National Curriculum Geography:				
Step	Key Stage 1	Lower Key Stage 2	Upper Key Stage 2	
NC	Locational Knowledge Name and locate the world's seven continents and five oceans (locate the poles and Arctic 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 (Alaska). Human and Physical Geography Identify seasonal and daily weather patterns in the United Kingdom and the location of cold areas of the world in relation to the North and South Poles. Use basic geographical vocabulary to refer to human and physical features.	Locational knowledge Locate the world's countries, using maps to focus on Europe (including the location of Russia) and North and South America, concentrating on their environmental regions, key physical and human characteristics, countries, and major cities. Place knowledge Understand geographical similarities and differences through the study of human and physical geography of a region of the United Kingdom, a region in a European country. Human and physical geography Describe and understand key aspects of physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes, rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes, and the water cycle. Describe and understand key aspects of human geography, including: types of settlement and land use. Geographical skills and fieldwork Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied. Use the four points of a compass, and four-figure grid references, symbols and key (including the use of Ordnance Survey maps) to build their knowledge of the United Kingdom and the wider world.	Locational knowledge Locate the world's countries, using maps to focus on Europe (including the location of Russia) and North and South America, concentrating on their environmental regions, key physical and human characteristics, countries, and major cities. Place knowledge Understand geographical similarities and differences through the study of human and physical geography of a region of the United Kingdom, a region in a European country. Human and physical geography Describe and understand key aspects of physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes, and the water cycle. Describe and understand key aspects of human geography, including: types of settlement and land use, economic activity including trade links, and the distribution of natural resources including energy, food, minerals and water. Geographical skills and fieldwork Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied. Use the eight points of a compass, and six-figure grid references, symbols and key (including the use of Ordnance Survey maps) to build their knowledge of the United Kingdom and the wider world.	
	Where do polar bears live?	Can you plan a tour 'In the Footsteps of Michelangelo'?		
1	The North and South Pole https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/ articles/z9vxwnb Locate the poles on a globe. Locate the Arctic Ocean. Know how to use maps and the globe to identify the countries within the Arctic Circle. Know that there are no countries in the Antarctic.	 Europe - locational knowledge Locate the continent of Europe on a world map and/or globe. Name the countries of Europe using maps and atlases. Locate Italy on a world map. Find Italy's capital city on a map. Know that Rome is the capital city of Italy. 		

National Curriculum Geography:				
Step	Key Stage 1	Lower Key Stage 2	Upper Key Stage 2	
2	Climate Discover the Arctic climate by describing the difference between summer and winter in the Arctic using weather icons. Understand geographical similarities and differences through studying the physical geography of a small area of the United Kingdom, and of a small area in a contrasting non-European country, Alaska. Use basic geographical vocabulary to refer to physical features.	 Italy - Physical characteristics Identify key physical characteristics of the country and city: mountain ranges (the Alps, the Dolomites and the Apennines); Rivers (Po, Adige Tiber and Arno). Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied (find Rome, Florence, major rivers and mountain ranges and the islands of Sicily and Sardinia). Use a 'climate zones' map to find out about Italy's climate. 	Italy - Physical characteristics Identify key physical characteristics of the country and city: mountain ranges (the Alps, the Dolomites and the Apennines); Rivers (Po, Adige Tiber and Arno); lakes (Garda and Como), volcanoes, Vesuvius, Stromboli and Etna); peninsula, coastline and seas (Mediterranean, Ligurian, Adriatic and Ionian). Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied (find Rome, Florence, major rivers, lakes, mountain ranges, volcanoes, seas and the islands of Sicily and Sardinia). Use a 'climate zones' map to find out about Italy's climate. Know about the climate of Florence (hot summers, cool damp winters).	
3	The Inuit People Understand geographical similarities and differences through studying the human geography of a small area of the United Kingdom, and of a small area in a contrasting non-European country. Use basic geographical vocabulary to refer to human and physical features.	Italy - Human characteristics Identify key characteristics of human geography, including: types of settlement and land use: tourism. Use key vocabulary to demonstrate knowledge and understanding, including: climate, pollution, settlement, settler, site, need, shelter, food, transport, trade, culture.	Italy - Human characteristics Identify key characteristics of human geography, including: types of settlement and land use and economic activity including trade links: wine production and tourism. Use key vocabulary to demonstrate knowledge and understanding, including: settlement, resources, services, goods, supply, import, export, trade, tourism, positive, negative, economic, social, environmental, culture.	
4		Birthplace of the Renaissance - Florence, Michelangelo's David https://www.florence4you.it/project/ il-genio-di-michelangelo/?lang=en • Use digital mapping to locate Florence and describe its position in relation to Italy's capital city, Rome. • Know that Florence is considered the birthplace of the Renaissance. • Use a tourist map to plan a route around Michelangelo's Florence. • Compare the tourist map of Florence to a map of Chadlington and discuss similarities and differences between the two places. • Use the four points of a compass, and four-figure grid references, symbols and key (including the use of Ordnance Survey maps) to build their knowledge of the United Kingdom and the wider world.	Birthplace of the Renaissance - Florence, Michelangelo's David https://www.florence4you.it/project/ il-genio-di-michelangelo/?lang=en • Use digital mapping to locate Florence and describe its position in relation to Italy's capital city, Rome. • Know that Florence is considered the birthplace of the Renaissance. • Use a tourist map to plan a route around Michelangelo's Florence. • Compare the tourist map of Florence to a map of Chadlington and discuss similarities and differences between the two places. • Use the eight points of a compass, and six-figure grid references, symbols and key (including the use of Ordnance Survey maps) to build their knowledge of the United Kingdom and the wider world.	