

Geography Curriculum Milestone 1			
EARLY YEARS CURRICULUM			
Expectations for Nursery	Expectations for Reception	ELG	Key Vocab
<ul style="list-style-type: none">Know that there are different countries in the world and talk about the differences they have experienced or seen in photos.Use all their senses in hands on exploration of natural materials.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Draw information from a simple map.Recognise some similarities and differences between life in this country and life in other countries.Recognise some environments that are different from the one in which they live.Understand the effect of changing seasons on the natural world around them.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">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.	Plan, Birds eye view Arial view, Map country, ocean, environment, mountain
			Links to KS1
			Know there are countries, oceans and seas. Know the seasons in the UK and weather patterns around the world. Look at maps, simple symbols and directions.
Activities Describe what they can see in different seaside pictures. Talk about familiar countries. Introduce hot and cold climates.	Activities: Create simple maps – journey from home to school, farm map. Make seasonal tree pictures. Stories about other countries. Where our families come from in the world.		

Milestone 1 - Year 1			
Area	Key Vocabulary	Sticky Facts	Essential knowledge and Learning Experiences
Weather Watchers Human and Physical Geography Locational knowledge. Geographical skills.	Seasons Winter Autumn Spring Summer Hail Sleet Arctic Temperature United Kingdom Continents Oceans Countries North Pole South Pole Equator Globe Cyclones Tornadoes Deserts floods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There are four seasons in the UK – Winter (the coldest), Spring, Summer (the hottest), and Autumn. In the UK we have rain, fog, sleet, snow, storms, hail. Hot areas of the world are located near the equator. Cold places in the world are located near the poles. I can find the equator on a globe and the North and South Pole. The seven continents of the world are Europe, Asia, Africa, North America, South America, Australia (Oceania) and Antarctica. The five oceans of the world are The Atlantic, The Pacific, The Indian Ocean, The Arctic and the Southern Ocean. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Know which is the hottest and coldest season in the UK Know and recognise main weather symbols Know where the equator, North Pole and South Pole are on a globe. Know features of cold and hot places in the world – North and South Poles and around the equator. Know the names of the five oceans of the world. Know the names of the seven continents of the world. Know that there are different weather systems in different parts of the world.
Amazing Spaces and Places Human and Physical Geography	Town Countryside Country county United Kingdom Island Capital city Landmark Population Mountainous	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> UK is made up of England, Northern Ireland, Scotland and Wales. The UK is an island country located in Europe. London is the capital of England, Cardiff the capital of Wales, Edinburgh the capital of Scotland and Belfast the capital of Northern Ireland. Wales is a mountainous country. Ben Nevis is the largest mountain in the UK and is in Scotland. Northern Ireland is the smallest country of the UK 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Know which countries make up the UK. Know the capital cities of each of the countries in the UK. Identify characteristics of the countries in the UK. Know where we live within the UK. Identify geographical similarities and differences between the UK and Brasilia in Brazil. Devise a simple map; and use and construct basic symbols in a key. Use simple grid references (A1, B1).

<p>Geographical skills.</p> <p>Locational knowledge.</p>	<p>Tropical climate</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • England is the largest country of the UK. • We live in Loughton which is in the county of Essex and the country of England. • Brasilia is the capital city of Brazil, a country in South America. • Brasilia has a tropical climate with two main seasons – the rainy season and the dry season. • Maps have grids to help us find places. 	
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Milestone 1 - Year 2			
Area	Key Vocabulary	Sticky Facts	Essential Knowledge and Learning Experiences
Great and Ghastly Events Human and Physical Geography Locational knowledge. Geographical skills and fieldwork.	British Isles Sea Physical feature Human feature Locate Location	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> One of the oldest parliaments in the world is situated in London and is called the Houses of Parliament. Other human features in London are the London Eye, The Tower of London and Tower Bridge. I can locate the countries of the UK on a map of the UK. The UK is surround by the Irish Sea, North Sea and Atlantic Ocean. A human feature is a man-made feature such as a building and a physical is a natural feature such as a mountain or river. The River Thames runs through London. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use aerial photographs and plan perspectives to recognise landmarks and basic human and physical features in London. Recap the names of and locate the five oceans of the world in an atlas and on a globe Recap the names of and locate the seven continents of the world in an atlas and on a globe. Use world maps, atlases and globes to identify the United Kingdom, continents and oceans studied at this key stage. Understand the difference between human and physical features.
Australian Adventure Locational Knowledge Place Knowledge Human and physical geography	Australia Southern hemisphere Antipodes Outback Village Harbour inland	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Australia is a country in the Southern hemisphere. Australia is a continent surrounded by the Pacific, Indian and Southern oceans. Oceans, rivers, beaches, cliffs, mountains and forests are physical features. Sydney is a major city in Australia. Landmarks in Sydney include the Opera House and the Sydney Harbour Bridge. These are human features. London has more historical landmarks than Sydney. Sydney has a beach and a harbour. Most of Australia's cities are on the coast because it is too hot inland. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify geographical similarities and differences between London and Sydney in Australia. Understand how the climate in Australia effects the customs and everyday life of Australian people. Use maps to see where Australia is in relation to the UK. Identify physical and human features in Sydney and London. Recognise some of the major landmarks in Sydney and London.

<p>From Field to Fork</p> <p>Human and physical geography</p> <p>Geographical skills and fieldwork.</p>	<p>Address Postcode Compass directions Symbols Grid references Key Coastal Rural urban soil vegetation</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maps have a key which uses symbols to identify features of an area. • Grid references are used to locate places on a map. • A rural area is a place in the countryside. • Farms are usually found in rural areas. • An urban area is a built up area with lots of buildings. • A coastal area is a place by the sea. • A village is a group of houses and buildings situated in a rural area. • A town is a built up area that is larger than a village. • A city is a large town. • A compass is a tool that identifies North which helps us to find East, South and West. • Loughton is a town near to the city of London. • Loughton is in Epping Forest. • The symbol for a forest on a map is a small group of trees. • There are two tube stations – Debden and Loughton on the central line. • A tube station is marked as a red circle with a horizontal line through it. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Know the main differences between city, town and village • Explain some of the advantages and disadvantages of living in a city or village. • Use simple fieldwork and observational skills to study the geography of their school and surrounding area. • Know which is N, E, S and W on a compass. Relate to map work of the local area and following directions. • Know and use the terminologies: left and right; below and next to; relate to map work on local area (create basic maps of area from direct experience). • Devise simple maps and use and construct basic symbols in a key. • Identify key Physical (river/ cliff/hill) and Human (village / house / farm / office / shop/factory) geography.
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Geography National Curriculum Skills		
Investigate Places	To Investigate Patterns	To Communicate Geographically
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<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 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use basic geographical vocabulary to refer to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 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).

Y1 Y2 Both Y1 and Y2