KS1 Geography Skills Map - Warmington

Pupils should develop knowledge about the world, the United Kingdom and their locality. They should understand basic subject-specific vocabulary relating to human and physical geography and begin to use geographical skills, including first-hand observation, to enhance their locational awareness.

Pupils should be taught about:

Element	Topic/Term	Topic/Term	Topic/Term
Locational knowledge:	Weather	Africa	Seaside
- name and locate the world's seven continents and five oceans (Arctic, Antarctica, North	Experts		
and South America, Europe, Asia, Africa, Oceania), Pacific, Atlantic, Indian, Arctic,		Spring 1	Spring 2
Southern (Pirates)	Autumn 1		
- name, locate and identify characteristics of the four countries and capital cities of the			
United Kingdom and its surrounding seas knowing England, Scotland, Wales and Northern			
Ireland (Seaside) Capital cities – London, Edinburgh, Cardiff, Belfast (Weather Experts)			
Place knowledge:	Africa	Jurassic	Royal
- understand geographical similarities and differences through studying the human and	Spring 1	World	Family
physical geography of a small area of the United Kingdom (St Ives, Seaside), and of a small	\ /*!! ! *f .	Spring 2	Summer 1
area in a contrasting non-European country (Mara, Kenya to directly compare features	Village Life		
such as schools, uniform, shops, animals) Comparing Warmington to the savannah	Spring 2		
(Weather Experts) – which is dry, which is wet. Compare Warmington to the Arctic and how			
the animals adapt – fur, colour, blubber, diet Human and physical geography:	Weather	Jurassic	How Does
- identify seasonal and daily weather patterns in the United Kingdom knowing it is warmer		World	Your
in the summer and colder in the winter (Seaside) and the location of hot and cold areas of	Expens	World	Garden
the world in relation to the Equator and the North and South Poles knowing countries nearer	Autumn 1	Spring 2	Grow?
the Equator are warmer and seasons differ in the hemispheres (Seaside and Weather	AOIOIIIII	Spirity 2	Summer 1
Experts)			3011111101 1
- 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 identifying places in St Ives, Cornwall. Pirates			
activity will give examples for pupils to classify.			
- key human features, including: city, town, village, factory, farm, house, office, port,			
harbour and shop (spotting this in a seaside town such as St Ives) Comparing Warmington			
(village) to Oundle (town) to Peterborough (city) – Africa.			
Geographical skills and fieldwork:	Africa	How Does	Pirates
		Your	

- use world maps, atlases and globes to identify the United Kingdom and its countries	, Year 1,	Garden	
as well as the countries, continents and oceans studied at this key stage Which UI	X Autumn 2	Grow?	Summer 2
country is where in comparison to the others (Weather Experts) Compass point song	ı	Summer 1	
- use simple compass directions (North, South, East and West) and locational and	1		
directional language [for example, near and far; left and right], to describe the	•		
location of features and routes on a map. Using a map to find their way around S			
Ives (Seaside), Pirate Map (Pirates) – using directions to find their way to an island	,		
using an atlas and directions.			
- 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 (Areas of Warmington to spot different features of the village – the	•		
church, school, different roads, the Fun Field and the roads the children use)			
- use simple fieldwork and observational skills to study the geography of their school	1		
and its grounds and the key human and physical features of its surrounding	1		
environment. (drawing of school and surrounding areas)			

KS2 Geography Skills Map - Warmington

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.

Pupils should be taught about:

Element	Topic/Term	Topic/Term	Topic/Term
Locational knowledge:	Raging Rivers	Amazing	Marvellous
- locate the world's countries, using maps to focus on Europe (including the location of Russia) and North and		Americas	Maps
South America, concentrating on their environmental regions, key physical and human characteristics,	Years 5 and 6		
countries, and major cities using maps to locate Warmington and identify physical and human features – rivers,	Autumn 2	Years 5 and 6	Years 5 and 6
mountains, cities, roads, towns, industry. Focus on Chernobyl to look at location and impact of events.		Spring 1	Summer 2
- name and locate counties (Cornwall, Swansea, Londonderry, Aberdeenshire) and cities of the United			
Kingdom (London, Edinburgh, Belfast, Cardiff), geographical regions and their identifying human and physical			
characteristics, key topographical features (including hills, mountains, coasts and rivers Tay, Thames, Severn ,			
Bann - Our incredible Island), 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) Marvellous Maps – retrieval activities through cold tasks.			
Place knowledge:	Amazing	Eastern	Our
- understand geographical similarities and differences through the study of human and physical geography of	Americas	Europe	Changing
a region of the United Kingdom, a region in a European country, and a region within North or South America		•	World
(studying local area, Ukraine (Eastern Euorpe), Mexico (Mayans) and Indus Valley. Running theme of why did	Years 5 and 6	Years 5 and 6	Years 5 and 6
people settle there, what was the country like, terrain, water, food. What changes did the humans make to	Spring 1	Summer 1	Summer 2
these areas? Impact of colonialism on different American countries. Impact on Chernobyl and local area of			
the 1986 explosion.			
Human and physical geography:	Natural	Our	Marvellous
- describe and understand key aspects of:	Disasters	Incredible	Maps
- physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, rivers, mountains, volcanoes and		Island	
earthquakes, and the water cycle (Ring of Fire, Mounts Etna and Vesuvius, Kobe Earthquake, Boxing Day	Years 3 and 4	V = ==== 2 === = 4	Years 5 and 6
Tsunami, San Andreas Fault – discussion with earthquake survivors – Natural Disasters) (Meanders, waterfalls,	Autumn 1	Years 3 and 4	Summer 2
deposition – relevance of the Nene to the local area)	and 2		

- 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 using maps to locate		Summer 5 and 6	
Warmington and identify physical and human features – rivers, mountains, cities, roads, towns, industry. Focus			
on Chernobyl to look at location and impact of events. Geographical skills and fieldwork:	Our	Amazing	Marvellous
- use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied (Marvellous Maps – location of Warmington, the UK, Ukraine, Russia, Chernobyl, identifying	Incredible Island	Americas	Maps
features and sketching maps.)		Years 5 and 6	Years 5 and 6
- use the eight points of a compass, four and six-figure grid references, symbols and key (including the	Years 3 and 4	Autumn 2	Spring 2
use of Ordnance Survey maps) to build their knowledge of the United Kingdom and the wider world (retrieval activities)	Summer 5 and 6		
- 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.			
(Use of maps, atlas, Google Earth to identify features of areas and, for Chernobyl, to study the impact			
on the town, exclusion zones and surrounding areas – Eastern Europe, Marvellous Maps)			