Slater Primary School Geography Progression Plan

EYFS ***ELG Understanding The World***	**People, Culture and Communities**	• Describe their immediate environment using knowledge from observation, discussion, stories, non-fiction texts and maps • Know some similarities and differences between different religious and cultural communities in this country, drawing on their experiences and what has been read in class • Explain some similarities and differences between life in this country and life in other countries, drawing on knowledge from stories, non-fiction texts and – when appropriate – maps
	The Natural World	• Explore the natural world around them, making observations and drawing pictures of animals and plants • Know some similarities and differences between the natural world around them and contrasting environments, drawing on their experiences and what has been read in class • Understand some important processes and changes in the natural world around them, including the seasons and changing states of matter.

Locational Knowledge					
Year 1	**Year 2**	**Year 3**	**Year 4**	**Year 5**	**Year 6**
Name and locate the four countries of the UK and their capital cities on a map, atlas or globe. *The United Kingdom (UK) is a union of four countries: England, Northern Ireland, Scotland and Wales. A capital city is a city that is home to the government and ruler of a country. London is the capital city of England, Belfast is the capital city of Northern Ireland, Edinburgh is the capital city of Scotland and Cardiff is the capital city of Wales. The countries of the United Kingdom are made up of cities, towns and villages.*	**Identify characteristics of the four countries and major cities of the UK.** *The characteristics of countries include their size, landscape, capital city, language, currency and key landmarks. England is the biggest country in the United Kingdom*	**Name, locate and describe some major counties and cities in the UK.** *Counties of the United Kingdom include Buckinghamshire, Northamptonshire and Warwickshire. Major cities of the United Kingdom include London, Birmingham, Edinburgh, Cardiff, Manchester and Newcastle.*	**To name and locate significant, mountains and rivers of the UK.** *Significant rivers of the UK include the Thames, Severn, Trent, Tyne, Ouse. Significant mountains and mountain ranges include Ben Nevis, Snowdon, Helvellyn, Scafell Pike, the Scottish Highlands and the Pennines* **Identify the topography of an area of the UK using contour lines on a map.** *Topography is the arrangement of the natural and artificial physical features of an area.*	**Describe the relative location of cities, counties or geographical features in the UK in relation to other places or geographical features.** *Relative location is where something is found in comparison with other features.*	**Describe patterns of human population growth and movement, economic activities, space, land use and human settlement patterns of an area of the UK or the wider world.** *A geographical pattern is the arrangement of objects on the Earth's surface in relation to one another.*

Name and locate the world's seven continents and five oceans on a world map. *A continent is a large area of land. The world's seven continents are Africa, Antarctica, Asia, Australia, Europe, North America and South America. The five oceans are the Arctic Ocean, Atlantic Ocean, Indian Ocean, Pacific Ocean and Southern Ocean*	**Name and locate seas surrounding the UK, as well as seas, the five oceans and seven continents around the world on a world map or globe.** *An ocean is a large sea. There are five oceans on our planet called the Arctic, Atlantic, Indian, Pacific and Southern Oceans. Seas include the Black, Red and Caspian Seas. The United Kingdom is an island surrounded by the Atlantic Ocean, English Channel, Irish Sea and North Sea. The world's seven continents are Africa, Antarctica, Asia, Australia, Europe, North America and South America*	**Locate countries and major cities in Europe (including Russia) on a world map.** *Countries in Europe include the United Kingdom, France, Spain, Germany, Italy and Belgium. Russia is part of both Europe and Asia* **Name and locate significant volcanoes and plate boundaries and explain why they are important.** *Significant volcanoes include Mount Vesuvius in Italy, Laki in Iceland and Krakatoa in Indonesia. Significant earthquake-prone areas include the San Andreas Fault in North America and the Ring of Fire, which runs around the edge of the Pacific Ocean and is where many plate boundaries in the Earth's crust converge. Over three-quarters of the world's earthquakes and volcanic eruptions happen along the Ring of Fire.*	**Name, locate and explain the importance of significant mountains or rivers.** *Significant mountain ranges include the Himalayas, Urals, Andes, Alps, Atlas, Pyrenees. Significant rivers include the Mississippi, Nile, Thames, Amazon, Ganges and Danube.*	**Locate the countries and major cities of North, Central and South America on a world map, atlas or globe.** *The North American continent includes the countries of the USA, Canada and Mexico as well as the Central American countries of Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Costa Rica and Panama. The South American continent includes the countries of Brazil, Argentina, Chile, Colombia, Peru, Venezuela, Uruguay, Ecuador, Bolivia and Paraguay.* **Name, locate and describe major world cities.** *Major cities around the world include London in the UK, New York in the USA, Shanghai in China, Istanbul in Turkey, Moscow in Russia, Manila in the Philippines, Lagos in Nigeria, Nairobi in Kenya, Baghdad in Iraq, Damascus in Syria and Mecca in Saudi Arabia*.	**Explain interconnections between two areas of the world.** *Geographical interconnections are the ways in which people and things are connected.*
Locate hot and cold areas of the world in relation to the equator. *Warmer areas of the world are closer to the equator and colder areas of the world are further from the equator. The equator is an imaginary line that divides the Earth into two parts: the Northern and Southern Hemispheres. Continents have different climates depending on where they are in the world. The climate of a place can be identified by the types of weather, plants and animals found there.*	**Locate the equator and the North and South Poles on a world map or globe.** *The equator is an imaginary line that divides the world into the Northern and Southern Hemispheres. The North Pole is the most northern point on Earth. The South Pole is the most southern point on Earth*	**Locate significant places using latitude and longitude.** *Latitude is the distance north or south of the equator and longitude is the distance east or west of the Prime Meridian.*	**Identify the location of the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn on a world map.** *The Tropic of Cancer is 23.4 degrees north of the equator and Tropic of Capricorn is 23.4 degrees south of the equator*	**Identify the location and explain the function of the Prime (or Greenwich) Meridian and different time zones (including day and night).** *The Prime (or Greenwich) Meridian is an imaginary line that divides the Earth into eastern and western hemispheres. The time at Greenwich is called Greenwich Mean Time Each time zone that is 15 degrees to the west of Greenwich is another hour earlier than GMT. Each time zone 15 degrees to the east is another hour later.*	**Identify the position and explain the significance of latitude, longitude, equator, N Hemisphere, S Hemisphere, Tropics of Cancer & Capricorn, Arctic & Antarctic Circles, Greenwich Meridian and time zones (including day & night).** *The Northern Hemisphere is the part of Earth that is to the north of the equator. The Southern Hemisphere is the part of Earth that is to the south of the equator. The Prime Meridian is the imaginary line from the North Pole to the South Pole*

					that passes through Greenwich in England and marks 0° longitude, from which all other longitudes are measured
Place Knowledge					
Year 1	**Year 2**	**Year 3**	**Year 4**	**Year 5**	**Year 6**
Identify the similarities and differences between two places. *Places can be compared by size, amenities, transport, location, weather and climate.*	**Name, locate and explain the significance of a place.** *A significant place is a location that is important to a community or society. Places can also be significant because of religious or historic events that may have happened in the past near the location. Significant places can also include monuments, such as the Eiffel Tower, or natural landscapes, such as the Great Barrier Reef*	**Classify, compare and contrast different types of geographical features.** *Geographical features created by nature are called physical features. Physical features include beaches, cliffs and mountains. Geographical features created by humans are called human features. Human features include houses, factories and train stations*	**Describe and compare aspects of physical features.** *A physical feature is one that forms naturally and can change over time due to physical processes, such as erosion and weathering. Physical features include rivers, forests, hills, mountains and cliffs. An aspect of a physical feature might be the type of mountain, such as dome or volcanic, or the type of forest, such as coniferous or broad-leaved*	**Identify and describe the similarities and differences in physical and human geography between continents.** *The seven continents (Africa, Antarctica, Asia, Australia, Europe, North America and South America) vary in size, shape, location, population and climate*	**Describe the climatic similarities and differences between two regions.** *Climate is the long-term pattern of weather conditions found in a particular place. Climates can be compared by looking at factors including maximum and minimum levels of precipitation and average monthly temperatures.*
Human and Physical Geography					
Year 1	**Year 2**	**Year 3**	**Year 4**	**Year 5**	**Year 6**
Use basic geographical vocabulary to identify and describe physical features, such as beach, cliff, coast, forest, hill, mountain, sea, ocean, river, soil, valley and vegetation. *Physical features are naturally created features of the Earth.* **Name and describe the purpose of human features and landmarks.** Human features are man-made *and include factories, farms, houses, offices, ports, harbours and shops. Landmarks and monuments are features of a landscape, city or town that are easily seen and recognised from a distance. They also help someone to establish and describe a location.*	**Describe, in simple terms, the effects of erosion.** *Erosion is a physical process that involves the weathering and movement of natural materials, such as rock, sand and soil. Erosion is caused by wind and water, including waves, floods, rivers and rainfall.* **Describe the size, location and position of a physical feature, such as beach, cliff, coast, forest, hill, mountain, sea, ocean, river, soil, valley and vegetation**. *A physical feature is one that forms naturally, and can change over time due to weather and other forces.* **Describe ways to improve the local environment.** *The local environment can be improved by picking up litter,*	**Identify the five major climate zones on Earth.** *The Earth has five climate zones: desert, equatorial, polar, temperate and tropical.* **Classify, compare and contrast different types of geographical feature.** *Geographical features created by nature are called physical features. Physical features include beaches, cliffs and mountains. Geographical features created by humans are called human features. Human features include houses, factories and train stations* **Explain the physical processes that cause earthquakes and volcanic eruptions.** *Volcanic eruptions and*	**Use specific geographical vocabulary and diagrams to explain the water cycle.** *Water cannot be made. It is constantly recycled through a process called the water cycle. The four stages of the water cycle are evaporation, condensation, precipitation and collection. During the water cycle, water changes state due to heating and cooling.* **Describe a range of human features and their location and explain how they are interconnected.** *Human features can be interconnected by function, type and transport link* **Identify, describe and explain the formation of different mountain types.**	**Explain climatic variations of a country or continent.** *Climatic variation describes the changes in weather patterns or the average weather conditions of a country or continent.* **Name and locate the world's biomes, climate zones and vegetation belts and explain their common characteristics.** *The Earth has five 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, such as temperature, climate, relief, geology, soils and vegetation.* **Identify and describe some key physical features and**	**Describe the climatic similarities and differences between two regions.** *Climate is the long-term pattern of weather conditions found in a particular place. Climates can be compared by looking at factors including maximum and minimum levels of precipitation and average monthly temperatures.* **Evaluate the extent to which climate and extreme weather affect how people live.** *Climate and extreme weather can affect the size and nature of settlements, shelters and buildings, diet, lifestyle (settled or nomadic), jobs, clothing, transport and transportation links and the availability of natural resources.*

Identify patterns in daily and seasonal weather. *There are four seasons in the UK: spring, summer, autumn and winter. Each season has typical weather patterns. Types of weather include sun, rain, wind,* *snow, fog, hail and sleet. In the United Kingdom, the length of the day varies depending on the season. In winter, the days are shorter. In summer, the days are* *longer. Symbols are used to show different types of weather*	*planting flowers and improving amenities.* **Use geographical vocabulary to describe how and why people use a range of human features.** *Human features are man-made and include castles, towers, schools, hospitals, bridges, shops, tunnels, monuments, airports and roads. People use human features in different ways. For example, an airport can be used for work or leisure and a harbour can be used for industry or travel.* **Describe and compare the human and physical similarities and differences between an area of the UK and a contrasting non-European country.** *A non-European country is a country outside the continent of Europe. For example, the USA ,Australia, China and Egypt are non-European countries. European countries include the United Kingdom, Germany, France and Spain.*	*earthquakes happen when two tectonic plates push into each other, pull apart from one another or slide alongside each other. The centre of an earthquake is called the epicentre.* **Describe the parts of a volcano or earthquake.** *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 magma 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.* **Name and describe properties of the Earth's four layers**. *The Earth is made of four different layers. The inner core is made mostly of hot, solid iron and nickel, and the outer core is made of liquid iron and nickel. The mantle is made of solid rock and molten rock called magma. The crust is a thin layer of solid rock that is broken into large pieces called tectonic plates. These pieces move very slowly across the mantle*. **Describe the type and characteristics of settlement or land use in an area or region.** *Different types of settlement include rural, urban, hamlet, town, village, city and suburban areas. A city is a large settlement where many people live and work. Residential areas*	*Mountains form over millions of years. They are made when the Earth's tectonic plates push together or move apart. Mountains are also formed when magma underneath the Earth's crust pushes large areas of land upwards. There are five types of mountain: fold, faultblock, volcanic, dome and plateau.*	**environmental regions of North and South America and explain how these, along with the** **climate zones and soil types, can affect land use.** *North America is broadly categorised into six major biomes: tundra, coniferous forest, grasslands (prairie), deciduous forest, desert and tropical rainforest. South America has a vast variety of biomes, including desert, alpine, rainforest and grasslands.* **Explain how the climate affects land use.** *Changes to the weather and climate (temperature, weather patterns and precipitation) can affect land use. Farmers living in different countries adapt their farming practices to suit their local climate and landscape*	**Compare and describe physical features of polar landscapes.** *The Arctic is a sea of ice surrounded by land and located at the highest latitudes of the Northern Hemisphere. It extends over the countries that border the Arctic Ocean, including Canada, the USA, Denmark, Russia, Norway and Iceland. Antarctica is a continent located in the Southern Hemisphere. Antarctica does not belong to any country. Physical features typical of the Arctic and Antarctic regions include glaciers, icebergs, ice caps, ice sheets, ice shelves and sea ice.* **Explain how climate change affects climate zones and biomes across the world.** *Climate change is the long-term change in expected patterns of weather that contributes to the melting of polar ice caps, rising sea levels and extreme weather. Climate change is caused by global warming. Human activity, such as burning fossil fuels,* *deforestation, habitat destruction, overpopulation and rearing livestock, all contribute to global warming.*

		surrounding cities are called suburbs.			
Fieldwork					
Year 1	**Year 2**	**Year 3**	**Year 4**	**Year 5**	**Year 6**
Draw or read a simple picture map. *A map is a picture or drawing of an area of land or sea that can show human and physical features. A key is used to show features on a map. A map has symbols to show where things are located.* **Identify features and landmarks on an aerial photograph or plan perspective.** *An aerial photograph or plan perspective shows an area of land from above.* **Use simple directional and positional language to give directions, describe the location of features and discuss where things are in relation to each other.** *Positional language includes behind, next to and in front of. Directional language includes left, right, straight ahead and turn.* **Carry out fieldwork tasks to identify characteristics of the school grounds or locality.** *Fieldwork includes going out in the environment to look, ask questions, take photographs ,take measurements and collect samples.*	**Draw or read a range of simple maps that use symbols and a key.** *A map is a picture or drawing of an area of land or sea that can show human and physical features. Maps use symbols and a key. A key is the information needed to read a map and a symbol is a picture or icon used to show a geographical feature.* **Study aerial photographs to describe the features and characteristics of an area of land.** *An aerial photograph can be vertical (an image taken directly from above) or oblique (an image taken from above and to the side).* **Use simple compass directions to describe the location of features or a route on a map.** *The four cardinal points on a compass are north, south, east and west. A route is a set of directions that can be used to get from one place to another* **Collect and organise simple data in charts and tables from primary sources (fieldwork and observation) and secondary sources (maps and books).** *Data can be recorded in different ways, including tables, charts and pictograms.* **Ask and answer simple geographical questions through observation or simple data collection during fieldwork activities.**	**Analyse maps, atlases and globes, including digital mapping, to locate countries and describe features studied.** *Maps, globes and digital mapping tools can help to locate and describe significant geographical features* **Use the eight points of a compass to locate a geographical feature or place on a map.** *The eight points of a compass are north, south, east, west, north-east, north-west, southeast and south-west.* **Use four-figure grid references to describe the location of objects and places on a simple map.** *A four-figure grid reference contains four numbers. The first two numbers are called the easting and are found along the top and bottom of a map. The second two numbers are called the northing and are found up both sides of a map. Four-figure grid references give specific information about locations on a map* **Analyse primary data, identifying any patterns observed.** *Primary data includes information gathered by observation and investigation. Gather evidence to answer a geographical question or enquiry. The term geographical evidence relates to facts,*	**Study and draw conclusions about places and geographical features using a range of geographical resources, including maps, atlases, globes and digital mapping.** *An atlas is a collection of maps and information that shows geographical features, topography, boundaries, climatic, social and economic statistics of an area.* **Use the eight points of a compass, four and six-figure grid references, symbols and a key to locate and plot geographical places and features on a map.** *The four cardinal directions are north (N), east (E), south (S) and west (W), which are at 90° angles on the compass rose. The four intercardinal (or ordinal) directions are halfway between the cardinal directions: north-east (NE), south-east (SE), southwest (SW) and north-west (NW)* **Use four or six-figure grid references and keys to describe the location of objects and places on a map.** *A six-figure grid reference contains six numbers and is more precise than a four-figure grid reference. The first three figures are called the easting and are found along the top and bottom of a map. The second three figures are called the*	**Analyse and compare a place, or places, using aerial photographs. atlases and maps.** *Aerial photography is used in cartography, land-use planning and environmental studies. It can be used alongside maps to find out detailed information about a place, or places.* **Use compass points and grid references to interpret maps, including Ordnance Survey maps, with accuracy.** *Compass points can be used to describe the relationship of features to each other, or to describe the direction of travel. Accurate grid references identify the position of key physical and human features. Summarise geographical data to draw conclusions.* **knowledge** Geographical data,such as demographics or economic statistics, can be used as evidence to support conclusions.	**Use satellite imaging and maps of different scales to find out geographical information about a place.** *Satellite images are photographs of Earth taken by imaging satellites.* **Use grid references, lines of latitude and longitude, contour lines and symbols in maps and on globes to understand and record the geography of an area**. *A geographical area can be understood by using grid references and lines of latitude and longitude to identify position, contour lines to identify height above sea level and map symbols to identify physical and human feature* **Use lines of longitude and latitude or grid references to find the position of different geographical areas and features.** *Invisible lines of latitude run horizontally around the Earth and show the northerly or southerly position of a geographical area. Invisible lines of longitude run vertically from the North to the South Pole and show the westerly or easterly position of a geographical area.* **Ask and answer geographical questions and hypotheses using a range of fieldwork and research techniques.**

	Fieldwork can help to answer questions about the local environment and can include observing or measuring, identifying or classifying and recording	*information and numerical data*.	*northing and are found up both sides of a map. Six-figure grid references give detailed information about locations on a map.* **Investigate a geographical hypothesis using a range of fieldwork techniques.** *Fieldwork techniques, such as sketch maps, data collection and digital technologies, can provide* *evidence to support and answer a geographical hypothesis*		*Representing, analysing, concluding, communicating, reflecting and responding are helpful strategies to answer geographical questions.*

Bold = PoS Objectives *Italics* = Knowledge