
THAMESIDE PRIMARY

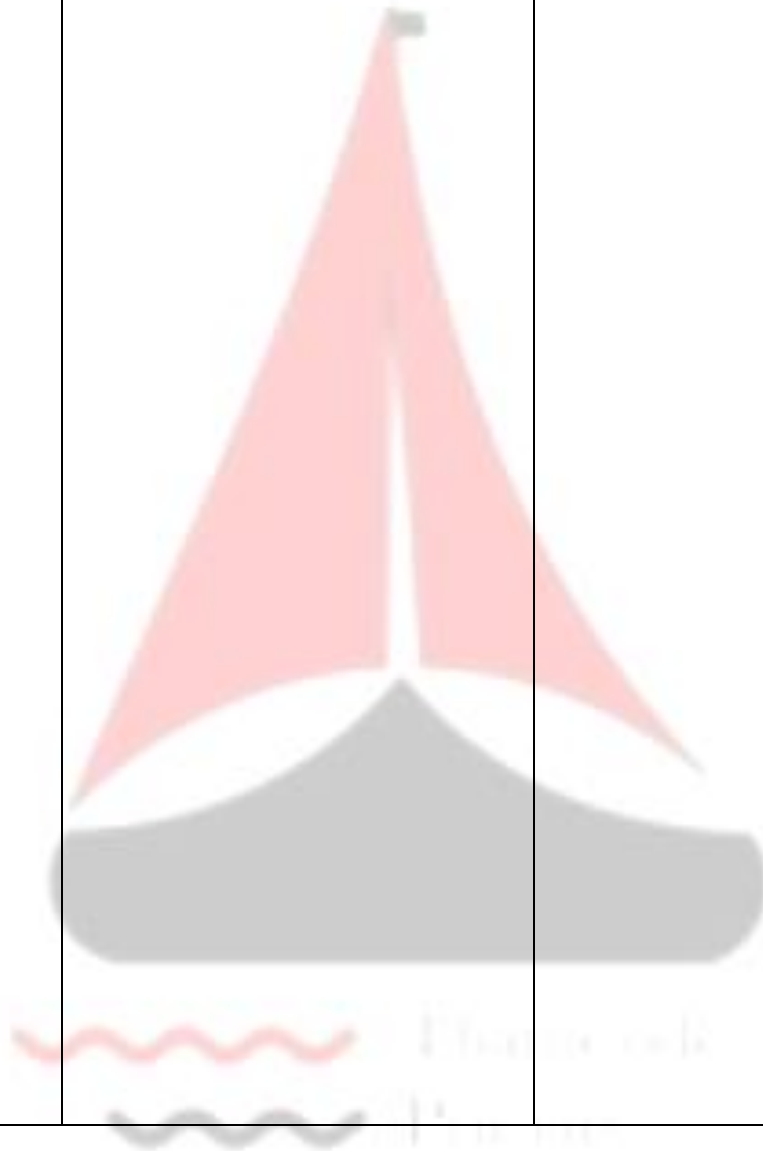
GEOGRAPHY PROGRESSION DOCUMENT



AUTUMN TERM				
	Autumn 1		Autumn 2	
	Nursery How Many Colours in a Rainbow		Nursery Is It Shiny?	
EYFS	<p>The World E. L. Goal 100 Children know about similarities and differences in relation to places, objects, materials and living things. They talk about the features of their own immediate environment and how environments might vary from one another. They make observations of animals and plants and explain why some things occur, and talk about changes.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 22-36 months Notices detailed features of objects in their environment. • 30-50 months Can talk about some of the things they have observed such as plants, animals, natural and found objects. • 40-60+ months Looks closely at similarities, differences, patterns and change. 	<p>The World E. L. Goal 100 Children know about similarities and differences in relation to places, objects, materials and living things. They talk about the features of their own immediate environment and how environments might vary from one another. They make observations of animals and plants and explain why some things occur, and talk about changes.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 22-36 months Notices detailed features of objects in their environment. • 30-50 months Can talk about some of the things they have observed such as plants, animals, natural and found objects. • 40-60+ months Looks closely at similarities, differences, patterns and change.
	Reception Why do Squirrels Hide Their Nuts?		Reception What Happens When I Fall Asleep?	
	<p>The World E. L. Goal 145 Children know about similarities and differences in relation to places, objects, materials and living things. They talk about the features of their own immediate environment and how environments might vary from one another. They make observations of animals and plants and explain why some things occur, and talk about changes.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 30-50 months Comments and asks questions about aspects of their familiar world such as the place where they live or the natural world. • 30-50 months Can talk about some of the things they have observed such as plants, animals, natural and found objects. • 40-60+ months Looks closely at similarities, differences, patterns and change. 	<p>The World E. L. Goal 145 Children know about similarities and differences in relation to places, objects, materials and living things. They talk about the features of their own immediate environment and how environments might vary from one another. They make observations of animals and plants and explain why some things occur, and talk about changes.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 30-50 months Comments and asks questions about aspects of their familiar world such as the place where they live or the natural world. • 40-60+ months Looks closely at similarities, differences, patterns and change. • ELG skills Talk about features of their immediate environment. • Exceeding ELG Know that the environment and


		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ELG skills Talk about features of their immediate environment. • Exceeding ELG Know that the environment and living things are influenced by human activity. 		<p>living things are influenced by human activity.</p>
Year 1	Superheroes		Bright Lights, Big City	
	<p>Skills Not in this unit</p>	<p>Knowledge Not in this unit</p>	<p>Skills</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Name and locate the four countries of the UK and their capital cities on a map, atlas or globe. • Use simple directional and positional language to give directions, describe the location of features and discuss where things are in relation to each other. • Draw or read a simple picture map. • Identify the similarities and differences between two places. • Name and describe the purpose of human features and landmarks. • Identify features and landmarks on an aerial photograph or plan perspective. • Name important buildings and places and explain their importance. 	<p>Knowledge</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. • Positional language includes behind, next to and in front of. Directional language includes left, right, straight ahead and turn. • 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

Geography Progression

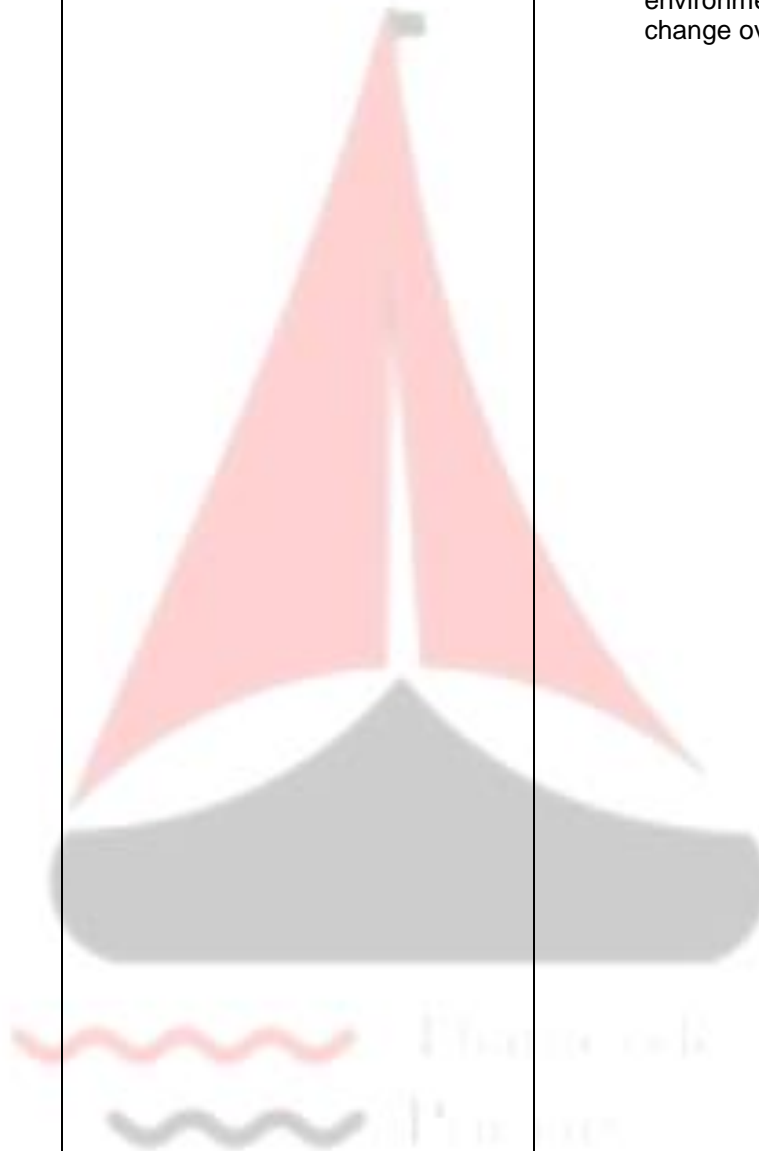


show features on a map. A map has symbols to show where things are located.

- Places can be compared by size, amenities, transport, location, weather and climate.
- 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.
- An aerial photograph or plan perspective shows an area of land from above.
- A place can be important because of its location, buildings, landscape, community, culture and history. Important buildings can include schools, places of worship and buildings that provide a service to the community, such as shops and libraries. Some buildings are important because they tell us something about the past.

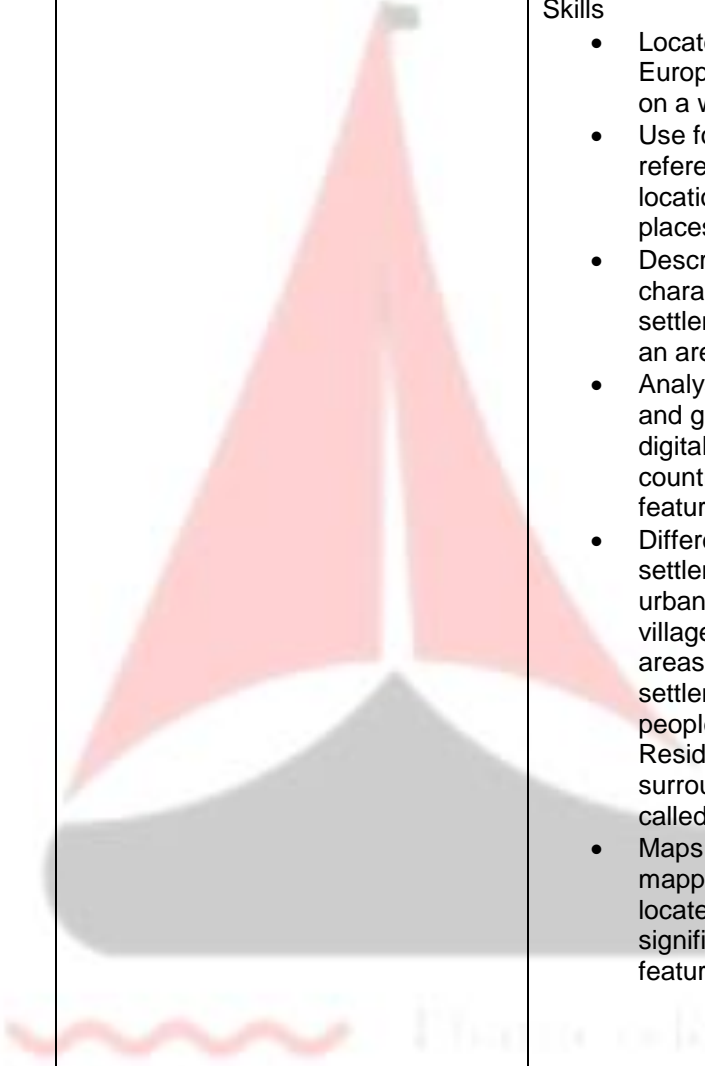
Year 2	Muck, Mess and Mixtures		Street Detectives	
	Not in this unit		<p>Skills</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Draw or read a range of simple maps that use symbols and a key. • Describe ways to improve the local environment. • Use geographical vocabulary to describe how and why people use a range of human features. • Describe the size, location and function of a local industry. • Study aerial photographs to describe the features and characteristics of an area of land. • Collect and organise simple data in charts and tables from primary sources (fieldwork and observation) and secondary sources (maps and books). • Ask and answer simple geographical questions through observation or simple data collection during fieldwork activities. • Describe the properties of natural and man-made materials and where they are found in the environment. 	<p>Knowledge</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. • The local environment can be improved by picking up litter, planting flowers and improving amenities. • 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. • Industries are businesses that make things, sell things and help people live their everyday lives. Land can be used for recreational, transport, agricultural, residential

Geography Progression

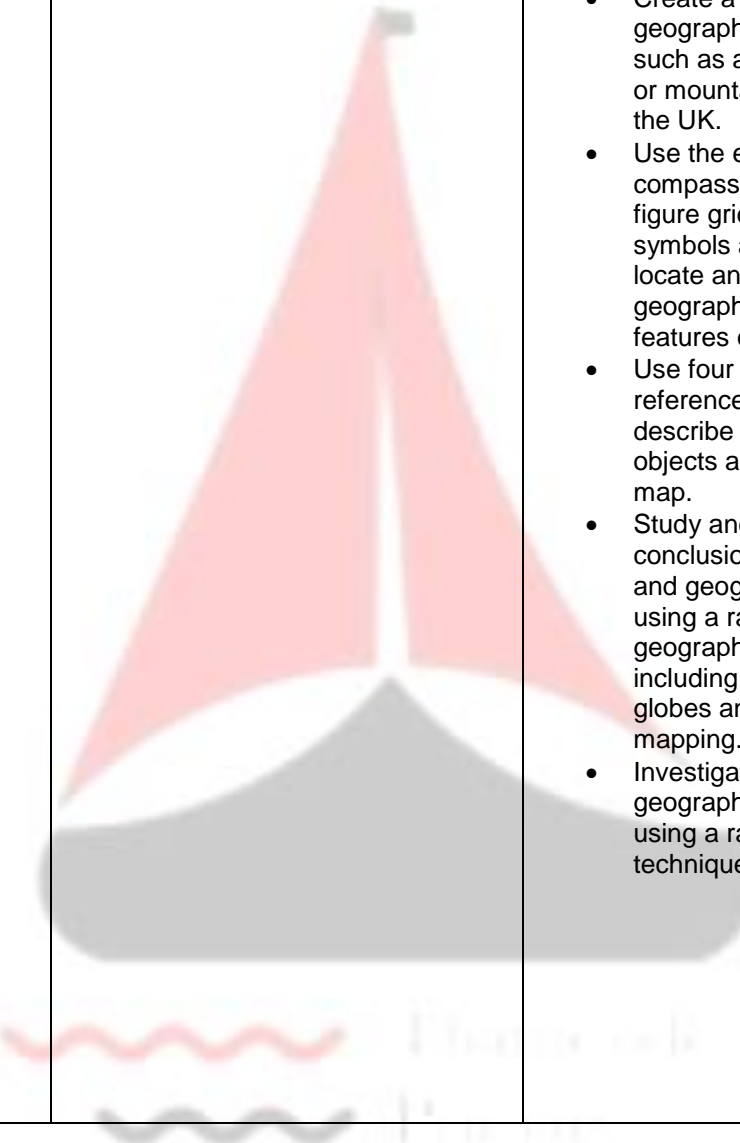


- Describe how an environment has or might change over time.

- and commercial purposes, or a mixture of these.
- An aerial photograph can be vertical (an image taken directly from above) or oblique (an image taken from above and to the side).
- Data can be recorded in different ways, including tables, charts and pictograms.
- Fieldwork can help to answer questions about the local environment and can include observing or measuring, identifying or classifying and recording.
- Materials found in the environment can be natural (rock, stone, water, sand, soil, water and clay) and man-made (brick, glass, plastic and concrete). Natural and man-made materials are used to make human features.
- An environment or place can change over time due to a geographical process, such as erosion, or human activity, such as housebuilding.

Year 3	Mighty Metals		Gods and Mortals	
	NOT IN THIS UNIT		<p>Skills</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Locate countries in Europe (including Russia) on a world map. • Use four-figure grid references to describe the location of objects and places on a simple map. • Describe the type and characteristics of settlement or land use in an area or region. • Analyse maps, atlases and globes, including digital mapping, to locate countries and describe features studied. • 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 surrounding cities are called suburbs. • Maps, globes and digital mapping tools can help to locate and describe significant geographical features. 	<p>Knowledge</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Countries in Europe include the United Kingdom, France, Spain, Germany, Italy and Belgium. Russia is part of both Europe and Asia. • 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.
Year 4	Burps, Bottoms and Bile		Traders and Raiders	

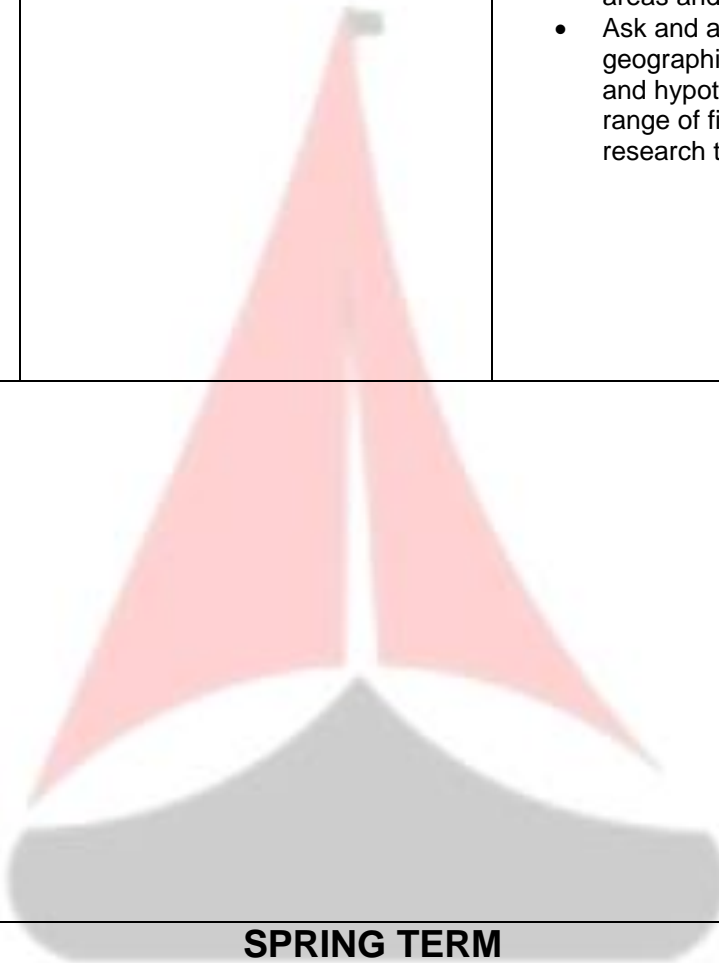
Geography Progression

	<p>Not in this unit</p>		<p>Skills</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Create a detailed study of geographical features, such as a significant river or mountainous region of the UK.• 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.• Use four or six-figure grid references and keys to describe the location of objects and places on a map.• Study and draw conclusions about places and geographical features using a range of geographical resources, including maps, atlases, globes and digital mapping.• Investigate a geographical hypothesis using a range of fieldwork techniques.	<p>Knowledge</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Significant rivers of the UK include the Thames, Severn, Trent, Dee, Tyne, Ouse and Lagan. Significant mountains and mountain ranges include Ben Nevis, Snowdon, Helvellyn, Pen y Fan, the Scottish Highlands and the Pennines.• Significant rivers of the UK include the Thames, Severn, Trent, Dee, Tyne, Ouse and Lagan. Significant mountains and mountain ranges include Ben Nevis, Snowdon, Helvellyn, Pen y Fan, the Scottish Highlands and the Pennines.• An atlas is a collection of maps and information that shows geographical features, topography, boundaries, climatic, social and economic statistics of an area.• Fieldwork techniques, such as sketch maps, data collection and digital technologies, can provide evidence to support and answer a geographical hypothesis.
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Geography Progression

Year 5	Pharoahs		Stargazers	
	•	•	Skills <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify the location and explain the function of the Prime (or Greenwich) Meridian and different time zones (including day and night). Analyse and compare a place or places using aerial photographs. atlases and maps. 	Knowledge <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 (GMT). 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. 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.
Year 6	Bloodheart		A Child's War	
	Not in this unit	•	Skills <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. Use lines of longitude and latitude or grid references to find the position of 	Knowledge <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A geographical pattern is the arrangement of objects on the Earth's surface in relationship to one another. Invisible lines of latitude run horizontally around the Earth and show the northerly or southerly position of a geographical

Geography Progression

			<p>different geographical areas and features.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ask and answer geographical questions and hypotheses using a range of fieldwork and research techniques. 	<p>area. Invisible lines of longitude run vertically from the North and South Pole and show the westerly or easterly position of a geographical area.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Representing, analysing, concluding, communicating, reflecting and responding are helpful strategies to answer geographical questions.
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SPRING TERM	
	Spring 1
	Nursery Where Does Snow Go?
	Spring 2
	Nursery Why Is Water Wet?

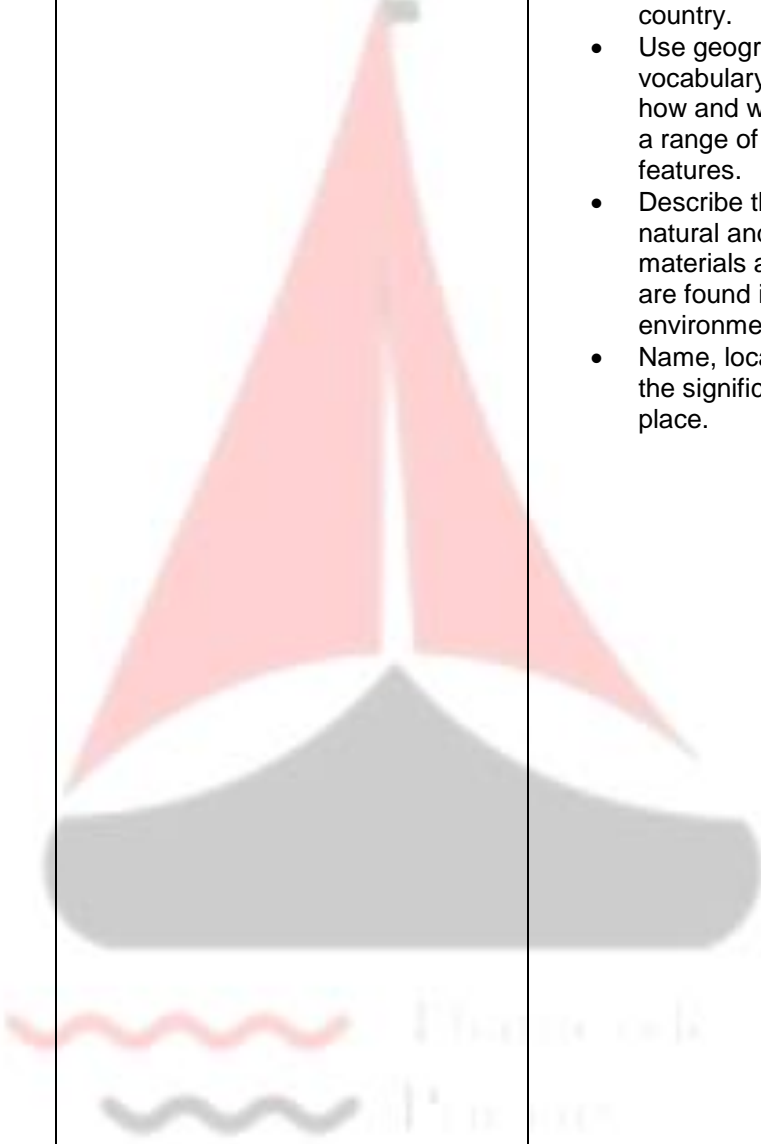
Geography Progression

EYFS	<p>The World E. L. Goal 100 Children know about similarities and differences in relation to places, objects, materials and living things. They talk about the features of their own immediate environment and how environments might vary from one another. They make observations of animals and plants and explain why some things occur, and talk about changes.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 22-36 months Notices detailed features of objects in their environment. • 30-50 months Can talk about some of the things they have observed such as plants, animals, natural and found objects. • 40-60+ months Looks closely at similarities, differences, patterns and change. 	<p>The World E. L. Goal 100 Children know about similarities and differences in relation to places, objects, materials and living things. They talk about the features of their own immediate environment and how environments might vary from one another. They make observations of animals and plants and explain why some things occur, and talk about changes.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 22-36 months Notices detailed features of objects in their environment. • 30-50 months Can talk about some of the things they have observed such as plants, animals, natural and found objects. • 40-60+ months Looks closely at similarities, differences, patterns and change.
<p>Reception Will You Read Me A Story?</p>		<p>Reception Are Carrots Orange?</p>		
	<p>The World E. L. Goal 145 Children know about similarities and differences in relation to places, objects, materials and living things. They talk about the features of their own immediate environment and how environments might vary from one another. They make observations of animals and plants and explain why some things occur, and talk about changes.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 30-50 months Comments and asks questions about aspects of their familiar world such as the place where they live or the natural world. • 30-50 months Can talk about some of the things they have observed such as plants, animals, natural and found objects. • 40-60+ months Looks closely at similarities, differences, patterns and change. • ELG skills Talk about features of their immediate environment. <p>Exceeding ELG Know that the environment and living things are influenced by human activity.</p>	<p>The World E. L. Goal 145 Children know about similarities and differences in relation to places, objects, materials and living things. They talk about the features of their own immediate environment and how environments might vary from one another. They make observations of animals and plants and explain why some things occur, and talk about changes.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 30-50 months Comments and asks questions about aspects of their familiar world such as the place where they live or the natural world. • 40-60+ months Looks closely at similarities, differences, patterns and change. • ELG skills Talk about features of their immediate environment. • Exceeding ELG Know that the environment and living things are influenced by human activity.
Year 1	Dinosaur Planet		Paws, Claws and Whiskers	

Geography Progression

	<p>Skills</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Name and locate the world's seven continents and five oceans on a world map. 	<p>Knowledge</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<p>Skills</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Name and locate the world's seven continents and five oceans on a world map. Draw or read a simple picture map. Use basic geographical vocabulary to identify and describe physical features. Identify features and landmarks on an aerial photograph or plan perspective. 	<p>Knowledge</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 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. Physical features are naturally-created features of the Earth. An aerial photograph or plan perspective shows an area of land from above.
Year 2	Beat Band Boogie		Towers, Tunnels and Turrets	
	<p>Skills</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Draw or read a range of simple maps that use symbols and a key 	<p>Knowledge</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 	<p>Skills</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Draw or read a range of simple maps that use symbols and a key. Describe and compare the human and physical similarities and differences between an 	<p>Knowledge</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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

Geography Progression

		<p>a picture or icon used to show a geographical feature.</p> 	<p>area of the UK and a contrasting non-European country.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use geographical vocabulary to describe how and why people use a range of human features. • Describe the properties of natural and man-made materials and where they are found in the environment. • Name, locate and explain the significance of a place. 	<p>symbol is a picture or icon used to show a geographical feature.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A non-European country is a country outside the continent of Europe. For example, the USA, Australia, Iceland and Egypt are non-European countries. European countries include the United Kingdom, Germany, France and Spain. • 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. • Materials found in the environment can be natural (rock, stone, water, sand, soil, water and clay) and man-made (brick, glass, plastic and concrete). Natural and man-made materials are used to make human features. • A significant place is a location that is important to a community or society.
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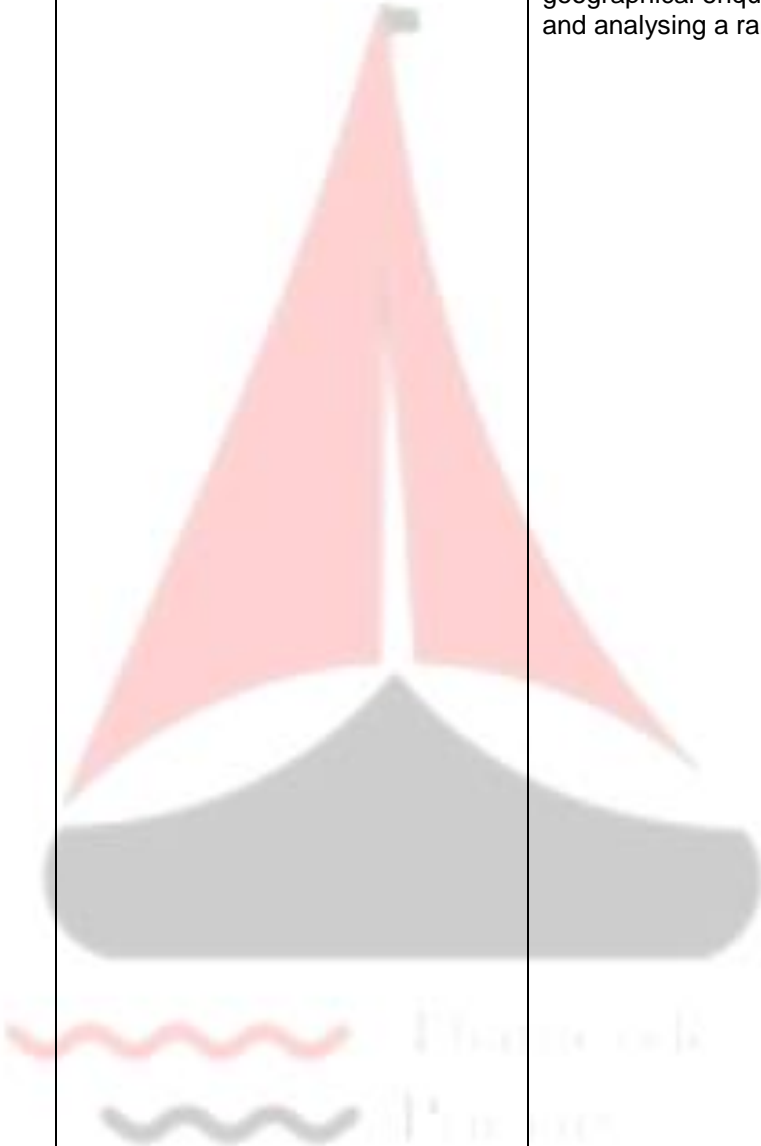
Geography Progression

				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.
Year 3	Heroes and Villains		Tribal Tales	
	NOT IN THIS TOPIC		<p>Skills</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use four-figure grid references to describe the location of objects and places on a simple map. • Analyse maps, atlases and globes, including digital mapping, to locate countries and describe features studied. • Analyse primary data, identifying any patterns observed. • Gather evidence to answer a geographical question or enquiry. 	<p>Knowledge</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. • Maps, globes and digital mapping tools can help to locate and describe significant geographical features. <p>The term geographical evidence relates to facts, information and numerical data.</p>
Year 4	Playlist		Potions	
	NOT IN THIS TOPIC		NOT IN THIS UNIT	


Geography Progression

Year 5	Peasants, Princes and Pestilence		Sow and Farm	
	<p>Skills</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Analyse and compare a place or places using aerial photographs, atlases and maps. Summarise geographical data to draw conclusions. 	<p>Knowledge</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. Geographical data, such as demographics or economic statistics, can be used as evidence to support conclusions. 	<p>Skills</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use compass points and grid references to interpret maps, including Ordnance Survey maps, with accuracy. Identify and describe the similarities and differences in physical and human geography between continents. Explain how the climate affects land use. Describe how soil fertility, drainage and climate affect agricultural land use. Identify and describe some key physical features and environmental regions of North and South America and explain how these, along with the climate zones and soil types, can affect land use. Describe and explain the location and purpose of transport networks across the UK and other parts of the world. Describe in detail the different types of agricultural land use in the UK. Summarise geographical data to draw conclusions. 	<p>Knowledge</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Compass points can be used to describe the relationship of features to each other or describe the direction of travel. Accurate grid references identify the position of key physical and human features. The seven continents (Africa, Antarctica, Asia, Australia, Europe, North America and South America) vary in size, shape, location, population and climate. 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. Soil fertility, drainage and climate influence the placement and success of agricultural land. 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

Geography Progression

			<p>Construct or carry out a geographical enquiry by gathering and analysing a range of sources.</p>	<p>variety of biomes, including desert, alpine, rainforest and grasslands.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Transport networks can be tangible, such as rails, roads or canals, or intangible, such as air and sea corridors. These networks link places together and allow for the movement of people and goods. Transport networks are usually built where there is a high demand for the movement of people or goods. They run between places where journeys start or finish, such as airports, bus stations, ferry terminals or railway stations.• Agricultural land use in the UK can be divided into three main types, arable (growing crops), pastoral (livestock), mixed (arable and pastoral). An allotment is a small piece of land used to grow fruit, vegetables and flowers. A wide variety of crops are farmed in the UK, such as wheat, barley, oats, potatoes, other vegetables, fruits and oil seed rape. A wide variety of livestock are reared on farms in the UK, such as
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Geography Progression

				<p>sheep, dairy cattle, beef cattle, poultry and pigs.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Geographical data, such as demographics or economic statistics, can be used as evidence to support conclusions. • A geographical enquiry can help us to understand the physical geography (rivers, coasts, weather and rocks) or human geography (population changes, migration, land use, changes to inner city, urbanisation, developments and tourism) of an area and the impacts on the surrounding environment.
Year 6	Frozen Kingdom		Darwin's Delights	
<p>Skills</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify the position and explain the significance of latitude, longitude, equator, Northern Hemisphere, Southern Hemisphere, the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn, Arctic and Antarctic Circle, the Prime (or Greenwich) Meridian and time zones (including day and night). • Use lines of longitude and latitude or grid references to find the position of different geographical areas and features. 	<p>Knowledge</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. • Invisible lines of latitude run horizontally around the Earth and show the northerly or 	<p>Skills</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explain interconnections between two areas of the world. • Identify the position and explain the significance of latitude, longitude, equator, Northern Hemisphere, Southern Hemisphere, the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn, Arctic and Antarctic Circle, the Prime (or Greenwich) Meridian and time zones (including day and night). • Use lines of longitude and latitude or grid references 	<p>Knowledge</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Geographical interconnections are the ways in which people and things are connected. • 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, 	

Geography Progression

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Describe the climatic similarities and differences between two regions. • Ask and answer geographical questions and hypotheses using a range of fieldwork and research techniques. • Explain how the presence of ice makes the polar oceans different to other oceans on Earth. • Present a detailed account of how an industry, including tourism, has changed a place or landscape over time. 	<p>southerly position of a geographical area. Invisible lines of longitude run vertically from the North and South Pole and show the westerly or easterly position of a geographical area.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. • Representing, analysing, concluding, communicating, reflecting and responding are helpful strategies to answer geographical questions. • The polar oceans are significantly colder than other world oceans. This influences the presence of sea ice, glaciers and icebergs. • Tourism is an industry that involves people travelling for recreation and leisure. It has had an environmental, social and economic impact on many regions and countries. 	<p>to find the position of different geographical areas and features.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ask and answer geographical questions and hypotheses using a range of fieldwork and research techniques. • Present a detailed account of how an industry, including tourism, has changed a place or landscape over time. 	<p>from which all other longitudes are measured.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 and South Pole and show the westerly or easterly position of a geographical area. • Representing, analysing, concluding, communicating, reflecting and responding are helpful strategies to answer geographical questions. • Tourism is an industry that involves people travelling for recreation and leisure. It has had an environmental, social and economic impact on many regions and countries. •
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SUMMER TERM				
	Summer 1		Summer 2	
	Nursery Can We Explore It?		Nursery How Does That Building Stay Up?	
EYFS All E. L. Goals are	The World E. L. Goal 100 Children know about similarities and differences in relation to places,	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 22-36 months Notices detailed features of objects in their environment. 	The World E. L. Goal 100 Children know about similarities and	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 22-36 months Notices detailed features of objects in their environment.

Geography Progression

to be considered in conjunction with the prime areas of learning.	objects, materials and living things. They talk about the features of their own immediate environment and how environments might vary from one another. They make observations of animals and plants and explain why some things occur, and talk about changes.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 30-50 months Can talk about some of the things they have observed such as plants, animals, natural and found objects. • 40-60+ months Looks closely at similarities, differences, patterns and change. 	differences in relation to places, objects, materials and living things. They talk about the features of their own immediate environment and how environments might vary from one another. They make observations of animals and plants and explain why some things occur, and talk about changes.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 30-50 months Can talk about some of the things they have observed such as plants, animals, natural and found objects. • 40-60+ months Looks closely at similarities, differences, patterns and change.
	Reception Why Do Ladybirds Have Spots?		Reception Are We There Yet?	
	<p>The World E. L. Goal 145 Children know about similarities and differences in relation to places, objects, materials and living things. They talk about the features of their own immediate environment and how environments might vary from one another. They make observations of animals and plants and explain why some things occur, and talk about changes.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 30-50 months Comments and asks questions about aspects of their familiar world such as the place where they live or the natural world. • 30-50 months Can talk about some of the things they have observed such as plants, animals, natural and found objects. • 40-60+ months Looks closely at similarities, differences, patterns and change. • ELG skills Talk about features of their immediate environment. <p>Exceeding ELG Know that the environment and living things are influenced by human activity.</p>	<p>The World E. L. Goal 145 Children know about similarities and differences in relation to places, objects, materials and living things. They talk about the features of their own immediate environment and how environments might vary from one another. They make observations of animals and plants and explain why some things occur, and talk about changes.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 30-50 months Comments and asks questions about aspects of their familiar world such as the place where they live or the natural world. • 40-60+ months Looks closely at similarities, differences, patterns and change. • ELG skills Talk about features of their immediate environment. • Exceeding ELG Know that the environment and living things are influenced by human activity.
	Year 1 Splendid Skies		Year 1 Rio De Vida	
<p>Skills</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify patterns in daily and seasonal weather. 	<p>Knowledge</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There are four seasons in the UK: spring, summer, autumn 	<p>Skills</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use simple directional and positional language 	<p>Knowledge</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Positional language includes behind, next to 	

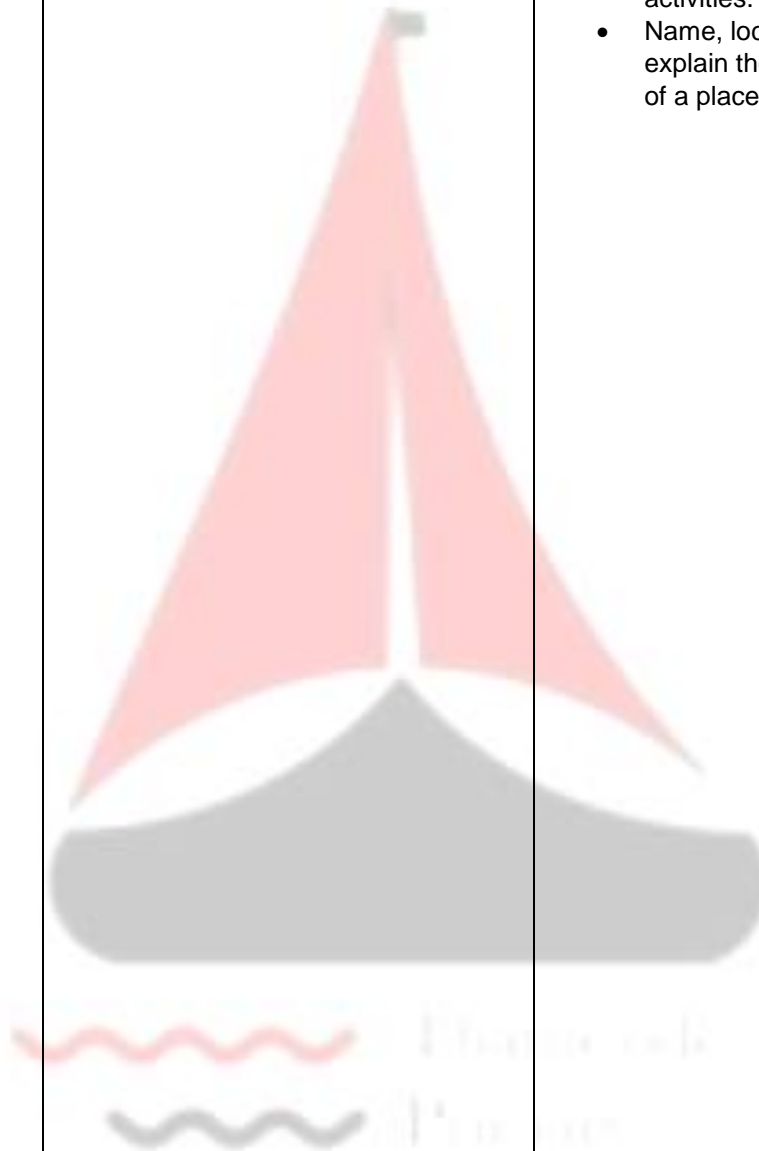
Geography Progression

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify features and landmarks on an aerial photograph or plan perspective. • Carry out fieldwork tasks to identify characteristics of the school grounds or locality. • Locate hot and cold areas of the world in relation to the equator. • Draw or read a simple picture map. • Identify the similarities and differences between two places. • 	<p>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.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An aerial photograph or plan perspective shows an area of land from above. • Fieldwork includes going out in the environment to look, ask questions, take photographs, take measurements and collect samples. • 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. • 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 	<p>to give directions, describe the location of features and discuss where things are in relation to each other.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Name and describe the purpose of human features and landmarks. • Identify the characteristics of a settlement. 	<p>and in front of. Directional language includes left, right, straight ahead and turn.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. • A settlement is a place where people live and work and can be big or small, depending on how many people live there. Towns and cities are urban settlements. Features of towns and cities include homes, shops, roads and offices.
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Geography Progression

		<p>map has symbols to show where things are located.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Places can be compared by size, amenities, transport, location, weather and climate. 		
Year 2	<p style="text-align: center;">Wriggle and Crawl</p>		<p style="text-align: center;">Coastline</p>	
	<p>Skills</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Draw or read a range of simple maps that use symbols and a key. Describe ways to improve the local environment. Ask and answer simple geographical questions through observation or simple data collection during fieldwork activities. 	<p>Knowledge</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. The local environment can be improved by picking up litter, planting flowers and improving amenities. Fieldwork can help to answer questions about the local environment and can include observing or measuring, identifying or classifying and recording. 	<p>Skills</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Name and locate seas surrounding the UK, as well as some seas and oceans around the world on a world map or globe. Identify characteristics of the four countries and major cities of the UK. Locate the equator and the North and South Poles on a world map or globe. Use simple compass directions to describe the location of features or a route on a map. Draw or read a range of simple maps that use symbols and a key. Describe the size, location and position of a physical feature. Study aerial photographs to describe the features and characteristics of an area of land. Ask and answer simple geographical questions through observation or simple data collection 	<p>Knowledge</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 characteristics of countries include their size, landscape, capital city, language, currency and key landmarks. England is the biggest country in the United Kingdom. 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. The four cardinal points on a compass are north, south, east and west. A route is a set of directions

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- during fieldwork activities.
- Name, locate and explain the significance of a place.

- that can be used to get from one place to another.
- 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.
- A physical feature is one that forms naturally, and can change over time due to weather and other forces.
- An aerial photograph can be vertical (an image taken directly from above) or oblique (an image taken from above and to the side).
- Fieldwork can help to answer questions about the local environment and can include observing or measuring, identifying or classifying and recording.
- 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

Geography Progression

			<p>include monuments, such as the Eiffel Tower, or natural landscapes, such as the Great Barrier Reef.</p>	
Year 3	Scrumdiddliumptious		Flow	
	<p>Skills</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Analyse maps, atlases and globes, including digital mapping, to locate countries and describe features studied. 	<p>Knowledge</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maps, globes and digital mapping tools can help to locate and describe significant geographical features. 	<p>Skills</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Locate significant places using latitude and longitude. Use four-figure grid references to describe the location of objects and places on a simple map. Use four-figure grid references to describe the location of objects and places on a simple map. Analyse maps, atlases and globes, including digital mapping, to locate countries and describe features studied. Analyse primary data, identifying any patterns observed. Gather evidence to answer a geographical question or enquiry. 	<p>Knowledge</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Latitude is the distance north or south of the equator and longitude is the distance east or west of the Prime Meridian. 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. Services include banks, post offices, hospitals, public transport and garages. Land use types include leisure, housing, industry, transport and agriculture. Maps, globes and digital mapping tools can help to locate and describe

Geography Progression

				<p>significant geographical features.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The term geographical evidence relates to facts, information and numerical data.
Year 4	Road Trip USA		Blue Abyss	
	<p>Skills</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Locate the countries of North, Central and South America on a world map, atlas or globe. Identify the location of the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn on a world map. 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. Use four or six-figure grid references and keys to describe the location of objects and places on a map. Describe and compare aspects of physical features. Explain climatic variations of a country or continent. Describe a range of human features and their location and explain how they are interconnected. Study and draw conclusions about places 	<p>Knowledge</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The North American continent includes the countries 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. The Tropic of Cancer is 23.4 degrees north of the equator and Tropic of Capricorn is 23.4 degrees south of the equator. 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), south-west (SW) and north-west (NW). A six-figure grid reference contains six numbers and is more precise than a four-figure 	<p>Skills</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify the location of the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn on a world map. Explain ways that settlements, land use or water systems are used in different parts of the world. Study and draw conclusions about places and geographical features using a range of geographical resources, including maps, atlases, globes and digital mapping. Investigate a geographical hypothesis using a range of fieldwork techniques. 	<p>Knowledge</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Tropic of Cancer is 23.4 degrees north of the equator and Tropic of Capricorn is 23.4 degrees south of the equator. Land uses include agricultural, recreational, housing and industry. Water systems are used for transport, industry, leisure and power. An atlas is a collection of maps and information that shows geographical features, topography, boundaries, climatic, social and economic statistics of an area. Fieldwork techniques, such as sketch maps, data collection and digital technologies, can provide evidence to support and answer a geographical hypothesis.

Geography Progression


and geographical features using a range of geographical resources, including maps, atlases, globes and digital mapping.

- Investigate a geographical hypothesis using a range of fieldwork techniques.
- Name, locate and explain the importance of significant mountains or rivers.

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 northing and are found up both sides of a map. Six-figure grid references give detailed information about locations on a map.

- 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.
- Climatic variation describes the changes in weather patterns or the average weather conditions of a country or continent.
- Human features can be interconnected by function, type and transport links.
- An atlas is a collection of maps and information that shows geographical features, topography, boundaries, climatic, social and economic statistics of an area.
- Fieldwork techniques, such as sketch maps, data collection and digital technologies, can

Geography Progression

		<p>provide evidence to support and answer a geographical hypothesis.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Significant mountain ranges include the Himalayas, Urals, Andes, Alps, Atlas, Pyrenees, Apennines, Balkans and Sierra Nevada. Significant rivers include the Mississippi, Nile, Thames, Amazon, Volga, Zambezi, Mekong, Ganges, Danube and Yangtze. 			
Year 5	Time Traveller		Scream Machine		
	NOT IN THIS UNIT		<p>Skills</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify and describe the similarities and differences in physical and human geography between continents. • Describe and explain the location and purpose of transport networks across the UK and other parts of the world. • Analyse and compare a place or places using aerial photographs, atlases and maps. 	<p>Knowledge</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The seven continents (Africa, Antarctica, Asia, Australia, Europe, North America and South America) vary in size, shape, location, population and climate. • Transport networks can be tangible, such as rails, roads or canals, or intangible, such as air and sea corridors. These networks link places together and allow for the movement of people and goods. Transport networks are usually built where there is a high demand for the movement of people or goods. They run between places where journeys start or finish, such as airports, bus stations, ferry terminals or railway stations. 	

Geography Progression

				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.
Year 6	Hola Mexico		Tomorrow's World	
	<p>Skills</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify the position and explain the significance of latitude, longitude, equator, Northern Hemisphere, Southern Hemisphere, the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn, Arctic and Antarctic Circle, the Prime (or Greenwich) Meridian and time zones (including day and night). Use lines of longitude and latitude or grid references to find the position of different geographical areas and features. Explain how humans function in the place they live. Use satellite imaging and maps of different scales to find out geographical information about a place. 	<p>Knowledge</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 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 and South Pole and show the westerly or easterly position of a geographical area. The distribution of and access to natural resources, cultural influences and economic activity are significant factors in community life in a settlement. 	NOT IN THIS TOPIC	

Geography Progression

		<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Satellite images are photographs of Earth taken by imaging satellites.		
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