

Geography curriculum map 2025/2026 – Year 2

Year 2	Subject content Key stage 1 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.					
	Locational Knowledge 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 United Kingdom and its surrounding seas					
	Term 1	Term 2	Term 3	Term 4	Term 5	Term 6
Topic	Australia	Tudors	Ice	Great Fire of London	Victorians	Pirates
Topic Assessment Question	Where would I prefer to live, Sydney or Sittingbourne?		What is it like at the North and South Poles?			What are pirates, and how did they travel around the world?
	Locational Knowledge					
Retrieval	<p>England is part of the United Kingdom, which is in the continent of Europe.</p> <p>Name and locate the world's seven continents [Europe, North America, South America, Asia, Africa, Oceania and Antarctica].</p>	<p>England is part of the United Kingdom, which is in the continent of Europe.</p> <p>The United Kingdom is made up of the countries England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland and to be able to locate them on a map.</p> <p>A capital city is where the country's government is located</p> <p>Identify and locate the four countries and capital cities of the UK</p>	<p>A continent is huge area of land.</p> <p>Name and locate the world's seven continents [Europe, North America, South America, Asia, Africa, Oceania and Antarctica].</p> <p>An ocean is a huge area of water, larger than a sea.</p> <p>Name the world's five oceans: Atlantic, Pacific, Indian, Arctic, Southern.</p> <p>There is an imaginary line that runs through the middle of the earth that is called the equator. Place located on the equator are hot. Places located further away are colder.</p>			<p>England is part of the United Kingdom, which is in the continent of Europe.</p> <p>Name and locate the world's seven continents [Europe, North America, South America, Asia, Africa, Oceania and Antarctica].</p> <p>A continent is huge area of land.</p> <p>There are seven continents in the world and their names are: Europe, North America, South America, Asia, Africa, Oceania and Antarctica.</p>

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						There are five oceans in the world: Atlantic, Pacific, Indian, Arctic and Southern.
New knowledge	<p>There is an imaginary line that runs through the middle of the earth that is called the equator. Place located on the equator are hot. Places located further away are colder.</p> <p>Australia is in the continent of Oceania. Its capital city is Canberra and other main cities include Perth and Sydney. It has four seasons like us, summers are hotter than in the UK.</p>		<p>Identify the location of the North and South Poles and know they are very cold. The further you are from the centre of the earth, the colder is gets.</p>			<p>An ocean is a huge area of water, larger than a sea.</p> <p>The English Channel links to mainland Europe.</p> <p>The UK's surrounding seas and oceans: cold during the autumn and winter, warmer in the summer.</p> <p>Identify the UK's surrounding seas and oceans: Atlantic Ocean to the west, English Channel to the south and east, North Sea in the east, Irish Sea separates Great Britain from Ireland.</p>
Vocabulary	Australia, oceans, continents, seas, winter, cold, summer warm, north, east, south, west Oceania, Canberra, Perth, Sydney, seasons, equator, hot.		Continent, very cold, North Pole, South Pole, oceans. Colder, north, south, east, west, North Pole, South Pole, equator, hotter, closer, further away.			English Channel, sea, ocean, Atlantic Ocean, Pacific Ocea, Indian Ocean, Arctic Ocean, Southern Ocean
	Place knowledge					
	understand geographical similarities and differences through studying the human and physical geography of a small area of the United Kingdom, and of a small area in a contrasting non-European country					
Year 2	Term 1	Term 2	Term 3	Term 4	Term 5	Term 6
Topic	Australia	Stuarts	Ice	A Boy Called Dickens	Australia	Pirates

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Retrieval					<p>The UK and Australia have things that are the same and that are different.</p> <p>Similarities: Both have four seasons and have mixed weathers. Both islands surrounded by seas/ oceans. Both have a lot of their land used for farming. Both have lots of beaches and seaside places.</p> <p>Differences: UK is made up of different countries, Australia is one country. Australia is a lot bigger but has a lower population. Summers in Australia tend to be hotter. Seasons are the opposite way round due to where it is located. Australian summer December, January and February. Australia has some desert. Both countries farm different fruits and vegetables. Different housing examples.</p>	
New Knowledge	The UK and Australia have things that are the same and that are different.					

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	<p>Similarities: Both have four seasons and have mixed weathers. Both islands surrounded by seas/ oceans. Both have a lot of their land used for farming. Both have lots of beaches and seaside places.</p> <p>Differences: UK is made up of different countries, Australia is one country. Australia is a lot bigger but has a lower population. Summers in Australia tend to be hotter. Seasons are the opposite way round due to where it is located. Australian summer December, January and February. Australia has some desert. Both countries farm different fruits and vegetables. Different housing examples.</p>					
Vocabulary	UK, Australia, seasons, weather, islands, farming, seaside,				Sittingbourne, similarities, differences, Sydney.	

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	beaches, rivers, population, larger/smaller, housing.					
	Term 1	Term 2	Term 3	Term 4	Term 5	Term 6
Year 2	Australia	Stuarts	Ice	A Boy Called Dickens	Australia	Pirates
	Human & Physical Geography 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 the North and South Poles ♣ 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 ♣ key human features, including: city, town, village, factory, farm, house, office, port, harbour and shop					
Retrieval	Human features of Sittingbourne, Isle of Sheppey and local villages. town, village, factory, farm, house, office, shop. Other human characteristics that may not be found in Sittingbourne and surrounding villages [port harbour, city] Physical features of Sittingbourne, Isle of Sheppey and local villages. beach, cliff, coast, river, estuary,					

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	<p>soil, valley, vegetation, season and weather.</p> <p>Physical characteristics that may not be found in Sittingbourne, Isle of Sheppey and surrounding villages forest, hill, mountain, ocean, sea.</p>					
<p>New Knowledge</p>	<p>Physical and human features that may be found in Australia.</p> <p>Physical: Great Barrier Coral Reef Deserts Rivers Beaches Mountains Hot summers Animals: snakes, kangaroo, koalas.</p> <p>Human: Sydney Harbour Bridge Sydney Opera House Houses, buildings</p> <p>How do these differ from Sittingbourne?</p>		<p>The closer to the equator, the hotter a place is, the further away (North and South Poles) the colder a place is.</p> <p>Features of the Poles: Physical: Ice Snow Mountains Ocean (particularly Antarctica). Human: Some humans may live or study there, but it is a lot harder to do this. A lot of scientists do research here. Some shelters/ bunkers have been built to protect people from the condition.</p>			
<p>Vocabulary</p>	<p>Similarities and differences., UK, Australia.</p>		<p>Colder, north, south, east, west, North Pole, South Pole, equator, hotter, closer, further away, shelters,</p>			

[Type here]

	Physical: Great Barrier Coral Reef Deserts Rivers Beaches Mountains Hot summers Animals: snakes, kangaroo, koalas. Human: Sydney Harbour Bridge Sydney Opera House Houses, buildings		bunkers, ice, snow, Antarctica, ocean, mountains.			
	Term 1	Term 2	Term 3	Term 4	Term 5	Term 6
Year 2	Australia	Stuarts	Ice	A Boy Called Dickens	Australia	Pirates
	Geographical skills and fieldwork					
	use world maps, atlases and globes to identify the United Kingdom 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 [for example, near and far; left and right], to describe the location of features and routes on a map					
Retrieval	Using maps and atlases to locate features and places studied. Use simple compass directions [<i>North, East, South, West</i>].		Using maps and atlases to locate features and places studied Use simple compass directions [<i>North, East, South, West</i>]	Where is Rochester Castle located		Using maps and atlases to locate features and places studied. Use simple compass directions [<i>North, East, South, West</i>].
New Knowledge	Use simple locational and directional language to describe the location of features and routes on a map [near, far, right, left]. Use aerial photographs and plan perspectives to					Devise a simple map, using and constructing basic symbols in a key e.g. a cross for a church, a line for a bridge across water etc. Use world maps, atlases and globes.

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	recognise landmark and basic human and physical features.					
Vocabulary	Near, far, right, left, aerial, photographs, human features, physical features,		North, east, south, west.			map, symbols, key.