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| **Geography Progression Map** |
| **Locational Knowledge** |
|  | **Key Stage One** | **Year 3** | **Year 4** | **Year 5** | **Year 6** |
| **Skills** | - Name and locate the world’s seven continents and five oceans. - Name, locate and identify characteristics of the four countries in the United Kingdom. - Name, locate and identify the surrounding seas of the United Kingdom. - Name and locate the capital cities within the United Kingdom. - Name and locate the City/Town that I live in on a map. - 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. | - Locate the world’s countries in Europe (including Russia) concentrating on environmental regions, key physical and human characteristics, and major cities. - Name and locate counties and cities in the UK, geographical regions and some topographical features (hills, mountains, coasts, rivers). - Know that cities have distinct characteristics according to their size, population, industries, landmarks, location and physical and human features. - Locate significant places using latitude and longitude. - Name and locate significant volcanoes and plate boundaries and explain why they are important. | - Locate the countries and major cities of North, Central and South America on a world map, atlas or globe. - Name, locate and explain the importance of significant mountains and rivers.  |  - Name and locate major world cities, including London, New York, Shanghai, Istanbul, Moscow, Manila, Nairobi, Baghdad and Mecca. - Describe the relative location of cities counties or geographical features in the UK in relation to other places or geographical features. - Identify the location and explain the function of the Prime (or Greenwich) Meridian and different times zones (including day and night).  | **-** Name, locate and explain the distribution of significant industrial, farming and exporting regions around the world.  |

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| **Human and Physical Geography Knowledge** |
|  | **Key Stage One** | **Year 3** | **Year 4** | **Year 5** | **Year 6** |
| **Skills** | - 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.- Identify and record the environmental similarities and differences in the UK and another non-European country.- Identify seasonal weather patterns in countries on different sides of the equator and the North and South poles. - Use basic geographical vocabulary when identifying physical features like: beach, cliff, coast, forest, hill, mountain, sea, ocean, river, soil, valley, vegetation, season and weather. - Use basic geographical vocabulary when identifying human features like: city, town, village, factory, farm, house, port, harbour, office and shop. - 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. | - Classify, compare and contrast different geographical features. - Describe the activity of plate tectonics and how this has changed the Earth’s surface over time (continental drift). - Identify 5 major climate zones on Earth.- Name and describe properties of the Earth’s four layers. - Explain how weather affects the use of rural and urban environments. - Describe the type, purpose and use of different buildings, monuments, services and land, and identify reasons for their location. - Describe the type and characteristics of settlement or land use in an area or region. - Describe the meaning of the term ‘carbon footprint’ and explain some of the ways it can be reduced to protect the environment. - Describe how a significant geographical activity has changed a landscape short-term or long-term. - Name and describe the types, appearance and properties of rocks. - Describe the parts of a volcano and earthquake. - Explain the physical processes that cause volcanic eruptions and earthquakes. | - Study and draw conclusions about places and geographical features using a range of geographical resources, including maps, atlases, globes and digital mapping. - Create a detailed study of geographical features including hills, mountains, coasts and rivers in the UK. - Identify the location of the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn on a map. - Explain climatic variations of a country or continent. - Describe a range of human features and their location and how they are interconnected, i.e., how principle routes links major towns and cities. - Explain ways that settlements, land use or water systems are used in the UK and other parts of the world, including canals. - Describe and explain the transportation of materials by river. - Explain how the physical processes of a river, sea or ocean have changed a landscape over time. -Describe how natural resources can be harnessed to create sustainable energy. - Identify the topography of an area of the UK using contour lines on a map. - Describe the properties of different types of soil. - Describe altitudinal zonation on mountains. - Identify, describe and explain the formation of different mountain types. - Use specific geographical vocabulary and diagrams to explain the water cycle.  | - Identify and describe the similarities and differences in physical and human geography between continents. - Name and locate the world’s biomes, climate zones, and vegetation belts and explain their common characteristics. - Describe and explain the location, purpose and use of transport networks across the UK and other parts of the world. - Identify and explain ways that people can improve the production of products without compromising the needs of future generations. - Describe how the characteristics of a settlement changes as it gets bigger (settlement hierarchy).  | - Explain how humans function in the place that they live. - Describe patterns of human population growth and movement, economic activities, space, land use and human settlement patterns of an area in the UK or the wider world. - Identify the position and explain the significance of latitude, longitude, equator, Northern Hemisphere, Southern Hemisphere, the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn, the Arctic and Antarctic Circles, the Greenwich Meridian and time zones. - Explain how climate change affects climate zones and biomes. - Describe the physical processes, including weather, that affect two different locations. Describe the climatic similarities and differences between two regions, including the Arctic. - Explain the significance of human-environment relationships and how natural resource management can protect natural resources to support life on Earth. - Explain the extent to which climate and extreme weather affect how people live. - Explain how the presence of ice makes the polar oceans different to other oceans on Earth. - Compare and describe physical features of polar landscapes. - Present a detailed account of how industry, including tourism, has changed a place or landscape over time.  |

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|  **Geographical skills - Fieldwork** |
| **Key Stage One** | **Lower Key Stage Two** | **Upper Key Stage Two** |
| **Skills** | - 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.- Carry out a small survey of the local area/school. - Ask and respond to basic geographical questions. Sketching - Create plans and draw simple features in their familiar environment. - Add labels onto a sketch map, map or photograph of features. - Recognise a photo or a video as a record of what has been seen or heard. - Use a camera in the field to help to record what is seen.  | Gather information - Ask geographical questions. - Use a simple database to present findings from fieldwork. Record findings from fieldtrips. - Use a database to present findings. - Use appropriate terminology. Sketching - Draw an annotated sketch from observation including descriptive / explanatory labels and indicating direction. Audio/Visual - Select views to photograph. - Add titles and labels giving date and location information. - Consider how photo’s provide useful evidence. - Use a camera independently. - Locate position of a photo on a map.  | Gather information - Select appropriate methods for data collection such as interviews. - Use a database to interrogate/amend information collected. - Use graphs to display data collected. - Evaluate the quality of evidence collected and suggest improvements. Sketching - Evaluate their sketch against set criteria and improve it. - Use sketches as evidence in an investigation. - Select field sketching from a variety of techniques. - Annotate sketches to describe and explain geographical processes and patterns. Audio/Visual - Make a judgement about the best angle or viewpoint when taking an image or completing a sketch. - Use photographic evidence in their investigations. - Evaluate the usefulness of the images. |
| **Geographical skills – Map work** |
| **Key Stage One** | **Lower Key Stage Two** | **Upper Key Stage Two** |
| **Skills** | - 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.- Study the geography of the school and its grounds/close local area. - Use directional language such as near and far, up and down, left and right, forwards and backwards. - Use simple compass directions (North, South, East, West) - Use aerial photographs and plan perspectives to recognise landmarks and basic human and physical features- history compare and contrast. - Draw or make a map of real or imaginary places (e.g. add detail to a sketch map from aerial photograph) - Use and construct basic symbols in a key.  | Using maps- Follow a route on a map with some accuracy.- Locate places using a range of maps including OS & digital. - Identify features on an aerial photograph, digital or computer map - Begin to match boundaries (e.g. find same boundary of a country on different scale maps) - Use 4 figure compasses, and letter/number coordinates to identify features on a map Map knowledge - Locate the UK on a variety of different scale maps - Name & locate the counties and cities of the UK - Locate Europe on a large-scale map or globe - Name and locate countries in Europe (including Russia) and their capitals cities Making maps - Try to make a map of a short route experiences, with features in current order - Create a simple scale drawing - Use standard symbols and understand the importance of a key. - Draw a sketch map from a high viewpoint.  | Using maps - Compare maps with aerial photographs. - Select a map for a specific purpose - Use atlases to find out data about other places - Find and recognise places on maps of different scales - Use 8 figure compass and 6 figure grid reference accurately - Use lines of longitude and latitude on maps Map knowledge - Locate the world’s countries, focus on North & South America Identify the position and significance of lines of longitude & latitude Making maps - Draw a variety of thematic maps based on their own data - Draw a sketch map using symbols and a key - Use and recognise atlas symbols - Use and recognise OS map symbols |

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| **Geography Vocabulary Progression** |
| **Year 1** | * Bus stop
* Car park
* Cathedral
* Church
* City
* Farm
* Hotel
* House
* Landmark
* Leisure centre
* Library
* Market
* Museum
* Office
* Place of worship
* Pub
* Restaurant
* Roundabout
 | * Settlement
* Shopping centre
* Skyscraper
* Theatre
* Town hall
* Train station
* Beach
* Cliff
* Coastline
* Forest
* Hill
* Lake
* Island
* River
* Mountain
* Ocean
* Sea
* Valley
 | * Autumn
* Fog
* Hail
* Ice
* Season
* Spring
* Summer
* Storm Wind
* Winter
* Human feature
* Aerial photograph
 | * Atlantic Ocean
* English Channel
* Irish Sea
* North Sea
* United Kingdom
* Belfast
* Cardiff
* Edinburgh
* England
* London
* Northern Ireland
* Scotland
* Wales
* Capital city
* Country
 | * North pole
* South pole
* Northern Hemisphere
* Southern Hemisphere
* Continent
* Equator
* Africa
* Antarctica
* Asia
* Australia
* Europe
* North America
* South America
* Arctic Ocean
* Atlantic Ocean
* Indian Ocean
* Pacific Ocean
* Southern Ocean
 | * Animal
* Bird
* Countryside
* Damage
* Future
* Grass
* Hedgerow
* Insect
* Litter
* Meadow
* Plant
* Protect
* Shelter
* Shrub
* Wildflower
* Wildlife
* Woodland
 |
| **Year 2** | **Year 1 Vocabulary plus:*** Abbey
* Amusement arcade
* Bridge
* Café
* Castle
* Palace
* Harbour
* Statue
* Street
* Facility
* Industry
* Tourism
* Tourist
 | * Residence
* Stately home
* Arch
* Bay
* Cave
* Headland
* Sand dune
* Sand bank
* Erosion
* Past
* Present
* Compare
* Difference
* Explore
* Similarity
 | * Conclusion
* Data
* Enquiry
* Feature
* Fieldwork
* Graph
* Local area
* Locality
* Observation
* Population
* Record
* Table
* Tally
 | * Cardinal point
* Compass
* Direction
* Location
* North, east, south, west
* Globe
* Atlas
* Map
* Key
* Symbol
* World continent
* Weather
* Weather pattern
* Temperate
* Temperature
 | * Grassland
* Highland
* Lowland
* Marsh
* Moorland
* Temperate climate
 | * Carbon dioxide
* Compost
* Conservation
* Deforestation
* Electricity
* Energy
* Environment
* Gas
* Landfill
* Recycle
* Reduce
* Reuse
* Vehicle
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| **Year 3** | **Prior Vocabulary plus:** * Earth’s crust
* Continental drift
* Earthquake
* Fault
* Land mass
* Plate boundary
* Supercontinent
* Tectonic plate
* Volcano
* Transform
* Active
* Convergent
* Crust
* Divergent
* Dormant
* Extinct
* Long-term effect
* Short-term effect
* Mantle
* Movement
 | * Extrusive
* Igneous
* Intrusive
* Metamorphic
* Sedimentary
* Composition
* Core
* Inner core
* Magma
* Lava
* Pyroclastic flow
* Outer core
* Volcanic eruption
* Epicentre
* Seismic wave
* Tsunami
* Ring of fire
 | * Cardinal compass
* Intercardinal compass
* North-East, North-West, South-East, South-West
* Coordinate
* Degree
* Analyse
* First-hand observation
* Frequency
* Interpret
* Investigation
* Pattern
* Score
* Ordinance survey
* Four-figure grid reference
 | * Cursus
* Earthwork
* Henge
* Long barrow
* Monument
* Stone circle
* Aqueduct
* Lighthouse
* Motorway
* National railway
* Port
* Tunnel
* Agricultural
* Commercial
* Recreational
* Residential
* Rural area
* Settlement
* Transportation
* Urban area
 | * Longitude
* Latitude
* Prime Meridian
* Mediterranean
* Climate
* Climate zone
* Desert
* Tropical
* Horizontal axis
* Vertical axis
* Transcontinental country
* France
* Greece
* Italy
* Romania
* Russia
* Capital city
* Birmingham
* Bristol
* Liverpool
* Manchester
* Inverness
* Leeds
* Newport
* Sheffield
 | * Suffolk
* York
* Amenity
* Farming
* Fishing
* Football stadium
* Gallery
* Loch
* Mining
* Parliament building
* Peninsula
* Steel production
* Tourist attraction
* Conserve
* Global warming
* Livestock
* Organic
* Water treatment plant
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| **Year 4** | **Prior Vocabulary plus:** * V-shaped valley
* Altitude
* Bog
* Delta
* Downstream
* Elevation
* Estuary
* Floodplain
* Flow
* Gully
* Meander
* Mouth
* Oxbow lake
* River
* Riverbed
* Source
* Spring
* Stream
* Tributary
* Waterfall
 | * Airport
* Ferry interchange
* Interconnection
* Principal route
* Transport link
* Canal
* Lock
* Towpath
* Crops
* Goods
* Habitat
* Irrigate
* Renewable
* Deportation
* Erosion
* Sediment
* Clay
* Loam
* Silt
* Religion
* Values
 | * Barrier
* Boundary
* Topography
* Physical map
* Political map
* Sample
* Sampling
* Satellite map
* Marker
* Six-figure grid reference
 | * Glacier
* Landscape
* Oxygen
* Rainforest
* Tundra
* Anticline
* Dome
* Face
* Fault-block
* Fold
* Peak
* Plateau
* Range
* Ridge
* Slope
* Snowline
* Summit
* Syncline
* Tree line
 | * Argentina
* Belize
* Bolivia
* Brazil
* Canada
* Chile
* Colombia
* Coast Rica
* Ecuador
* El Salvador
* Greenland
* Mexico
* Panama
* Paraguay
* Peru
* Caribbean
* USA
* Uruguay
* Venezuela
* Lake Windemere
* Mourne mountains
* New Forest
* Orkney Islands
* Pennines
* River Severn
* River Wye
* River Thames
* Snowdonia
 | * Tropic of Cancer
* Tropic of Capricorn
* Line of latitude
* Tropics
* Change of state
* Cloud
* Collection
* Condensation
* Condense
* Evaporate
* Evaporation
* Heat
* Precipitation
* Sleet
* Water cycle
* Bioenergy
* Climate change
* Geothermal power
* Hydroelectric power
* Solar power
* Sustainable
* Wind power
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| **Year 5** | **Prior Vocabulary plus:** * Life expectancy
* Literacy rate
* Population density
* Wealth
* A road
* B road
* Transport network
* Cargo
* Dock
* Planation
* Supermarket
 | * Agricultural
* Allotment
* Arable
* Floriculture
* Forestry
* Commercial farm
* National park
* Pastoral
* Viticulture
* Demographic
* Economic
 | * Mediterranean
* Aquatic biome
* Biodiversity
* Desert biome
* Ecosystem
* Forest biome
* Freshwater
* Grassland biome
* Marine
* Savannah
* Tundra biome
* Humidity
 | * Time zone maps
* Population growth
* Industrial growth
* Settlement hierarchy
* Contour line
* Depression
* Elevation
* Gradient
* Relief map
* Sea level
* Terrain
 | * Brighton
* Exeter
* Cairo
* Egypt
* Malaysia
* New Zealand
* Washington DC
* Oxford
* Reading
* Southampton
* Distance
* Relative location
* GMT
* Prime Meridian
* Time zone
 | * Eco-friendly
* Hazardous substances
* Resource efficiency
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| **Year 6** | **Prior Vocabulary plus:** * Indigenous
* Mosque
* Customer service
* Manufacturing
* Occupation
* Quarrying
* Retail
* Nomadic
 | * Crops
* Diverse
* Tribe
* Commercial
* Extract
* Hydropower
* Oil reserve
* Vandalism
* T-shaped settlement
* V-shaped settlement
* Circular settlement
* Compact settlement
* Cross-shaped settlement
* Dispersed settlement
* Linear settlement
* Hamlet
 | * Large scale map
* Small scale map
* Scale ratio
* Geographical enquiry
* Sketch map
* Analyse
* Research
 | * Iceberg
* Salt water
* Sea ice
* Arctic tundra
* Alpine tundra
* Aquatic biome
* Glacier
* Ice field
* Ice shelf
* Atmosphere
* Fossil fuels
* Extreme weather
* Cyclone
* Hurricane
* Heatwave
* Landslide
* Sandstorm
* Typhoon
* Wildfire
* Global warming
* Greenhouse effect
* Drought
* Habitat destruction
* Interconnection
* Overpopulation
 | * China
* Germany
* Saudi Arabia
* Arctic circle
* Antarctic circle
* Polar day
* Polar night
* British Commonwealth of Nations
* Alliance
* Economy
* Export
* Import
* Shipping
* Trade
 | * Global Climate Risk Index
* Developing country
* Factsheet
* Improvement
* Poverty
* Ranking
* Survey data
* Traffic data
* Agricultural runoff
* Clearcutting
* Contour strip cropping
* Depletion
* Ethical
* Selective harvesting
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