

# Cradley C of E Primary School

## Geography Curriculum Progression

	<b>KS1</b>		<b>KS2</b>			
	<b>Year 1</b>	<b>Year 2</b>	<b>Year3</b>	<b>Year 4</b>	<b>Year 5</b>	<b>Year 6</b>
<b>Locational Knowledge</b>	Name, locate and identify characteristics of the four countries and capital cities of the United Kingdom and its surrounding seas.	Name and locate the world's seven continents and five oceans.	<p>Locate and name the continents on a World Map.</p> <p>Locate the main countries of Europe inc. Russia. Identify capital cities of Europe.</p> <p>Locate and name the countries making up the British Isles, with their capital cities.</p> <p>Identify longest rivers in the world, largest deserts, highest mountains. Compare with UK.</p> <p>Identify the position and significance of Equator, N. and S. Hemisphere, Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn.</p>	<p>On a world map, locate areas of similar environmental regions, either desert, rainforest or temperate regions.</p> <p>Locate and name the main counties and cities in/around Worcestershire</p>	<p>Locate the main countries in Europe and North or South America. Locate and name principal cities.</p> <p>Compare 2 different regions in UK rural/urban.</p> <p>Locate and name the main counties and cities in England.</p> <p>Linking with History, compare land use maps of UK from past with the present, focusing on land use.</p> <p>Identify the position and significance of latitude/longitude and the Greenwich Meridian. Linking with science, time zones, night and day</p>	<p>On a world map locate the main countries in Africa, Asia and Australasia/Oceania. Identify their main environmental regions, key physical and human characteristics, and major cities.</p> <p>Linking with local History, map how land use has changed in local area over time.</p> <p>Name and locate key topographical features including coast, features of erosion, hills, mountains and rivers (UK and other locations studied linked to topic) Understand how these features have changed over time.</p>
<b>Place Knowledge</b>	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 using Barnaby Bear/class bear.	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, concentrating on islands and seashores	Compare a region of the UK with a region in Europe,	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.	Compare a region in UK with a region in N. or S. America with significant differences and similarities. Understand some of the reasons for similarities and differences.	Understand the links between physical geography and land use in a region in UK (Snowdonia) and in Middle East (Modern Iraq – link to Ancient Sumer topic)
<b>Human &amp;Physical Geography</b>	<p>Identify seasonal and daily weather patterns in the United Kingdom.</p> <p>Identify the location of hot and cold areas of the world in relation to the Equator and the North and South Poles</p>	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	Describe and understand key aspects of: Physical geography including Rivers and the water cycle, excluding transpiration, brief introduction to Volcanoes and earthquakes linking to rock types (Science)	Describe and understand key aspects of: Physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts (link to work on Rainforest)	Describe and understand key aspects of: Physical geography including coasts, rivers and the water cycle including transpiration; climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts.	Describe and understand key aspects of: Physical geography including Volcanoes and earthquakes, looking at plate tectonics and the ring of fire.

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		key human features, including: city, town, village, factory, farm, house, office, port, harbour and shop	Human geography including trade links in the Pre-roman and Roman era.  Types of settlements in Early Britain linked to History. Why did early people choose to settle there?	Types of settlements in modern Britain: villages, towns, cities.	Human geography including trade links between UK and countries studied in topic  Types of settlements in Viking, Saxon Britain linked to History.	Distribution of natural resources focussing on energy
<b>Geographical Skills &amp; Field work</b>	<p>Use world maps, atlases and globes to identify the United Kingdom and its countries.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Draw picture maps of imaginary places and from stories. Use own symbols. Use a simple picture map to move around school.</p>	<p>Use world maps, atlases and globes to identify the countries, continents and oceans studied.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Draw a map of a real or imaginary place (eg. add detail to a sketch map from aerial photograph). Begin to understand the need for a key: use class agreed symbols for a key.</p>	<p>Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping (Google Earth) to locate countries and describe features studied.</p> <p>Learn the eight points of a compass, 2 figure grid reference (maths co-ordinates), some basic symbols and key (including the use of a simplified Ordnance Survey maps) to build their knowledge of the United Kingdom and the wider world</p> <p>Use fieldwork to observe and record the human and physical features in the local area using a range of methods, including sketch maps, plans and graphs, and digital technologies.</p> <p>Try to make a map of a short route experienced, with features in the correct order. Try to make a simple scale drawing. Know why a key is needed and use standard symbols.</p>	<p>Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping (Google Earth) to locate countries and describe features studied</p> <p>Learn the eight points of a compass and four-figure grid references.</p> <p>Use fieldwork to observe, measure and record the human and physical features in the local area using a range of methods, including sketch maps, plans and graphs, and digital technologies.</p> <p>Make a map of a short route experienced, with features in the correct order. Make a simple scale drawing. Know why a key is needed and begin to recognise symbols on an OS map.</p>	<p>Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping (Google Earth) to locate countries and describe features studied</p> <p>Use the eight points of a compass, four-figure grid references, symbols and key (including the use of Ordnance Survey maps) to build their knowledge of the United Kingdom in the past and present.</p> <p>Use fieldwork to observe, measure and record the human and physical features in the local area using a range of methods, including sketch maps, plans and graphs, and digital technologies.</p> <p>Begin to draw a variety of thematic maps based on own data. Draw a sketch map using symbols and a key. Use/recognise OS symbols. Compare a map with an aerial photograph.</p>	<p>Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping (Google Earth) to locate countries and describe features studied</p> <p>Extend to 6 figure grid references with teaching of latitude and longitude in depth. Expand map skills to include non-UK countries.</p> <p>Use fieldwork to observe, measure and record the human and physical features in the local area using a range of methods, including sketch maps, plans and graphs, and digital technologies.</p> <p>Draw a variety of thematic maps based on own data. Begin to draw plans of increasing complexity.</p> <p>Use atlas symbols.</p>