St John's Progression Document

Our school drivers are: SMSC (Spiritual, Moral, Social and Cultural Capital), Learning Behaviours and Possibilities

Subject: Geography

Purpose:

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 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.

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Threshold concepts:

Key Stage One

			
Physical features The things we find in the landscape that are made naturally. They include mountains, rivers, beaches and forests.	**Human features** The things we find in the landscape that are man-made. They include houses, monuments, shops and roads.	**Climate** *The usual weather patterns of a place.*	**Maps and data** *A map is a picture which represents an area and its landscape. Data is information about a place.*

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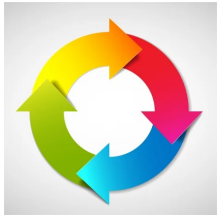
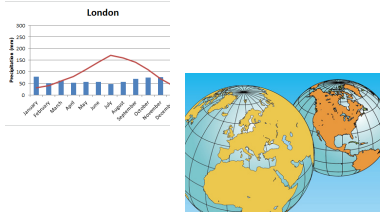
Key Stage Two

			
Physical features *The things we find in the landscape that are made naturally. They include mountains, rivers, beaches and forests.*	**Physical Processes** *The natural forces which change the Earth's physical features.*	**Climate** *The average weather patterns of a place.*	**Interdependence** *Different groups of people and things rely upon each other.*
			
Human features The things we find in the landscape that are man-made. They include houses, monuments, shops and roads.	**Human Processes** *The ways that people change the world around us.*	**Maps and data** *A map is a picture which represents an area and its landscape. Data is information about a place.*	**Sustainability** *Humans must interact with the environment in a way that ensures that landscapes, species and resources are preserved for future generations.*

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How learning starts in 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 homes 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.

	Key Stage One		Key Stage Two			
	Year 1	**Year 2**	**Year 3**	**Year 4**	**Year 5**	**Year 6**
Breath Of Study *(NC Ref)* *Schemes to support planning:* MNSP Pathway	**Context: The Weather** *Seasonal and daily weather patterns in UK/Hot and cold areas of the world* **Context: The United Kingdom**	**Context: Street Detectives - The Local Area** *use aerial photographs and plan perspectives to recognise landmarks*	**Context: Where in the world... Locating countries in Europe/ Rivers/ Mountains** *locate the world's countries, using maps to focus on Europe (including the*	**Context: Shackleton's Antarctica and why Antarctica matters.** *identify the position and significance of latitude, longitude, Equator, Northern*	**Context: Rainforests Case studies in Brazil and the Congo, exploration of climate and socioeconomic factors that threaten.** *understand geographical similarities and*	**Context: Kenya** *human geography, including: types of settlement and land use, economic activity including trade links, and the distribution of*

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Oddizzi, Digimap for Schools, Kapow and Royal Geographical Society	Name, locate and identify characteristics of the four countries and capital cities of the United Kingdom and its surrounding seas use simple compass directions (North, South, East and West) and locational and directional language to describe the location of features and routes on a map **Context: Local area and Bangladesh comparison** Small area of the UK, contrasting small area in non-European countries: (inc comparing climate and weather/ geographical	and basic human and physical features; devise a simple map; 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. **Context: Amazing Earth - Continents and Oceans** Identify and name continents and oceans in the world, and the location of hot and cold areas of the world in relation	location of Russia) and North and South America, concentrating on their environmental regions, key physical and human characteristics, countries, and major cities **Context: Our European Neighbours, spotlight on the Alps** Compare 2 European regions: understand geographical similarities and differences through the study of human and physical geography of a region in a European country.	Hemisphere, Southern Hemisphere, the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn, Arctic and Antarctic Circle, the Prime/Greenwich Meridian and time zones **Context: Mediterranean Italy and Bath - A comparison of Naples & Bath** differences two contrasting places, Bay of Naples case study understand geographical similarities and differences through the study of human and physical geography of a region	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 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. **Context: World Kitchen: Global Trade Supply and demand around the world, trading routes and the impact of trade within LICs** human geography, including: types of settlement and land	natural resources including energy, food, minerals and water **Context: Natural Hazards** describe and understand key aspects of: physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes, and the water cycle **Context: The UK** name and locate counties and cities of the United Kingdom, geographical regions and their identifying human and physical characteristics, key topographical features (including hills,

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	features/homes/ jobs/transport).	*to the Equator and the North and South Poles* **Context: Amazing Earth - Australia** 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	**Context: Rivers and waterfalls around the world** *physical geography, including: rivers, and the water cycle* *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.*	*of the United Kingdom, a region in a European country.* *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* **Context: An in depth study into the United**	*use, economic activity including trade links, and the distribution of natural resources including energy, food, minerals and water* **Context: Misty Mountains** **Formation of mountains, water cycle and tourism.** *describe and understand key aspects of: physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes, and the water cycle*	*mountains, coasts and rivers), and land-use patterns; and understand how some of these aspects have changed over time*

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				States of America *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* *understand geographical similarities and differences through the study of human and physical geography of a region within North or South America*		

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Knowledge and Understanding	Threshold Concept: Physical Features					
	key physical features of the UK , islands, beaches, cliffs , coasts , , beaches, forests, hills,lakes and mountains ,seas, rivers. Physical features of Hong Kong's Islands: harbours, villages, forests, beaches and mountains. Physical features of their own town or village and some in the local are such as Wookey Hole caves, Cheddar Gorge	Key features of Australia's landform regions: lake, desert, mountain ranges.	Understand the term topography. Know what rivers, lakes, mountains and volcanoes are, know the definition of a mountain range and a biome. Know what a glacier is. Understand the term biome and the particular topography, climate, and ecosystems of the Alpine region and the Russian Taiga Forest . Alpine plans have adapted and the ecosystem is unique	Ice shelves, glaciers and icebergs. The mountainous environment of Antarctica and its size and depth. The impact of physical geography, volcanoes, and coastal features volcanic activity in the Bay of Naples. Antarctica as a biome and the bird and sea life of the continent. The Grand Canyon as a desert biome.	The structure of the rainforest, canopy, emergent layer. The ecosystems of the rainforest. . The structure of a mountain and mountain range , summit, slope, valley ,altitude The natural resources of countries determine the types of exports and imports. Know that rainforests are biomes. Some are temperate, others are tropical.	Features of the African savannah Topographical features of the UK, rivers, mountains, coasts Main vegetation belts of the UK, moorlands, forests Relief and soil zones of the UK Fault lines, tectonic plates, volcanic and seismic activity. Savannah in Kenya , a grassland with few trees The Masai Marae ecosystem with one of the largest annual animal migrations The ecosystem of British moorlands

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	Threshold Concept: Human Features					
	The definition of a human feature and the meaning of : urban, city, town, village, factory, farm, house, flat, office, port, harbour and shop, transport Location of the main human landmarks in the Uk: Stonehenge, the London Eye, Houses of Parliament, Edinburgh Castle. Comparison of human features of Hong Kong, city, town, transport, homes, port Human features of their own town or village and some well known ones in the local area.	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.	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.	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 Mediterranean regions. Compared to my own locality.	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 and developing countries	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/ Midlands. Shifts from primary and secondary industries to tertiary and changes in land use. Changes over time in industry and land use in local area Migration,

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						multiculturalism and ethnicity in the UK Farming types, arable, dairy, market and hill sheep farming and main produce of the UK's regions Home building in earthquake and volcano zones, infrastructure, agriculture.
	Threshold Concept: Climate					
	The weather is the conditions of the atmosphere, including temperature, wind and rain. The seasons of the Northern Hemisphere and how they affect the weather, how seasons are caused	Concept of climate, climate zones, significance of the the equator on climate, the definition of a desert Two climate zones in Australia: arid, and tropical. Causes of	Much of Europe is in the temperate climate zone, but weather varies. Alpine climates are colder, with snow in winter and colder temperatures at higher altitudes. The	Antarctica is a frozen desert with very low precipitation. Climate zones in the US vary with latitude and from subtropical in Florida l to subpolar in Alaska. The US has desert	Tropical rainforests are located in the tropics, i.e. close to the Equator. Know the tropics of Cancer and Capricorn. Mountain climate cold and higher altitude means less oxygen	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

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	by earth moving around the sun.	extreme weather events of bushfires and drought. The impact of climate on where people live and everyday life in Australia, such as in Townsville Australia.	Taiga is a sub polar climate with a permafrost.	regions. Know the tropics of Cancer and Capricorn.		a tropical climate. Rainfall patterns threaten crops and cause drought and humber.
	Threshold Concept: Maps and Data					
	Compass points NSEW on a world map. Recognise transport links in a city centre map . Recognise the meaning of weather symbols. Interpret rainfall charts and log weather conditions. **Location:** The location of England, Scotland, Wales, N Ireland, the names of capital cities, the	Use globes, atlases and google earth. Identify and label the continents, oceans and climate zones on a world map. Label land regions, main cities and physical features on a map of Australia. Interpret climate and population density maps from Digimaps.	Know 4-figure grid references and standard OS map symbols. **Location:** 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.	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.	8-point compass points 6 figure grid references, and OS Map symbols **Location:** 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	Understand 6 figure grid references, scales and 8 figure compass points. Interpret line graphs, aerial photographs **Location:** Location of Kenya and the Masia Mara reserve. Location of worlds' tectonic plates, fault lines, concentration of volcanoes. Location of the "Ring of Fire",

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	English channel, North and Irish seas, capital cities in the UK. Location within continent of Europe Location of Bangladesh Location of the Earth's poles and equator The 4 points of the compass	**Location:** 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	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	**Location:** 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	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	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.

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		Australia's largest cities and most populated areas				
	Threshold Concept: Physical processes (KS2 only)					
			The formation and movement of glaciers, and impact of glaciation. Water cycle. Stages of a river. Erosion, transportation, deposition.	The formation of glaciers, ice shelves and icebergs in Antarctica. The significance of lines of latitude and longitude and time zones in US and Antarctica The formation of the Grand Canyon. The definition of hurricanes and droughts	Water cycle and rainfall in the rainforest The structure of the world's tectonic plates The formation of fold, dome fault-block, volcano Formation of glaciers and avalanches.	Global warming as a result of increased CO2 emissions. The formation of volcanoes and causes of earthquakes.
	Threshold Concept: Human processes (KS2 only)					

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	Threshold Concept: Interdependence (KS2 only)					
			Know the human impact that flooding has and the negative impact of pollution on rivers. Know how the river is used for washing, fishing and irrigation on the River Zambezi.			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 for farming and settlements in the UK
	Threshold Concept: Sustainability (KS2 only)					
				Know the main economic activity in a Meditterean city (agriculture, shipping and tourism in Naples) and compare it to economic activity in Bath	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	The protection of natural resources and environments in the UK Sources of energy, renewable energy , wind, solar, nuclear, fossil fuels

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					supply chain for cotton, coffee, tea and other food products The ethics of global and fair trade.	
Key Vocabulary	Human feature, physical feature, rural, urban, Weather, seasons, axis, sun, temperature, rainfall, wind. North, South, West, East Country, continent, city, equator, North Pole. South Pole, island, forest, harbour, mountain, port, capital, cliff, coast, landmark, beach	Names of continents and five oceans. Compass points North, South, East and West. Arid, Bush fire, Coastal, Cyclone, City, Climate, Desert, Drought, Equator, Gorge: Hemisphere: Landmark, Mountain range, Population Grid reference, scale aerial	Capital city, country, hemisphere, continent, country, city, equator, North Pole. South Pole. Taiga forest, alpine Source, drainage basin, upper, middle, lower course, channel, tributary, erosion, transportation, deposition, meander oxbow lake, floodplain, mouth, estuary, delta, dam, weir, hydro-electric dams, precipitation,	Poles, ice, shelf, glacier, tributary glacier, time zone, climate change. Sea, continent, region. Biome, canyon, climate, delta, drought, geology, latitude, longitude, population density, population distribution, climate. Erosion, flood plain, gorge, canyon, latitude, mountain, mountain range, plateau.	Tropics, latitude, longitude, habitat, deforestation, emergent, canopy, shrub layer. Tropic of Cancer, Tropic of Capricorn. Interdependence Trade, import, export, developed, developing country, global, local, communication, transportation, primary, secondary, tertiary industry, supply chain landscape, altitude, peak, ridge, glacier,	Urban, rural, crops, import, export, primary secondary tertiary industry, migration, climate, rocks, relief and soils, trade, topography, physical and human, ethnic diversity, population, transport, network. Equator, industries, crops, primary and secondary industry, urban, environmental footprint, sustainable development.

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			throughflow, 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.	Latitude, longitude, mountain, mountain range, plateau, population density, population distribution, trade, industry, agriculture, tourism.	fold, fault, dome, mountain, plate, convergence, water cycle	Plate tectonics, plate boundaries, Dormant Active, extinct Magma focus, epicentre magnitude
Assessment/POP Task	Topics end with a POP (proof of progress) task or recall quizzes which are set out as part of the curriculum topic. This is an opportunity for pupils to independently show their learning within a topic					