



# St Peter's CE (VA) Primary School

## Curriculum Progression Map - Geography

KS1:

Explorers	Planes, trains and automobiles
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Four countries of the United Kingdom and their capital cities.               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• England - London</li> <li>• Wales - Cardiff</li> <li>• Scotland - Edinburgh</li> <li>• Northern Ireland - Belfast</li> </ul> </li> <li>2. Names of the seven continents.               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Antarctica</li> <li>• Africa</li> <li>• Asia</li> <li>• Europe</li> <li>• Oceania</li> <li>• South America</li> <li>• North America</li> </ul> </li> <li>3. Names of the five oceans.               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Pacific</li> <li>• Atlantic</li> <li>• Indian</li> <li>• Southern</li> <li>• Arctic</li> </ul> </li> <li>4. Seas of the UK               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Irish Sea</li> <li>• English Channel</li> <li>• North Sea</li> </ul> </li> <li>5. Human and Physical Features of Australia:</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. What is human and physical geography?               <p>Human Geography - relates to human activity or something that is man-made.</p> <p>Physical Geography - relates to geography that is naturally occurring.</p> </li> <li>2. Human and Physical Features:               <p><u>List five human features</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• city, town, village, factory, farm, house, office, port, harbour and shop</li> </ul> <p><u>List five physical features</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• beach, cliff, coast, forest, hill, mountain, sea, ocean, river, soil, valley, vegetation, season and weather</li> </ul> </li> <li>3. Human and Physical Features of Caverswall:               <p><u>List four human features</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• school, post office, Caverswall Castle, St Peter's Church, roads, etc.</li> </ul> <p><u>List four physical features</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• River Bilthe, soil, vegetation (grass, shrubs), weather (seasons).</li> </ul> </li> <li>4. Seasons and weather patterns:               <p>Autumn (starts quite mild, but then can get rainy windy and a bit colder)</p> <p>Spring (sunny, rainy, dry and windy)</p> <p>Summer (drier and warmer, but can still get rain)</p> </li> </ol>

**List four human features**

- Sydney Opera House, The Swan Bells, Sky Tower, Sydney Harbour Bridge

**List four physical features**

- The Great Barrier Reef, Wave Rock, Uluru, Waitemata Harbour, The Three Sisters

**6. Location of hot and cold places:**

Hot places have the equator run through them or are close to the equator (Australia is just below the equator).

Colder places are further away from the equator (UK).

Winter (wet, snowy and frosty)

## KS2:

### KS2 key knowledge that will be repeated throughout all units, across all years.

**Longitude and Latitude:** Imaginary lines used to help locate places.

**Longitude** - Lines that circle the earth from north to south, they are not equal distance apart.

**Greenwich Meridian** - Line of Longitude that lies at  $0^\circ$  that is GMT (Greenwich mean time).

**Latitude** - Lines that circle the earth from east to west, (also called parallels), they are the same distance apart.

**Equator** - Line of latitude at  $0^\circ$  that runs around the middle of the earth. It splits the earth into the Northern and Southern Hemisphere.

**Tropics of Cancer** - Line of latitude that is  $23.5^\circ$  north of the Equator.

**Tropic of Capricorn** - Line of latitude that is  $23.5^\circ$  south of the Equator.

**Arctic Circle** - Line of latitude that is  $66.5^\circ$  north.

**Antarctic Circle** - Line of latitude that is  $66.5^\circ$  south.

**Name and locate the counties and cities of the United Kingdom.**

	Earth	Fire & Ice	Ebb & Flow	Air
<b>All</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The tectonic plates are huge slabs of rocks that make up the outer crust of the earth.</li> <li>Fold mountains (when the edges of the tectonic plates collide and pushes the Earth's surface up)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Volcanoes are formed by magma rising through the cracks of the earth's crust. Pressure builds up inside and when it is released magma explodes to the surface. Lava from the eruption cools to form a new crust. This builds up over time.</li> <li>Four types of land use: Housing, Healthcare, Factories, Education, Farming, Transport, Recreation and Leisure, Retail and Business.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Oxbow lakes are formed by: The flow of the water is stronger on the outside of the bends and slower on the inside and where the flow is faster it erodes the sides, taking sediment with it. Overtime this means the meander gets bigger.</li> <li>The main parts of a river: Source, mouth, tributary and confluence.</li> <li>A settlement is where people have established a community, usually close or on a river.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Tornado Valley is the area of the United States in which tornadoes happen more than in any other part of the country.</li> <li>Wind power is created by harnessing the energy of the wind. Turbines are used.</li> <li>Tornados are formed when warm air rises up from near the ground and meets cold air which forms big thunderstorm clouds.</li> </ul>
<b>UK</b>	Peak district Name the National three peaks: England - Scafell Pike Wales - Snowdon Scotland - Ben Nevis		Barlaston Downs or Cardingmill Valley. Local River - River Blithe Longest river in the UK: River Severn	<b>Carsington Water</b> The UK normally has around 35 tornadoes a year, but they rarely cause significant damage.
<b>Year 3/4</b>	Case study: Name the mountain you studied. <b>Mount Everest</b> - Tallest mountain in the world - Himalayas - Nepal - Asia	Name two countries of the poles: Alaska, Iceland, Finland, Argentina  Name two countries of the Equator: Brazil, Kenya, Congo, Indonesia	Case study: Name the river you studied. <b>Nile</b> - longest river in Africa and the world - Africa - Egypt, Sudan, Ethiopia, Rwanda, Tanzania, Uganda, Burundi, Congo, Kenya and Eritrea.	Case study: Name the area you studied. <b>Tornado Valley</b> - Around 268 tornadoes each year - North America - klahoma, Kansas, Nebraska, Missouri, Iowa, South Dakota, and North Dakota States such as Minnesota, Wisconsin, Illinois, Indiana, and Ohio.
<b>Year 4/5</b>	Case study: Name the mountain you studied. <b>Mount Blanc</b> - Tallest mountain in the Alps - The Alps - France - Europe	What is a biome? Biomes are areas of our planet with similar climates, landscapes, animals and plants. Name two different biomes:	Case study: Name the river you studied. <b>Mississippi River</b> - The second longest river in North America - North America - Minnesota, Wisconsin, Iowa, Illinois, Missouri, Kentucky, Tennessee, Arkansas, and Mississippi.	<b>Holland</b> - Windfarms have boosted the economy, produced more jobs and produced renewable energy. It also has negative impacts such as, noise pollution, disturbing wildlife and being an eyesore.
<b>Year 5/6</b>	Case study: Name the mountain you studied. <b>Grand Teton</b> - Tallest mountain of the Teton Range - Rocky Mountains - Wyoming - USA - North America.	Deserts, Savannah, Woodlands, Grasslands or Tundra.	Case study: Name the river you studied. <b>Amazon</b> - The longest river in South America and the second largest river in the world - South America - Peru, Bolivia, Venezuela, Colombia, Ecuador, Guyana, and Brazil.	