Year 1	**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.					
	Term 1	**Term 2**	**Term 3**	**Term 4**	**Term 5**	**Term 6**
Topic	**Planet Earth**	**Castles**	**Space Exploration**	**Three Queens**	**Africa**	**Caring for our Local Environment**
Topic question	**What makes planet Earth amazing?**	**Where is the best place to build a castle?**			**What is Tanzania like and how is it different to where I live?**	**How can we care for our local environment?**
Retrieval	Where do I live? - *I live in Sittingbourne, Kent* What is a human vs physical feature? - *A human feature is made by people and a physical feature is natural*	What is a continent? - *A continent is a large area of land* Where is the UK? – *The UK is in the continent of Europe* What is a human feature? *- A human feature is made by people (like buildings)* What is a physical feature? - *A physical feature is natural (like a river or hill)*		What is the UK? - *The UK is made up of England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland* What is a capital city? - *A capital city is where a country's government is based* Where is London? - *London is the capital city of England* What is a country? - *A country is a place with its own government*	What is a continent? - *A continent is a large area of land* Where is the UK? – *The UK is in the continent of Europe* What is a human feature? *- A human feature is made by people (like buildings)* What is a physical feature? - *a physical feature is natural (like a river or hill)*	Where is our local area? - *live in Kent in the Southeast of England. The local area is the place around where we live* What is a human feature? *- A human feature is made by people (like buildings)* What is a physical feature? - *A physical feature is natural (like a river or hill)* How can we care for our environment? - *We can*

				What is a map? - *A map shows where places are*		*protect the environment by not littering*
New Knowledge						
Vocabulary	United Kingdom (UK), England, capital city, London, continent, Europe, map, human feature, physical feature	Castle, Kent, Dover, coast, river, hill, cliff, moat, castle, wall, tower, aerial photographs, maps		United Kingdom, England, London, map, location, country, capital	Tanzania, Africa, continent, hot, climate, same, different, town, village, wildlife	local area, environment, map, fieldwork, human feature, physical feature, litter, protect, improve
Substantive Knowledge **To know that...**	**Locational Knowledge:** England is part of the United Kingdom, in the continent of Europe. The United Kingdom (UK) is made up of the countries England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland. A capital city is where a country's government is located. The capital cities of the UK are: England- London, Scotland- Edinburgh, Wales- Cardiff, Northern Ireland- Belfast.	**Locational Knowledge:** Know where local Dover Castle is in Kent. Castles are often built on hills, near rivers or on the coast These locations help protect castles from attack **Human and Physical Geography:** Physical features (e.g. hills, rivers, coast) can make places easier to defend			**Locational Knowledge:** Tanzania is in the continent of Africa. Know the capital of Tanzania is Dodoma. **Place Knowledge:** Tanzania is a lot larger than the UK Tanzania is generally less built up than the UK. Generally, their infrastructure (buildings, schools, etc) is not as good as the UK.	**Locational Knowledge:** Kent is a county in the southeast of England. The local area includes towns, villages and countryside. Understand that the local environment includes both physical (fields/trees) and human features (houses, roads) **Place Knowledge:** People can change environments for better or worse (e.g. littering, planting trees).

	A continent is a very large area of land. **Human and physical Geography:** In the UK, weather changes based on the season- winter is often cold and damp. It is normally cooler in the evenings and the morning that the middle of the day. Physical geography refers to natural features such as rivers, hills, forests, soil and vegetation Human geography refers to features created or modified by people such as buildings, roads, bridges and towns	Castles have some human features to protect them, e.g.: • walls • moat • tower **Geographical Skills and Fieldwork:** To know that maps have symbols and keys so you can identify the features of the area The locational and directional language [for example, near and far; left and right], to describe the location of features			There are a lot of different wildlife in Tanzania compared to the UK such as: elephants, lions, giraffe, etc.). They have large reserves where animals are protected. Tanzania is hotter than the UK. **Human and physical Geography:** Key physical features in Tanzania including beaches, cliff, coast, forest, hill, mountain, ocean, river and weather. Key human features in Tanzania, including city, town, village, factory, farm, house and shop	Caring for places helps nature and people. We can recycle, reduce waste and keep spaces tidy. **Human and Physical Geography:** Physical features (rivers, soil, vegetation) are part of nature. Human features (buildings, roads) can affect these natural features. Protecting nature keeps the environment healthy **Geographical Skills and Fieldwork:** Fieldwork helps geographers understand and record local environments.

Disciplinary Knowledge **To know how to:**	**Locational Knowledge and Geographical Skills and Fieldwork:** Locate the countries of the United Kingdom and their capital cities on a map. Locate the continents on a world map **Human and Physical Geography and Geographical Skills and Fieldwork:** Use observation skills to study the human (shops, roads, houses, school) and physical (parks, woodlands, fields) geography of the school, its ground and in the local area (shop, road, school, park, pond) through local walks, photographs and maps	**Locational Knowledge and Geographical Skills and Fieldwork:** Explain why some locations are better for castles than others. **Human and Physical Geography and Geographical Skills and Fieldwork:** Talk about how physical and human features help protect a castle **Geographical Skills and Fieldwork:** Use maps and images to identify where castles are built		**Locational Knowledge and Geographical Skills and Fieldwork:** Use maps to identify the UK and its countries and capital cities – focus on London	**Locational Knowledge and Geographical Skills and Fieldwork:** Locate where Tanzania and the capital Dodoma is in Africa on a map. Compare how Tanzania is different to where I live? E.g. continent, location, not an island on its own. **Place Knowledge and Geographical Skills and Fieldwork:** Compare the human and physical geography of Tanzania to the UK/Sittingbourne – identifying similarities and differences using photographs, maps and videos **Human and Physical Geography and**	**Locational Knowledge and Geographical Skills and Fieldwork:** Locate Kent and Sittingbourne on a map. Use maps and fieldwork to identify areas of human activity (roads, houses, shops) and physical features (rivers, fields, trees). **Place Knowledge and Geographical Skills and Fieldwork:** Observe how human and physical features interact. Explain how people can harm (littering) or protect (planting) the environment. **Human and Physical Geography and**

	Sort human and physical features of the local area.				**Geographical Skills and Fieldwork:** Identify and compare physical and human features in Tanzania and UK (making links to local area), using photographs, maps and videos. **Geographical Skills and Fieldwork:** Use simple compass directions *[North, East, South, West]* and locational language (near, far)	**Geographical Skills and Fieldwork:** Observe how human and physical features interact (building/littering on green spaces impacts wildlife). Explain how people can harm (litter) or protect the environment (planting). **Geographical Skills and Fieldwork:** Use simple surveys, maps and observation to identify and describe environmental issues and improvements. E.g. how much litter is on the playground/local area