

GEOGRAPHY PROGRESSION OF KNOWLEDGE

	YR	Y1	Y2	Y3	Y4	Y5	Y6
Locality / Places	Exploring familiar world. Describe their home and who lives with them. To explore the school, knowing where the classrooms, hall, toilets, office and playground are. Explore a seaside environment. Know that a seaside environment has – beach, sea, coast Compare the seaside environment to school. Understanding of where China is (when study Chinese new year) To know that the school is in Billinghay.	To know London is the capital of England and England is a country in the UK. To know Billinghay is a village in the county of Lincolnshire. Towns in Lincolnshire near us are Sleaford, Boston, Skegness and Horncastle and Lincoln is a city in Lincolnshire. To know that litter and pollution have a harmful effect on the area where we live. We can improve the local area by picking up litter and planting flowers.	To know that Wales, England, Scotland and N Ireland make up the UK. To know that Cardiff is the capital of Wales, Edinburgh of Scotland, London of England and Belfast of N Ireland. Remind about towns near us from Y1: Boston and Skegness and features of towns. They are in Lincolnshire which is a county in England. To know that the UK is an island and the seas surrounding it are: the North Sea, English Channel, Irish Sea and Atlantic Ocean To know that a continent is a large area of land and that the worlds 7 continents are: Africa, Antarctica, Asia, Australia, Europe, North America and South America.	To know cities in the UK building on knowledge from Y1 and Y2. Birmingham, Liverpool, Manchester, Leicester, Bath (Roman link) York (Viking Link for Y4/5), Glasgow and know which counties they are located in. To know major rivers in Britain: Thames, Severn, Wye, Trent, Ouse, Great Ouse, and Tyne. To know and locate the major mountain ranges on a map: Alps, Andes, Himalayas, Atlas, Rockies, Pyrenees, and Urals. Also significant volcanoes: Mount Vesuvius in Italy, Mount Kilimanjaro in Africa, Mount St Helens in N	To know neighbouring countries in Europe and their capital cities: include the UK, France, Germany, Spain, Holland, Belgium, Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Russia (part of Russia is in Europe and Asia) To know regions are an area of land that have common features. They can be defined by physical or human features. Forests, wildlife, climate and population can define a region. Regions in England are: East Anglia, East Midlands (region we live in), West Midlands, South East, South West, Greater London, North East, North West, Yorkshire and Humber. To know where Lake District, Pennines etc ??? are and how these regions are	To know that the North American continent includes the countries: USA, Canada, Mexico (Mayan link) as well as the central American countries of Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Costa Rica and Panama. The South American continent includes the countries: Brazil, Argentina, Chile, Peru, Columbia, Venezuela, Uruguay, Ecuador, Bolivia and Paraguay. Know major cities in N and S American continents: New York, Washington DC, Mexico City, Brasilia, Buenos Aires, Rio de Janeiro. To know that latitude is the distance north or south of the equator. Longitude is the distance east or west of the Prime Meridian. The Prime (or Greenwich)	To know major world countries: China, India, Pakistan, Australia, Egypt, South Africa, and capitals. ?? WHICH COUNTRIES?? To know and locate major world rivers: Nile, Mississippi, Amazon, Volga, Zambezi, Mekong, Ganges, Danube and Yangtze. To know which major world cities are located by rivers. Cairo and River Nile, Vienna and Danube, Beijing and Yellow River, Paris and Seine, Rome and Tiber, Washington DC and Potomac and reasons why this is the case. Transport, trade, fertile farm land to grow crops, water, food. Know the location of cities above in relation to latitude and longitude, Tropics Cancer and Capricorn,

			To know that the 5 oceans are: Arctic Ocean, Atlantic Ocean, Indian Ocean, Pacific Ocean and Southern Ocean. To know if a place is in Wales, England, Scotland or N Ireland. To know that Brazil is a country in the continent of S America. Know the main cities in Brazil: Rio de Janiero, Brasilia, Sao Paulo. The equator is an imaginary line that goes round the centre of the Earth. It runs through Brazil. Countries like Brazil that are on or close to the equator are warmer areas of the world. The N Pole is the most northern point on Earth (Arctic). The S Pole (Antarctic) is most southern point on Earth. Colder areas of the world are further from the equator. Know where	America. Krakatoa in Indonesia. Significant earthquake prone areas: San Andreas Fault in N America, The Ring of Fire around edge of pacific Ocean is where many plate boundaries in crust converge. To recognise human and physical features of a coastal location (cliff, harbour, beach, lighthouse) and how these are represented on an OS map.	different in terms of landscape, climate. To locate where Wessex and Daneland are on modern day map of the UK.	Meridian is an imaginary line that divides the Earth into eastern and western hemispheres. The time at Greenwich is called Greenwich Mean Time (GMT). Each time zone that of Greenwich is another hour earlier than GMT. Each time zone 15 degrees to the east is another hour later.is 15 degrees to the west	Arctic and Antarctic Circle. The Tropic of Cancer is 23.4 degrees to the north of the equator and the Tropic of Capricorn is 23.4 degrees south of the equator. The Northern Hemisphere is the part of Earth that is to the north of the equator. The S Hemisphere is the part of the Earth to the south of the equator. The Prime Meridian is the imaginary line from N Pole to South Pole that passes through Greenwich, England and marks 0 degrees longitude.
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		the N and S Poles are in relation to Brazil and Lincolnshire and compare climate. Compare places by size, amenities, transport, location, weather, and climate. Plot the route of the Pilgrim Fathers on a world map. To use geographical knowledge to say what it is like to live in Billingham. Give a reason. It is fun because there is a park. To give view about Billingham. Billingham is a great place to live as there are some shops where we can get food. To compare Billingham to a town such as Sleaford and to London – size, greater number of people live in London.	Express own views and preferences about a place, people, environment, location and give detailed reasons. A local environment can be improved by picking up litter, planting flowers and improving amenities.	To be able to ask simple geographical questions: where is this location? What do you think about it? Analyse evidence and draw conclusions – compare different locations using photos, pictures, population)	Ask thought provoking questions: what is this landscape like? What affects the landscape? Has it changed? Analyse evidence and draw conclusions: make comparisons between locations using maps, pictures and photos and identify trends.	Ask in depth questions: what has affected the landscape? What patterns can you see? How have these changed? Identify and explain diff views of people of a place inc themselves and justify.	Develop their own geographical enquiries about places. Identify and explain diff views of people a place inc themselves and justify using several sources.
Physical Geography	Discuss seasonal changes and patterns in K/F outdoor area.	Know that weather patterns change (seasonal) throughout	Know that each season has typical weather patterns:	Be able to name a variety of physical features: river, forest,	Know that physical features can change over time due to	Desc how some places are similar and others are diff in	Understand key features of rivers including source,

	To know how to care for the seaside environment and sea life. Identify beach, sea, coast. To know the names of the 4 seasons and their order and some features of each season: sun, cold, rain.	the year in England and daily in Billingham. There are 4 seasons in the UK: spring, summer, autumn and winter. Know how the Skirth which feeds into the R Witham at Tattershall Bridge can be an issue to the community – flooding. Weather patterns causing this, season(s) flooding can occur in.	sun, rain, wind, snow, fog, hail, sleet. The length of the day in the UK varies depending on the season. In winter the days are shorter. In summer they are longer. Symbols are used to show different types of weather. Know that some places such as Brazil and England experience extreme weather that can be dangerous (hurricanes, droughts, monsoons) Know about the climate in a rainforest in Brazil (hot, humid and frequent heavy rain) and compare to climate in Billingham and England. The climate is linked to the location of the country – Brazil on the equator, mountains. Know that a physical feature is one that forms naturally, and can change over time	beach, cliff, mountains, and volcano. Know about erosion and weathering and role played in formation of rocks. Erosion is a physical process and is caused by wind and water inc waves, floods, rivers and rainfall. The Earth is made up of the inner core which is mostly hot solid iron and nickel and the outer core which is liquid iron and nickel. The mantle is solid rock and magma. The crust is a thin layer of solid rock that is broken into large pieces called tectonic plates. They move very slowly across the mantle. Understand that volcanic eruptions and earthquakes happen when two tectonic plates push into each other, pull apart from one another or slide alongside each other.	physical processes: erosion, weathering. Describe how physical processes have changed the landscape of a country. (Ice – age formation of valleys Scandinavia + climate) and compare and contrast UK to Scandinavia.	relation to their physical features comparing climate zones and biomes. The Earth has 5 climate zones: desert, equatorial, polar, temperate and tropical. A biome is a large ecological area on the earth's surface such as desert, forest, grassland, tundra and aquatic. Biomes are often defined by a range of factors: temperature, climate, relief, geology, soils and vegetation. North America is broadly categorised into six major biomes: tundra, coniferous forest, grasslands (prairie), deciduous forest, desert and tropical rainforest. South America has a variety of biomes inc desert, alpine, rainforest and grassland.	meander, floodplain and mouth (delta River Nile). Rivers transform a landscape through erosion, deposition and transportation. Understand the water cycle. Water cannot be made. It is constantly recycled through the water cycle. 4 stages are: evaporation, condensation, precipitation and collection. Water changes state due to heating and cooling. Desc how some places are similar and others are diff in relation to their physical features vegetation belts.
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			due to weather and other forces. Identify physical features of Brazil and how it is different to Billingham: hill, mountain, valley, ocean, forest. Identify physical features of Skegness: beach, cliff, coast, sea.	The centre of an earthquake is the epicentre. Understand that a volcano is an opening in the Earth's surface from which gas, hot magma and ash can escape. They are usually found at meeting points of the Earth's tectonic plates. When a volcano erupts liquid magma collects in an underground chamber. The magma pushes through a crack called a vent and bursts out onto the Earth's surface. Lava, hot ash and mudslides from volcanic eruptions can cause severe damage. Mountains form over millions of years. They are formed due to the movement of Earth's tectonic plates. Mountains are also formed when magma underneath the Earth's crust pushes large areas of land upwards.			
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Human Geography	Understanding of homes making communities where we live. To make comparisons of our own lives to those of people from different places. To know the differences between themselves and others and among families, communities and traditions.	A settlement is a place where people live and work and can be big or small depending on how many people live there. Know that Billingham as a village has different amenities beside houses: shops, farm, church, school, fire station, doctors. These things are made by/built by people. Children can also describe landmarks/features of Billingham. London is a city and Sleaford is a town and they are urban settlements.	Boston is a town. It has features that Billingham does not: more houses, it is a port/harbour, more offices, Factories, a hospital, police, and a greater population. Some human features such as a harbour can be used in different ways – industry and travel (Boston) Skegness is a town. How is it similar to Boston / Billingham and different?	Know that geographical features created by humans are called human features. Refer back to Y2 for human features studied. Different types of settlement inc: rural, urban, hamlet, town, village and suburban areas. Residential areas surrounding cities are called suburbs. Land use types include leisure, housing, industry, transport and agriculture. Understand the location of a major settlement and links to other places – human features can be interconnected by transport links.(Roman Lincoln)	Understand how major settlements have developed in UK (Anglo Saxon and Viking) Know that the burning of fossil fuels leads to pollution and the damage this causes to the planet. Temperature increases – freak weather conditions. Understand what renewable energy is and how it is generated (wind, solar, hydro). Solar Farm near Sleaford. Wind turbines near Skegness.	Compare settlements and land use in two contrasting locations (Mexico to UK) Understand the impact of tourism on the environment and conservation. Tourism is an industry that involves people travelling for recreation and leisure. It has environmental, social and economic impact on regions and countries.	Understand global trade (including fair trade) and the impact these have on a country's economy. Understand that we import foods from different countries. Certain foods which we import can only be grown in certain climates. Transport links can be tangible such as rails, roads and canals and intangible such as air and sea. These networks link places together and allow for the movement of people and goods. Transport networks are usually built where there is high demand for the movement of people and goods. They run between places where journeys start and finish such as airports, bus stations, ferry terminals or railway stations. Distribution of natural resources - food, minerals (aluminium, sandstone and oil),

							energy sources (water, coal and gas) can affect growth of settlements. Different places experience different climate zones. N America, Europe and East Asia are main industrial regions as have access to materials, transportation, fresh water, power and labour supply. Understand how the production of food effects the landscape and the carbon food-print of production and transportation. Understand how the production of food effects the landscape (deforestation, energy consumption for transporting) and the carbon foot-print.
Fieldwork and geographic Skills	Can identify changes happening to the school environment. Draw and describe features of journeys.		To be able to use equipment to measure temperature, wind direction and speed and rainfall in school environment.			Plot how a place has developed and changed over time through mapping/ digital technologies	Understand use of contour lines to represent gradients on a map. Relief describes the difference between the highest and lowest elevations of

		A map is a picture or drawing of an area of land or sea that can show physical and human features. A key is used to show features on a map. A map has symbols to show where things are located. Know what plan view is and draw a map with a simple key and symbols of a journey in Billingham. Use positional language behind, next to, in front of. Directional language left, right, straight ahead, turn. To know what a tally chart is and to be able to complete one to answer a question posed. Basic interpretation. A tally	Maps use symbols and a key. A key is the info needed to read a map and a symbol is a picture or icon used to show a geographical feature. Know that an aerial photograph can be vertical (an image taken directly from above) or oblique (an image taken from above and to the side). To be able to locate Brazil and cities in Brazil, Skegness and Boston on a globe, and atlases. To be able to use an atlas to find these places. Know the 4 cardinal points on a compass are north, south, east and west. Use this to describe places and routes on a map. Create pictograms and charts to show results of information collected.	Be able to match an aerial photograph to a map by identifying features. Create a map of an area using symbols and a key. Use maps of different scales and digital mapping to identify places. Create plan view of a settlement Understand OS symbols for geographical features previously studied in KS1 Track routes using the 4 points of the compass as in Y2 and also using letter/number grid references. Interpret charts/graphs on land use.	Use OS maps to identify features of a location. Learn how different terrains are represented. Use colour coding on maps to identify different topical features. To know an atlas is a collection of maps and information that shows geographical features, boundaries, climatic, social and economic statistics of an area. Know that the 8 points of the compass are north, north east, east, south east, south, south west, west, and north west. Know that a 4 figure grid reference contains 4 numbers. The first 2 nos are called easting and are found along the top	Collect and analyse data from first and second hand sources, analysing patterns and suggest reasons. Know and use 16 points of compass to describe direction Know and use 6 figure grid references to locate places on maps. The first 3 nos are eastings and	an area. Relief maps show the contours of land based on shape and height. Contour lines show the elevation of land joining places of the same height above sea level. They are usually orange or brown in colour. Know that contour lines close together represent ground that is steep. Contour lines that are far apart show ground that is gently sloping or flat. Understand that a geographical area can be understood by using grid references, to identify position, contour lines to identify height above sea level and map symbols to identify physical and human features. Use maps, aerial photos, plans, digital technologies and web resources to describe what a locality might be like and how it has changed over time.
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		chart is a table with tally marks on to show data. Marks represent numbers. When get 5, 5th is a line crossing through the other 4 marks. Know how the land is used in the school grounds			nad bottom of the map. The second 2 nos are called northing and are found on both sides of the map. 4 figure grid references give specific information about locations on a map. Track routes using 8 compass directions and 4 figure grid reference. Able to create cross sectional diagram of a place/location Collect data and present information to show how two locations differ. Identify possible locations of a satellite photograph explaining rationale.	found on top and bottom of the map. The second three are northing and found on both sides of the map. They give detailed information about locations on a map or the position of key physical or human features.	Describe route, direction and location using 16 points compass and degrees on compass. Compass points can be used to describe the relationship of features to each other or describe the direction of travel.