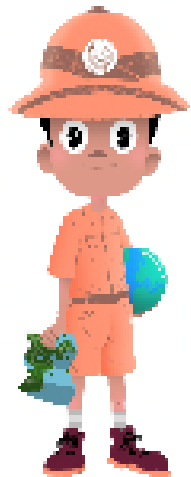


Geography – Year 1 and 2 – Target Memories



2026 - 2027			
	Autumn	Spring	Summer
National Curriculum coverage	Human and physical geography: identify seasonal and daily weather patterns in the United Kingdom. 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.	Geographical skills and fieldwork: - use world maps, atlases and globes to identify the United Kingdom and its countries - use aerial photographs and plan perspectives to recognise landmarks and basic human and physical features; Locational knowledge - name, locate and identify characteristics of the four countries and capital cities of the United Kingdom and its surrounding seas	Locational knowledge name and locate the world’s seven continents and five oceans 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
Target Memories Year 1 & 2	What is the weather like where we live and why? - The weather tells us what it is like outside, including how hot or cold, which way the wind is blowing and if rain snow hail or sleet is falling. - There are four seasons, winter, autumn, spring and summer, with different weather. - Axis is an imaginary straight line through Earth which rotates around it. - Orbit is a regular route in space that the Earth follows.	The UK what kind of place is it? - There are 4 countries in the United Kingdom, England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland. - Each country has a capital city - London, Edinburgh, Belfast and Cardiff. - A human feature is something that humans have made. - A physical feature is something that is natural and has formed over a very long time. - Each different country has important human and physical features and landmarks.	Continents and Oceans - What can we find out about the world? - There are 7 different continents, Europe, Africa, North America, South America, Asia, Oceania, Antarctica. - There are 5 named ocean areas, pacific, Atlantic, Indian, artic and southern. - There are many on every continent, the biggest rivers are the Nile and Amazon. - Mountains are areas of land that higher than others, there are mountain ranges across all continents.

Geography – Year 1 and 2 – Target Memories



2027-2028			
	Autumn	Spring	Summer
National Curriculum coverage	<u>Geographical skills and fieldwork</u> - 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 2 Geography – key stages 1 and 2 - 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 - 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.	<u>Place knowledge</u> 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 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	<u>Human and physical geography</u> 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
Target Memories Year 1 & 2	<u>Where would be the best place to put a bird feeder in our local area?</u> - An aerial photograph helps us locate places. - Places have an address which helps us locate them on a map. - Maps show us different geographical features like rivers, sea and hill. - Maps show different human features like buildings and roads.	<u>What is life like in London and Kingston? What is the same and what is different?</u> - London is the capital city of England. England is in Europe. - London has many important human features including buildings and landmarks such as Buckingham Palace and Big Ben. London has physical features such as the River Thames. - Jamaica is in the Caribbean, which is a region in South America. The Capital city is Kingston. - Jamaica has human features such as airports and towns. Physical features are mountains rivers and lakes.	<u>Where is the best place for a polar bear to live?</u> - Hot places are found at the equator and cold places are found further away from the equator. - The equator imaginary line that goes around the world and is equal distance from the north and south pole. - Tropical rainforests are hot and wet, and they are close to the equator. - Hot deserts are hot and dry, not much life can survive there. The largest hot desert is the Sahara. - The north and south pole are polar regions and they are cold. - Animals have adapted to live in cold places like the artic and Antarctica.

