studied at this key stage.</p> <p>Use simple compass directions (North, South, East and West) and locational and directional language (e.g. near and far; left and right), to describe the location of features and routes on a map.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>cardinal compass point close direction east far away far from forward in front of left location near to next to north opposite position right south straight ahead turn west <u>UK</u> Atlantic Ocean Belfast Cardiff Celtic Sea Edinburgh England English Channel Irish Sea London North Sea Northern Ireland Scotland United Kingdom Wales capital city country <u>Location</u> North Pole Northern Hemisphere South Pole Southern Hemisphere cold place continent Equator hot place</p>		
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	<p><u>World</u> Africa Antarctica Arctic Ocean Asia Atlantic Ocean Australia (Oceania) Earth Europe Indian Ocean North America Pacific Ocean South America Southern Ocean continent land ocean water world</p> <p><u>Sustainability</u> animal bird countryside damage future grass hedgerow human insect litter meadow plant protect shelter shrub tree wildflower wildlife woodland</p>		
	<p><u>Compare and Contrast</u> compare geographical feature</p> <p><u>Human Features and Landmarks</u> Ferris wheel</p>	<p>core knowledgeThe United Kingdom (UK) is a union of four countries: England, Northern Ireland, Scotland and Wales. A capital city is a city that is home to the government and ruler of a country. London is the capital city of England, Belfast is the capital city of Northern Ireland, Edinburgh is the capital city of Scotland and Cardiff is the capital city of Wales. The countries</p>	<p>Y1 skill 1 Name and locate the four countries of the UK and their capital cities on a map, atlas or globe.</p>



Year 1
Bright Lights, Big City –
Geography Focus
This project teaches children about the physical and human characteristics of the United Kingdom, including a detailed exploration of the characteristics and features of the capital city, London.

Key Concepts:

- Climate and weather
- Compare and contrast
- Fieldwork
- Geographical resources
- Human features & landmarks
- Maps
- Physical features
- Position
- Settlements & land use
- Significant places
- UK

10 Programmes of study, 12 skills and 15 knowledge statements

1 Name, locate and identify characteristics of the four

castle
cathedral
church
concert hall
landmark
monument
palace
skyscraper
Settlements and Land use
airport
art gallery
capital city
cathedral
church
cinema
city
flat
house
job
landmark
large settlement
live
monument
motorway
museum
park
restaurant
river
road
school
shop
statue
street
theatre
tourist
tower block
travel
work
Geographical Change
aerial photograph
Data Analysis
collect
Fieldwork

of the United Kingdom are made up of cities, towns and villages.

core knowledge Places can be compared by size, amenities, transport, location, weather and climate.
specific knowledge Kuala Lumpur is the capital city of Malaysia.

core knowledge There are four seasons in the UK: spring, summer, autumn and winter. Each season has typical weather patterns. Types of weather include sun, rain, wind, snow, fog, hail and sleet. In the United Kingdom, the length of the day varies depending on the season. In winter, the days are shorter. In summer, the days are longer. Symbols are used to show different types of weather.

core knowledge Physical features are naturally-created features of the Earth.
specific knowledge Physical features of the UK include mountains, hills, lakes, forests, islands, coastlines and rivers.

core knowledge Human features are man-made and include factories, farms, houses, offices, ports, harbours and shops. Landmarks and monuments are features of a landscape, city or town that are easily seen and recognised from a distance. They also help someone to establish and describe a location.
specific knowledge Significant London landmarks include the Royal Albert Hall, Tower Bridge, Houses of Parliament, Westminster Abbey, Big Ben, Buckingham Palace and Monument to the Great Fire of London.
core knowledge A settlement is a place where people live and work and can be big or small, depending on how many people live there. Towns and cities are urban settlements. Features of towns and cities include homes, shops, roads and offices.

core knowledge The United Kingdom (UK) is a union of four countries: England, Northern Ireland, Scotland and Wales. A capital city is a city that is home to the government and ruler of a country. London is the capital city of England, Belfast is the capital city of Northern Ireland, Edinburgh is the capital city of Scotland and Cardiff is the capital city of Wales. The countries of the United Kingdom are made up of cities, towns and villages.

Y1 skill 1 Identify the similarities and differences between two places.


Y1 skill 1 Identify patterns in daily and seasonal weather.


Y1 skill 1 Use basic geographical vocabulary to identify and describe physical features, such as beach, cliff, coast, forest, hill, mountain, sea, ocean, river, soil, valley and vegetation.

Y1 skill 1 Name and describe the purpose of human features and landmarks.
Y1 skill 1 Identify the characteristics of a settlement.

Y1 skill 1 Name and locate the four countries of the UK and their capital cities on a map, atlas or globe.

<p>countries and capital cities of the UK and its surrounding seas.</p> <p>Y1 Understand geographical similarities and differences through studying the human and physical geography of a small area of the UK, and of a small area in a contrasting non-European country.</p> <p>1 Identify seasonal and daily weather patterns in the UK and the location of hot and cold areas of the world in relation to the Equator and the North and South Poles.</p> <p>Y1 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.</p> <p>Y1 Use basic geographical vocabulary to refer to key human features, including: city, town, village, factory, farm, house, office, port, harbour and shop.</p> <p>Y1 Use world maps, atlases and globes to identify the UK and its countries, as well as the countries, continents and oceans studied at this key stage</p> <p>Y1 Use simple compass directions (North, South, East and West) and locational and directional language (e.g. near and far; left and right), to describe the location of features and routes on a map.</p> <p>Y1 Use aerial photographs and plan perspectives to recognise landmarks and</p>	<p>human feature</p> <p>observe</p> <p>record</p> <p>Physical Features</p> <p>beach</p> <p>cliff</p> <p>cloud</p> <p>coastline</p> <p>flatland</p> <p>forest</p> <p>hill</p> <p>island</p> <p>lake</p> <p>land</p> <p>landscape</p> <p>mountain</p> <p>mudflat</p> <p>natural</p> <p>ocean</p> <p>physical feature</p> <p>river</p> <p>sea</p>	<p>core knowledge Positional language includes behind, next to and in front of. Directional language includes left, right, straight ahead and turn.</p>	<p>Y1 skill 1 Use simple directional and positional language to give directions, describe the location of features and discuss where things are in relation to each other.</p>	
	<p>Physical Features</p> <p>beach</p> <p>cliff</p> <p>cloud</p> <p>coastline</p> <p>flatland</p> <p>forest</p> <p>hill</p> <p>island</p> <p>lake</p> <p>land</p> <p>landscape</p> <p>mountain</p> <p>mudflat</p> <p>natural</p> <p>ocean</p> <p>physical feature</p> <p>river</p> <p>sea</p>	<p>core knowledge An aerial photograph or plan perspective shows an area of land from above.</p> <p>core knowledge A map is a picture or drawing of an area of land or sea that can show human and physical features. A key is used to show features on a map. A map has symbols to show where things are located.</p>	<p>Y1 skill 1 Identify features and landmarks on an aerial photograph or plan perspective.</p> <p>Y1 skill 1 Draw or read a simple picture map.</p>	
	<p>Climate and Weather</p> <p>autumn</p> <p>cold</p> <p>fog</p> <p>hail</p> <p>ice</p> <p>rain</p> <p>season</p> <p>snow</p> <p>spring</p> <p>storm</p> <p>summer</p> <p>sun</p> <p>weather</p> <p>wind</p> <p>winter</p>	<p>core knowledge Fieldwork includes going out in the environment to look, ask questions, take photographs, take measurements and collect samples.</p> <p>specific knowledge Human features are man-made and include buildings, roads and bridges.</p>	<p>Y1 skill 1 Carry out fieldwork tasks to identify characteristics of the school grounds or locality.</p>	
	<p>Significant Places</p> <p>landmark</p> <p>monument</p> <p>Maps</p> <p>grid mas</p> <p>label</p> <p>picture map</p>	<p>core knowledge A place can be important because of its location, buildings, landscape, community, culture and history. Important buildings can include schools, places of worship and buildings that provide a service to the community, such as shops and libraries. Some buildings are important because they tell us something about the past.</p>	<p>Y1 skill 1 Name important buildings and places and explain their importance.</p>	

<p>basic human and physical features; devise a simple map; and use and construct basic symbols in a key.</p> <p>Y1 Develop contextual knowledge of the location of globally significant places – both terrestrial and marine – including their defining physical and human characteristics and how these provide a geographical context for understanding the actions of processes.</p>	<p><u>Position</u></p> <p>backward behind beside between cardinal compass point direction east far from forward in front of left location near to next to north position right south straight ahead turn west</p> <p><u>UK</u></p> <p>Belfast Cardiff Edinburgh England London Northern Ireland Scotland United Kingdom Wales capital city country</p>		
 <p>Year 1 Seasonal Changes – Science Focus</p>		<p>core knowledge Weather is a physical process.</p>	<p>Y1 skill 1 Describe in simple terms how a physical process or human behaviour has affected an area, place or human activity.</p>

<p>Key Concepts: Physical processes</p> <p>1 Programme of study, 1 skills and 1 knowledge statement</p> <p>Y1 Understand the processes that give rise to key physical and human geographical features of the world, how these are interdependent and how they bring about spatial variation and change over time.</p>			
 <p>Year 1 School Days – History Focus</p> <p>This project teaches children about their own school and locality, both today and in the past. They compare schooling in the Victorian era to their experiences today.</p> <p>Key Concepts: Environment Fieldwork Geographical change Maps</p> <p>3 Programmes of study, 4 skills and 6 knowledge statements</p> <p>Y1 Use aerial photographs and plan perspectives to</p>	<p>Settlements and Land Use human feature locality physical feature Fieldwork compare data label observe record sketch Maps human feature map physical feature picture map route Geographical Change change land use locality Environment improve litter pollution</p>	<p>core knowledgeA map is a picture or drawing of an area of land or sea that can show human and physical features. A key is used to show features on a map. A map has symbols to show where things are located.</p> <p>core knowledgeFieldwork includes going out in the environment to look, ask questions, take photographs, take measurements and collect samples. specific knowledgeFieldwork tasks, including mapwork and observation, can help us gain a better understanding of the characteristics of our school, its grounds and the local environment.</p> <p>core knowledgeLitter and pollution have a harmful effect on the areas where we live, work and play. specific knowledgeLitter in the school grounds can be a risk to the safety and wellbeing of children and wildlife.</p> <p>core knowledgeGeographical features can change over time.</p>	<p>Y1 skill 1 Draw or read a simple picture map.</p> <p>Y1 skill 1 Carry out fieldwork tasks to identify characteristics of the school grounds or locality. Y1 skill 2 Describe how pollution and litter affect the local environment and school grounds.</p> <p>Y1 skill 1 Describe how a place or geographical feature has changed over time.</p>

<p>recognise landmarks and basic human and physical features; devise a simple map; and use and construct basic symbols in a key.</p> <p>Y1 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.</p> <p>Y1 Understand the processes that give rise to key physical and human geographical features of the world, how these are interdependent and how they bring about spatial variation and change over time.</p>			
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