





	Autumn1	Autumn 2	Spring 1	Spring 2	Summer 1	Summer2
Year 1			Seasonal and	daily weather patterns in the U		
	Fieldwork in the school grounds			Countries and capitals of		
Year 2	Sea		easonal and daily weath	er patterns in hot and cold area	s of the world	
	Fieldwork in t	he local area		Continents and ocea		
Year 3	Earthquakes			Mountains and	l volcanoes	
Year 4	Europe- comparison with UK			Coasts and Water cycle	(Local coastal study)	
Year 5	Rivers (local river study)			South America- com	parison with UK	
Year 6	Fields (link to res			Oceans (current	s, pollution)	





Key theme	Location	Human features and processes	Physical features and processes	Sustainability	cultural understanding and diversity	Geographical techniques (studying, creating, analysing)
Year 1	Fieldwork in the school grounds Countries and capitals of the United Kingdom	Fieldwork in the school grounds Countries and capitals of the United Kingdom	Fieldwork in the school grounds Countries and capitals of the United Kingdom		Countries and capitals of the United Kingdom	Fieldwork in the school grounds Countries and capitals of the United Kingdom
Year 2	Fieldwork in the local area Continents and oceans of the world	Fieldwork in the local area	Fieldwork in the local area	Fieldwork in the local area Continents and oceans of the world	Continents and oceans of the world	Fieldwork in the local area Continents and oceans of the world
Year 3	Earthquakes Mountains and volcanoes	Earthquakes Mountains and volcanoes	Earthquakes Mountains and volcanoes	Mountains and volcanoes		Mountains and volcanoes
Year 4	Europe- comparison with UK Coasts and Water cycle (Local coastal study)	Europe- comparison with UK Coasts and Water cycle (Local coastal study)	Europe- comparison with UK Coasts and Water cycle (Local coastal study)	Coasts and Water cycle (Local coastal study)	Europe- comparison with UK Coasts and Water cycle (Local coastal study)	Europe- comparison with UK Coasts and Water cycle (Local coastal study)
Year 5	Rivers (local river study) South America- comparison with UK	Rivers (local river study) South America- comparison with UK	Rivers (local river study) South America- comparison with UK	Rivers (local river study) South America- comparison with UK	South America- comparison with UK	Rivers (local river study) South America- comparison with UK
Year 6	Fieldwork (link to residential) Oceans (currents, pollution)	Fieldwork (link to residential) Oceans (currents, pollution)	Fieldwork (link to residential) Oceans (currents, pollution)	Oceans (currents, pollution)	Oceans (currents, pollution)	Fieldwork (link to residential)





GEOGRAPHY PROGRESSION MAP

Category of Knowledge	Key Stage	Content		
		•Know the names of the four countries that make up the UK and name the three main seas that surround the UK		
		•Can name and locate the seas surrounding the UK		
	KS1	•Know the name of and can locate the four capital cities of the four countries		
		•Know the names of and can locate the seven continents of the world		
		•Know the names of and can locate the five oceans of the world		
		•Identifying the position and significance of latitude, longitude, Equator, Northern Hemisphere, Southern Hemisphere, the •Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn.		
	LKS2	•Locating the world's countries, using maps to focus on South America, concentrating on their environmental regions, key physical and human characteristics, countries, and major cities		
Locational		•Locate the world's countries, using maps to focus on Europe (including the location of Russia) concentrating on their environmental regions, key physical and human characteristics, countries, and major cities		
ínowledge		•Locate some of the countries including Europe, Russia, North and South America and use maps to identify major regions, cities and human and physical characteristics		
		•Identify lines of longitude and latitude on a world map, including the Prime Meridian, Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn		
		•Locate position of time zones within the Americas.		
	LIKCO	•Identify and locate the area of study using maps and compare to the location of other regions previously studied		
	UKS2	•Identify major cities of a country studied (from the Americas) on a range of maps.		
		•Investigate and compare the locations of major earthquakes and volcanoes within the country studied and around the world and understand how these link to the location of the world's tectonic plates.		
		•Name and locate the world's climate zones using a world map.		
		Name and locate the world's major biomes and vegetation belts using a world map.		



		•To understand geographical similarities and differences between places and understand that geographical features can change over time.
		•To understand and can explain the meaning of the term 'non-European country'
	KS1	To identify the main human and physical geographical differences between a place in England and that of a small place in a non-European country
	NOT	•To describe the weather using appropriate vocabulary
		Observe and discuss seasonal patterns/changes
		•Identify similarities and differences between hot and cold places
		•To understand and identify geographical similarities and differences through the study of human and physical geography of a region within South America/Europe (See Year A/B on Long Term Overview)
		•To describe how land use has changed over time
	LKS2	•Identify geographical similarities and differences between our local region and town and other UK regions and towns/cities.
Place Knowledge		•Investigate and describe the human and physical geography of the European region studied in depth
Miowicage		•Make comparisons between some of the physical and human geographical features of a European country and the UK.
		•Make comparisons between the human and physical geography of the continents of the Americas and Europe.
	UKS2	•Compare and contrast a range of the human and physical features of North and South America, identifying similarities and differences.
		•Identify and describe geographical links (interconnections) between the range of places and processes studied.
		• Describe some of the effects of economic activity and distribution of natural resources on the people who live in the places studied.
		•Suggest and evaluate reasons for geographical similarities and differences between locations.
		•Explain how human and physical features and processes interact and cause change over time.
		•Understand some of the effects of climate on the human and physical geography of places.
		•To explain the main differences between human and physical geographical features.
Human and	KS1	•Understand and use a range of basic geographical vocabulary to identify key human and physical features of: beach, cliff, coast, forest, hill, mountain, sea, ocean, river, soil, valley, vegetation, season and weather, city, town, village, factory, farm, house, office, port, harbour and shop
Physical		•Make simple comparisons between the key human and physical features of places studied
Geography		•Identify seasonal and daily weather patterns in the United Kingdom and explain how the weather changes with each season
		•Locate hot and cold areas of the world in relation to the Equator and the Northern and Southern Hemispheres, Equator, •Arctic and Antarctic Circles and North and South Poles.





	Describe the effects of the weather on the local environment	South Provided in the Control of the
	•To explain the differences between the terms 'human geography' and 'physical geography'.	
	•Identify human and physical characteristics, key topographical features and land-use patterns of places studied; and understand how som aspects have changed over time	e of these
	•Make comparisons between countries studied	
LKS2	•Begin to use a wider geographical vocabulary to identify, describe and compare the human and physical features of the places studied.	
LK3Z	•Understand key features of and physical processes involved in the formation of mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes and how they can human and physical geography of a place	impact the
	•Understand main processes of the water cycle and describe some of its effects on the climate and physical geography of the Earth.	
	•Describe the key features/uses of rivers and understand how their features and uses have changed over time.	
	•Understand and explain how rivers can impact and change the physical and human geography of the locations studied.	
	•Describe some of the effects of economic activity and distribution of natural resources on the people who live in the places studied.	
	•Identify how the physical and human geographical features of a place studied has an impact on economic activity and suggest ways in wh economy /services could be improved.	ich the local
	• Describe , compare and evaluate some of the effects/impacts of mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes on the human and physical geographics locations studied.	aphy of the
	•Evaluate the impacts of trade links and the distribution of natural resources around the world	
UKS2	•Identify and understand the impacts over time of key environmental issues in the locations studied (e.g. deforestation, wildfires)	
	•Describe and understand the concept of climate and identify the key features of the world's climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts	
	•Explain how human and physical features and processes interact and cause change over time.	
	•Understand the impact of climate zones and biomes on the human and physical geography of the area of study	
	•Identify, explain and compare the economic activity including trade links, and the distribution of natural resources (including energy, food and water) of the places studied	d, minerals



200 C	

Jacks Diviks	

	KS1	Graphicacy skills:
		•Use world maps, globes and atlases to identify locations studied
		Devise a simple map of a place in the local area
		•Use and construct basic symbols in a key
		Begin to recognise and identify basic OS symbols
		•Use simple grid references (e.g. A1, D7) to locate squares on a map
		•Use aerial/satellite photos and plan perspectives to locate and identify local landmarks and features
		Fieldwork enquiry and practical skills
		•Engage in teacher-led/guided enquiries within local environment
		•Use a compass (four compass points) to follow and describe routes
		•Use simple locational and directional language and compass directions to describe features and routes (e.g. left/right from own perspective, NSEW).
Geographical		• Present information using age-related tables, graphs and charts , maps and plans, drawings and perspectives, posters and diagrams and digital presentations.
Skills and	LKS2	Graphicacy skills:
Fieldwork		•Use a wider range of maps (including OS maps at varying scales) as well as atlases, globes and digital mapping to locate countries and describe features studied.
		•Use the contents/index of an atlas
		•Draw a map (including symbols and key)
		•Use complex keys (e.g. making estimates based on size of symbols)
		•Understand the purpose of contour lines on maps.
		•Begin to draw to scale, understand and use scale-bars and use scales to estimate distances e.g. along a road/river
		•Use four-figure grid references
		Fieldwork enquiry and practical skills:
		•Engage in guided enquiries and suggest own questions for enquiry
		•Evaluate own observations and compare them with others
		•Use the eight points of a compass to follow and describe routes and identify locations



		•Apply age-appropriate Maths knowledge to understanding of geography (e.g. length, distance, mass, capacity/volume, angles, area and scales)
		Graphicacy skills:
	UKS2	•Use a wide range of maps (including OS maps at varying scales and distribution/thematic maps) as well as atlases, globes and digital mapping to locate countries and describe features studied
		Design/draw distribution/thematic maps
		•Create scale-bars on maps and draw to scale for maps/sketches, comparing own drawing to other maps and evaluating accuracy
		•Create own complex keys using mathematical concepts (e.g. size of symbol for quantity, using metric/imperial equivalents)
		•Use six figure grid references to identify and describe locations
		•Compare and then carefully select images for a purpose (e.g. as evidence or to show reliability)
		Fieldwork enquiry and practical skills:
		•Complete enquiries based on own suggested questions and offer suggestions for future enquiries based on results
		•Evaluate own observations, compare them with others and draw conclusions
		•Show awareness of the 16-point compass rose