

Geography Progression of Knowledge

Themes

Year	Location	Place	Human and Physical
EYFS			
1	<p>Taught in Autumn Term</p> <p>I live in Bridgwater (My Home)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ~ Identify the key features associated with dwellings eg. detached house, semi-detached house, terraced house ~ Name and locate my town and country on a map ~ To name and locate the four countries in the United Kingdom ~ Identify the difference between physical and human features around the school grounds. ~ To use directional language to describe my locality (North, South, East, West) ~ To create a simple map and key of the local environment 	<p>Taught in Spring Term</p> <p>Our School</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ~ Locate their classroom within the school grounds on an aerial map ~ To know the of the name of our school, their road and the town it is in. ~ To identify features of my local environment on maps ~ To use directional language to describe my locality (North, South, East, West) ~ To create a simple map and key of the local environment ~ Investigate the jobs of people in school ~ My favourite location in school 	<p>Taught in Summer Term</p> <p>Weather and Seasons</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ~ To begin to identify seasonal and daily weather patterns in the UK ~ Certain weather is expected to be found across the four seasons: Summer, Winter, Autumn, Spring ~ In the UK it is more likely to be sunny in the summer and to snow in the winter ~ Weather is a physical process that happens in the Earth's atmosphere ~ Understand how the environment changes from one season to the next
2	<p>Taught in Spring Term</p> <p>I live in Bridgwater, Somerset</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ~ To investigate the physical features of my local environment ~ To investigate the human features of my local environment ~ There are many more human features than physical: houses, schools, transport links, shops, industrial sites, factories, parks ~ A locational walk around the surrounding area – plan a route, use directional language, identify features. ~ How can I improve the area I live in? 	<p>Taught in Summer Term</p> <p>Compare to Kenya</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ~ To compare and contrast weather in UK and around the world ~ To use world maps, atlases and globes ~ Describe a place outside Europe using geographical words like beach, coast, forest, hill, mountain, ocean, valley ~ Explain how an area has been spoilt or improved and give reasons ~ Explain how the jobs people do may be different in different parts of the world ~ Explain how the weather of different habitats affects different people 	<p>Taught in Autumn</p> <p>Hot and Cold Places</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ~ To begin to name and locate the world's 7 continents and 5 oceans ~ To explore weather and climate in the UK and around the world ~ To identify the location of hot and cold areas of the world in relation to the Equator and the North and South Poles ~ The nearer to the equator places are located, the hotter the temperature. ~ The further away from the equator, and the nearer to the North and South Poles places are located, the colder the temperature.

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ~ Where is the UK located compared to these areas? ~ Compare how people live in cold places with how people live in hot places
3	<p>Taught in Summer Term</p> <p>Where does my food come from?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ~ To name the three different types of farming and know how are these are distributed across the UK ~ To know how the weather/climate change affect farming ~ To know how food production is changing over time ~ To compare UK farming with farming around the world ~ 	<p>Taught in Spring Term</p> <p>Regions of the UK and Land Use</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ~ To know we live in the South West region of England ~ To know that the UK includes a number of topographical features (inc hills, mountains, coasts, rivers) and land patterns. ~ To name the hills in Somerset(Link to houses) ~ To describe the geographical features of land use for early settlements. ~ name and locate counties and cities of the United Kingdom ~ To know the main types of land use. 	<p>Taught in Autumn Term</p> <p>Mountains, Volcanoes and Earthquakes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ~ Where in the world do volcanoes and earthquakes occur? - Pacific Ocean – 'the ring of fire'-Asia ~ Do we have any volcanoes in the UK? Scotland's-Arthurs Seat (extinct), Snowdonia (extinct) in Wales. ~ Map out where the tectonic plates/ fault lines are ~ To identify the different types of volcanoes and locate different volcanoes around the world ~ To understand how volcanoes affect people's lives ~ To understand how earthquakes affect people's lives
4	<p>Taught in Summer Term</p> <p>Settlement and Migration</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ~ Suggesting reasons why the global population has grown significantly in the last 70 years ~ Describe the different types of settlement. ~ Know an urban place is somewhere near a town or city. ~ Know a rural place is somewhere near the countryside ~ Explain why a settlement and community has grown in a particular location. ~ Explain why people might prefer to live in an urban or rural place. 	<p>Taught in Spring Term</p> <p>Italy</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ~ To locate Europe and name its countries ~ To Understand geographical similarities and differences of Italy and England. Canals of Venice and Bridgwater ~ To research the key physical and human features of Italy ~ To research Human geography including trade links in the Roman era. 	<p>Taught in Autumn Term</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ~ Name, locate & describe a local river and understand how it has changed over time, using, the eight compass points, six-figure grid references, maps, symbols and keys ~ Describe and explain the water cycle. ~ Describe and explain river formation and key features of river systems

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ~ Know which factors are considered before people build settlements. ~ Know migration is the movement of people from one country to another. ~ Describe the 'push' and 'pull' factors that people may consider when migrating. 		
5	<p>Taught in Summer Term</p> <p>Our Blue Planet</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ~ To use an atlas to locate the main features of the world map including the Equator, Northern Hemisphere and Southern Hemisphere ~ To locate and describe the different climate zones around the world ~ Coasts 	<p>Taught in Autumn Term</p> <p>South America</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ~ South America (12 countries), Surrounded by Pacific and Atlantic Oceans, fourth largest continent, Amazon Rainforest (Located in 9 countries – 60% in Brazil). ~ Climate graphs in different South American locations ~ Biomes of South America ~ Compare and contrast the human and physical features 	<p>Taught in Spring Term</p> <p>Natural Resources</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ~ To know that a natural resource is something that people can use which comes from the natural environment. ~ Understanding the distribution of natural resources both globally and within a specific region or country studied. ~ To know water is used by humans in a variety of ways ~ To know how different countries trade with each other. ~ To know what is meant by sustainability, global citizenship and ethical codes. ~ To understand what people mean by Fairtrade. ~ Describe how humans can impact the environment both positively and negatively,
6	<p>Taught in Spring Term</p> <p>Biomes and vegetation belts</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ~ Describing and understanding the key aspects of the seven biomes: ~ Understand how climate and vegetation are connected in biomes ~ Describe different biomes and how plants and animals are adapted to them. ~ Describing and understanding the key aspects of the six climate zones. ~ Describing and understanding the key aspects and distribution of the vegetation belts in relation to the seven biomes, climate and weather. 	<p>Taught in Autumn Term</p> <p>North America</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ~ Identify the countries of North America (23 countries), ~ Understand and compare the climate of North America with the UK. ~ Explore the geographical features of North America ~ Compare a region of North America with Somerset ~ Economic activities and trade links and make comparisons with countries 	<p>Taught in Summer Term</p> <p>Energy</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ~ How is energy produced? ~ Explain the link between energy use, fossil fuels, carbon emissions and climate change ~ The problem with non-renewable energy sources ~ Know about renewable energy sources, their advantages and disadvantages and express an opinion on their relative merits ~ I can explain how humans can reduce energy use

	<p>~ Explain some ways biomes are under threat and how they can be protected.</p> <p>~ Giving examples of alternative viewpoints and solutions regarding an environmental issue and explaining its links to climate change</p>	<p>~ Use research to plan a trip across North America. To include 3 geographical highlights</p>	<p>~ Debate? Who is responsible for the energy problem? Who can solve it?</p>
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	Locational knowledge	Place Knowledge	Human and Physical	Skills and Fieldwork
EYFS	Under, behind, above, beside etc are used to describe position, routes and location	<p>I live in Bridgwater</p> <p>There are different countries in our world.</p>	<p>The weather, landscape, buildings, language, clothing and food may be different in other countries to ours. - Explain some similarities and differences between life in this country and life in other countries</p> <p>The seasons are Spring, Summer, Autumn, Winter</p>	A map is a picture that describes features of a place.
National Curriculum	<p>Locational knowledge</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> name and locate the world's seven continents and five oceans name, locate and identify characteristics of the four countries and capital cities of the United Kingdom and its surrounding seas 	<p>Place knowledge</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 	<p>Human and Physical Geography</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 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 key human features, including: city, town, village, factory, farm, house, office, port, harbour and shop 	<p>Geographical skills and fieldwork</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 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 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.
1	<p>England, Northern Ireland, Scotland and Wales are the four countries that make up the UK.</p> <p>The Atlantic Ocean, The North Sea and the English Channel surround the UK.</p> <p>London is the capital city of England.</p> <p>Edinburgh is the capital city of Scotland.</p> <p>Cardiff is the capital city of Wales.</p> <p>Belfast in the capital city of Northern Ireland</p>	We follow a route when we walk/drive from home to school	<p>In the UK, the weather changes with the seasons.</p> <p>In the UK, summer is generally warmer than winter.</p> <p>A landmark is an object or feature of the landscape which can be spotted from a distance.</p> <p>Big Ben is a famous landmark in London.</p>	<p>Maps, atlases and globes show countries, continents and oceans.</p> <p>A map of our school shows the buildings, playgrounds, car park and green/garden areas.</p> <p>An aerial photo is a view from high above the ground.</p> <p>A compass is used to show direction.</p>

2	<p>The continents are Europe, Asia, Africa, North America, South America, Australia and Antarctica. The oceans are: Pacific, Atlantic, Southern, Indian and Arctic.</p>	<p>Bridgwater is a town. – Bridgwater is an urban area. Bridgwater is surrounded by rural areas. Compare and contrast physical and human features of town and country areas Nairobi is a city in Kenya, in the continent of Africa. The people of Nairobi wear different clothing, eat different food and have different schools to the people of Bridgwater. The weather, landscape and the animals in Kenya are different to those in the UK.</p>	<p>The equator is an imaginary line across the middle of the globe. The poles are at the top and the bottom of the globe. It is hot at the equator. It is cold at the poles.</p>	<p>A key explains what the different symbols on a map mean. A map shows human and physical features. Clockwise and anticlockwise are ways to show the direction of a turn.</p>
National Curriculum	<p>Locational knowledge</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> locate the world's countries, using maps to focus on Europe (including the location of Russia) and North and South America, concentrating on their environmental regions, key physical and human characteristics, countries, and major cities name and locate counties and cities of the United Kingdom, geographical regions and their identifying human and physical characteristics, key topographical features (including hills, mountains, coasts and rivers), and land-use patterns; and understand how some of these aspects have changed over time identify the position and significance of latitude, longitude, Equator, Northern Hemisphere, Southern Hemisphere, the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn, Arctic and Antarctic Circle, the Prime/Greenwich Meridian and time zones (including day and night) 	<p>Place Knowledge</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 	<p>Human and physical geography describe and understand key aspects of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes, and the water cycle human geography, including: types of settlement and land use, economic activity including trade links, and the distribution of natural resources including energy, food, minerals and water 	<p>Geographical skills and fieldwork</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied use the eight points of a compass, four and six-figure grid references, symbols and key (including the use of Ordnance Survey maps) to build their knowledge of the United Kingdom and the wider world use fieldwork to observe, measure, record and present the human and physical features in the local area using a range of methods, including sketch maps, plans and graphs, and digital technologies.
3	<p>There are seven main regions in the UK We live in the South West region of the UK. Our county of Somerset borders with Devon, Dorset, Gloucestershire and Wiltshire.</p> <p>Somerset has hills named Blackdown, Mendip, Polden, and Quantock</p> <p>The tallest mountain in England is Scafell Pike, in Wales is Mount Snowden, in Scotland is Ben Nevis, in Northern Ireland is Slieve Donard</p> <p>Land Use describes how a piece of land is used by humans. Eg. For farming, for leisure, for residential.</p>	<p>We live in the county of Somerset. Somerset is generally flat and referred to as the Somerset levels.</p> <p>Somerset has the highest number of food producers and farmers in the UK.</p>	<p>Mountains are formed over millions of years when the earth's crust is pushed up or down. - A volcano is a rupture in the earth's crust which allows lava, gas and ashes to escape from the magma chamber beneath the earth's crust. - The earth's crust is made up of large floating slabs called tectonic plates and it is these moving around that causes earthquakes.</p> <p>Farming in Somerset involves large scale and small-scale farming of livestock and crops such as wheat, barley, potatoes, oil seed rape (amongst others).</p>	<p>Mountains on a map are shown by contour lines. The closer together the contour lines are, the steeper the gradient of the hill/valley. North, South, East and West are the four main compass points. A sketch map is a map drawn from observation rather than exact measurements.</p> <p>Ask and answer geographical questions such as, e.g. How is food produced? How does it reach the shops in our town?</p>

			<p>A national Park is an area of land protected by the government for conservation purposes.</p> <p>A 'tourist' is a person that visits a place for pleasure.</p>	<p>Ask and investigate geographical questions such as: Why do earthquakes/ volcanoes occur?</p>
4	<p>The river Parrett is the name of the river that runs through Bridgwater</p> <p>River Severn is longest UK river</p> <p>The River Nile runs through Egypt</p> <p>The river Thames runs through London.</p>	<p>Describe the geographical similarities/differences (human and physical) between UK and a European country, e.g. Italy</p>	<p>The source of a river is where the river starts, The river runs through a valley and where the river meets the sea is called the mouth.</p> <p>Rivers are important for settlement, transport and trade purposes.</p> <p>The water cycle is the continuous movement of water within the Earth and atmosphere.</p> <p>Environmental changes like climate change can lead to flooding and drought in some areas.</p> <p>'Global warming' is a rise in global temperatures due to increase in greenhouse gases.</p> <p>The Somerset levels are prone to flooding which causes problems for farmers, home owners and transport links.</p> <p>Climate affects human behaviour, how and where settlements are built and how people adapt their lives.</p> <p>Land Use describes how a piece of land is used by humans. Eg. For farming, for leisure, for residential.</p> <p>Urban areas are areas with a high population such as a town or city.</p> <p>Rural areas are areas with a smaller population such as villages or hamlets often surrounding urban areas.</p>	<p>Rivers on a map are generally shown by blue lines. - Coastlines on a map are shown by a line where the land meets the blue sea. - Ordnance survey maps show physical and human features as symbols and has a key.</p>
5	<p>Latitude and longitude are imaginary lines on maps and globes used to describe the location of places on Earth.</p> <p>Lines of latitude run in an east-west direction across Earth.</p> <p>Lines of longitude run in a north-south direction.</p> <p>The top half of the earth is called the: Northern Hemisphere and the lower half of the earth is called the Southern Hemisphere.</p> <p>The Tropic of Cancer is north of the equator.</p> <p>The tropic of Capricorn is south of the equator.</p> <p>The Arctic Circle is an imaginary line that runs around the top of the globe.</p> <p>The Antarctic circle is an imaginary line that runs around the bottom of the globe.</p> <p>Time zones vary across the world due the rotation of the earth.</p>	<p>The South West region of the UK has a coastline.</p> <p>Compare a region in South America and Somerset</p> <p>The area of the Amazonian rainforest is just over 2 million square miles.</p> <p>Farming in the rainforest involves large scale production of coffee, tea, cacao, palm oil, rice (among others).</p> <p>Farming in Somerset involves large scale and small-scale farming of livestock and crops such as wheat, barley, potatoes, oil seed rape (amongst others).</p>	<p>Coastlines can get eroded when the sea wears away the land. This erosion causes beaches.</p> <p>Deforestation has had an impact on the rainforest, its wildlife, people and the rest of the world and climate. -</p> <p>The UK has a trade link with Brazil - We import a lot of food from them and we export a lot of motor vehicles and medicines to them.</p> <p>Most Amazonians live in tribes which are settled close to the river in protected areas known as indigenous lands.</p> <p>The majority of Amazonian children do not go to school and do not have electricity.</p> <p>Amazonian people survive by hunting and gathering food.</p>	<p>North, North East, East, South East, South, South West, West and North West are the eight main compass points.</p> <p>A grid reference is a point on a map shown by vertical and horizontal lines.</p> <p>These symbols on an OS map: church, river, marshland, camp site, post office, car park, main road.</p>

6	<p>The location of Europe including Russia. The location of North and South America. The location of Canada, United States, Mexico, Alaska, The Caribbean and Brazil on an Americas map.</p> <p>Identify the physical characteristics and key topographical features of the countries within North America.</p>	<p>The climate across America varies greatly, covering several climate zones from polar to tropical.</p>		
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