

Progression Map 2020/2021		Subject: Geography		Subject Lead: Mrs L Shearer			
	Year Group	Autumn 1	Autumn 2	Spring 1	Spring 2	Summer 1	Summer 2
Knowledge (Breadth)	1	UK Focus - Our Area inc local weather		Arctic- Global Weather/conservation		 Compare UK and non-European country	
AIMS		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 					
Locational & Place		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify the where we are in relation to UK and world. Identify the key features of a small location in order to say whether it is a city, town, village, coastal or rural area. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Name and locate the world's continents and oceans 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify the where we are in relation to UK and world. (recap) 	
Human & Physical		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ask and answer geographical questions (such as: What is this place like? What or who will I see in this place? What do people do in this place?) Study the human and physical geography of a small area of the United Kingdom Identify seasonal and daily weather patterns in the United Kingdom Identify land use around the school 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify seasonal and daily weather patterns in the United Kingdom and the location of hot and cold areas of the world in relation to the Equator and the North and South Poles. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ask and answer geographical questions (such as: What is this place like? What or who will I see in this place? What do people do in this place?) Understand geographical similarities and differences through studying the human and physical geography of a small area of the United Kingdom and of a contrasting non-European country. 	
Skills & Fieldwork		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use world maps, atlases and globes to identify the United Kingdom Use simple fieldwork and observational skills to study the geography of the school and the key human and physical features of its surrounding environment. Use aerial images and plan perspectives to recognise landmarks and basic physical features. Devise a simple map; and use and construct basic symbols in a key. Use simple grid references (A1, B1) 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use compass directions (north, south, east and west) and locational language (e.g. near and far) to describe the location of features and routes on a map. Use world maps, atlases and globes to identify the United Kingdom and its countries, as well as the countries, continents and oceans studied. Use aerial images and plan perspectives to recognise landmarks and basic physical features. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use world maps, atlases and globes to identify the United Kingdom Use compass directions (north, south, east and west) and locational language (e.g. near and far) to describe the location of features and routes on a map. Devise a simple map; and use and construct basic symbols in a key. Use simple grid references (A1, B1). Use aerial images and plan perspectives to recognise landmarks and basic physical features. 	
Vocabulary		<p>key physical features, including: beach, coast, forest, hill, mountain, ocean, river, soil, valley, vegetation, River Tyne, North Sea, Wallsend, Newcastle</p> <p>key human features, including: city, town, village, factory, farm, house, office and shop, detached, semi-detached</p> <p>Other: map, aerial photo, country, capital, route, address</p>		Equator, North pole, south pole, compass, season, weather, direction, location		Similar, different, human, physical, symbol, grid reference, Tokyo, Pacific, mountain, cliff, bay, harbour, tourism, industry	

Long Term Overview		Subject: Geography		Subject Lead: Claire Hall/ Lisa Shearer			
	Year Group	Autumn 1	Autumn 2	Spring 1	Spring 2	Summer 1	Summer 2
Knowledge (Breadth)	2	UK Focus- Countries + capital cities		World Focus- Continents and oceans		🔍 Farming - rural vs urban	
AIMS		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 					
Locational & Place		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Name, locate and identify characteristics of the four countries and capital cities of the United Kingdom and its surrounding seas. Identify the key features of a small location in order to say whether it is a city, town, village, coastal or rural area. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Name and locate the world's continents and oceans 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify the where we are in relation to UK and world. (recap) 			
Human & Physical		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ask and answer geographical questions (such as: What is this place like? What or who will I see in this place? What do people do in this place?) Study the human and physical geography of a small area of the United Kingdom Identify seasonal and daily weather patterns in the United Kingdom Identify land use around the school 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify seasonal and daily weather patterns in the United Kingdom and the location of hot and cold areas of the world in relation to the Equator and the North and South Poles. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ask and answer geographical questions (such as: What is this place like? What or who will I see in this place? What do people do in this place?) Understand geographical similarities and differences through studying the human and physical geography of a small area of the United Kingdom and of a contrasting non-European country. 			
Skills & Fieldwork		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use world maps, atlases and globes to identify the United Kingdom Use simple fieldwork and observational skills to study the geography of the school and the key human and physical features of its surrounding environment. Use aerial images and plan perspectives to recognise landmarks and basic physical features. Devise a simple map; and use and construct basic symbols in a key. Use simple grid references (A1, B1) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use compass directions (north, south, east and west) and locational language (e.g. near and far) to describe the location of features and routes on a map. Use world maps, atlases and globes to identify the United Kingdom and its countries, as well as the countries, continents and oceans studied. Use aerial images and plan perspectives to recognise landmarks and basic physical features. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use world maps, atlases and globes to identify the United Kingdom Use compass directions (north, south, east and west) and locational language (e.g. near and far) to describe the location of features and routes on a map. Devise a simple map; and use and construct basic symbols in a key. Use simple grid references (A1, B1). Use aerial images and plan perspectives to recognise landmarks and basic physical features. 			
Vocabulary		<p>key physical features, including: beach, coast, forest, hill, mountain, ocean, river, valley, vegetation, England, Scotland, Wales, Northern Ireland, London, Edinburgh, Cardiff, Belfast</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> key human features, including: city, town, village, factory, farm, house, office and shop. 	Equator, North pole, south pole, polar regions, compass, season, weather, direction, location, habitat, settlement, climate	Similar, different, human, physical, symbol, grid reference, farm, barn, market, crops, milking, bale, hoe, compost, soil, valley, vegetation			

Long Term Overview		Subject: Geography		Subject Lead: Claire Hall/ Lisa Shearer			
	Year Group	Autumn 1	Autumn 2	Spring 1	Spring 2	Summer 1	Summer 2
Knowledge (Breadth)	3	UK Focus - Lake District		World Focus-Africa		Rivers (use knowledge of Nile)	
AIMS		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 					
Locational & Place		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Name and locate counties and cities of the United Kingdom, geographical regions and their identifying human and physical characteristics, including hills, mountains, cities, rivers, key topographical features and land-use patterns; and understand how some of these aspects have changed over time. Describe how the locality of the school has changed over time. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Name and locate the countries of Africa including identifying human and physical characteristics. Name and locate the Equator, Northern Hemisphere, Southern Hemisphere, the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn, Arctic and Antarctic Circle and date time zones. Describe some of the characteristics of these geographical areas. Describe geographical similarities and differences between countries 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Name and Locate important world rivers and local rivers. Locate and track a river from source to sea. Describe how rivers have affected their communities over time. 			
Human & Physical		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ask and answer geographical questions about the physical and human characteristics of a location. Use a range of resources to identify the key physical and human features of a location Explain own views about locations, giving reasons. Describe key aspects of: physical geography (rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes and the water cycle.) Human geography (settlements and land use.) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ask and answer geographical questions about the physical and human characteristics of a location. Explain own views about locations, giving reasons. Describe key aspects of: physical geography (rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes and the water cycle.) Human geography (settlements and land use.) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ask and answer geographical questions about the physical and human characteristics along a river. Describe settlements and land use along the river. How the river contributes to economic activity including trade links, and the distribution of natural resources including energy, food, minerals, and water supplies. 			
Skills & Fieldwork		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features. Use fieldwork to observe and record the human and physical features in the local area using a range of methods including sketch maps, plans and graphs and digital technologies Use the eight points of a compass, simple grid references, symbols and key to communicate knowledge of the United Kingdom 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features. Use the eight points of a compass, simple grid references, symbols and key to communicate knowledge of the United Kingdom 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features. Use fieldwork to observe and record the human and physical features in the local area using a range of methods including sketch maps, plans and graphs and digital technologies. Use the eight points of a compass, simple grid references, symbols and key to communicate knowledge of the United Kingdom 			
Vocabulary		<p>physical geography, including: rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes and the water cycle.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> human geography, including: settlements and land use. <p>Contour lines, key, symbols</p>	<p>Continent, mountainous, mainland, coastal, desert, drought, barren, Atlantic ocean, Mediterranean Ocean, humid, arid, equator, hemisphere, tropics</p>	<p>Tributaries, distribution, agricultural, man-made, natural resources lower course, trade links middle course, industry upper course, exports</p>			

Long Term Overview		Subject: Geography			Subject Lead: Claire Hall/ Lisa Shearer		
	Year Group	Autumn 1	Autumn 2	Spring 1	Spring 2	Summer 1	Summer 2
Knowledge (Breadth)	4	World Focus - Japan		UK Focus - Coasts		 Europe	
AIMS		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 					
Locational & Place		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Name and locate the Equator, Northern Hemisphere, Southern Hemisphere, the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn, Arctic and Antarctic Circle and date time zones. Describe some of the characteristics of these geographical areas. Name and locate the main cities of Japan, geographical regions. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Name and Locate seas around UK and Europe. Focus on the North sea coast (locally) Describe how coasts have been effected by their communities over time and how the coast affects the community. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recap (relation to Europe) -Name and locate the Equator, Northern Hemisphere, Southern Hemisphere, the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn, Arctic and Antarctic Circle and date time zones. Describe some of the characteristics of these geographical areas. Name and locate the countries of Europe and identify their main physical and human characteristics. Describe geographical similarities and differences between countries. 	
Human & Physical		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ask and answer geographical questions about the physical and human characteristics of a location. Identify human and physical characteristics of Japan, including hills, mountains, cities, rivers, key topographical features and land-use patterns; and understand how some of these aspects have changed over time. Discuss and investigate economic activity including trade links between Japan and UK (Nissan) Explain own views about locations, giving reasons. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ask and answer geographical questions about the physical and human characteristics of a location. Describe key aspects of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> physical geography, including: coasts, rivers, mountains and the water cycle. human geography, including: settlements and land use, economic activity. Explain own views about locations, giving reasons. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ask and answer geographical questions about the physical and human characteristics of a location. Use a range of resources to identify the key physical and human features of a location. Describe key aspects of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> physical geography, including: rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes and the water cycle. human geography, including: settlements and land use. Explain own views about locations, giving reasons. 	
Skills & Fieldwork		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use the eight points of a compass, four-figure grid references, symbols and key to communicate knowledge of Japan and the wider world. Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use fieldwork to observe and record the human and physical features in the local area using a range of methods including sketch maps, plans and graphs and digital technologies Use the eight points of a compass, four-figure grid references, symbols and key to communicate knowledge of UK and the wider world. Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate Coastal regions and describe features. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use the eight points of a compass, four-figure grid references, symbols and key to communicate knowledge of the United Kingdom and the wider world. Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features. 	
Vocabulary		Equator, Northern Hemisphere, Southern Hemisphere, the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn, Ordnance Survey, grid reference, trade, economy, coniferous forest, mountainous, landmass, southern most, northern most		Transportation, deposition, erosion, waves, tide, headland, cave, cliff, bay, beach, shingle, sea walls		Continent, countries, hemisphere, mountain range, European plain, peninsula, supercontinent, economic, environment, uplands, regions, densely, sparsely, populated, valleys	

Long Term Overview		Subject: Geography		Subject Lead: Claire Hall/ Lisa Shearer			
	Year Group	Autumn 1	Autumn 2	Spring 1	Spring 2	Summer 1	Summer 2
Knowledge (Breadth)	5	World Focus - India		World Focus - Extreme Earth		 Our changing world	
AIMS		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 					
Locational & Place		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Name and locate some of the countries and cities of India and identify human and physical characteristics, including hills, mountains, rivers, key topographical features and land-use patterns; and understand how some of these aspects have changed over time. Understand some of the reasons for geographical similarities and differences between countries. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify and describe the geographical significance of latitude, longitude, Equator, Northern Hemisphere, Southern Hemisphere, the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn, Arctic and Antarctic Circle, and time zones (including day and night). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify and describe the geographical significance of latitude, longitude, Equator, Northern Hemisphere, Southern Hemisphere, the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn, Arctic and Antarctic Circle, and time zones (including day and night). Understand some of the reasons for geographical similarities and differences between countries. 			
Human & Physical		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Describe and understand key aspects of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes and the water cycle. human geography, including: settlements, land use, economic activity including trade links, and the distribution of natural resources including energy, food, minerals, and water supplies. Identify and describe how the physical features affect the human activity within a location. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify and describe how the physical features affect the human activity within a location. physical geography, including: mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes. human geography, including: settlements, land use, economic activity including trade links, and the distribution of natural resources including energy, food, minerals, and water supplies. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify and describe how the physical features affect the human activity within a location. Describe how locations around the world are changing and explain some of the reasons for change. Describe geographical diversity across the world. Describe how countries and geographical regions are interconnected and interdependent. 			
Skills & Fieldwork		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use a range of geographical resources to give detailed descriptions and opinions of the characteristic features of a location. Use the eight points of a compass, four-figure grid references, symbols and a key (that uses standard Ordnance Survey symbols) to communicate knowledge of the United Kingdom and the world. Create maps of locations identifying patterns (such as: land use, climate zones, population densities, height of land) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Create maps of locations identifying patterns (such as: land use, climate zones, population densities, height of land, danger zones) Collect and analyse statistics and other information in order to draw clear conclusions about locations. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use different types of fieldwork sampling (random and systematic) to observe, measure and record the human and physical features in the local area. Record the results in a range of ways. (eg pollution survey etc..) Create maps of locations identifying patterns (such as: land use, climate zones, population densities, height of land) Collect and analyse statistics and other information in order to draw clear conclusions about locations. 			
Vocabulary		Southern and Western hemisphere, tropics, times zones, settlement, land use, diversity, economy, humid, tropical, landmass, landscape, peninsula, plateau, British Empire, democracy, inhabitants	Tectonic plates, active, dormant, outer core, inner core, cross-section, tsunami, earthquake, population density	Regeneration, renewable, weathering, erosion, greenhouse gases, climate change, population, emissions, fossil fuels, global average temperature, sea level, interconnected			

Long Term Overview		Subject: Geography		Subject Lead: Claire Hall/ Lisa Shearer			
	Y.G	Autumn 1	Autumn 2	Spring 1	Spring 2	Summer 1	Summer 2
Knowledge (Breadth)	6	World Focus - South America		World focus - Antarctica		Geographical Skills - Local area past and Present	
AIMS		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 					
Locational & Place		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify and describe the geographical significance of latitude, longitude, Equator, Northern Hemisphere, Southern Hemisphere, the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn, Arctic and Antarctic Circle, and time zones (including day and night). Name and locate some of the countries and cities of South America and identify human and physical characteristics, including hills, mountains, rivers, key topographical features and land-use patterns; and understand how some of these aspects have changed over time. Understand some of the reasons for geographical similarities and differences between countries. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify and describe the geographical significance of latitude, longitude, Equator, Northern Hemisphere, Southern Hemisphere, the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn, Arctic and Antarctic Circle, and time zones (including day and night). Understand some of the reasons for geographical similarities and differences between countries. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify and describe the geographical significance of latitude, longitude, Equator, Northern Hemisphere, Southern Hemisphere, the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn, Arctic and Antarctic Circle, and time zones (including day and night). Name and locate the countries of North America and identify their main physical and human characteristics. Understand some of the reasons for geographical similarities and differences between countries. 			
Human & Physical		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify and describe how the physical features affect the human activity within a location. Describe and understand key aspects of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes and the water cycle. human geography, including: settlements, land use, economic activity including trade links, and the distribution of natural resources including energy, food, minerals, and water supplies. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify and describe how the physical features affect the human activity within a location. Describe how locations around the world are changing and explain some of the reasons for change. Describe geographical diversity across the world. Describe how countries and geographical regions are interconnected and interdependent. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify and describe how the physical features affect the human activity within a location. Describe and understand key aspects of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes and the water cycle. human geography, including: settlements, land use, economic activity including trade links, and the distribution of natural resources including energy, food, minerals, and water supplies. 			
Skills & Fieldwork		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use a range of geographical resources to give detailed descriptions and opinions of the characteristic features of a location. Use the eight points of a compass, four-figure grid references, symbols and a key (that uses standard Ordnance Survey symbols) to communicate knowledge of the United Kingdom and the world. Create maps of locations identifying patterns (such as: land use, climate zones, population densities, height of land) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Create maps of locations identifying patterns (such as: land use, climate zones, population densities, height of land) Collect and analyse statistics and other information in order to draw clear conclusions about locations. Analyse and give views on the effectiveness of different geographical representations of a location (such as aerial images compared with maps and topological maps - as in London's Tube map, New York Tube, Boston Subway our Metro map). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use a range of geographical resources to give detailed descriptions and opinions of the characteristic features of a location. Use the eight points of a compass, four-figure grid references, symbols and a key (that uses standard Ordnance Survey symbols) to communicate knowledge of the United Kingdom and the world. Analyse and give views on the effectiveness of different geographical representations of a location (such as aerial images compared with maps and topological maps - as in London's Tube map, New York Tube, Boston Subway our Metro map). 			
Vocabulary		States, nations, Southern and Western hemisphere, tropics, times zones, Biomes, population density, contours, distribution, trade links, economics, populous, colonisation, bio-diverse, tributaries	Colony, conservation, crater, desolate, expedition, formations, frigid, Geologist, Glacier, ice-scape, migration, Peninsula, topography,	States, nations, Southern and Western hemisphere, tropics, times zones, Biomes, population density, contours, distribution, trade links, economics, populous, colonisation, bio-diverse, tributaries, canyon.			

