



Geography KS 2

Pupils should extend their knowledge and understanding beyond the local area to include the United Kingdom and Europe, North and South America. This will include the location and characteristics of a range of the world's most significant human and physical features. They should develop their use of geographical knowledge, understanding and skills to enhance their locational and place knowledge.

At Dane Ghyll Community Primary School pupils will be taught:

Locational knowledge

- 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
- 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
- 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

- 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

- 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: 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

- use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied
- 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
- 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.



Geography – KS2

Yr. 3	Yr. 4	Yr. 5	Yr. 6
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 South America, concentrating on their environmental regions, key physical and human characteristics, countries, and major cities • Identify the position and significance of the Equator, Northern Hemisphere, Southern Hemisphere, Arctic and Antarctic Circle. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Locate the world’s countries, using maps to focus on Europe (including the location of Russia), concentrating on their environmental regions, key physical and human characteristics, countries, and major cities • Identify the position and significance of the Prime/Greenwich Meridian and time zones (including day and night). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Locate the world’s countries, using maps to focus on Europe (including the location of Russia) and North America, concentrating on their environmental regions, key physical and human characteristics, countries, and major cities • Identify the position and significance of latitude, longitude, the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn. 	<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.
Place Knowledge			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Understand geographical similarities and differences through the study of human and physical geography of a region in a European country (France), and a region within South America (Brazil). 	<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 (local study), and a region in a European country (Scandinavia). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Understand geographical similarities and differences through the study of human and physical geography of a region in a European country (Greece) and a region within North America (New York). 	<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.
Human and Physical Geography			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Describe and understand key aspects of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts ➤ human geography, including: 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Describe and understand key aspects of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ physical geography, including: mountains and earthquakes ➤ human geography 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Describe and understand key aspects of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ physical geography, including: rivers, the water cycle and volcanoes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Describe and understand key aspects of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ physical geography ➤ human geography, including: types of settlement and land use, economic activity including



types of settlement		➤ human geography	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 • Use the eight points of a compass. • Use fieldwork to observe and record the human and physical features in the local area. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied • Use symbols and key (including the use of Ordnance Survey maps). • 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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied • Use four and six-figure grid references. • 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied • 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 • 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.