MNSP Geography progression

A high-quality geography education should inspire in pupils a curiosity and fascination about the world and its people that will remain with them for the rest of their lives. Teaching should equip pupils with knowledge about **diverse places**, **people**, **resources** and **natural and human environments**, together with a deep understanding of the Earth's key **physical and human processes**. As pupils progress, their growing knowledge about the world should help them to deepen their understanding of the interaction between physical and human processes, and of the formation and use of **landscapes and environments**. Geographical knowledge, understanding and skills provide the frameworks and approaches that explain how the Earth's features at different scales are shaped, interconnected and change over time.

The national curriculum for geography aims to ensure that all pupils:

- develop contextual knowledge of the location of globally significant places both terrestrial and marine including their defining physical and human characteristics and how these provide a geographical context for understanding the actions of processes
- understand the processes that give rise to key **physical and human geographical features** of the world, how these are **interdependent** and how they bring about spatial variation and change over time
- are competent in the geographical skills needed to:
- collect, analyse and communicate with a range of data gathered through experiences of fieldwork that deepen their understanding of geographical processes
- interpret a range of **sources of geographical information,** including maps, diagrams, globes, aerial photographs and Geographical Information Systems (GIS)
- communicate geographical information in a variety of ways, including through maps, numerical and quantitative skills and writing at length.

Threshold Concepts: Location, Human features, Physical features, Environments, Climate, Physical processes, Interdependence, Resources, Maps, Data and Information.

How learning builds from the Early Years :

The key concepts for geography are introduced in the Early Years Foundation Stage. They are revisited through topics and detailed information about vocabulary is contained in the EYFS plans.

Location: Know the location of their town/ village on a map of the UK. Know the location of a contrasting place on a map. Know what a country, sea and ocean are.

Maps: Know that a map is an image representing a place, and that symbols are used to show places on a map. Read and follow a simple map in the school grounds. Map favourite places in the local area in relation to their school.

Climate: Know the main weather conditions of the 4 seasons, and their names.

Physical and human features: Learn the different types of home that people live in in the locality. Learn about the significant places that are close to home and form part of their community. Learn that some features are physical and some are human features. Investigate some physical and human features of another location, a beach and farm.

KS1			KS	2	
Year 1 Year 2		Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6



Breath of	Bright Lights, Big City.	Long term unit:	Where in the	Antarctica and why does	Rainforest in Brazil and the	Kenya - A changing
study	Our United kingdom.	Part 1: Amazing Earth. –	world(Locating	Antarctica matter? (RGS)	Congo	country.
		Continents and Oceans.	countries in Europe/	Environmental Regions:		(Main countries in
(NC Ref)	Name, locate and identify	climate zones Identify	Rivers/ Mountains)		understand geographical	Africa, Asia and
	characteristics of the four	and name continents and		identify the position and	similarities and differences	Australasia -In depth
	countries and capital cities of	oceans in the world, and	locate the world's	significance of latitude,	through the study of human	study
	the United Kingdom and its	the location of hot and	countries, using maps to	longitude, Equator, Northern	and physical geography of a	(Climate/Impact of
	surrounding seas	cold areas of the world in	focus on Europe	Hemisphere, Southern	region of the United	tourism/ conservation
		relation to the Equator	(including the location of	Hemisphere, the Tropics of	Kingdom, a region in a	and urban migration)
	use simple compass	and the North and South	Russia) and North and	Cancer and Capricorn, Arctic	European country, and a	
	directions (North, South, East	Poles	South America,	and Antarctic Circle, the	region within North or	human geography,
	and West) and locational and		concentrating on their	Prime/Greenwich Meridian	South America	including: types of
	directional language to		environmental regions,	and time zones		settlement and land
	describe the location of	Australia.	key physical and human		use fieldwork to observe,	use, economic activity
	features and routes on a map	Part 2: Understand	characteristics,	USAThe United States of	measure, record and	including trade links,
		geographical similarities	countries, and major	America and the Americas	present the human and	and the distribution of
	Weather	and differences through	cities	(In depth country study,	physical features in the local	natural resources
	Met Society I <mark>sland of Struay</mark>	studying the human and		including Grand Canyon)	area using a range of	including energy, food,
	(Royal Geographical Society)	physical geography of a	Our European		methods, including sketch	minerals and water
	(Seasonal and daily weather	small area of the United	Neighbours. Compare 2	identify the position and	maps, plans and graphs, and	
	patterns in UK/Hot and cold	Kingdom, and of a small	European regions:	significance of latitude,	digital technologies.	
	areas of the world).	area in a contrasting	understand geographical	longitude, Equator, Northern		The UK.
		non-European country	similarities and	Hemisphere, Southern		(Urban and rural land
	Local area and Hong Kong.		differences through the	Hemisphere, the Tropics of	Misty Mountain Sierra.	use. Trade, farming and
	(RGS) Small area of the UK,	use basic geographical	study of human and	Cancer and Capricorn, Arctic	Mountains and Water Cycle	economic activity
	contrasting small area in	vocabulary to refer to:	physical geography of a	and Antarctic Circle, the		Compare changes in
	non-European countries: (inc	key physical features,	region in a European	Prime/Greenwich Meridian	describe and understand	land use in Birmingham/
	comparing climate and	including: beach, cliff,	country.	and time zones	key aspects of: physical	Local areal)
	weather/geographical	coast, forest, hill,			geography, including:	name and locate
	features/homes/	mountain, sea, ocean,	Rivers and waterfalls	understand geographical	climate zones, biomes and	counties and cities of
	Jobs/transport).	river, soil, valley,	around the world. (RGS-	similarities and differences	vegetation belts, rivers,	the United Kingdom,
	see beste een worktent	vegetation, season and	Niagara Falls/	through the study of human	mountains, voicanoes and	geographical regions
	use basic geographical	weather key numan	Thames/Local Rivers)	and physical geography of a	earthquakes, and the water	and their identifying
	vocabulary to refer to: key	features, including: city,	a busical as a second bus	region within North or South	сусіе	numan and physical
	physical features, including:	town, village, factory,	physical geography,	America	Mondal Kitch en a	characteristics, key
	mountain son accor siver	harhour and shar	meluuing: rivers, and the	Moditorrangen Halu/Curses	Global Trada (DCS)	(including bills
	soil valley vegetation	narbour and shop	water cycle	and Bath (Similarities/	(Fair Trade/food	mountains, coasts and
	son, valley, vegetation,		use fieldwork to observe	differences two contracting		rivers) and land use
	human features including		measure record and	unterences two contrasting	chains (import and export)	natterns; and
	numan leatures, including.		measure, record and		chains/import and export)	patterns, and
				1	1	1

	city, town, village, factory,	Street Detectives. The	present the human and	places, Bay of Naples case	human geography,	understand how some
	farm, house, office, port,	local area.	physical features in the	study	including: types of	of these aspects have
	harbour and shop		local area using a range		settlement and land use,	changed over time
		use aerial photographs	of methods, including	understand geographical	economic activity including	_
		and plan perspectives to	sketch maps, plans and	similarities and differences	trade links, and the	Volcanoes and
		recognise landmarks and	graphs, and digital	through the study of human	distribution of natural	Earthquakes.
		basic human and physical	technologies	and physical geography of a	resources including energy	
		features: devise a simple		region of the United	food minerals and water	describe and
		man: use and construct		Kingdom a region in a		understand key aspects
		hasic symbols in a key:		Furopean country		of: physical geography
		use simple fieldwork and		European country.		including: climate zones
		observational skills to		physical geography		hiomes and vegetation
		study the geography of		including: climate zones		bolts rivers mountains
		their school and its		hismos and vegetation bolts		velcanoos and
		their school and the key		rivers mountains velcanoes		voicances and the
		grounus and the key		invers, mountains, voicanoes		eartiquakes, and the
		numan and physical		and earthquakes, and the		water cycle
		reatures of its		water cycle numan		
		surrounding		geography, including: types		
		environment.		of settlement and land use,		
				economic activity including		
				trade links, and the		
				distribution of natural		
				resources including energy,		
	1112		E	1000, minerals and water	Deinfernet	
	UK:	Continents and Oceans:	Europe	Antarctica	Rainforest	Kenya:
Essential Prior	Execution:	second the leastion of the	Leasting of the	Leasting of continents and	Decell le setien sontinents	
Learning	EYFS talk about the features	recap the location of the	Location of the	Location of continents and	Recall location continents,	
	or their own immediate	OK, and Europe , North	continents and oceans,	oceans, poles, equator .	equator, tropics	knowledge to date
	environment and now	and South poles and	poles and equator.			
	environments might vary	equator.		Recall world climate zones	Recall climate zones	Recall and compare
	from one another.		Recall the concept of	and the why the seasons		numan features
		Australia:	climate, climate zones	occur from Y1/2	Recall definition of a biome	including population
	weather: Recap location of	Location of the	and the tropics from		as a physical feature	density and urban
	countries of the UK equator,	continents and oceans,	Australia topic (should	USA: Location of world	associated with a climate	spread with NYC in US
	poles, hot and cold places	poles and equator.	know tropical, polar and	continents, oceans, location	zone.	
	Recap on EY learning about		desert climate zones)	of largest capital cities in		Recall and compare
	seasonal changes/ hot cold	Definition of physical	Know the difference	Europe.	Misty Mountain Slerra	Interdependence in
		and human features and	between weather and			mountain and rainforest
	Local area/ Hong Kong	some examples.	climate.	Recall key human features	Recall physical process of	locations to the African
				and landmarks from Europe.	water cycle	Savannah

Recall the loc<mark>ation</mark> of 4	Understanding of the	Recall the concept of		Misty Mountain Sierra	UK:
countries of the UK and the	concept of weather and	physical and human	Recall physical features from		Recall location of
continent of Europe . Reca	l compare with climate	features and some	Y3 locations, and the	Name and Location of	countries, cities,
points of the compass from	1	examples from previous	concept of a biome.	mountain ranges in Europe	European capitals,
UK maps, dat <mark>a and</mark>	Recap compass points	topics.		and <mark>US</mark>	rivers, mountain ranges
information.	and simple map keys		Recall features of climate		
	from Hong Kong Maps	Rivers:	zones from Y3	Physical process of water	Recall types of industry
Recall definition of a physi	cal Data and information			cycle	and trade as human
and human fe <mark>ature from U</mark>	к	Recall physical features	Know the physical processes		features (fair trade)
topic, and some examples	Street Detectives:	from previous topics and	which underpin lines of	Recall features of mountain	
	Recall NSWE and the	locations of the longest	latitude and longitude from	climate and biome from	Recall physical features
	meaning of weather	rivers in the UK/ Europe.	Antarctica topic, build on	Alps Y3	of previous locations
	symbols. Recall the		this to understand time		studied and how some
	meaning of symbols and	Recall use of OS maps	zones	Recall and compare human	of these are a natural
	keys from previous topics	and keys in Y2 in maps		features with human	resource for a country
	content on maps data	data and information	Mediterranean location	activity in the rainforest.	to use or trade (USA,
	and information		study		Fair trade)
				Compare natural resources	
			Recall location of European	with rainforest	Recall climate and
			countries and cities		climate in mountainous
				World Kitchen	location
			Recall key physical and		
			human features of previous	Recall locational knowledge	Recall and compare
			location studied (Alps)	including mountain ranges,	interdependence
				longest rivers	with
			Recall interdependence in		Mountains/Antarctica
			Antarctica and US topics,	Recall and compare natural	
			how life adapts	resources of mountain and	Volcanoes and
				rainforest locations with	Earthquakes
			Recall use of topographical	crop and food sources.	
			and political maps, satellite		Recall location of
			and aerial imagery, weather	Recall and compare	tectonic plates, world
			graphs and population data	interdependence from US/	mountain ranges
			in maps data information	Antarctica/ Mountains topic	
					Recall physical process
				Recall grid references and	of the formation of fold
				compass points	mountains and
					volcanoes

	Location-		Location	Location	Location	Location	Location
Sticky Knowledge	The location of Englar Scotland, Wales, N Irel names of capital cities English channel, North seas, capital cities in th Location within contin Europe Location of Hong Kong continent of Asia Location of the Earth's equator The 4 points of the con Human features: The definition of a hur feature and the meani urban, city, town, villa factory, farm, house, f port, harbour and sho transport Location of the main h landmarks in the Uk: Stonehenge, the Lond Houses of Parliament, Edinburgh Castle. Com of human features of H Kong, city, town, trans homes, port	ind, eland, the es, the th and Irish the UK. nent of ag and the 's poles and ompass. 'man hing of : age, flat, office, op, human the don Eye, t, mparison F Hong isport, heir own	Pupils know and can name the world's continents and oceans. Location of Australia in the Southern Hemisphere. Australia's location in relation to its surrounding countries, continents and oceans. The main landform regions of Australia, namely desert, coastal areas, grasslands and . Location of the Equator and tropics. Location of the tropics Location of world climate zones. Pupils locate Australia's largest cities and most populated areas Human features The growth of population in Australia's cities. The reasons for settlement in coastal areas and the types of homes built in densely populated areas. Compare human features with their own location. Physical features Key features of Australia's landform regions: lake,	Locate Europe's countries and capitals. Locate the world climate zones and Europe's position within them. Locate the Alpine region, River Volga, Rhine River Thames. Know the location of Mt Etna and Vesuvius, Mediterranean Sea, Pyrenees. Location of the world's longest rivers, the River Severn and the Thames in the UK. Location of the Angel Falls in Venezuela Human features Key landmarks of Europe. The population of Europe's largest capital cities. The main traded goods of the UK and other European countries. Understand terms import and export. Humans have used/adapted rivers for energy, water, transportation (trade and leisure) and tourism. Physical features Understand the term topography. Know what	South Pole. Antarctica. Antarctic Circle. Southern Ocean. Countries of North America . Major cities, largest lake, longest river, highest mountain in the US. Mountain ranges and neighbouring countries. Location of the region around Athens and/or Naples/Pompeii, from global to local Human features Global warming in Antarctica Land use, urban development and population density in NYC The distribution of population towards coastal states and in cities in the US. Intensive farming in the Midwest US states. The impact of human processes of tourism, migration and agriculture impact on the Meditterean regions. Compared to own locality. Physical features Ice shelves, glaciers and	Location of the world's rainforests and the location of the Amazon Rainforest within South America Know where the tropics are in relation to the Equator, Tropic of Cancer and Tropic of Capricorn. Location of the World's tectonic plates Location of the world's main mountain ranges and those in the UK. Location of the Himalayas in Asia and Nepal. Location of the world's developed and developing countries Location of Liberia as a case study Human features Logging, deforestation. Population increase and agriculture in the rainforest Terracing in the mountain valleys of Nepal. Trade, primary, secondary and tertiary industry. Local and global trade technology, transport and communications import and export .Developed	Location of Kenya and the Masia Mara reserve. Location of worlds' tectonic plates, fault lines, concentration of volcanoes. Location of the "Ring of Fire", Vesuvius and the San Andreas fault. Location of the UK's major cities and towns, population distribution, major transport hubs, rail and road routes. Location of main agricultural regions of the UK and their produce. Location of the UK's mountain ranges and largest rivers. Human features Tourism and mass urbanisation have changed life in Kenya.Spread of the city of Nairobi and land use in cities. Population and population distribution of the UK and local area. Settlement, land use, trade and economic activity in the local area and contrasting locality in the North/
	KHOWH OHES IN THE IOC	cal area.	desert, mountain ranges.	rivers, lakes, mountains and volcanoes are, know the	icebergs. The mountainous	and developing countries	Midlands. Shifts from primary and secondary

Physical featur	es:	Climate	definition of a mounta	ain	environment	of Anta	arctica and			industries to tertiary and
-		Concept of climate, climate	range and a biome. Kr	now	its size and de	epth.		Physical features		changes in land use.
key physical fea	atures of the UK ,	zones, significance of the	what a glacier is.							Changes over time in
islands, beache	s, cliffs , coasts , ,	the equator on climate, the			The impact of	hhysic	ral	The structure of the rainfo	orest,	industry and land use in
beaches, forest	s, hills,lakes and	definition of a desert	Understand the term	biome				canopy, emergent layer. T	he	local area
mountains, sea	s, rivers.	Two climate zones in	and the particular		geography, vo	licanoe	es, anu	ecosystems of the rainfor	est	
		Australia: arid, and tropical.	topography, climate, a	and	coastal featur	es vol	canic			migration, multiculturalism
Physical feature	es of Hong Kong's	Causes of extreme weather	ecosystems of the Alp	ine	activity in the	Bay of	f Naples.	The structure of a mounta	ain	and ethnicity in the UK
Islands: harbou	ırs, villages,	events of bushfires and	region and the Russia	n				and mountain range, sun	nmit,	
forests, beache	s and	drought. The impact of	Taiga Forest . Alpine p	lans	Antarctica as a	a biom	ne and the	slope, valley ,altitude		Farming types, arable,
mountains.		climate on where people	have adapted and the		bird and sea li	ife of tl	he			dairy, market and hill
		live and everyday life in	ecosystem is unique		continent			The natural resources of		sheep farming and main
Physical feature	es of their own	Australia, such as in						countries determine the t	ypes	produce of the UK's
town or village	and some in the	Townsville Australia.	Climate		The Gra <mark>nd</mark> Ca	nyon a	is a desert	of exports and imports.		regions
local are such a	is Wookey Hole				biome.					
caves, Chedda	r Gorge	Maps, data and	Much of Europe is in t	he				Know that rainforests are		Home building in
		information	temperate climate zon	ne,	Climate			biomes. Some are temper	rate,	earthquake and volcano
Climate			but weather varies. A	pine		<i>c</i>		others are tropical.		zones, infrastructure,
		Use globes, atlases and	climates are colder, w	ith	Antarctica is a	a frozer	n desert			agriculture.
The weather is	the conditions of	google earth. Identify and	snow in winter and co	lder	with very low	precip	oitation.	Climate		
the atmosphere	e, including	label the continents, oceans	temperatures at highe	er						Physical features
temperature, v	vind and rain.	and climate zones on a	altitudes. The Taiga is	a sub	Climate zones	in the	e US vary	Tropical rainforests are lo	cated	
The seasons of	the Northern	world map. Label land	polar climate with a		with latitude a	and fro	om	in the tropics, i.e. close to	the	Features of the African
Hemisphere an	d how they affect	regions, main cities and	permafrost.		subtropical in	Florida	alto	Equator. Know the tropics	s of	savannah
the weather, ho	ow seasons are	physical features on a map			subpolar in Al	laska. T	The US has	Cancer and Capricorn.		Tanagarahiathatuna af
caused by eart	in moving around	of Australia. Interpret	Physical processes		desert region	s. Knov	w the tropics	Mountain climate cold an	d	the LIK rivers mountains
the sun.		climate an population	The formetion and		of Cancer and	Caprid	corn	higher altitude means les	u c	coasts
Mane data and	dinformation	density maps from	The formation and	ام مر م	of cancer and	capito	com.	ovugon	5	coasts
iviaps, uata ant		Digimaps.	impact of glacietion	, and	Physical proc	00000		oxygen		Main vegetation helts of
Compass point	s NSFW on a		impact of glaciation.		Physical proce	E33E3		Physical processes		the UK moorlands forests
world man Rec	cognise transport		Water cycle		The formation	n of gla	ciers ice			
links in a city ce	entre man .		Water cycle.		shelves and ic	ebergs	s in	Water cycle and rainfall ir	n the	Relief and soil zones of the
Recognise the r	meaning of		Stages of a river		Antarctica.			rainforest		UK
weather symbo	ols. Interpret		Frosion transportatio	n						
rainfall charts a	and log weather		denosition	,	The significan	ce of li	ines of	The structure of the world	d's	Fault lines, tectonic plates,
conditions			deposition.		latitude and lo	ongitud	de and time	tectonic plates		volcanic and seismic
			Interdependence		zones in US ar	nd Anta	arctica	The formation of fold, do	me	activity.
								fault-block, volcano		
			Know the human imp	act	The formation	n of the	e Grand	Formation of glaciers and		Savannah in Kenya , a
			that flooding has and	the	Canyon. The c	definiti	on of	avalanches.		grassland with few trees
			negative impact of po	llution	hurricanes an	d drou	ights			
			on rivers.					Interdependence		The Masai Marae
					Interdepende	ence				ecosystem with one of the
			Know how the river is	used				Rainforest is a rich and div	verse	
			for washing, fishing an	nd				provider of food for huma	ans.	

	irrigation on the River Zambezi. Maps, data and information Know 4-figure grid references and standard OS map symbols.	The importance of Antarctica in providing a habitat for sea life and birds, and regulating the Earth's temperature. The impact of droughts and flooding on farming. The human impact of hurricanes in the US Resources: Know the main economic activity in a Meditterean city (agriculture, shipping and tourism in Naples) and compare it to economic activity in Bath. Maps, data and information Use satellite images, photographs and thermal imaging to interpret Antarctic conditions. Use topographical maps of the US, know where the Equator, tropics, hemispheres and North American countries , mountain ranges and main rivers are located on a map.	The rainforests are used by humans to develop agriculture and use mineral resources. Amazon rainforest produces one- fifth of the world's oxygen. Mountain communities use fertile land and natural resources The interdependence of global trade and that more developed countries export valuable manufactured goods and import less valuable, primary products. Disadvantages of globalisation for developing countries. Resources: Mountain environments provide precious minerals for mining. Land around mountains can be fertile. The location and distribution of natural food resources around the world, the global supply chain for cotton, coffee, tea and other food products The ethics of global and fair trade. Maps, data and information 8-point compass points	largest annual animal migrationsThe ecosystem of British moorlands Climate Regional climates in the UK and differences in climate in mountainous and coastal areas Climate change has changed life in Kenya in the Maasai. Kenya lies on the Equator and has a tropical climate. Rainfall patterns threaten crops and cause drought and humber. Physical processes Global warming as a result of increased CO2 emissionsThe formation of volcanoes and causes of earthquakes.InterdependenceHow drought and climate change impact urbanisation in Kenya
			Maps, data and information 8-point compass points 6 figure grid references, and OS Map symbols	How drought and climate change impact urbanisation in Kenya How relief, climate and soil zones affect farming activity in the UK The interdependence on the natural environment



	Use world map <mark>s, atlases and</mark>	Use maps, atlases and data	Use maps, atlases, globes	Use maps, atlases, globes and	Use atlases, globes (and	Use maps, atlases, globes
	globes to ident <mark>ify the United</mark>	on weather to describe	and digital/computer	digital/computer mapping	digital/computer mapping) to	and digital/computer
	Kingdom and it <mark>s countries. (p5</mark>	climate, location and	mapping (Google Earth) to	(Google Earth) to locate	locate countries and calculate	mapping mapping (Google
	Oxford first Atlas)	features of Australia	locate countries and	countries and describe features	the distance travelled by	Earth) to locate countries
		(Oxford First Atlas p 16-17)	describe features studied.	studied. (Digimaps , p33 Collins	products using map scales. Plot	and describe features
	Understand basic symbols on			Junior Atlas)	distances travelled by their	studied. (Google Earth
	weather maps and interpret	Know the 4 points of a	(Collins Junior Atlas p		own products and use scale to	Kenya)
	simple information about	compass.	30-33, 'What's Where in	Understand longitude and	measure distance	
	weather, such as rainfall.		the World' p30)	latitude, and topography on a		Enquiry, using maps,
		Recognise simple features		on world and OS map ((Digimaps - The World Came	knowing how to locate
	(p15 Oxford first Atlas)	on maps such as buildings,	Digital mapping :	landscape, landforms and	to my place today)	places and identify
	Lise mans, atlas, and slobe to	roads and fields. Recognise	Search for places Search	relief)		features, using
	Use maps, atlas and globe to	that maps need a title.Use	for places Zoom in and out		Digital Mapping:	geographical vocabulary,
	nocate Holig Kolig. Use	maps to talk about everyday		(Collins Junior Atlas p3,	Coarch for places a Zeem in	describing landscape
	and physical features	life for example, where I	(larger scale to smaller scale	Digimaps)	search for places • 200mm	features and
	linderstand that a man has a	live, journey to school, where places are in a	of world mans i.e. Atlas		and out (larger scale to smaller	characteristics. Reading
	key (Oxford First Atlas p26)		(nburgical) and Marid	Interpret satellite images of	tunes of world mans i.e. Atlas	different scales, 8 cardinal
	key (Oxiora First Atlas pso)	locality (digimaps, Where	(physical) and world Boundaries (political) Add	Antarctica (google earth)	(physical) and World	compass points, map keys
Mapping.	(p36 Oxford First Atlas, google	do I live ?)	markers and labels to		Poundarios (political) • Add	and 6 figure grid
data analysis	earth)		digital mana Describe	Mapping and Digital	markers and labels a Describe	references.
and fieldwork		Devise a simple map; and	fostures on the man using	Mapping	features on the man using the	
	Use simple compass directions	use and construct basic	the key investigate man		key a lavestigate man everlage	(Digimaps - Map
	(North, South, East and West)	symbols in a key. Draw	layers i.e. latitude,	Give direction instructions up to 8 cardinal points. Use	i a latituda and longituda	detectives)
	and locational and directional	objects to scale (for			Lise measurement tools Read	Digital manning: Find
	language [for example, near and	using squared paper 1:1		4-figure coordinates to locate	mans according to scale and	6 figure grid references
	far; left and right], to describe	first, then 1:2 and so	in and out (larger scale to	features. Know that 6 figure	lines of lat and longitude (and check using the Grid
	the location of places and	on). Use large scale, vertical		Grid References can help you	Digimans The Americas)	Poforonco Tool Combino
	routes on a map. Label a route	aerial photographs. Know	massurement tools	find a place more accurately	Diginaps- me Americas)	area and point markers to
	on a map of the world.	that when you 'zoom in'	medsurement tools	than 4- figure coordinates.	Read 6 figure OS grid	illustrate a theme. I can
		you see a smaller area in	(Digimaps: where in the	Add a range of annotation	references	use mans at different
	(Oxford First Atlas p6 -7)	more detail.	world is Russia?)	labels and text to a map to		scales to illustrate a story
		(Classroom plan)	,	help explain features and	(Digimaps - picture detectives -	or issue lise mans to
	Fieldwork: Observe physical and	(places Measure distances,	standalone lessons)	research factual
	numan features in school	Digital mapping :		interpret scale on OS maps. (information about
	grounds		Learn the eight points of	Digimaps: Locality detectives	Interpretation of geographical	locations and features
		Find their location using the	the compass, 4 figure grid)	data	can use linear and area
		postcode. Add simple	reference some basic			mossuring tools accurately
		information to maps such as	symbols and key (including		climate and human & physical	incasuring tools accurately
		simple shapes and explain	the use of Ordnance Survey		processes (e.g trade) from a	
		simple shapes and explain			processes (e.g trade) from a	

	 what they are on the map, for example, houses. I can use the measuring tool with support to show distance-for example, their house to school, to the shops (Digimaps- Where do I live, and What is the quickest way to school?) Interpretation of geographical data Extract information about temperature and precipitation from simple bar charts and line graphs. Fieldwork Follow maps in the local area. Then plan a route to school and photograph landmarks for a digital map. 	 maps) to build their knowledge of the course of local and well known rivers. Use the scale bar to estimate distance. (Digimaps/ Journey of a River) Interpretation of geographical data Extract information about climate and human processes (e.g. trade) from a variety of charts including pie charts and bar graphs. Fieldwork Visit parts of a local river identified on their OS maps Observe stages and draw diagrams to show the physical process. 	Interpreting climate charts and charts to understand population changes and climate across the USA. (Collins Junior Atlas p62-65, 'What's Where in the World p 76) Interpretation of geographical data Extract information about climate and human & physical processes (e.g.Antarctic ice melt, trade and tourism) from a variety of charts including pie charts and bar graphs Fieldwork: Investigation of features in the local area, physical and human, map and compare to contrasting locality in Europe (link to mapping skills see Digimaps 'Locality Detectives')	variety of charts including pie charts and bar graphs Fieldwork:	 to show patterns of land use in the local area. (Digimaps: Patterns of land use) Interpretation of geographical data Extract information about climate and human & physical processes (e.g trade and tourism) from a variety of charts including pie charts and bar graphs Fieldwork: Investigate land use in the local area and changes over time. Investigate a local farm or business and how it has changed over time. REcord the results as a report with diagrams and data
	school and photograph landmarks for a digital map.	diagrams to show the physical process.	Detectives')		

	Human feature, physical feature, rural, urban, Weather seasons axis sun	Names of continents and five oceans.	Capital city, country, hemisphere, continent, country, city, equator, North	Poles, ice, shelf, glacier, tributary glacier, time zone, climate change.	Tropics, latitude, longitude, habitat, deforestation, emergent, canopy, shrub layer.	Urban, rural, crops, import, export, primary secondary tertiary industry,
	temperature, rainfall, wind. North, South, West, East	South, East and West. Arid, Bush fire, Coastal, Cyclone, City, Climate,	Pole. South Pole. Taiga forest, alpine Source, drainage basin,	Sea, continent, region. Biome, canyon, climate, delta, drought, geology, latitude,	Tropic of Cancer, Tropic of Capricorn. Interdependence Trade, import, export,	migration, climate, rocks, relief and soils, trade, topography, physical and human, ethnic diversity,
	Country, continent, city, equator, North Pole. South Pole, island, forest, harbour, mountain, port, capital, cliff, coast, landmark,	Desert, Drought, Equator, Gorge: Hemisphere: Landmark, Mountain range, Population	upper, middle, lower course, channel, tributary, erosion, transportation, deposition, meander orbow lake, floadelain	longitude, population density, population distribution, climate. Erosion, flood plain, gorge,	developed, developing country, global, local, communication, transportation, primary,	population, transport, network.
Vocabulary	beach	Grid reference, scale aerial	mouth, estuary, delta, dam, weir, hydro-electric dams, precipitation, throughflow,	Latitude, longitude, mountain,	supply chain landscape, altitude, peak,	primary and secondary industry, urban, environmental footprint,
Etymology of	continent, from the	hamimharai from	water cycle, precipitation, irrigation, Settlement, land use, trade, tourism, transport, natural resources, tourism. Weather, climate, climate zones, alpine, climate change, global warming, vegetation belt, topography, import, export. Weather, climate, biome, grid reference.	mountain range, plateau, population density, population distribution, trade, industry, agriculture, tourism .	ridge, glacier, fold, fault, dome, mountain, plate, convergence, water cycle	sustainable development. Plate tectonics, plate boundaries, Dormant Active, extinct Magma focus, epicentre magnitude
Etymology of key words	continent: from the French continere - to contain	hemisphere: from Greek hemi meaning half and sphere	deposition: from Latin deponere meaning to lay aside or deposit.	agriculture: from Latin root agri meaning field and cultura meaning	interdependence: from Latin inter meaning between and	migration: from Latin migrationem meaning a removal or change
	physical: from the Greek root 'phys' meaning from nature	meaning ball climate: from old French climat meaning	precipitation: from Latin meaning falling from a height	cultivation latitude: from Latin latitudo meaning breadth width or size	dependence form old French dependere meaning to hang from or to depend on	of place diversity: from old French diversite meaning difference or uniqueness



Collins First Atlas Learn with maps		SYDNEY City Trails			FAR TRADE	Collins UK MAPS Vir
Write a postcard the UK's capitalTable to compar home area, usin photographs, aePOP tasksCreate a weather season of the yr symbols for som visit to the UK. U symbols.Postcard from H describing simpl human features different from hTable to compar own location to	d from each of cities re London to g maps, erial photos er guide for each ear, with seone planning a Jse weather ong Kong le physical and , how it is ome. re features of Hong Kong city	Compare climate zones across the world- tropical and polar and relation to poles and equator etter from Sydney describing physical and human features. A detailed description. Written comparison of the outback and Sydney, compare population, climate and features, use language learnt in the unit Map task: Design a map of a new school grounds with OS symbols, grid references. Using an aerial photo, draw as a map with OS symbols, use 2 figure grid references	Europe : Annotate world map with continents and main European countries , capital cities and some natural features (using vocabulary list) use an atlas Explain how a region in a European country has developed natural resources as a source of trade or income. How do European countries rely upon each other for goods and trade? Rivers: Explain how a river system works, describe their field study findings using correct terminology. Story of a pebble on the course of a river	Antarctica - why is Antarctica important? Explain how climate change is affecting Antarctica How have Antarctica's physical features changed over time and why is this important? Mediterranean How do people in the Bay of Naples use physical features of the environment and land? How is that different to where we live? How does the city I have studied compare to where I live/ Bath/ Bristol? Compare 2 locations in the US, using maps showing population density, climate, topography, human and physical features	Write to the Secretary of State for the Environment to describe the biodiversity of the rainforest and why it should be protected. Explain threats and the impact of the use palm oil. Describe how mountains are formed and how a detailed description of a mountain environment in Asia or South America. Write explaining the benefits and disadvantages of living in a mountainous environment. Explain why consumers should buy fair trade products. Advantages and disadvantages of global trade. How can we be more responsible consumers?	What are the advantages and disadvantages of the Maasai moving to cities? Should tourism to the Maasia Mara be encouraged and why? Describe how the local areas have grown and developed over time. Make sure you mention physical and human factors How have jobs people do changed over time in out local area and why? How has land use changed over time in our village or town? Explain the benefits and disadvantages of living in volcano and earthquake zones in contrasting locations around the world. Explain why some choose to stay.

			What are the advantages and disadvantages of living on a plate boundary, and how can the effects be managed?
	To investigate places:	To investigate places:	To investigate places:
Mileston es- Composi te Outcom es	 Ask and answer geographical questions (such as: What is this place? What or who will I see in this place? What do people do in this place?). Identify the key features of a location in order to say whether it is a city, town, village, coastal or rural area. Use world maps, atlases and globes to identify the United Kingdom and its countries, as well as the countries, continents and oceans studied. Use simple fieldwork and observational skills to study the geography of the school and the key human and physical features of its surrounding environment. Use aerial images and plan perspectives to recognise landmarks and basic physical features. 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 continents and oceans. 	 Ask and answer geographical questions about the physical and human characteristics of a location. Explain own views about locations, giving reasons. Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features. 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. Use a range of resources to identify the key physical and human features of a location. Name and locate counties and cities of the United Kingdom, geographical regions and their identifying human and physical characteristics, including hills, mountains, cities, rivers, key topographical features and land-use patterns; and understand how some of these aspects have changed over time. Name and locate the countries of Europe and identify their main physical and human characteristics. 	 Collect and analyse statistics and other information in order to draw clear conclusions about locations. Identify and describe how the physical features affect the human activity within a location. Use a range of geographical resources to give detailed descriptions and opinions of the characteristic features of a location. Use different types of fieldwork sampling (random and systematic) to observe, measure and record the human and physical features in the local area. Record the results in a range of ways. Analyse and give views on the effectiveness of different geographical representations of a location (such as aerial images compared with maps and topological maps - as in London's Tube map). Name and locate some of the countries and cities of the world and their identifying human and physical characteristics, including hills, mountains, rivers, key topographical features and land-use patterns; and understand how some of these aspects have changed over time. Name and locate the countries of North and South America and identify their main physical and human characteristics.

To invoctigate patterns:	To investigate patterns:	To investigate patterns:
to investigate patterns:	to investigate patterns:	To investigate patterns:
 Understand geographical similarities and differences through studying the human and physical geography of a small area of the United Kingdom and of a contrasting non-European country. 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. Identify land use around the school. 	 Name and locate the Equator, Northern Hemisphere, Southern Hemisphere, the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn, Arctic and Antarctic Circle and date time zones. Describe some of the characteristics of these geographical areas. Describe geographical similarities and differences between countries. Describe how the locality of the school has changed over time. 	 Identify and describe the geographical significance of latitude, longitude, Equator, Northern Hemisphere, Southe Hemisphere, the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn, Arctic and Antarctic Circle, and time zones (including day and night) Understand some of the reasons for geographical similarities and differences between countries. Describe how locations around the world are changing ar explain some of the reasons for change. Describe geographical diversity across the world. Describe how countries and geographical regions are interconnected and interdependent.
To communicate geographically:	To communicate geographically:	To communicate geographically:
Use basic geographical vocabulary to refer to:	Describe key aspects of:	 Describe and understand key aspects of:
 key physical features, including: beach, coast, forest, hills, mountains, oceans, rivers, soil, valley, vegetation and weather. key human features, including: city, town, village, factory, farm, house, office and shop. Use compass directions (north, south, east and west) and locational language (e.g. near and far) to describe the location of features and routes on a map. 	 physical geography, including: rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes and the water cycle. human geography, including: settlements and land use. Use the eight points of the compass, four-figure grid references, symbols and key to communicate knowledge of the United Kingdom and the wider world. 	 physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes and the water cycle. human geography, including: settlements, land use, economic activity including trade links, and the distribution natural resources including energy, food, minerals, and wa supplies.
• Devise a simple map; and use and construct basic symbols in a key. Use simple grid references (A1, B1).		 Use the eight points of the compass, four-figure grid references, symbols and a key (that uses standard Ordnam Survey symbols) to communicate knowledge of the United Kingdom and the world. Create maps of locations identifying patterns (such as: la use, climate zones, population densities, height of land).