



Progression in geography

Year 3 is learning about ...

Autumn		Spring		Summer	
<u>Spatial Sense</u> • Maps, compasses and symbols • Four and Six Figure Grid References • Fieldwork-The Local Area • A contrasting locality-Yaxley/Peterborough (Human Geography) • A contrasting locality-Yaxley/Peterborough (Physical Geography)	<u>Settlements</u> • Settlements • Types of Settlements • Urban, Rural and Suburban areas • Population Density • Sites and Situations of Local Settlements	<u>Rivers</u> • What is a river? • Rivers of Europe • Rivers of Africa • Rivers of Asia • Rivers of Australia • South America and North America	<u>UK Geography: The South West</u> • Introduction to the South West • Coastal areas and erosion • Landmarks and tourism • Agriculture and climate • Change over time	<u>Western Europe</u> • Countries and Settlements in Western Europe • Climate of Western Europe • Trade in Western Europe • France • A comparison of London and Paris	<u>Asia-China and India</u> • Locating India and China • Human and Physical Geography of India • Rivers of India • Human and Physical Geography of China • The Great Wall of China

Within these units, Year 3 will...

- locate the world's countries, using maps to focus on Europe (including the location of Russia) and North and South America, concentrating on their environmental regions, key physical and human characteristics, countries, and major cities - locational knowledge.
- name and locate counties and cities of the United Kingdom, geographical regions and their identifying human and physical characteristics, key topographical features (including hills, mountains, coasts and rivers), and land-use patterns; and understand how some of these aspects have changed over time - locational knowledge.
- understand geographical similarities and differences through the study of human and physical geography of a region of the United Kingdom, a region in a European country, and a region within North or South America - place knowledge.
- describe and understand key aspects of; physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes, and the water cycle - human and physical geography.
- describe and understand key aspects of: human geography, including: types of settlement and land use, economic activity including trade links, and the distribution of natural resources including energy, food, minerals and water - human and physical geography.
- use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied - geographical skills and fieldwork.
- use the eight points of a compass, four and six-figure grid references, symbols and key (including the use of Ordnance Survey maps) to build their knowledge of the United Kingdom and the wider world - geographical skills and fieldwork.
- use fieldwork to observe, measure, record and present the human and physical features in the local area using a range of methods, including sketch maps, plans and graphs, and digital technologies - geographical skills and fieldwork.

Year 4 is learning about ...

Autumn		Spring		Summer	
<u>Spatial Sense</u>	<u>Mediterranean Europe</u>	<u>Eastern Europe</u>	<u>UK Geography: Northern Ireland</u>	<u>UK Geography: London and the South East</u>	<u>Asia –Japan</u>
• Globes and the Tropics • Scale • Grid References	• Key Places in Europe • Climate of Mediterranean Europe	• Key Places in Eastern Europe • Climate of Eastern Europe • Russia	• An Introduction to Northern Ireland	• Introduction to the South East • London	• Location of Japan • Weather and Climate in Japan

• Our Local Area • Our Local Area-Changes over Time	• Food and Farming • Landscape • Settlements	• Compare and contrast physical features (with UK Moscow/London) • Compare and contrast human features (with UK Moscow/London) • Ukraine is located in Eastern Europe	• Visiting Northern Ireland • Northern Ireland, the Republic of Ireland and the partition • Finn MacCool and the Giant's Causeway • The Marble Arch Caves	• The River Thames and the Thames Barrier • Canterbury • White Cliffs of Dover –Coastal Erosion and Weathering	• Physical features of Japan • Architecture in Japan (Human Features) • Feudal Japan
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- locate the world's countries, using maps to focus on Europe (including the location of Russia) and North and South America, concentrating on their environmental regions, key physical and human characteristics, countries, and major cities - locational knowledge.
- name and locate counties and cities of the United Kingdom, geographical regions and their identifying human and physical characteristics, key topographical features (including hills, mountains, coasts and rivers), and land-use patterns; and understand how some of these aspects have changed over time - locational knowledge.
- identify the position and significance of latitude, longitude, Equator, Northern Hemisphere, Southern Hemisphere, the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn, Arctic and Antarctic Circle, the Prime/Greenwich Meridian and time zones (including day and night)- locational knowledge.
- understand geographical similarities and differences through the study of human and physical geography of a region of the United Kingdom, a region in a European country, and a region within North or South America - place knowledge.

- describe and understand key aspects of; physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes, and the water cycle - human and physical geography.
- describe and understand key aspects of: human geography, including: types of settlement and land use, economic activity including trade links, and the distribution of natural resources including energy, food, minerals and water - human and physical geography.
- use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied - geographical skills and fieldwork.
- use the eight points of a compass, four and six-figure grid references, symbols and key (including the use of Ordnance Survey maps) to build their knowledge of the United Kingdom and the wider world - geographical skills and fieldwork.
- use fieldwork to observe, measure, record and present the human and physical features in the local area using a range of methods, including sketch maps, plans and graphs, and digital technologies - geographical skills and fieldwork.

Year 5 is learning about ...

Autumn		Spring		Summer	
<u>Spatial Sense</u>	<u>Mountains</u>	<u>UK Geography:</u> <u>East Anglia, The Midlands, Yorkshire and Humberside</u>	<u>Australia</u>	<u>New Zealand and the South Pacific</u>	<u>Local Study</u>
• Maps: dividing the world into sections • Eastern and Western hemispheres • Maps: using co-ordinates to locate places • Maps: drawn to different scales • Relief maps	• Mountains • The Alps • The High Peaks of the Himalayas • American Mountains • African Mountain	• East Anglia – Physical Geography • East Anglia- Land Use • The Midlands – Settlements • Yorkshire and Humberside –	• Australia- location and physical geography • The history of Australia • Settlements • Climate • Biodiversity	• New Zealand and the South Pacific- location and physical geography • The history of New Zealand- The Maori Earthquakes • Climate • South Pacific Islands	• Geography of the local area • Sketch Maps (Fieldwork) • Local Issues • Data Collection (Fieldwork) • Graphing data

		Physical Geography • Yorkshire and Humberside – Human Geography			
Within these units, Year 5 will... - locate the world's countries, using maps to focus on Europe (including the location of Russia) and North and South America, concentrating on their environmental regions, key physical and human characteristics, countries, and major cities - locational knowledge. - name and locate counties and cities of the United Kingdom, geographical regions and their identifying human and physical characteristics, key topographical features (including hills, mountains, coasts and rivers), and land-use patterns; and understand how some of these aspects have changed over time - locational knowledge. - identify the position and significance of latitude, longitude, Equator, Northern Hemisphere, Southern Hemisphere, the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn, Arctic and Antarctic Circle, the Prime/Greenwich Meridian and time zones (including day and night)- locational knowledge. - understand geographical similarities and differences through the study of human and physical geography of a region of the United Kingdom, a region in a European country, and a region within North or South America - place knowledge. - Describe and understand key aspects of; physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes, and the water cycle - human and physical geography. - Describe and understand key aspects of: human geography, including: types of settlement and land use, economic activity including trade links, and the distribution of natural resources including energy, food, minerals and water - human and physical geography. - use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied - Geographical Skills and Fieldwork - use the eight points of a compass, four and six-figure grid references, symbols and key (including the use of Ordnance Survey maps) to build their knowledge of the United Kingdom and the wider world - geographical skills and fieldwork.					

- use fieldwork to observe, measure, record and present the human and physical features in the local area using a range of methods, including sketch maps, plans and graphs, and digital technologies - geographical skills and fieldwork.

Year 6 is learning about...

Autumn		Spring		Summer	
Spatial Sense	British Geographical Issues	North America	South America	Africa	Globalisation
• Latitude and Longitude • The Arctic and Antarctic Circles • Time Zones • Map Projection • Maps of the World	• Air Pollution • Climate Change • Waste • Litter • Local context	• The Countries of North America • Environmental Regions of North America • Rivers in North America • Cities in North America • Comparison of The UK and a region of North America	• An introduction to South America • Past civilisations and empires • The Andes Mountains and the Atacama Desert • Brazil (Agriculture and Industry) • The Amazon Rainforest	• The Continent of Africa • Past civilisations and empires – Mansa Musa • African Biomes • The Sahara Desert and Desertification • Food and Farming	• What is globalisation? • Economic Globalisation • Political Globalisation • Social Globalisation • Globalisation; a global force for good?

Within these units, Year 6 will...

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- name and locate counties and cities of the United Kingdom, geographical regions and their identifying human and physical characteristics, key topographical features (including hills, mountains, coasts and rivers), and land-use patterns; and understand how some of these aspects have changed over time - locational knowledge.

- identify the position and significance of latitude, longitude, Equator, Northern Hemisphere, Southern Hemisphere, the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn, Arctic and Antarctic Circle, the Prime/Greenwich Meridian and time zones (including day and night)- locational knowledge.
- understand geographical similarities and differences through the study of human and physical geography of a region of the United Kingdom, a region in a European country, and a region within North or South America - place knowledge.
- Describe and understand key aspects of; physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes, and the water cycle - human and physical geography.
- Describe and understand key aspects of: human geography, including: types of settlement and land use, economic activity including trade links, and the distribution of natural resources including energy, food, minerals and water - human and physical geography.
- use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied - Geographical Skills and Fieldwork
- use the eight points of a compass, four and six-figure grid references, symbols and key (including the use of Ordnance Survey maps) to build their knowledge of the United Kingdom and the wider world - geographical skills and fieldwork.
- use fieldwork to observe, measure, record and present the human and physical features in the local area using a range of methods, including sketch maps, plans and graphs, and digital technologies - geographical skills and fieldwork.