Curriculum Progression - Geography

Focus	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6		
Geography								
National Curriculum	Locational knowledge: name, locate and identify characteristics of the four countries and capital cities of the United Kingdom and its surrounding seas Place knowledge: understand geographical similarities and differences through studying the human and physical geography of a small area of the United Kingdom Geographical skills and fieldwork: use world maps, atlases and globes to identify the United Kingdom and its countries 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.	Locational knowledge: name and locate the world's seven continents and five oceans Place knowledge: 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	Locational knowledge: 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 Human and physical geography:describe and understand key aspects of rivers. Geographical skills and fieldwork: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.	Locational knowledge: 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 Human and physical geography:describe and understand key aspects of mountains and volcanoes. Geographical skills and fieldwork: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.	Locational knowledge: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) Human and physical geography:describe and understand key aspects of climate zones and biomes. Geographical skills and fieldwork: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.	Locational knowledge: Locate the countries within Europe and North and South America and the physical and human characteristics. Human and physical geography:describe and understand key aspects of earthquakes. Geographical skills and fieldwork: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.		
Coverage Human Physical Locational Know.	Local Study - Cranbrook/Exeter Jurassic Coast Locational Know.	Non-European settlement Rainforests Locational Know.	Non-European settlement Rivers Locational Know.	European settlement Mountains/Volcanoes Locational Know.	Settlements Climate zones/biomes Locational Know.	North/South America Settlement Tectonic plates/earthquakes/Tsuna		

	Where we live?	Where do other people live?	Why do people live near rivers?	Why do people live near volcanoes?		mis Locational Know How do settlements differ near tectonic plates?.
Progression - Farming	Children understand that farms have animals. Children understand that hill farming is better suited to animals (Dartmoor).	Children understand that deforestation is another type of farming.	Children understand that arable farming is another type of farming. Children understand that fish farming is another type of farming.	Children understand that farming benefits from rich soil and minerals. Children understand that geothermal farming is another type of farming.	Children understand the impact of the industrial revolution on arable and animal farming. Children link the use of rivers to trade of farming produce.	Children understand how natural disasters can impact on farming and how farmers have adapted.
Progression - Locational Knowledge	Locate the 4 countries, capital cities and surrounding seas that make up the UK. Mapping of school and local area	Locate the seven continents and five oceans	Locate the main rivers in the World. Locate the world's countries, focusing on Europe, and North and South America, looking at major cities.	Locating the main volcanoes of the world. Locate the world's countries, focusing on Europe, and North and South America, looking at major cities.	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)	Locate the countries within Europe and North and South America and the physical and human characteristics.

Progression- Human and physical geography Geographical skills and fieldwork	Using basic vocabulary including beach, cliff, forest, coast, sea, hill, mountains, ocean, river. Season, weather, city, town, village, factory, farm, village, Use a range of maps, atlases and globes; use compass directions and directional language to describe locations and features on a map and basic symbols. 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 poles. Use aerial photography to identify landscapes and features.		Using appropriate vocabulary - source, oxbow, stream, meander, erosion, drought, flood, delta, beach estuary, mouth, tributary, lava, magma, molten rock, core, eruption, ash, minerals, geo thermal Use maps, atlases, globes and digital computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied Use 8 points of compass, 4 building to 6 fig grid references Use OS maps with building knowledge of symbols Latitude and longitude; tropic of cancer and capricorn		Vocabulary - industrialization, settlement, biome, migration, tropical, subtropical, Use maps, atlases, globes and digital computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied Use 8 points of compass, 4 building to 6 fig grid references Use OS maps with building knowledge of symbols Latitude and longitude; tropic of cancer and capricorn	
For Instance	Cranbrook as a new town - links to farming with animals/ animals being suited to hill farms (Dartmoor) Exeter as its closest city and a focus study on the Jurassic Coast.	Rainforest - Farming of trees- Deforestation. What are barriers to settlements? Why isn't there a city on top of a mountain or at the bottom of the ocean?	Farming - Links to arable/fish farming, responding to the changes of the Nile.	How are the settlements near volcanoes different? Farming - soil rich in minerals/geother mal farming/ volcanoes are predictable unlike other events.	Overtime - impact of industrialisation Growth of British Empire Farming - development of machinery/ factories Migration of people to present day. development of trade links; re visit	Contrasting localities Farming - rationing. POWs/Land army working on farms. / farming. BREXIT

		rivers as a trade link	
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