

# GEOGRAPHY SKILLS AND PROGRESSION



*"The study of geography is about more than just memorising places on a map. It's about understanding complexity of our world, appreciating the diversity of cultures that exist across continents. And in the end, it's about using all that knowledge to help bridge divides and bring people together."*

*- Barack Obama*

## Geography Curriculum

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.

## **EYFS**

### **Context**

Geography in Reception is broadly taught through 'Understanding the World' which consists of 'People, Culture and Communities' and 'The Natural World.' Children in Reception use their own experiences, what has been read to them, discussions with other children and adults and their own observations in order to prepare them for the Geography curriculum in future years. We also draw information from simple maps and are able to create and talk about our own maps.

## **Year 1 Geography**

### **Context**

Geography in Year 1 builds on what children have learnt in Reception about their immediate location. They go on local walks to explore their immediate area and identify recognisable characteristics of their town. They learn about the weather and how this changes in different countries. They develop their knowledge of the UK, learning about the four countries and their capitals. They explore the different continents and the oceans, as well as learning about the Equator and how to find these on a map.

### **Key Skills**

Identify patterns in seasonal weather.

Identify features and landmarks on an aerial photograph or plan perspective.

Collect simple data during fieldwork activities.

Carry out fieldwork tasks to identify characteristics of the school grounds or locality.

Use basic geographical vocabulary to identify and describe physical features

Name and locate the world's seven continents and five oceans on a world map.

Name and locate the four countries of the UK and their capital cities on a map, atlas or globe.

Locate hot and cold areas of the world in relation to their climate.

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 important buildings and places and explain their importance.

Describe how a place or geographical feature has changed over time.

## **Key Knowledge**

### **CHILDHOOD, 1B**

To understand that geographical features can change over time

To understand the developments and advancements in Everyday Life affect how key physical and human features change

To understand that these geographical changes can be identified using aerial photographs and comparing maps of that time with modern maps

To know that a map is a picture or drawing of an area of land or sea

To know that maps can show human and physical geographical features

To know that symbols are used on a map to show where certain human and physical features are located

To know that a key is a list of the symbols that appear on the map and explain what human or physical geographical features they represent

### **PAWS, CLAWS AND WHISKERS, 2B**

To know that a continent is a large area of land

To know that the 7 continents of the world are Africa, Antarctica, Asia, Australia, Europe, North America and South America

To know that the rest of the world is made up of oceans

To know that oceans are large areas of water

To know that the 5 oceans of the world are the Pacific, Atlantic, Arctic, Indian and Southern oceans.

To know that world maps, atlases and globes can help us locate places on Earth

To know that a world map is a map of most or all of the surface of the Earth

To know that an atlas is a collection of maps

To know that a globe bears a map of the Earth on its surface and is mounted on an axle that permits rotation

### **BRIGHT LIGHTS, BIG CITY, 3A**

To know that a country is a large area of land that has its own government

To know that we live in a country called the United Kingdom or UK

To know that a city is a large town, normally with a cathedral

To know that a cathedral is a large, important church

To know that the capital city of a country is home to the government and ruler of that country

To know that the capital city of the UK is London

To know that the UK is made up of 4 smaller countries called England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland

To know the capital of Wales is Cardiff

To know that the capital of Scotland is Edinburgh

To know that the capital of Northern Ireland is Belfast.

To know that that northern parts of the UK such as Scotland, Northern England and North Wales are more mountainous.

To know that the southern parts of the UK such as South England and the Midlands have more flatlands.

To know that the largest river in England is the River Thames

To know that the largest river in Wales is the River Severn

To know that the largest river in Scotland is the River Tay

To know that the UK is in Europe

To know that Europe is one of the world's 7 continents

To know that a continent is a large area of land

To know that physical geographical features are naturally-formed features on the surface of the Earth

To know that the UK has many physical features including rivers, forests, mountains and flatlands

To know that human physical features are man-made and include factories, farms, houses, offices, ports, harbours and shops

To know that a landmark is human physical feature that can be easily seen or recognised from a distance

To know that landmarks help to describe a location

To know that our capital city London has many landmarks including The Houses of Parliament, St Paul's Cathedral, Tower Bridge and the London Eye

To know that a settlement is a place where people live and work

To know that towns and cities are urban settlements

To know the London is an urban city settlement

To know that London is large, busy settlement where lots of people live and work and where there is lots of features and landmarks to see and do

To know that the human and physical features of London can be compared to Lima, the capital city of Peru.

To know that London is built on flatlands whilst Lima is surrounded by the Andes Mountains

To know that the climate of London is temperate with lots of rain whilst Lima is temperate with little rain

To know that the major river in London is called the Thames whilst the major river in Lima is called the Rimac

To know that London has St Paul's Cathedral as a major landmark whilst Lima has La Catedral de Lima

To know that London has Buckingham Palace whilst Lima has Palacio Arzobispal.

To know that London has Tower Bridge whilst Lima has Puente de los Suspiros.

To know that an aerial photograph or plan perspective shows an area of land from above

To know that aerial photographs and plan perspectives can be used to recognise landmarks and basic human and physical features of a location

### **SPLENDID SKIES, 3B**

To know that the UK has 4 seasons

To know that the 4 seasons are Spring, Summer, Autumn and Winter

To know that types of weather include sun, rain, wind, snow, fog, hail and sleet

To know that each season has typical weather patterns

To know that in the UK the weather can usually be very warm and sunny in Summer

To know that in the UK the weather can usually be very cold and snow in Winter

To know that in the UK there can be lots of rain all year round

To know that in the UK the length of the day can vary depending on the season

To know that in Autumn the days start to become shorter

To know that in Winter the days are at their shortest

To know that in the Spring the days start to become longer

To know that in Summer the days are at their longest

To know that extreme weather can be dangerous to both humans and the environment

To know that extreme weather can damage human and physical geographical features

To know that extreme weathers include flood and storms

To know that storms are a type of extreme weather that includes heavy rain, strong winds and snow

To know that floods are an overflow of water that covers normally dry land usually caused by heavy rain

To know that weather can be measure using simple equipment

To know that a thermometer is used to measure the temperature of a location

To know that a rain gauge is used to measure the rainfall in a location

To know that an anemometer is used to measure wind speed at a location

To know that a weather vane is used to measure wind direction

To know that people that forecast the weather are called meteorologists

To know that meteorologist use simple weather symbols to indicate different types of weather

To know that the equator is an imaginary line that divides the Earth into 2 parts, the Northern and Southern Hemisphere

To know that warmer areas of the Earth are closer to the Equator

To know that colder areas of the Earth are further away from the Equator

To know that weather and climate are different things

To know that weather is rain, sun and snow etc. and is changing all the time

To know that climate is the pattern of weather in a location over a longer time

To know that different continents have different climates

To know that Antarctica is far away from the Equator and has a cold climate

To know that Africa is close to the Equator and has a hot climate

To know that fieldwork includes going out into the environment to look, ask questions, take photographs or measurements or collect data samples

To know that data can be collected and used to answer a geographical question

## **Year 2 Geography**

### **Context**

In Year 2, children review their Year 1 knowledge of the UK countries and capitals, the world's oceans and continents. They continue to explore the local area and use fieldwork to investigate it. They acquire new knowledge relating to coastlines and are introduced to the concept of 'erosion' which builds on prior knowledge of weather (Year 1). They also compare our local area to a country in the world, developing their physical and human feature knowledge.

### **Key Skills**

Use geographical vocabulary to describe how and why people use a range of human features.

Describe the size, location and function of a o industry.

Describe, in simple terms, the effects of erosion.

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 size, location and position of a physical feature.

Describe ways to improve the local environment.

Name and locate seas surrounding the UK, as well as seas, the five oceans and seven continents around the world on a world map or globe.

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.

Name, locate and explain the significance of a place.

Describe how an environment has or might change over time.



## **Key Knowledge**

### **Street Detectives**

Fieldwork can help to answer questions about the local environment and can include observing or measuring, identifying or classifying and recording.

Data can be recorded in different ways, including tables, charts and pictograms.

An aerial photograph can be vertical (an image taken directly from above) or oblique (an image taken from above and to the side).

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.

An environment or place can change over time due to a geographical process, such as erosion, or human activity, such as housebuilding.

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.

Fieldwork can help to answer questions about the local environment and can include observing or measuring, identifying or classifying and recording.

The local environment can be improved by picking up litter, planting flowers and improving amenities.

To know Denton is a town in the city of Manchester, in North West England.

To know Hyde, Ashton, Stockport and Manchester are in the direction of the main crossroads in Denton.

To know Denton has a range of shops, supermarkets, a library, a post office, a leisure centre, a small police station, a park and a retail park.

To know the route from school to Crown Point North, the leisure centre, the library and Victoria Park.

To know the key features detached, semi detached, terraced and bungalow houses.

To know Denton was once the UK's centre for hat manufacturing.

The hats were made in large mills surrounded by terraced houses for the workers.

### **The Great Fire of London**

To know the location of London in the UK

To know London is the capital city of England

Fieldwork can help to answer questions about the local environment and can include observing or measuring, identifying or classifying and recording.

Data can be recorded in different ways, including tables, charts and pictograms.

An aerial photograph can be vertical (an image taken directly from above) or oblique (an image taken from above and to the side).

A map is a picture or drawing of an area of land or sea that can show human and physical features.

### **Coastlines**

The United Kingdom is an island surrounded by the Atlantic Ocean, English Channel, Irish Sea and North Sea.

The four cardinal points on a compass are north, south, east and west.

There are five oceans on our planet called the Arctic, Atlantic, Indian, Pacific and Southern Oceans.

Seas include the Black, Red and Caspian Seas.

A route is a set of directions 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 significant place is a location that is important to a community or society.

An environment or place can change over time due to a geographical process, such as erosion.

Erosion is a physical process that involves the weathering and movement of natural materials, such as rock, sand and soil.

Erosion is caused by wind and water, including waves, floods, rivers and rainfall.

Physical features of the coastline include headlands, caves, arches, stacks, bays, beaches, cliffs, sand dunes.

A headland is a narrow stretch of land that projects into the sea.

A cave is a natural hole in the surface of the earth.

An arch starts off as two caves on a headland, but erosion takes it one step further and joins them together as an arch.

A stack or sea stack is a geological landform consisting of a steep and often vertical column or columns of rock in the sea near a coast, formed by wave erosion.

Stacks are formed over time by wind and water

A beach is a landform found along the coast of an ocean, sea, or lake

A hill or ridge of sand piled up by the wind is a sand dune

To know that an aerial photograph or plan perspective shows an area of land from above

To know that aerial photographs and plan perspectives can be used to recognise landmarks and basic human and physical features of a location

An ocean is a large sea.

The United Kingdom is an island surrounded by the Atlantic Ocean, English Channel, Irish Sea and North Sea.

To know that the capital city of the UK is London

To know that the UK is made up of 4 smaller countries called England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland

To know the capital of Wales is Cardiff, Scotland is Edinburgh and Northern Ireland is Belfast.

Characteristics of the four UK countries

The world's seven continents are Africa, Antarctica, Asia, Australia, Europe, North America and South America.

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.

To know that an aerial photograph or plan perspective shows an area of land from above

To know that aerial photographs and plan perspectives can be used to recognise landmarks and basic human and physical features of a location

To know that HAFNARFJÖRÐUR is in Iceland

To know that it has a population of 29,971

To know that it is a port town, sitting on the Atlantic ocean, next to the capital city Reykjavik.

To know that Iceland is north of Britain and east of Greenland

To know that HAFNARFJÖRÐUR has a cold climate

To know that HAFNARFJÖRÐUR has physical features including thermal pools, hermarrin cliff and lava formations at Hellisgeroi park.

To know that HAFNARFJÖRÐUR has human features including golf courses, museums, houses, schools shops and a harbour.

To know that Denton is a town in Tameside

To know that Denton has a population of 36,500

To know that Denton has a mild climate

To know that Denton is near the city of Manchester

To know that physical features of Denton include woodland, fields and the river tame.

To know that human features include houses, shops, schools, churches, farms, bridges and roads.

## **Year 3 Geography**

### **Context**

Geography in Year 3 builds upon and extends children's learning in KS1. Children revisit their knowledge of the UK countries and capital cities (Year 1 and 2) and extend this into learning about counties, cities and different human and physical features of the UK, identifying rivers and mountains. Children use their prior knowledge of the seas, oceans and continents of the world (learnt in Year 1 and 2) and develop this by identifying the location of European (Italy) and non-European locations (Ghana, Brazil etc.). They use prior knowledge of the weather (Year 1) and apply this to the context of growing different crops. They are introduced to the term 'vegetation belt' and begin to develop an understanding of concepts such as 'trade' and 'economy' in the context of growing and selling chocolate.

Children's understanding of physical geography and natural disasters is a key focus, with both volcanoes and earthquakes studied, as well as different types of rocks. Prior understanding of 'erosion' (Year 2) will help give these concepts context.

### **Key Skills**

Describe the type, purpose and use of different buildings, monuments, services and land, and identify reasons for their location.

Explain the physical processes that cause earthquakes and volcanic eruptions.

Analyse maps, atlases and globes, including digital mapping, to locate countries and describe features studied.

Name and describe the types, appearance and properties of rocks.

Describe the parts of a volcano or earthquake.

Name and describe properties of the Earth's four layers.

Locate significant places using latitude and longitude.

Use the eight points of a compass to locate a geographical feature or place on a map.

Use four-figure grid references to describe the location of objects and places on a simple map.

Classify, compare and contrast different types of geographical feature.

Name and locate significant volcanoes and plate boundaries and explain why they are important.

Describe how a significant geographical activity has changed a landscape in the short or long term.

Describe the activity of plate tectonics and how this has changed the Earth's surface over time (continental drift).

## **Key Knowledge**

### **Rocks Relics and Rumbles**

To know the 8 compass points north, east, south, west, north east, north west, south east, south west

To know that the earth is made up of four layers - the crust, mantle, outer core and inner core.

To know that the crust is a thin layer of rock on the surface that is broken into large pieces called tectonic plates.

To know that the mantle is made up of molten and semi-molten rock called magma.

To know the outer core is a liquid layer of metal.

To know the inner core is solid metal, and the hottest part of the Earth.

There are three main types of rock in the Earth's crust. These are sedimentary, igneous and metamorphic.

To know that Sedimentary rocks are made from layers of mud and sand, called sediment, that have settled in water and have been squashed over a long time to form rock.

To know that Igneous rocks are made from cooled magma or lava.

To know that Metamorphic rocks are formed when existing rocks are changed by heat and pressure.

To know the differences in rocks and their uses e.g. Chalk, a sedimentary rock, is soft and can be easily eroded and can be used for drawing on blackboards. Granite, an igneous rock, is very hard and impermeable so can be used for kitchen work surfaces. Marble is a metamorphic rock, easy to carve and is not easily eroded, making it suitable for sculptures.

To know that soil is the material that covers the Earth's crust.

To know that soil is a mixture of organic matter, air and rock particles from the underlying rock.

To know the different needs for soil - anchorage for plants and tree roots and supporting many food chains.

To know the 3 types of soil - sandy, silty and clay.

To know that tectonic plates make up the earth's crust.

To know that the plates float on top of the mantle and are always moving.

To know that this movement can cause volcanic eruptions, earthquakes and tsunamis.

To know that where tectonic plates meet are called plate boundaries

To know that Volcanoes are mountains or hills with vents at the top through which lava, gases and ash erupt.

To know the 4 types of volcano - shield, stratovolcano, cinder cone and lava dome.

To know that volcanoes are classed as active, dormant or extinct.

To know that active volcanoes are likely to erupt again. Dormant volcanoes might erupt again in the future. Extinct volcanoes will not erupt again

To know that Earthquakes are the sudden violent shaking of the ground. As the Earth's tectonic plates try to move past each other at plate boundaries they can get stuck. The pressure builds up so that when the plates eventually slip, a huge amount of energy is released causing an earthquake.

To know that Earthquakes can cause a lot of damage, especially to buildings and roads

To know that a tsunami is a series of huge waves caused by a volcanic eruption or earthquake under the sea. As the waves near the shore, they become larger and can travel a long way inland.

To know that Italy has a hot climate and Britain has a mild climate.

To know that Olives and lemons are grown in Italy due to their climate and wheat is grown in Britain due to the mild climate.

To know that Britain and Italy both have large lakes

To know that Italy has 2 mountain ranges running through it, the Alps and Appenines.

To know that Britain has many smaller mountain ranges such as pennines, grampyns and Berwyn range.

To know that 2 out of 3 mountains in Britain are in Scotland.

To know there are no active volcanoes in Britain, such as Helvellyn and Snowdon.

To know there are many active volcanoes in Italy with high levels of volcanism with volcanoes such as Etna and Vesuvius.

### **Stone age**

To know the humans in the Stone Age made a range of monuments, including long barrows, henges, cursus monuments, standing stones and stone circles.

### **Scrumdiddlyumptious**

To know the journey of chocolate and be able to name the countries and continents which produce each ingredient. Ghana Africa – Cocoa beans Brazil – sugar New Zealand – powdered milk Ivory coast – cocoa butter Madagascar - vanilla

To know how to locate various strange foods on a map - deep fried tarantula from Cambodia, durian from China, escamoles from Mexico, lutefisk from Norway, raw blood soup from Vietnam, casu marzu from Italy, escargot from France and haggis from Scotland.

Know Ghana is a country in Africa where cacao beans are grown

Know Brazil is a country in south America where sugar is grown

Know New Zealand is a country in oceania where powdered milk is made

Know Ivory Coast is a country in Africa where cocoa butter is made

Know Madagascar is an island country in the indian ocean where vanilla pods are grown

To know that maps, globes and digital mapping tools can help to locate and describe significant geographical features.

Know that “trade” is the buying and selling of goods and services.

Know that goods are objects that people grow or make

Know services are things that people do

Know today, most countries take part in international trade, or trade across country borders.

To know that vegetation belts are regions of the world that are home to certain plant species determined by the climate

### **One planet one world**

To know the four points on a compass – north south east west

To know that England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales are split into counties including Yorkshire, Lancashire, Cheshire, Inverness-shire and County Armagh

To know that counties are governed by local governments and have unique physical and human characteristics.

Counties of the United Kingdom include Derbyshire, Sussex and Warwickshire. Major cities of the United Kingdom include London, Birmingham, Edinburgh, Cardiff, Manchester and Newcastle.

To know that physical features are natural and include cliffs, mountains and beaches. (Cliffs of Dover, Ben Nevis, Formby beach) Human features have been made by people and include houses, bridges and roads.-(Buckingham Palace, Golden Gate Bridge, Route 66)

To know a city is a large human settlement, where lots of people live and work. Significant cities of the UK include London, Birmingham and York.

Know Manchester is the north of England and the closest city to Denton

Know Liverpool is on the north west coast near the River Mersey and is the European Capital of Culture

Know Birmingham is a city in the Midlands and is the 2<sup>nd</sup> largest city in Britain

Know London is the capital of England

Know Newcastle is a city on the north east coast built upon a Roman settlement

Know Glasgow is a city in Scotland

Know Edinburgh is the capital of Scotland

Know Cardiff is a capital city of Wales

Know Swansea is the 2<sup>nd</sup> largest city on the south coast of Wales

Know Plymouth is a city on the south coast of England

Know Brighton on the south coast of England

Know longest river in England is the River Thames in London

Know highest mountain in UK is Ben Nevis in Scotland

To know the differences in land use: There are five main types of land use. These are:

- agricultural land, which is used for farming
- commercial land, which is used for shops and businesses
- recreational land, which is used for leisure activities
- residential land, which is used for housing
- Transportation, including roads, airports and railways.

To know weather is the day-to-day (short term) behaviour of our atmosphere. Climate is taken over much longer timescales (at least 30 years) and can be seen as a measure of 'average weather' for a specific place.

To know that there are five major climate zones on Earth. The polar zone is the coldest. The temperate zone has warm summers and cool winters. The Mediterranean zone has hot summers and mild winters. The desert zone is the hottest. The tropical zone is hot and wet all year round.

To know that Lines of latitude are imaginary horizontal lines that span the globe. Lines of longitude are imaginary vertical lines that span the globe. Lines of latitude and longitude tells us how far north, south, east or west a location is.

To know where to place the equator on a map and that the tropical zone is closest to this.



## **Year 4 Geography**

### **Context**

By Year 4, children have a good understanding of the location of the UK countries and the World's continents and oceans. They develop what they have learnt about the Equator (Year 2, 3) to include knowledge of the Tropics and surrounding areas. They learn about the layers of the oceans and how different water systems support different modes of transportation, industry and leisure.

Year 4 develop their knowledge of the North America continent by looking at the USA specifically, focussing on human and physical features. They focus on route 66 running through the United States of America comparing it to the road between land's end and John o'Groates in the United Kingdom, building upon United Kingdom knowledge developed in Year 3.

Year 4 build on what children know about rocks and mountains (Year 3) to focus on specific mountain ranges and to begin to learn about rivers. They compare their prior knowledge on volcanoes (Year 3) and new knowledge on mountains to look at similarities and differences. Prior knowledge of erosion and coastlines (Year 2) is built upon with new learning of river features and the water cycle.

### **Key Skills**

Describe a range of human features and their location and explain how they are interconnected.

Explain ways that settlements, land use or water systems are used in the UK and other parts of the world.

Use specific geographical vocabulary and diagrams to explain the water cycle.

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.

Describe and explain the transportation of materials by rivers.

Describe the properties of different types of soil.

Identify, describe and explain the formation of different mountain types.

Describe altitudinal zonation on mountains.

Locate the countries and major cities of North, Central and South America on a world map, atlas or globe.  
Create a detailed study of geographical features including hills, mountains, coasts and rivers of the UK.  
Identify the topography of an area of the UK using contour lines on a map.  
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.  
Name, locate and explain the importance of significant mountains or rivers.  
Explain how the physical processes of a river, sea or ocean have changed a landscape over time.

## **Key Knowledge**

### **Blue Abyss**

- To know the equator is the section of Earth where the sun's rays hit first, "middle" of the Earth and that which separates the Northern and Southern hemispheres
- To know the Tropic of Cancer is the northern most point where the sun is directly above
- To know the Tropic of Capricorn is the southernmost point where the sun is directly above
- To know the Pacific Ocean is the biggest ocean in the world
- To know the area between these tropics is called the Torrid zone
- To know the Torrid Zone is where all rainforests are located, as this section is hottest of Earth

### **Road Trip USA!**

- To know North America is west of UK and the Atlantic Ocean
- To know North America is located in the Northern Hemisphere, same as UK
- To know North America consists of many countries, mainly USA, Canada and Mexico
- To know the USA has 50 states and the capital of USA is Washington DC
- To know The Statue of Liberty, Empire State Building, Grand Canyon, Teotihuacan Niagara Falls and Mount Rushmore are landmarks in Northern America

- To know both USA and UK has a varied climate; mainly temperate
- To know temperate means environments with moderate rainfall spread across the year, mild to warm summers and cool to cold winters
- To know population of USA is 329 million and UK is 67 million
- To know Manchester has a population of 2.7 million and New York has a population of 8.5 million
- To know the average temperature in Manchester is 10.1 and in New York it is 14.2
- To know the average maximum temperature for Manchester is 13.8 and New York is 18.2
- To know both Manchester (Irwell and Mersey) and New York (Hudson) have rivers flowing through them
- To know the capital of USA is Washington DC and UK is London
- To know that Route 66 is a famous road in America
- To know that Route 66 runs from Chicago to Santa Monica, Los Angeles
- To know that Route 66 runs through 8 states - Illinois, Missouri, Kansas, Oklahoma, Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, and California
- To know that Route 66 was built in 1926
- To know that Route 66 physical features include desert, the petrified forest, the painted desert, meremec caves and the blue hole.
- To know that only 85% of the route is driveable today
- To know that Route 66 human features include towns and cities, the great arch in St Louis, the road itself, Calico ghost town and the Santa Monica pier.
- To know that Route 66 is 2,400 miles long.
- To know that John O'Groats to Lands End is a road system in Great Britain that runs from north Scotland and ends in South England.
- To know that it covers 874 miles.
- To know that it runs through 12 counties
- To know that human features on the route include the Cheddar gorge, The peak district, the lake district and Lock Lomond.
- To know that physical features on the route include the Tintern Abbey, Cathedral of Exeter, Stonehenge and the city of Edinburgh.

### **Misty Mountain, Winding River**

- To know evaporation is caused by water particles being heated up by the sun and turn into water vapour
- To know condensation is when water vapour is cooled and turns into water and forms clouds
- To know precipitation is when water is released from clouds as rain, sleet, snow or hail

- To know accumulation is where water gathers, i.e. ocean, rivers, reservoirs, lakes etc.
- To know transpiration is the evaporation of water in plants
- To know the water cycle consists of evaporation, condensation, precipitation, accumulation and transpiration
- To know the different types of flooding, such as fluvial, pluvial, coastal and plumbing
- To know the River Tame runs through Tameside
- To know flooding can happen for a wide variety of natural and human reasons including excessive rainfall, lack of river dredging, land use and the topography of the land.
- To know flooding can cause a wide range of problems including damaging property and equipment, contaminating farmland and cutting people off from vital services and supplies of food and water.
- To know significant rivers of the UK include the Thames, Severn, Trent, Dee, Tyne, Ouse and Lagan.
- To know where the above rivers are located on a map
- To know a stream flows into a river
- To know a river is a body of water that flows downhill, usually to the sea.
- To know the place where a river starts is called the source.
- To know the place where a river meets the sea / ocean is called the mouth
- To know tributaries are small rivers or streams that flow into larger rivers or lakes.
- To know meanders are bends in rivers.
- To know a mountain is a natural elevation of the Earth's surface, rising to a summit.
- To know mountains have an elevation greater than that of a hill, usually greater than 610m.
- To know there are four mountain ranges in the UK that are home to each country's highest mountain: Ben Nevis, in the Grampian Mountains, Scotland; Scafell Pike, in the Cumbrian Mountains, England; Snowdon, in the Snowdonia Mountains, Wales; and Slieve Donard, in the Mourne Mountains, Northern Ireland.
- To know rivers transport materials in four ways. Solution is when minerals are dissolved and carried in the water. Suspension is when fine, light material is carried. Saltation is when small pebbles and stones are carried along the riverbed. Traction is when large boulders and rocks are rolled along the riverbed.
- To know erosion involves the wearing down of rock and soil found along the riverbed and banks.
- To know mountains form over millions of years. They are made when the Earth's tectonic plates push together or move apart. Mountains are also formed when magma underneath the Earth's crust pushes large areas of land upwards. There are five types of mountain: fold, fault-block, volcanic, dome and plateau.

- To know 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 Geography**

### **Context**

In Year 5, children use the locality of Castleton to carry out fieldwork, building on prior knowledge of rocks, mountains and rivers (Year 3, 4). They use maps, compasses and photographs to investigate the area.

Children develop their knowledge of the world by looking in depth at Egypt and Greece. They compare the locations of these countries to prior locational knowledge of Italy, Ghana, Brazil, USA (Year 3,4). They study the climate, building on prior knowledge of the Equator and Tropics (Year 4) and how this affects farming, using prior knowledge of vegetation belts (Year 3). They develop understanding of concepts such as 'biomes', 'economy' (Year 3), and agriculture (Year 3). They investigate transport networks introduced in Year 4 and look at the impact of tourism.

### **Key Skills**

Describe and explain the location, purpose and use 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.

Explain how the climate affects land use.

Describe how soil fertility, drainage and climate affect agricultural land use.

Analyse and compare a place, or places, using aerial photographs, atlases and maps.

Construct or carry out a geographical enquiry by gathering and analysing a range of sources.

Explain how the topography and soil type affect the location of different agricultural regions.

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.

Name and locate the world's biomes, climate zones and vegetation belts and explain their common characteristics.

Name, locate and describe major world cities.

Use compass points, grid references and scale to interpret maps, including Ordnance Survey maps, with accuracy.

Identify and describe the similarities and differences in physical and human geography between continents.

Identify some of the problems of farming in a developing country and report on ways in which these can be supported.

Describe how the characteristic of a settlement changes as it gets bigger (settlement hierarchy).

## **Key Knowledge**

### **Exploring our world: Castleton**

Know that a river is a moving body of water that flows from its source on high ground, across land, and then into another body of water

Know that a mountain is an elevated portion of the Earth's crust, generally with steep sides that show significant exposed bedrock

Know that a mineral is a naturally occurring substance with distinctive chemical and physical properties

Know that rocks are generally made up of two or more minerals, mixed up through geological processes

Know that natural resources are resources that exist without any actions of humankind

Know the 8 points of a compass are: N, NE, E, SE, S, SW, W, NW

Know compass points can be used to describe the relationship of features to each other, or to describe the direction of travel

Know that some maps use a six-figure grid references, symbols and a key

Know Ordnance Survey is Britain's mapping agency

Know Ordnance Survey maps show physical and human features as symbols

Know that accurate grid references identify the position of key physical and human features

Know Ordnance Survey maps have a key to show what the symbols mean

Know every Ordnance Survey map has a grid, which is shown using faint blue lines

Know that the lines across the bottom of the map are called eastings as they travel towards the east and the lines up the side of the map are called northings as they travel towards the north

Know physical features are natural such as: seas, mountains and rivers

Know human features are things that have been built by people and include: houses, roads and bridges

### **Castleton**

Know that Manchester and Sheffield are surrounding cities to Castleton

Know that Castleton is a village in the High Peak district of Derbyshire, England

Know that the UK is made up of England, Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland

Know that a geographical rural area is located outside towns and cities

Know Castleton lies towards the north of the National Park

Know that Castleton is 10 miles from Buxton, 16 miles from Sheffield and 27 miles from Stockport

Know that half of the population of England live within 60 miles of the Peak Park

Know Castleton has many human and natural attractions which include: caverns (Peak Cavern, Blue John Cavern, Speedwell Cavern and Trekcliff Cavern), Pevril Castle, Mam Tor and an attractive Countryside

Know a honeypot is an area which attracts tourists

Know Castleton is a honeypot

Know tourism to Castleton can negatively impact the area due to: litter, traffic, footpath erosion and conflict with land owners

Know that industry can have a negative impact on an area: the cement factory

Know that there are benefits from industry such as: jobs, less crime, money being spent in the area and a growing economy

Know there are similarities and differences between Castleton and Denton

Know that Denton is a town

### **Stargazers**

Know that maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping can be used to locate countries and describe features studied

Know 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

### **Pharaohs**

Know that Egypt is in North Africa

Know where the continents are on a map

Know the physical features in Ancient Egypt are the desert, the river and the fertile land

Know that human features of Ancient Egypt included pyramids, homes, tools and transport

Know that physical and human features can change over time with weather, tourism and technology

Know Cairo is the capital city of Egypt

Know biomes are 'biological climatic zones' and they are areas that share similar climate, and vegetation and animal species

Know that vegetation belts are regions of the world that are home to certain plant species determined by the climate

Know that Egypt is located in the sub-tropical climatic zone

Know that Egypt is surrounded by the Mediterranean Sea to the north and the Red Sea to the east

Know the water cycle starts with the River Nile

Know the River Nile is the longest river in the world

Know that settlements come in many different sizes which can be ranked according to their population and the level of services available



Know a settlement hierarchy includes: hamlet, village, town, city and large city

Know an urban area is a built-up human settlement with a high population of people

Know that a rural area is located outside of towns and cities

Know the seven continents: Africa, Antarctica, Asia, Australia, Europe, North America and South America

Know that all continents vary in size, shape, location, population and climate

### **Greeks**

Know Ancient Greece is in southern Europe

Know Ancient Greece consisted of the Greek mainland and surrounding islands

Know 80% of mainland Greece is mountainous, which provided a natural barrier against attack from invaders and created isolated city states

Know only 20% of Ancient Greek's land was suitable for farming

Know Greece is surrounded by the sea, which was used by the ancient Greeks for trade, transport and warfare

Know agricultural land use in the UK can be divided into three main types, arable (growing crops), pastoral (livestock) and mixed (arable and pastoral)

Know that the Mediterranean Sea is to the south, the Ionian Sea is to the west and the Aegean Sea to the east of Greece

Know that Greece is made up of a series of islands

Know physical geography includes rivers, coasts, weather and rocks

### **Sow, grow, farm**

Know an allotment is a small piece of land used to grow fruit, vegetables and flowers

Know the location of an allotment can be influenced by the landscape, soil quality, drainage, amenities and transport links

Know a wide variety of crops are farmed in the UK, such as wheat, barley, oats, potatoes, other vegetables, fruits and oilseed rape

Know a wide variety of livestock are reared on farms in the UK, such as sheep, dairy cattle, beef cattle, poultry and pigs

Know human geography includes population changes, migration, land use, changes to inner city, urbanisation, developments and tourism

Know the topography of an area intended for agricultural purposes is an important consideration.

Know compass points can be used to describe the relationship of features to each other, or to describe the direction of travel

Know accurate grid references identify the position of key physical and human features

Know map features, such as contour lines and symbols, can help to determine the type of land use of an area

Know Soil fertility, drainage and climate influence the placement and success of agricultural land

Know the warm climate, sloping topography, good transport links and seaweed fertiliser make Jersey an ideal place to grow Jersey Royal potatoes

Know the Earth has five climate zones: desert, Mediterranean, polar, temperate and tropical

Know mountains have variable climates depending on altitude

Know a biome is a large ecological area on the Earth's surface, such as desert, forest, grassland, tundra and aquatic

Know biomes are often defined by a range of factors, such as temperature, climate, relief, geology, soils and vegetation

Know North America is broadly categorised into six major biomes: tundra, coniferous forest, grasslands (prairie), deciduous forest, desert and tropical rainforest

Know South America has a vast variety of biomes, including desert, alpine, rainforest and grasslands

Know changes to the weather and climate (temperature, weather patterns and precipitation) can affect land

Know farmers living in different countries adapt their farming practices to suit their local climate and landscape

Know the farming challenges for developing countries include poor soil, disease, drought and lack of markets

Know that education, fair trade and technology are ways in which challenges for developing countries can be reduced

Know coffee is grown in Peru because the warm climate, frequent rainfall and rich soil provide perfect growing conditions

Know growing and processing coffee is a difficult, time-consuming task

Know the key aspects of human geography includes: types of settlement and land use, economic activity including trade links, and the distribution of natural resources including energy, food, minerals and water

Know transport networks can be tangible, such as rails, roads or canals, or intangible, such as air and sea corridors

Know that networks link places together and allow for the movement of people and goods

Know that transport networks are usually built where there is a high demand for the movement of people or goods

Know that networks run between places where journeys start or finish, such as airports, bus stations, ferry terminals or railway stations

Know the journey that food travels from producer to consumer is measured in food miles

### **Scream Machine**

Know 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

Know how to use a map to locate the most popular theme parks, including Alton Towers

Know that a rural geographical area that is located outside towns and cities

Know that an urban area is a built-up location with human settlement and infrastructure of built environment

Know how to use maps to plan a trip

Know the seven continents (Africa, Antarctica, Asia, Australia, Europe, North America and South America) vary in size, shape, location, population and climate

## **Year 6 Geography**

### **Context**

In Year 6, children revisit previous geographical knowledge of country location. They compare where Mexico, the Galapagos, Ecuador and European countries including Germany, France, Poland as well as Russia, are to those previously studied (Italy, Ghana, Brazil in Year 3; USA in Year 4; Greece, Egypt in Year 5). They continue to build on their knowledge of the Equator, the Tropics and extend this to focus on the Arctic and Antarctic Circle, developing their understanding of lines of latitude and longitude. They compare and contrast the climates, biomes (Year 5), and economy of these places.

Year 6 study the Galapagos Islands, looking closely at their location and how this has helped develop life on the islands. Children study how the economy depends on trade and evaluate both the positive and negative impact of this. Children study Mexico and its geographical significance. They look closely at the variety of biomes, including the desert. They investigate the natural resources in the land and the impact on the economy. During their study of the Arctic, children look at the issues surrounding climate change and how this is affecting the area.

### **Key Skills**

Explain how humans function in the place they live.

Describe the distribution of natural resources in an area or country.

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.

Compare and describe physical features of polar landscapes.

Explain how climate change affects climate zones and biomes across the world.

Explain interconnections between two or more 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, the Arctic and Antarctic Circles, 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.

Use grid references, lines of latitude and longitude, contour lines and symbols in maps and on globes to understand and record the geography of an area.

Describe the climatic similarities and differences between two regions.

Present a detailed account of how an industry, including tourism, has changed a place or landscape over time.

## **Key Knowledge**

### **Hola Mexico**

Know where Mexico is on a World map

Know Mexico is in North America

Know Mexico is north of the Equator

Know The Tropic of Cancer runs through Mexico and impacts the climate

Know north of the Equator, winter months are cooler whereas in the South, fairly consistent temperatures

Know Mexico has wet and dry seasons

Know Mexico lies within the hurricane belt

Know Mexico consists of deserts, rainforests and swamps

Know where Chihuahua desert is in Mexico

Know agriculture is only a small part of the economy-corn, avocado, sugar cane

Know mining is an important part of economy-silver, lead, zinc, gold

Know automobile, electric, tourism industry is important to economy

Know the capital city of Mexico is Mexico City

Know Spanish is spoken predominantly

Know the US borders the north

Know the Pacific Ocean, Carrabin Sea, Gulf of Mexico border it

Know Mexico has a government with an elected president

Know what the northern/southern hemispheres are and locate these on a map  
Locate and position the Tropic of Cancer and Capricorn on a map in relation to Mexico and the UK

Know that the Arctic circle does not have a fixed position.

Know that Antarctica does have a fixed position.

Know the physical features that are prevalent in the Arctic and Antarctica and why these are different to other biomes

Know that the Arctic circle is a parallel latitude

Know that Antarctica is the southernmost continent on Earth

Know that Antarctica is surrounded by the Southern Ocean

Know that most of Antarctica is covered in ice 1 mile thick

Know how climate change is affecting the Arctic and Antarctica

Know how humans survive and the key aspects of human geography they bring to Arctic regions

Know that the presence of ice makes arctic oceans different to other oceans on Earth

### **Darwin**

Know Plymouth is on the south coast of the UK

Know that the Galapagos Islands lie off the west coast of Ecuador, South America

Know they are made of 13 main islands with several smaller islands and rocks

Know that the population of the Galapagos islands has increased and so has tourism

Know that increased tourism has both positive and negative impacts on the islands

### **A Child's War**

Know Germany is in central Europe, bordered by a number of countries including France, Poland, Austria and Belgium

Know France is in Western Europe bordered by a number of countries including Germany, Spain, Italy and Belgium

Know Russia, or the Russian Federation, is a country spanning Eastern Europe and Northern Asia. It is the largest country in the world.

Know Poland, officially the Republic of Poland, is a country located in Central Europe, bordered by a number of countries including Germany and Russia.

Know The Commonwealth of Nations, generally known simply as the Commonwealth, is a political association of 54 member states, almost all of which are former territories of the British Empire.

Know The Caribbean is a region of the Americas that comprises the Caribbean Sea, its surrounding coasts, and its islands

Know the Caribbean lies southeast of the Gulf of Mexico and of the North American mainland, east of Central America, and north of South America

Know Jamaica, Turks and Caicos' and Trinidad and Tobago are part of the Caribbean.

Know The Metropolitan Borough of Tameside is a metropolitan borough of Greater Manchester in England.

Know Tameside is named after the River Tame, which flows through the borough, and includes the towns of Ashton-under-Lyne, Audenshaw, Denton, Droylsden, Dukinfield, Hyde, Mossley and Stalybridge.

Know Manchester is a major city in the northwest of England with a rich industrial heritage.

Know Greater Manchester is heavily urbanised and consists of vast built up areas and many settlements.

