



## Thrybergh Fullerton – Geography Year 1 overview.

Year Group & Unit	NC PoS Reference	Vocabulary	Knowledge (specific facts or truth components. A knowledge statement will often contain substantive, declarative or explicit knowledge.)	Skills (the use and application of composite knowledge. A skill statement will often contain implicit, procedural and disciplinary knowledge.)
 <p>Year 1 Childhood – History Focus</p> <p>This project teaches children about everyday life and families today, including comparisons with childhood in the 1950s, using artefacts and a range of different sources.</p> <p>Key Concepts: <b>Geographical change</b> 1 Programme of study, 1 skills and 1 knowledge statement</p>	<p><b>Y1</b> Understand the processes that give rise to key physical and human geographical features of the world, how these are interdependent and how they bring about spatial variation and change over time.</p>	<p><b>Settlements and Land use</b> car park church factory house mosque petrol station road school shop station supermarket town</p> <p><b>Geographical Change</b> cause change effect land use</p>	<p><b>core knowledge</b> Geographical features can change over time.</p>	<p><b>Y1 skill 1</b> Describe how a place or geographical feature has changed over time.</p>
<p><b>Year 1 Everyday Materials – Science Focus</b></p> <p>Key Concepts: <b>Natural &amp; man-made materials</b></p> <p>1 Programme of study, 1 skills and 1 knowledge statement</p>	<p><b>Y1</b> Use simple fieldwork and observational skills to study the geography of their school and its grounds and the key human and physical features of its surrounding environment.</p>		<p><b>core knowledge</b> A material is something used to build or make something else. Natural materials are dug out of the ground, grown or taken from a living thing. Man-made materials are often made from natural materials but have been changed to have different properties.</p>	<p><b>Y1 skill 1</b> Identify natural and man-made materials in the environment.</p>
 <p>Year 1 Our Wonderful World – Geography Focus</p>	<p><b>Y1</b> Name and locate the world's seven continents and five oceans.</p> <p><b>Y1</b> Name, locate and identify characteristics of the four countries and capital cities of the UK and its surrounding seas.</p>	<p><b>Compare and Contrast</b> different same</p> <p><b>Settlements and land use</b> bus station bus stop carpark cathedral church city cottage farm</p>	<p><b>core knowledge</b> A continent is a large area of land. The world's seven continents are Africa, Antarctica, Asia, Australia, Europe, North America and South America. The five oceans are the Arctic Ocean, Atlantic Ocean, Indian Ocean, Pacific Ocean and Southern Ocean.</p> <p><b>core knowledge</b> The United Kingdom (UK) is a union of four countries: England, Northern Ireland, Scotland and Wales. A capital city is a city that is home to the government and ruler of a country. London is the capital city of England, Belfast is the capital city of Northern Ireland, Edinburgh is the capital city of Scotland and</p>	<p><b>Y1 skill 1</b> Name and locate the world's seven continents and five oceans on a world map.</p> <p><b>Y1 skill 1</b> Name and locate the four countries of the UK and their capital cities on a map, atlas or globe.</p>



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<p>This essential skills and knowledge project teaches children about physical and human features, maps, cardinal compass points, and positional and directional language. They learn about the equator, hemispheres and continents and are introduced to the countries, capital cities and settlements of the United Kingdom. The children carry out simple fieldwork to find out about local physical and human features.</p> <p><b>Key Concepts:</b>  <b>Compare and contrast</b>  <b>Data analysis</b>  <b>Fieldwork</b>  <b>Geographical resources</b>  <b>Location</b>  <b>Maps</b>  <b>Physical features</b>  <b>Position</b>  <b>Settlements &amp; land use</b>  <b>Sustainability</b>  <b>UK</b>  <b>World</b></p> <p>10 Programmes of study, 14 skills and 18 knowledge statements</p>		<p>feature flat hotel house landmark lane leisure centre library market museum office place of worship pub restaurant roundabout school settlement shop shopping centre skyscraper theatre town town hall train station university village village green village hall</p> <p><b>Geographical resources</b> aerial photograph bird's eye view <b>Data Analysis</b> collect data information</p> <p><b>Fieldwork enquiry</b> fieldwork human feature local area physical feature record</p> <p><b>Physical features</b> beach cliff coastline forest geography hill lake mountain ocean physical feature</p>	<p>Cardiff is the capital city of Wales. The countries of the United Kingdom are made up of cities, towns and villages.</p>	
	<p><b>Y1 Understand geographical similarities and differences through studying the human and physical geography of a small area of the UK, and of a small area in a contrasting non-European country.</b></p>	<p><b>core knowledge</b> Places can be compared by size, amenities, transport, location, weather and climate.</p>	<p><b>Y1 skill 1</b> Identify the similarities and differences between two places.</p>	
	<p><b>Y1 Identify seasonal and daily weather patterns in the UK and the location of hot and cold areas of the world in relation to the Equator and the North and South Poles.</b></p>	<p><b>core knowledge</b> Warmer areas of the world are closer to the equator and colder areas of the world are further from the equator. The equator is an imaginary line that divides the Earth into two parts: the Northern and Southern Hemispheres. Continents have different climates depending on where they are in the world. The climate of a place can be identified by the types of weather, plants and animals found there.</p>	<p><b>Y1 skill 1</b> Locate hot and cold areas of the world in relation to the equator.</p>	
	<p><b>Y1 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.</b></p>	<p><b>core knowledge</b> Physical features are naturally-created features of the Earth.  <b>specific knowledge</b> Physical features include a beach, cliff, coastline, forest, hill, mountain, sea, ocean, river, soil, valley and lake.  <b>specific knowledge</b> Human features are made by people. They include a city, town, village, factory, farm, road, bridge, house, office, port, harbour and shop.</p>	<p><b>Y1 skill 2</b> Use basic geographical vocabulary to identify and describe physical features, such as beach, cliff, coast, forest, hill, mountain, sea, ocean, river, soil, valley and vegetation.</p>	
	<p><b>Y1 Use basic geographical vocabulary to refer to key human features, including: city, town, village, factory, farm, house, office, port, harbour and shop.</b></p>	<p><b>core knowledge</b> A settlement is a place where people live and work and can be big or small, depending on how many people live there. Towns and cities are urban settlements. Features of towns and cities include homes, shops, roads and offices.</p>	<p><b>Y1 skill 1</b> Identify the characteristics of a settlement.</p>	
	<p><b>Y1 Use world maps, atlases and globes to identify the UK and its countries, as well as the countries, continents and oceans studied at this key stage.</b></p>	<p><b>core knowledge</b> A continent is a large area of land. The world's seven continents are Africa, Antarctica, Asia, Australia, Europe, North America and South America. The five oceans are the Arctic Ocean, Atlantic Ocean, Indian Ocean, Pacific Ocean and Southern Ocean  <b>core knowledge</b> The United Kingdom (UK) is a union of four countries: England, Northern Ireland, Scotland and Wales. A capital city is a city that is home to the government and ruler of a country. London is the capital city of England, Belfast is the capital city of Northern Ireland, Edinburgh is the capital city of Scotland and Cardiff is the capital city of Wales. The countries of the</p>	<p><b>Y1 skill 1</b> Name and locate the world's seven continents and five oceans on a world map.  <b>Y1 skill 1</b> Name and locate the four countries of the UK and their capital cities on a map, atlas or globe.</p>	

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		<p>river sea soil valley</p> <p><b>Maps</b> Ordnance Survey map atlas digital map globe key map picture map route symbol world map</p> <p><b>Position</b> backward behind beside between cardinal compass point close direction east far away far from forward in front of left location near to next to north opposite position right south straight ahead turn west</p> <p><b>UK</b> Atlantic Ocean Belfast Cardiff Celtic Sea Edinburgh England English Channel Irish Sea London North Sea Northern Ireland Scotland United Kingdom</p>	<p>United Kingdom are made up of cities, towns and villages.</p> <p><b>core knowledge</b> Positional language includes behind, next to and in front of. Directional language includes left, right, straight ahead and turn. <b>specific knowledge</b> A location is a place or the position of something. <b>specific knowledge</b> Direction is the way you travel to get somewhere. <b>specific knowledge</b> The compass points north, south, east and west can be used when giving directions.</p> <p><b>core knowledge</b> An aerial photograph or plan perspective shows an area of land from above. <b>specific knowledge</b> Google Earth is a computer program that accesses aerial images of the world via satellites. <b>core knowledge</b> A map is a picture or drawing of an area of land or sea that can show human and physical features. A key is used to show features on a map. A map has symbols to show where things are located.</p> <p><b>core knowledge</b> Data is information that can be collected and used to answer a geographical question. <b>core knowledge</b> Fieldwork includes going out in the environment to look, ask questions, take photographs, take measurements and collect samples <b>core knowledge</b> Natural environments can be affected by the actions of humans, including cutting down trees or dropping litter. Humans can protect the environment by choosing to preserve woodlands and hedgerows, recycling where possible and disposing of waste carefully.</p>	<p><b>Y1 skill 3</b> Use simple directional and positional language to give directions, describe the location of features and discuss where things are in relation to each other.</p> <p><b>Y1 skill 1</b> Identify features and landmarks on an aerial photograph or plan perspective. <b>Y1 skill 1</b> Draw or read a simple picture map.</p> <p><b>Y1 skill 1</b> Collect simple data during fieldwork activities. <b>Y1 skill 1</b> Carry out fieldwork tasks to identify characteristics of the school grounds or locality. <b>Y1 skill 1</b> Describe ways to protect natural environments, such as woodlands, hedgerows and meadows.</p>
	<p><b>Y1</b> Use simple compass directions (North, South, East and West) and locational and directional language (e.g. near and far; left and right), to describe the location of features and routes on a map.</p>			
	<p><b>Y1</b> 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.</p>			
	<p><b>Y1</b> Use simple fieldwork and observational skills to study the geography of their school and its grounds and the key human and physical features of its surrounding environment.</p>			



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		<p>Wales capital city country</p> <p><b><u>Location</u></b> North Pole Northern Hemisphere South Pole Southern Hemisphere cold place continent equator hot place</p> <p><b><u>World</u></b> Africa Antarctica Arctic Ocean Asia Atlantic Ocean Australia (Oceania) Earth Europe Indian Ocean North America Pacific Ocean South America Southern Ocean continent land ocean water world</p> <p><b><u>Sustainability</u></b> animal bird countryside damage future grass hedgerow human insect litter meadow plant protect shelter shrub tree wildflower wildlife woodland</p>		
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 <p>Year 1 Bright Lights, Big City – Geography Focus</p>	<p><b>1</b> Name, locate and identify characteristics of the four countries and capital cities of the UK and its surrounding seas.</p>	<p><b>Compare and Contrast</b> compare geographical feature <b>Human features and landmarks</b> Ferris wheel castle cathedral church concert hall</p>	<p><b>core knowledge</b>The United Kingdom (UK) is a union of four countries: England, Northern Ireland, Scotland and Wales. A capital city is a city that is home to the government and ruler of a country. London is the capital city of England, Belfast is the capital city of Northern Ireland, Edinburgh is the capital city of Scotland and Cardiff is the capital city of Wales. The countries of the United Kingdom are made up of cities, towns and villages.</p>	<p><b>Y1 skill 1</b> Name and locate the four countries of the UK and their capital cities on a map, atlas or globe.</p>
<p>This project teaches children about the physical and human characteristics of the United Kingdom, including a detailed exploration of the characteristics and features of the capital city, London.</p>	<p><b>Y1</b> Understand geographical similarities and differences through studying the human and physical geography of a small area of the UK, and of a small area in a contrasting non-European country.</p>	<p>landmark monument palace skyscraper <b>Settlements and land use</b> airport art gallery capital city cathedral church cinema city flat house job landmark large settlement live monument</p>	<p><b>core knowledge</b>Places can be compared by size, amenities, transport, location, weather and climate. <b>specific knowledge</b>Kuala Lumpur is the capital city of Malaysia.</p>	<p><b>Y1 skill 1</b> Identify the similarities and differences between two places.</p>
<p>Key Concepts: <b>Climate and weather</b> <b>Compare and contrast</b> <b>Fieldwork</b> <b>Geographical resources</b> <b>Human features &amp; landmarks</b> <b>Maps</b> <b>Physical features</b> <b>Position</b> <b>Settlements &amp; land use</b> <b>Significant places</b> <b>UK</b></p>	<p><b>Y1</b> Identify seasonal and daily weather patterns in the UK and the location of hot and cold areas of the world in relation to the Equator and the North and South Poles.</p>	<p>motorway museum park restaurant river road school shop statue street theatre tourist tower block travel work</p>	<p><b>core knowledge</b>There are four seasons in the UK: spring, summer, autumn and winter. Each season has typical weather patterns. Types of weather include sun, rain, wind, snow, fog, hail and sleet. In the United Kingdom, the length of the day varies depending on the season. In winter, the days are shorter. In summer, the days are longer. Symbols are used to show different types of weather.</p>	<p><b>Y1 skill 1</b> Identify patterns in daily and seasonal weather.</p>
<p>10 Programmes of study, 12 skills and 15 knowledge statements</p>	<p><b>Y1</b> 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.</p>	<p><b>Geographical resources</b> aerial photograph <b>Data Analysis</b> Collect <b>Fieldwork</b> human feature observe record <b>Physical features</b> beach</p>	<p><b>core knowledge</b>Physical features are naturally-created features of the Earth. <b>specific knowledge</b>Physical features of the UK include mountains, hills, lakes, forests, islands, coastlines and rivers.</p>	<p><b>Y1 skill 1</b> Use basic geographical vocabulary to identify and describe physical features, such as beach, cliff, coast, forest, hill, mountain, sea, ocean, river, soil, valley and vegetation.</p>
	<p><b>Y1</b> Use basic geographical vocabulary to refer to key human features, including: city, town, village, factory, farm, house, office, port, harbour and shop.</p>		<p><b>core knowledge</b>Human features are man-made and include factories, farms, houses, offices, ports, harbours and shops. Landmarks and monuments are features of a landscape, city or town that are easily seen and recognised from a distance. They also help someone to establish and describe a location. <b>specific knowledge</b>Significant London landmarks include the Royal Albert Hall, Tower Bridge, Houses of Parliament, Westminster Abbey, Big Ben, Buckingham Palace and Monument to the Great Fire of London. <b>core knowledge</b>A settlement is a place where people live and work and can be big or small, depending on how many people live there. Towns and cities are urban settlements. Features of towns and cities include homes, shops, roads and offices.</p>	<p><b>Y1 skill 1</b> Name and describe the purpose of human features and landmarks. <b>Y1 skill 1</b> Identify the characteristics of a settlement.</p>

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		cliff cloud coastline flatland forest hill island lake land landscape mountain mudflat natural ocean		
	<p><b>Y1</b> Use world maps, atlases and globes to identify the UK and its countries, as well as the countries, continents and oceans studied at this key stage.</p>		<p><b>core knowledge</b> The United Kingdom (UK) is a union of four countries: England, Northern Ireland, Scotland and Wales. A capital city is a city that is home to the government and ruler of a country. London is the capital city of England, Belfast is the capital city of Northern Ireland, Edinburgh is the capital city of Scotland and Cardiff is the capital city of Wales. The countries of the United Kingdom are made up of cities, towns and villages.</p>	<p><b>Y1 skill 1</b> Name and locate the four countries of the UK and their capital cities on a map, atlas or globe.</p>
	<p><b>Y1</b> Use simple compass directions (North, South, East and West) and locational and directional language (e.g. near and far; left and right), to describe the location of features and routes on a map.</p>	physical feature river sea <b>Climate and Weather</b> autumn cold fog hail ice rain season snow spring storm summer sun weather wind winter	<p><b>core knowledge</b> Positional language includes behind, next to and in front of. Directional language includes left, right, straight ahead and turn.</p>	<p><b>Y1 skill 1</b> Use simple directional and positional language to give directions, describe the location of features and discuss where things are in relation to each other.</p>
	<p><b>Y1</b> 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.</p>		<p><b>core knowledge</b> An aerial photograph or plan perspective shows an area of land from above.  <b>core knowledge</b> A map is a picture or drawing of an area of land or sea that can show human and physical features. A key is used to show features on a map. A map has symbols to show where things are located.</p>	<p><b>Y1 skill 1</b> Identify features and landmarks on an aerial photograph or plan perspective.  <b>Y1 skill 1</b> Draw or read a simple picture map.</p>
	<p><b>Y1</b> Use simple fieldwork and observational skills to study the geography of their school and its grounds and the key human and physical features of its surrounding environment.</p>	<b>Significant Places</b> landmark monument <b>Maps</b> grid map label picture map <b>Position</b> backward behind beside between cardinal compass point direction east far from forward in front of left location near to	<p><b>core knowledge</b> Fieldwork includes going out in the environment to look, ask questions, take photographs, take measurements and collect samples.  <b>specific knowledge</b> Human features are man-made and include buildings, roads and bridges.</p>	<p><b>Y1 skill 1</b> Carry out fieldwork tasks to identify characteristics of the school grounds or locality.</p>
	<p><b>Y1</b> Develop contextual knowledge of the location of globally significant places – both terrestrial and marine – including their defining physical and human characteristics and how these provide a geographical context for understanding the actions of processes.</p>		<p><b>core knowledge</b> A place can be important because of its location, buildings, landscape, community, culture and history. Important buildings can include schools, places of worship and buildings that provide a service to the community, such as shops and libraries. Some buildings are important because they tell us something about the past.</p>	<p><b>Y1 skill 1</b> Name important buildings and places and explain their importance.</p>



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		<p>next to north position right south straight ahead turn west <b>UK</b> Belfast Cardiff Edinburgh England London Northern Ireland Scotland United Kingdom Wales capital city country</p>		
 <p>Year 1 Seasonal Changes – Science Focus</p> <p>This project teaches children about the seasons, seasonal changes and typical seasonal weather and events. They learn about measuring the weather and the role of a meteorologist. Children begin to learn about the science of day and night and recognise that the seasons have varying day lengths in the UK.</p> <p>Key Concepts: <b>Physical processes</b></p> <p>1 Programme of study, 1 skills and 1 knowledge statement</p>	<p><b>Y1</b> Understand the processes that give rise to key physical and human geographical features of the world, how these are interdependent and how they bring about spatial variation and change over time.</p>	<p><b>Compare and Contrast</b></p> <p><b>Human features and landmarks</b></p> <p><b>Settlements and land use</b></p> <p><b>Geographical resources</b></p> <p><b>Data Analysis</b></p> <p><b>Fieldwork</b></p> <p><b>Physical features</b></p> <p><b>Climate and Weather</b></p> <p><b>Significant Places</b></p> <p><b>Maps</b></p> <p><b>Position</b></p> <p><b>UK</b></p> <p><b>Geographical change</b></p> <p><b>Environment</b></p> <p><b>Location</b></p> <p><b>World</b></p> <p><b>Sustainability</b></p>	<p><b>core knowledge</b> Weather is a physical process.</p>	<p><b>Y1 skill 1</b> Describe in simple terms how a physical process or human behaviour has affected an area, place or human activity.</p>

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 <p>Year 1 School Days – History Focus</p> <p>This project teaches children about their own school and locality, both today and in the past. They compare schooling in the Victorian era to their experiences today.</p> <p>Key Concepts:  <b>Environment</b>  <b>Fieldwork</b>  <b>Geographical change</b>  <b>Maps</b></p> <p>3 Programmes of study, 4 skills and 6 knowledge statements</p>	<p><b>Y1</b> 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.</p>	<p><b>Settlements and land use</b>  human feature  locality  physical feature  <b>Fieldwork</b>  compare  data  label  observe  record  sketch</p>	<p><b>core knowledge</b>A map is a picture or drawing of an area of land or sea that can show human and physical features. A key is used to show features on a map. A map has symbols to show where things are located.</p>	<p><b>Y1 skill 1</b> Draw or read a simple picture map.</p>
	<p><b>Y1</b> Use simple fieldwork and observational skills to study the geography of their school and its grounds and the key human and physical features of its surrounding environment.</p>	<p><b>Maps</b>  human feature  map  physical feature  picture map  route</p> <p><b>Geographical change</b>  change  land use  locality</p>	<p><b>core knowledge</b>Fieldwork includes going out in the environment to look, ask questions, take photographs, take measurements and collect samples.  <b>specific knowledge</b>Fieldwork tasks, including mapwork and observation, can help us gain a better understanding of the characteristics of our school, its grounds and the local environment.  <b>core knowledge</b>Litter and pollution have a harmful effect on the areas where we live, work and play.  <b>specific knowledge</b>Litter in the school grounds can be a risk to the safety and wellbeing of children and wildlife.</p>	<p><b>Y1 skill 1</b> Carry out fieldwork tasks to identify characteristics of the school grounds or locality.  <b>Y1 skill 2</b> Describe how pollution and litter affect the local environment and school grounds.</p>
	<p><b>Y1</b> Understand the processes that give rise to key physical and human geographical features of the world, how these are interdependent and how they bring about spatial variation and change over time.</p>	<p><b>Environment</b>  improve  litter  pollution</p>	<p><b>core knowledge</b>Geographical features can change over time.</p>	<p><b>Y1 skill 1</b> Describe how a place or geographical feature has changed over time.</p>