



Eaton Primary School
National Curriculum Mapping
Geography

National Curriculum Mapping

How this document works:

This is a whole school overview, demonstrating where the objectives, laid out in the National Curriculum, are covered.

EYFS

This table demonstrates how each unit of work links to the Early Learning Goals and the Development Matters 2021 statements.

KS1 & 2

These tables identify the National Curriculum objectives for each year group and how they are mapped to each unit taught.

EYFS

Early Years Foundation Stage (Reception) Unit of Work	Early years outcomes: Prime Areas Development Matters 2021 statements <i>Early Learning Goals</i>	Early years outcomes: Specific Areas Development Matters 2021 statements <i>Early Learning Goals</i>
Understanding the World		The Natural World Understand some important processes and changes in the natural world around them, including the seasons
Understanding the World		The Natural World Know some similarities and differences between the natural world around them and contrasting environments

KS1

National Curriculum Objectives	Where can Penguin go and who can he visit? (Year 1)	If we were explorers, where would we go? (Year 1)	What is important to remember in the UK? (Year 2)	How is Eaton and Mongla the same and different? (Year 2)	Why is Beeston Castle special? (Year 2)
Locational Knowledge Name and locate the world's seven continents and five oceans		✓			
Locational Knowledge Name, locate and identify characteristics of the four countries and capital cities of the united Kingdom and its surrounding areas			✓		
Human and Physical geography Identify seasonal and daily weather patterns in the UK and the location of hot and cold areas in 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					
Geographical skills and fieldwork Use world atlases and globes to identify the UK and its countries, continents and ocean studied at this key stage	✓	✓		✓	✓
Geographical skills and fieldwork 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	✓	✓	✓		
Geographical skills and Fieldwork 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	✓				✓
Geographical Skills and Fieldwork 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.

KS2

National Curriculum Objectives	Where do our family live?	How did the Ancient Greeks influence us?	How is the North West of England different to the Bay of Naples?	Is North America just one big country?	How does Chester differ to Caracas?	Were the Maya magnificent?
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				✓	✓	
Locational knowledge name and locate counties and cities of the United Kingdom, geographical regions and their identifying human and 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	✓					
Locational knowledge identify the position and significance of latitude, longitude, Equator, Northern Hemisphere, Southern Hemisphere, the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn, Arctic and Antarctic Circle, the Prime/Greenwich Meridian and time zones (including day and night)				✓	✓	
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, and a region within North or South America			✓		✓	
Human and physical geography physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes, and the water cycle			✓			✓
Human and physical geography 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		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Geographical skills and fieldwork use the eight points of a compass, four 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			✓	✓		
Geographical skills and fieldwork use fieldwork to observe, measure, record and present the human and physical features in the local area using a range of methods, including sketch maps, plans and graphs, and digital technologies.	✓	✓				

