

Geography	– Programme of Study KEY STAGE 2					
	Area of study	Area of study	Area of study	Area of study		
	Locational	Place knowledge	Human and	Geographical skills		
	knowledge		Physical	and fieldwork		
			geography			
Prior	Name and locate the	Understand the	Identify the	Use simple fieldwork		
learning	7 continents and 5	geographical similarities	location of hot	and observational		
KS1	oceans,	and differences through	and cold areas	skills to study the		
	understanding the	studying the human and	in the world in	school and local area.		
	terms 'continent'	physical geography of a	relation to the			
	and 'sea'	small area of the UK and	Equator and the			
	Understand that a	of a small area in a	North and			
	world map shows all	contrasting non-	South Poles			
	the countries of the	European country				
	world.		Identify UK			
			weather			
	Name, locate and		patterns			
	identify the					
	characteristics of the		Identify the			
	4 countries and		human and			
	capital cities of the		physical			
	UK and its		features of the			
	surrounding areas.		two localities			
			studied.			
	Area of study	Area of study	Area of study	Area of study		
	Locational	Place knowledge	Human and	Geographical skills		
	knowledge		Physical	and fieldwork		
			geography			
Year 3/4	Use maps, atlases,	Compare a region of the	Name and	Understand the 8		
	globes and	UK with a volcanic region	locate counties	compass points and		
	digital/computer	of Italy e.g. Sicily.	and cities of the	use them to		
	mapping (Google		United	explain/identify		
	Earth) to locate the	Identify similarities and	Kingdom,	points on a map.		
	countries of Europe,	differences between		Fieldwork project		
	including Russia.	this region and a region	Describe			
	Ŭ Ŭ	of the UK.	geographical			
	Know the position		regions and			
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	and significance of the Equator, the		their identifying human and			

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Programme of study and progression outline:



Geography, Key Stage 2

Vers 5 / G	Tropic of Cancer and the Tropic of Capricorn.		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	
Year 5/6	Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping (Google Earth) to locate the countries of Africa. Use 4 figure grid references to read maps. Make connections between the Equator and the tropics and Africa.	Study of North America - Environmental regions, key physical and human characteristics. Major cities, mountain ranges, rivers, lakes, landmarks.	Earthquakes/ natural disasters – floods, tsunamis	
Subsequent learning	Extend their locational knowledge and deepen their spatial awareness of the world's countries using maps of the world to focus on Africa, Russia, Asia (including China and	Understand geographical similarities, differences and links between places through the study of human and physical geography of a region within Africa, and of a region within Asia	Understand, through the use of detailed place-based exemplars at a variety of scales key processes in physical and human geography	Build on their knowledge of globes, maps and atlases and apply and develop this knowledge routinely in the classroom and in the field

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Programme of study and progression outline:



Geography, Key Stage 2

India), and the		Interpret Ordnance
Middle East,	Understand	Survey maps in the
focusing on their	how human	classroom and the
environmental	and physical	field, including using
regions, including	processes	grid references and
polar and hot	interact to	scale, topographical
deserts, key physical	influence, and	and other thematic
and human	change	mapping, and aerial
characteristics,	landscapes,	and satellite
countries and major	environments	photographs
cities	and the	
	climate; and	Use Geographical
	how human	Information Systems
	activity relies	(GIS) to view, analyse
	on effective	and interpret places
	functioning of	and data
	natural systems	
		Use fieldwork in
		contrasting locations
		to collect, analyse and
		draw conclusions
		from geographical
		data, using multiple
		sources of
		increasingly complex
		information.