Geography: Progression in vertical concepts

	Space and Place		Physical Processing	Human Processing
	Locational Knowledge	Place Knowledge		
N	I know the location of the UK. I know the North Pole and South Pole. Location of the continent of Africa	I know where I live.	I can describe the natural things in our local area. I know there are different types of **weather** include sunny, rainy, windy, and snowy. Identify patterns in the world around us.	
R	I know the location of Kenya.		Geographical features include **beach**, **hill**, **forest**, **sea** and **river**. We experience different types of weather in different **seasons** (focus on spring and winter).	Human features include villages, towns and cities.
1	The UK is made of four countries: England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland. The capital cities of the four countries in the UK are London (England), Edinburgh (Scotland), Cardiff (Wales) and Belfast (Northern Ireland).	Settlements- identifying the different types of settlement and which one we live in. **Case study**: Local area.	We live on the **Earth**. **Physical features** occur in nature and include river, forest, **soil** and hill. **Coastal** areas are areas of land that are near the sea. Features in coastal areas include beach, **cliff**, sea and **ocean**.	Human features are man-made. They include settlements, shops, houses and offices. Settlements can be villages, towns or cities, depending on their size. Rural means countryside, urban means towns and cities. The population of rural areas is smaller than urban areas. Rural areas include farmland. This can be for either pastoral or arable farming.
2	There are five oceans in the world. The seas that surround the UK are the North Sea, the Irish Sea and the English Channel. The seas around the UK flow into the Atlantic Ocean. Hot deserts are usually near the Equator; cold deserts are usually near the North Pole or South Pole.	Location is a point on a map. Place is the emotional attachment to a location, developed through character and identity. **Case study:** Sahara Desert & Antarctic Desert	Features of hot deserts include rocks, sand dunes and oases. Features of cold deserts include **mountains** and ice sheets. The weather is short-term. **Climate** is long-term summary of the weather conditions. **Precipitation** is the fall of water as rain, sleet, snow or hail. **Deserts** are places where there is very little precipitation. Rivers travel from highland areas to lowland areas. Physical features around rivers include **valleys**, mountains, hills and **vegetation**.	Human use of land depends on physical features. For example, deserts, where there is little precipitation, settlements are small. Settlements are generally permanent. Some people live nomadic lifestyles, and do not live in a fixed place. Land use is how land is used by humans. Overfishing is damaging biodiversity in the oceans. Harbours are found (and ports can be found) where the land meets the sea. Agriculture is the word used to describe the practice of farming. Land use can be for economic uses, including agriculture, factories and leisure. Ports are places where goods to be traded are unloaded and loaded. Humans use seas and oceans for economic and leisure uses. The main economic use is trade.
3	The River Indus- the source and course of the river Locational knowledge revisited: Wales, Snowdonia, Gloucestershire. New locational knowledge: Sussex Climate zones - Equator, Arctic, Antarctic and the North/South poles.	Locate the River Indus on a map Locate the River Severn Settlement types, hamlet, village, town, city etc; land use, settlements by rivers. Major cities in the UK – locational overview	How rivers get their water - the source, springs, the water cycle Sustained geographical themes: Relationship between mountains and weather Arable farming, pastoral farming, mixed farming, how farming changes the landscape. Settlements and why people still live near/ visit volcanoes (work, tourism, farming, science)	Wildlife in the River Severn Fishing, local agriculture, pollution problems. Andes and terraced farming; Snowdonia Sustained geographical themes: Relationship between mountains and people Arable farming, pastoral farming, mixed farming, how farming changes the landscape. How the food we eat affects farming (seasonal food, local food, pesticides, organic food, vegetarian and plant-based diets that do not use animals; link to fish farming, builds on fish farming in Indus River Y3 Autumn 1). Sheep farming in Wales - Snowdonia. Geographical theme: links between food consumption patterns and farming; issues arising e.g. local sourcing. Climate and relationship with oceans. Climate and biomes within climates.
4	Location of the Indian ocean Locational knowledge revisited: Wales Location of the Sahara Desert	The comparison of two settlements	Compare the Rhine and the Mediterranean to pick up and draw together themes including: water as a resource, land, factors Diversity in the UK coastline. Processes of erosion. Coastal landforms including beaches, headlands and bays. Jurassic coast, including significance of its rocks, fossils and landforms. Coastal habitats using contrasting examples, including coasts of the Indian Ocean Coastal processes and seaside towns (Llandudno) Causes and effects of earthquakes: tectonic plates, fault lines Climate of deserts (the Sahara Desert), how they are formed and have a variety of landscapes. Plants and animals in the desert	How the course of a river can be changed by human activity including canals Compare the Rhine and the Mediterranean including: water as a resource, human use of resources, land, factors influencing the growth of settlements and cities from earlier Characteristics of population including distribution and diversity. Types of tourism (e.g. visiting friends and family activity holidays). Skiing holidays in the Alps. The growth of tourism in the UK and overseas. Sunshine holidays in Spain. Advantages and disadvantages of tourism. Sustainable tourism. How humans live in earthquake zones and adapt their settlements How humans live and adapt in the desert
5	California is a region in North America The Amazon is a region in South America	Comparing the Atlantic and West Wales Comparing the Pacific and South America Understanding place in relation to scale Compare the UK and Bolivian Amazon	The water cycle and how it impacts natural bodies of water Natural water supply impacting farming in drought areas; growing almonds and rice Oceans and climate change. Physical characteristics of North and South America, including climate. The Amazon river- course and characteristics The Amazon ecosystem – vegetation, animals and food chains. Trade (soy)	Human impact on droughts How farming impacts drought areas The human impact on oceans Real migration stories in people's own words, from Northern Ireland to Liverpool and from Turkey to London. Refugees, persecution, asylum, asylum seekers; challenges for refugees Migration and identity: examples from diverse settings showing complexity of identity, dual nationalities, multiple identities, and the role of place in identity. Human characteristics of North and South America, including population distribution. Causes and effects of deforestation. Soy: environmental connections, carbon cycle, impacts of deforestation. Social connections, globalisation.
6	Location of: Antarctica, Great Barrier Reef, Pacific Islands, South Asia, UK	Comparison of climate change and energy sources in locations around the world Cities in the UK, focusing on past, present and future changes	Ethiopia: Climate, landscape (including Great Rift Valley), biomes Sustainable futures – challenges faced due to climate change Birmingham: focusing on past, present and future changes Jamaica: climate, landscape, ocean biomes	Types of energy and how they are used Renewable and non-renewable energy sources Ethiopia: population, major cities, rural life Sustainable futures – UN sustainable development goals, depth focus on one project Growth and development of the city, industry, migration, deindustrialisation, redevelopment Current issues, link to UN sustainable development goals Jamaica: population history, migration