



Features						
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> At Early Years, the key knowledge progression document takes reference from the; Early Years Framework and Development Matters. At KS1, the key knowledge is aligned with the National Curriculum and at Nields Academy the following strands feature within our curriculum: At KS2, the key knowledge is aligned with the National Curriculum's strands of: Assessment Topic Knowledge Organisers Retrieval Challenge Grids 			 Skills are reliant upon specific knowledge. A skill is the capacity to perform from drawing upon retained knowledge.  Children are taught specific vocabulary in line with their topic and the Statutory Spellings of their year group.			
Early Years Framework						
Strand	Early Years Statutory Framework: Understanding of the World		Development Matters: Past and Present			
Early Years						
National Curriculum						
Strand						
NC Strand	Locational Knowledge	Place Knowledge		Human and Physical geography		Geographical skills and fieldwork
Our geographical concepts	Locational and Place	Human and physical processes	Communities and Settlement	Spatial Interaction		Scale
Sticky facts threading through our geography curriculum strands						
Strand	Nursery	Reception	Year 1 Year 2	Strand	Year 3 Year 4	Year 5 Year 6
Locational and Place	Describing their environment around them. Can they locate their home on google maps?		Cycle A The U.K stands for the United Kingdom. The four countries that make up the UK and are England, Wales, Northern Ireland and Scotland. The UK is part of a continent called Europe.		Cycle A Sum 2- Italy is located to the south of Europe and is at the north of the Mediterranean Sea. It has land borders with France, Austria, Switzerland and Slovenia. Rome is the capital city in Italy.	Cycle A Google Earth is a computer program that renders a 3D representation of Earth based primarily on satellite imagery. The U.K is made up of both urban and rural areas.

		<p>The seas that surround the UK are North Atlantic Ocean, North Sea, Irish Sea and the English Channel. The capital city of England is London. Slaithwaite and Marsden are villages in the UK. Human features are those things made by humans. Physical features are those things not made by humans.</p> <p>Spr1 - Jungles may be found in strips along the outskirts of evergreen forests and rainforests. Jungles are similar to Rainforests, but they have less trees and more sunlight. Jungles are found near or on the Equator, an imaginary line around the middle of the Earth.</p> <p>I can use a globe to find the equator, North and South Poles. The world is made up of 7 continents; Europe, Asia, Africa, North America, South America, Australia, Antarctica. A continent is a massive area of land that is separated from other areas of land by water or natural features. Five of the continents are connected to at least one other continent by land whilst Antarctica and Australia are cut off by oceans. Each continent has a wide range of land types, climates and animal life. The world has 5 oceans; Pacific Ocean, Atlantic ocean, Indian ocean, Southern ocean and Arctic ocean.</p>		<p>Cycle B</p> <p>In the year 43 CE, the Romans invaded and conquered England (then known as Britannia) and many Romans came over to England to live. Name at least 8 counties and 6 cities in England. Find and name the main mountain regions in the UK.</p> <p>Cycle B</p> <p>Aut 2- Egypt's landscape is almost entirely desert, and the weather makes it a challenging place to live. Egypt's landscape boasts two distinctive physical features that have shaped its fortune: the dry, ever-changing sands of the Sahara Desert; and the world's longest river, the Nile. The River Nile runs through Egypt. The river Nile was essential to life in ancient Egypt. Every year, it flooded, leaving behind a black silt that enriched the soil for growing crops. The river was also used to irrigate fields in other areas. Most people lived along and around the Nile. This is still true in Egypt today. The river was used for water, fishing and trade. Mud from the river was used for bricks and papyrus plants were used to make paper.</p>	<p>An OS (Ordnance Survey) Map is a useful tool if you are planning a route.</p> <p>Sum2 -The area the Maya used to live is spread over five countries; Mexico, Belize, Guatemala, Honduras and the north of El Salvador. The Maya were a civilization who lived in Mesoamerica (now Central America) between approximately 2000 BCE and 900CE. They built spectacular monuments and stepped pyramids – some (e.g. Chichen Itza) have become world tourist destinations in the modern day.</p> <p>Know the names of a number of European Capitals. Find and name at least 5 South or North American countries. Use Google Earth to locate a country or place of interest and to follow the journey of rivers.</p>
<p>Communities and Settlement</p>	<p>Describing their local habitat and a contrasting country. What are the similarities and differences? Exploring Africa.</p>	<p>Cycle A</p> <p>Where does our food come from?</p> <p>I understand that food I eat comes from many different places.</p>		<p>Cycle A</p> <p>Spr 2- Berlin is the capital city of Germany and home to over 3.5 million people. Berlin is a magnet for international street artists. A city is a large settlement where lots of people live and work.</p>	<p>I know key differences between living in the UK and a country in either North or South America.</p>

		<p>I can research where food comes from.</p> <p>I can use basic geographical vocabulary to refer to human features, including: factory, farm, shop</p> <p>I can label a map and record where our food comes from.</p> <p>I know the main differences between cities, towns and villages.</p> <p>I know the main different between a place in England and a small place in a non-European country.</p> <p>I can explain the advantages and disadvantages of living in a city or village.</p>		<p>Businesses and banks are located in the centre of a city. There are shopping districts full of shops and many restaurants, cafes and bars. Cities have good transport links so people can easily get in and out to work and shop. Train stations, bus stations and coach depots are usually in the city centre.</p> <p>I know at least five differences between living in the UK and another country.</p>	
<p>Spatial Interaction (climate, vegetation, population)</p>	<p>Seasons – Spring – differences and changes over time – weather, animals and plants.</p>	<p>Cycle A</p> <p>There are four seasons which are spring, summer, autumn and winter.</p> <p>The hottest season is summer. The coldest season is winter.</p> <p>The main weather symbols on a map are sunny, cloudy, rain, hail, snow and thunder and lightning.</p> <p>When the weather is cold I wear warm clothing and when it is cold I wear sun cream and lighter clothing.</p> <p>Weather forecasts tells us what the weather will be like today, the next day and the day after that.</p> <p>I can 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</p>			<p><i>Ready, Steady, Sow</i></p> <p>I can explore land use in the UK.</p> <p>I can create a map showing pastoral, arable and mixed farming.</p> <p>I can research into how food travels around the world.</p> <p>I can compare common foods grown in the UK, Europe and North America. Also seas that are travelled across.</p> <p>Know the names of and locate some of the world's deserts.</p>

		<p>the North and South Poles;</p> <p>People need to wear different things for hot places from those for cold ones.</p> <p>How hot and cold a place is affects what plants or animals can live there.</p> <p>The North and South Poles are the coldest places on the planet.</p> <p>Hot deserts are near to the equator. They are very dry.</p> <p>Rainforests are often close to the Equator. They are hot with lots of rain.</p> <p>The hottest season is Summer and the coldest is Winter.</p>			
<p>Human and Physical processes</p>		<p><i>If you go down to the woods</i> I can compare UK woods to a woodland in another country. I know the main weather symbols are. I can identify a mountain, lake, island, valley, river, cliff, forest and beach.</p>		<p style="text-align: center;">Cycle B</p> <p>Aut 1- Approximately 71% of the Earth's surface is covered in water. The water cycle is a complex system that includes many different processes. Liquid water evaporates into water vapor, condenses to form clouds, and precipitates back to earth in the form of rain and snow Without water all plants and animals would die, and the planet's ecosystems would collapse. The loss of water would also have a profound impact on the Earth's climate and weather patterns. Water plays a key role in regulating the planet's temperature, and without it, the Earth's surface would become much hotter and drier. Kenya is a country in Africa. And is known as a water-scarce country. This means that the demand for water exceeds the amount of water available.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Cycle B</p> <p>Aut 1- Weathering is the process of wearing away rocks. There are three different types of weathering; physical weathering, biological weathering and chemical weathering.</p> <p>Coastal land can be formed by erosion or deposition. It can either take materials away (erosion) or drop materials (deposition) to create something new. Costal features in the UK include different types of landform including; headlands, bays, caves, arches, stacks, stumps and cliffs. Erosion of the cliffs along the coast can also cause large rocks to break and fall into the sea, where they are then worn down into smaller and smaller pieces as the waves toss them around. Pebbles are eventually ground down into sand</p>

									that can then be moved along the coast to form beaches.
Scale	Developing maps of the outdoor area	Cycle B Aut 1- The Uk is made up of four countries; England, Wales, Northern Ireland and Scotland. A compass is a tool which points out directions, such as North, South, East and West. Aerial photography is the process of taking photographs of an area from above, for example from an airplane or mast. A person who draws or creates a map is called a cartographer. A map key is a little box of information found at the bottom of a map. It contains an explanation of what the different lines and symbols on the map mean.				Know and name the eight points on a compass. Name four countries from the southern and four from the northern hemisphere. Know where the equator, Tropic of Cancer, Tropic of Capricorn and the Greenwich Meridian are on a world map. Know what is meant by the term 'tropics.'			Cycle B Aut 2- The second world war was one of the largest conflicts of the 20th century. It involved many countries across the world, including Britain. The Blitz attacks were focused in three cities. London, Coventry and Manchester.
Vocabulary threading through our geography curriculum strands									
<i>Strand</i>	Nursery	Reception	Year 1	Year 2	Strand	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
Locational and Place	Environment map		Map Country Europe Oceans Seas Capital cities Jungles Rainforest Equator				Weather Climate Landscape		Map Urban Rural Compass Digital map Agriculture Settlement Heritage Monuments
Spatial Interaction			Weather Season Climate Temperature						

		Forecast Symbols Jungle Rainforest Equator Vines			
Communities and Settlement	Africa			Settlement Urban Capital city Residential Monument	
Human and Physical processes				Water Cycle Evaporation Condensation Precipitates Conserve	Erosion Coastal Deposition Weathering Headlands Bays Caves Arches Stacks Stump Cliffs
Scale		Compass Map Cartographer			