

St. Benedict's Primary School
GEOGRAPHY
KNOWLEDGE AND SKILLS BUILDER

Geography element from the National Curriculum –
Locational and Place Geography

Phase	Context for learning	Skills
EYFS	<p>Reception</p> <p>Topic: Space -Autumn 2 Big Question: What can you see in space? Context:</p> <p>Understanding the World: To look closely at similarities, differences, patterns and change.</p> <p>Topic: Places– Summer 1 Big Question: Context: Different places</p> <p>Understanding the World: They talk about the features of their own immediate environment and how environments might vary from one another. Children know about similarities and differences in relation to places, objects, materials and living things.</p>	<p>Skill Children will learn about similarities and differences in relation to places, objects, materials and living things. They talk about the features of their own immediate environment and how environments might vary from one another.</p> <p>Knowledge Name and locate areas around school, e.g. office, wild garden. Recognise features of school and grounds and places visited. Familiar places e.g. ASDA, park, farm, school. Describe their immediate environment using knowledge from observation, discussion, stories, non-fiction texts and maps. Explain some similarities and differences between life in this country and life in other countries, drawing on knowledge from stories, non-fiction texts and maps.</p>
Key Stage 1	<p>Year 1 Autumn 1 ILP Enchanted Woodlands</p> <p>Big Question: Who lives in a woodland? Context: Fantasy maps Programme of Study: 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>Skills Draw or read a simple picture map.</p> <p>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>Year 1 Autumn 2 ILP Big Lights Big City</p> <p>Big Question: How is a city different to the countryside? Context: London, its landmarks and features. Programme of Study:</p>	<p>Skill</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Name and locate the four countries of the UK and their capital cities on a map, atlas or globe.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Name, locate and identify characteristics of the four countries and capital cities of the UK and its surrounding seas. 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. 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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>Knowledge</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. Positional language includes behind, next to and in front of. Directional language includes left, right, straight ahead and turn.
	<p>Year 2 Autumn 1 ILP Street Detectives</p> <p>Big Question– What do you find on a street? Context – Exploring the local community and its landmarks.</p> <p>Programmes of Study: 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>Skills Draw or read a range of simple maps that use symbols and a key.</p> <p>Knowledge A map is a picture or drawing of an area of land or sea that can show human and physical features. Maps use symbols and a key. A key is the information needed to read a map and a symbol is a picture or icon used to show a geographical feature.</p>
	<p>Year 2 Autumn 2 ILP Land Ahoy</p> <p>Big Question– How is an explorer different than a pirate? Context – Surrounding seas, Navigate for Captain Cook, treasure maps.</p> <p>Programmes of Study:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Name and locate the world’s seven continents and five oceans. Name, locate and identify characteristics of the four countries and capital cities of the UK and its surrounding seas. 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>Skills</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Name and locate seas surrounding the UK, as well as seas, the five oceans and seven continents around the world on a world map or globe. Locate the equator and the North and South Poles on a world map or globe. Draw or read a range of simple maps that use symbols and a key. Name, locate and explain the significance of a place. <p>Knowledge</p>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. • 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An ocean is a large sea. There are five oceans on our planet called the Arctic, Atlantic, Indian, Pacific and Southern Oceans. Seas include the Black, Red and Caspian Seas. The United Kingdom is an island surrounded by the Atlantic Ocean, English Channel, Irish Sea and North Sea. The world's seven continents are Africa, Antarctica, Asia, Australia, Europe, North America and South America. • A map is a picture or drawing of an area of land or sea that can show human and physical features. Maps use symbols and a key. A key is the information needed to read a map and a symbol is a picture or icon used to show a geographical feature. • A significant place is a location that is important to a community or society. Places can also be significant because of religious or historic events that may have happened in the past near the location. Significant places can also include monuments, such as the Eiffel Tower, or natural landscapes, such as the Great Barrier Reef.
<p>Year 2 Spring 2 Towers, Tunnels and Turrets</p> <p>Big Question–What was life like inside a Castle? Context – Amazing structures around the world. Towers and bridges in the local area.</p> <p>Programmes of Study: 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>Skills Draw or read a range of simple maps that use symbols and a key.</p> <p>Knowledge A map is a picture or drawing of an area of land or sea that can show human and physical features. Maps use symbols and a key. A key is the information needed to read a map and a symbol is a picture or icon used to show a geographical feature.</p>
<p>Year 2 Summer 1 Scented Gardens</p> <p>Big Question: (No Question!) Context: A community walk Programmes of Study 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>Skills Draw or read a range of simple maps that use symbols and a key.</p> <p>Knowledge A map is a picture or drawing of an area of land or sea that can show human and physical features. Maps use symbols and a</p>

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Key Stage 3	<p>Year 3 Spring 1 ILP Tremors</p> <p>Big Question: What causes tremors on earth? Context: Earthquakes, volcanoes, rocks, tsunamis, plate tectonics, structure of the Earth. Programmes of Study 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.</p>	<p>Skills Use four-figure grid references to describe the location of objects and places on a simple map. Knowledge A four-figure grid reference contains four numbers. The first two numbers are called the easting and are found along the top and bottom of a map. The second two numbers are called the northing and are found up both sides of a map. Four-figure grid references give specific information about locations on a map.</p>
	<p>Year 3 Summer 2 ILP Tribal Tales</p> <p>Big Question: What is a tribe? Context – We are archaeologists. Programmes of Study: 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.</p>	<p>Skill Use four-figure grid references to describe the location of objects and places on a simple map. Knowledge A four-figure grid reference contains four numbers. The first two numbers are called the easting and are found along the top and bottom of a map. The second two numbers are called the northing and are found up both sides of a map. Four-figure grid references give specific information about locations on a map.</p>
	<p>Year 4 Autumn 1 ILP I am warrior.</p> <p>Big Question: Why were the Romans so successful? Context: Compare Britain and Italy Programmes of Study: 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.</p>	<p>Skill Use four or six-figure grid references and keys to describe the location of objects and places on a map. Knowledge A six-figure grid reference contains six numbers and is more precise than a four-figure grid reference. The first three figures are called the easting and are found along the top and bottom of a map. The second three figures are called the northing and are found up both sides of a map. Six-figure grid references give detailed information about locations on a map.</p>

	<p>Year 4 Spring 1 ILP Traders and Raiders.</p> <p>Big Question: Where did the Anglo Saxons settle and why? Context: Saxon shore forts Programmes of Study: 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.</p>	<p>Skill Create a detailed study of geographical features including hills, mountains, coasts and rivers of the UK.</p> <p>Knowledge Significant rivers of the UK include the Thames, Severn, Trent, Dee, Tyne, Ouse and Lagan. Significant mountains and mountain ranges include Ben Nevis, Snowdon, Helvellyn, Pen y Fan, the Scottish Highlands and the Pennines.</p>
	<p>Year 4 Summer 1 ILP Misty Mountain Sierra.</p> <p>Big Question: (No question yet!) Context: UK hills and mountains Programmes of Study: 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.</p>	<p>Skill Use the eight points of a compass, four and six-figure grid references, symbols and a key to locate and plot geographical places and features on a map.</p> <p>Knowledge The four cardinal directions are north (N), east (E), south (S) and west (W), which are at 90° angles on the compass rose. The four intercardinal (or ordinal) directions are halfway between the cardinal directions: north-east (NE), south-east (SE), south-west (SW) and north-west (NW).</p>
	<p>Year 5 Spring 1 Alchemy Island</p> <p>Big Question: Where is Alchemy Island? Context: Examining the map of Alchemy Island Programmes of Study 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.</p>	<p>Skill Use compass points and grid references to interpret maps, including Ordnance Survey maps, with accuracy.</p> <p>Knowledge Compass points can be used to describe the relationship of features to each other, or to describe the direction of travel. Accurate grid references identify the position of key physical and human features.</p>
	<p>Year 5 Summer 1 ILP Pharaohs</p> <p>Big Question: (no question yet!) Context: Where is Egypt? The importance of the Nile. Programmes of Study:</p>	<p>Skill: Name, locate and describe major world cities.</p> <p>Knowledge: Major cities around the world include London in the UK, New York in the USA, Shanghai in China, Istanbul in Turkey, Moscow in Russia, Manila in the Philippines, Lagos in Nigeria, Nairobi in</p>

	<p>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.</p>	<p>Kenya, Baghdad in Iraq, Damascus in Syria and Mecca in Saudi Arabia.</p>
	<p>Year 5 Summer 2 ILP Allotment</p> <p>Big Question: (No question yet!) Context: Food origins, Local allotments Programmes of Study: 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.</p>	<p>Skill: Use compass points and grid references to interpret maps, including Ordnance Survey maps, with accuracy.</p> <p>Knowledge: Compass points can be used to describe the relationship of features to each other, or to describe the direction of travel. Accurate grid references identify the position of key physical and human features.</p>
Year 6	<p>Year 6 Autumn 1 ILP A Child's War</p> <p>Big Question: (No question yet!) Context: Investigate the cities and ports bombed during the Blitz. Explore why these places were vulnerable to bombing. Programmes of Study: 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.</p>	<p>Skill: Use lines of longitude and latitude or grid references to find the position of different geographical areas and features.</p> <p>Knowledge: Invisible lines of latitude run horizontally around the Earth and show the northerly or southerly position of a geographical area. Invisible lines of longitude run vertically from the North to the South Pole and show the westerly or easterly position of a geographical area.</p>
	<p>Year 6 Spring 1 ILP Frozen Kingdoms</p> <p>Big Question: (No question yet!) Context: Explore the planet's coldest lands. Programmes of Study: 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.</p>	<p>Skill: Use grid references, lines of latitude and longitude, contour lines and symbols in maps and on globes to understand and record the geography of an area.</p> <p>Knowledge: A geographical area can be understood by using grid references and lines of latitude and longitude to identify position, contour lines to identify height above sea level and map symbols to identify physical and human features.</p>
Year 6		<p>Skill:</p>

		<p>Identify the position and explain the significance of latitude, longitude, equator, Northern Hemisphere, Southern Hemisphere, the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn, the Arctic and Antarctic Circles, the Prime (or Greenwich) Meridian and time zones (including day and night).</p> <p>Knowledge: The Northern Hemisphere is the part of Earth that is to the north of the equator. The Southern Hemisphere is the part of Earth that is to the south of the equator. The Prime Meridian is the imaginary line from the North Pole to the South Pole that passes through Greenwich in England and marks 0° longitude, from which all other longitudes are measured.</p>
	<p>Year 6 Spring 2 ILP Darwin's Delights</p> <p>Big Question: (No question yet!) Context: Explore and analyse the route that Darwin took on HMS <i>Beagle</i>. Explore Darwin's travels in the name of science and discovery.</p> <p>Programmes of Study:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. • 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>Skill:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use lines of longitude and latitude or grid references to find the position of different geographical areas and features. • Explain interconnections between two or more areas of the world. <p>Knowledge: Invisible lines of latitude run horizontally around the Earth and show the northerly or southerly position of a geographical area. Invisible lines of longitude run vertically from the North to the South Pole and show the westerly or easterly position of a geographical area.</p> <p>Geographical interconnections are the ways in which people and things are connected.</p>

	<p>Year 6 summer 1 ILP Hola Mexico!</p> <p>Big Question: (No question yet!) Context: Explore Mexico including major cities, surrounding seas, mountain ranges, airports and tourist resorts.</p> <p>Programmes of Study: 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).</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>Skill:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify the position and explain the significance of latitude, longitude, equator, Northern Hemisphere, Southern Hemisphere, the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn, the Arctic and Antarctic Circles, the Prime (or Greenwich) Meridian and time zones (including day and night). • Use lines of longitude and latitude or grid references to find the position of different geographical areas and features. <p>Knowledge:</p> <p>The Northern Hemisphere is the part of Earth that is to the north of the equator. The Southern Hemisphere is the part of Earth that is to the south of the equator. The Prime Meridian is the imaginary line from the North Pole to the South Pole that passes through Greenwich in England and marks 0° longitude, from which all other longitudes are measured.</p> <p>Invisible lines of latitude run horizontally around the Earth and show the northerly or southerly position of a geographical area. Invisible lines of longitude run vertically from the North to the South Pole and show the westerly or easterly position of a geographical area.</p>
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