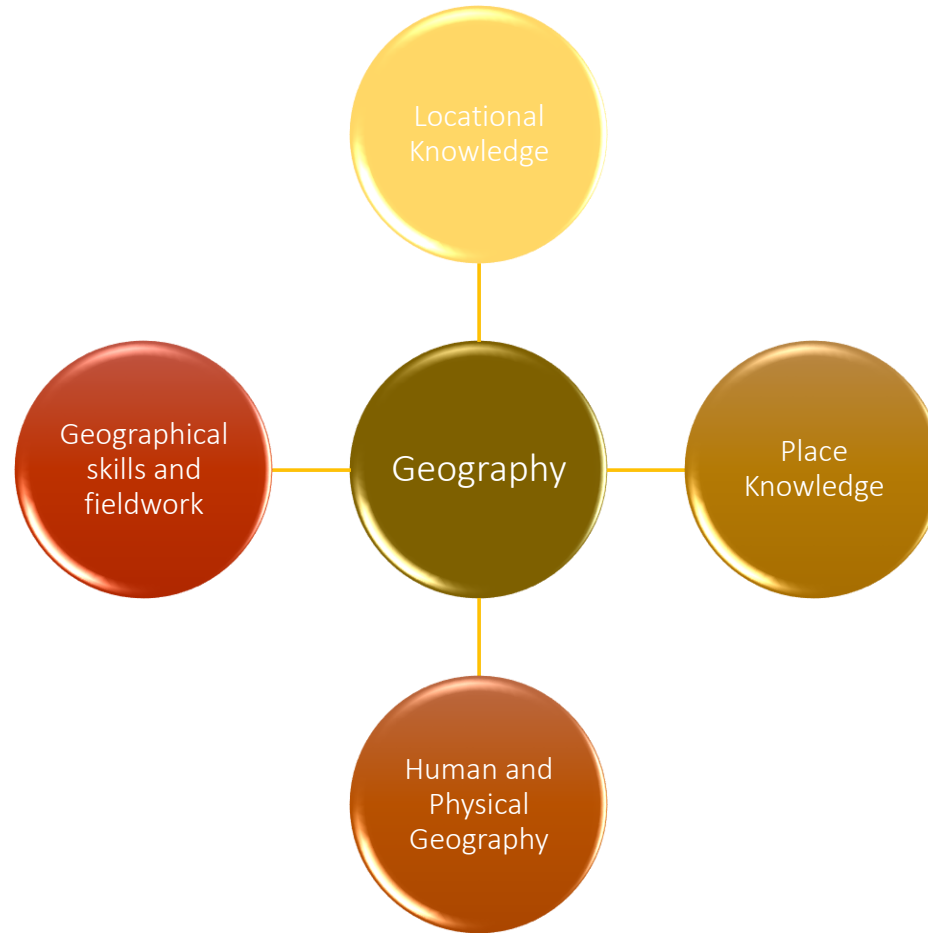


# Geography Content Spine

	Autumn		Spring		Summer	
Year 3		Tremors (Volcanoes and Earthquakes)			Flow (Rivers)	One Planet, Our World
Year 4				Interconnected World	Road Trip USA (North America Study)	Blue Abyss (Australia Study)
Year 5	Investigating Our World				Allotment	Our Changing World
Year 6	Our Changing World	Frozen Kingdom				



# Geography Key Concepts



# Geography Progression Map – Locational Knowledge

## Year 3

- Name and locate counties and cities of the UK, identifying human and physical characteristics.
- Identify the position and significance of latitude, longitude and the equator.
- Use key vocabulary to demonstrate locational knowledge including county, country, town, coast, physical features, human features, mountain, hill, river, sea, equator, latitude and longitude.

## Year 4

- Locate the world's countries, using maps to focus on North America and Australia, concentrating on environmental regions and key human and physical characteristics.
- Identify the position and significance of latitude, longitude, equator, Arctic and Antarctic Circles and the northern and southern hemispheres.
- Use key vocabulary (in addition to that from Year 3) to demonstrate locational knowledge including climate, tropics, tropical, northern hemisphere, southern hemisphere, Arctic and Antarctic Circles.



# Geography Progression Map – Locational Knowledge

## Year 5

- Use maps to locate the world's countries with a focus on South America, concentrating on their environmental regions, physical and human features, countries and land-use.
- Name and locate counties and cities of the UK, identifying their human and physical features, including mountains, rivers, and changes in land-use patterns over time (linked to farming).
- Identify the position and significance of latitude, longitude, equator, Arctic and Antarctic Circles, tropics of Cancer and Capricorn, the northern and southern hemispheres and the Prime/Greenwich Meridian and time zones.
- Use key vocabulary (in addition to that from Years 3 and 4) to demonstrate locational knowledge including the tropics of Cancer and Capricorn, atlas, index, coordinates, peaks, slopes, key.

## Year 6

- Use maps to locate the world's countries with a focus on the Arctic and Antarctic Circle and northern parts of Eastern Europe, concentrating on their environmental region and key human and physical features.
- Use key vocabulary (in addition to that from Years 3, 4 and 5) to demonstrate locational knowledge including contour, altitude, border.



# Geography Progression Map – Place Knowledge

## Year 3

- Describe a place using geographical language.
- Name significant rivers and seas around the UK.
- Compare places where people live and give reasons for the differences.

## Year 4

- Describe where places are using compass points, cities, countries or other geographical features.
- Name and locate major cities, seas, rivers and mountains in North America.
- Name and locate major cities, seas, rivers and mountains in Australia.
- Compare places using physical and human features for comparison.



# Geography Progression Map – Place Knowledge

## Year 5

- Describe a place in terms of its economic development as well as other features.
- Describe where places are in relation to other places and geographical features.
- Name the significant places and geographical features of a place being studied.
- Name and locate countries, capitals, mountains, seas and rivers of the world.

## Year 6

- Confidently describe locations and features of places using a wide range of geographical vocabulary.
- Name and locate human and physical features of the Arctic and Antarctic.
- Compare and contrast places being studied and give reasons for these differences.



# Geography Progression Map – Human and Physical Geography

## Year 3

- Describe settlements and land use of localities studied.
- Describe natural resources and how these have changed over time.
- Summarise an environmental issue in the local area or an area being studied.

## Year 4

- Describe a settlement and its land use, including economic activity and trade links.
- Demonstrate an understanding of how earthquakes and volcanoes are caused and the impacts of these on people who live in particular areas.
- Understand that different localities have different biomes and climates.



# Geography Progression Map – Human and Physical Geography

## Year 5

- Identify ways in which human activity can affect the physical features of a locality.
- Describe climate zones and biomes in areas being studied.
- Summarise an environmental issue, its possible causes and solutions in a locality being studied.
- Suggest several ideas for how a locality being studied could be improved.

## Year 6

- Describe and show an understanding of change in climate within localities studied.
- Identify groups of indigenous people and how they have adapted to living in different conditions over time.
- Have an understanding of tourism and summarise ways the impact of tourism on different places.



# Geography Progression Map – Skills and Fieldwork

## Year 3

- Use an atlas and other sources (including IT) to find information about a locality.
- Use the terms 'physical' and 'human' accurately and give examples of each type of feature.
- Plan a route using four points of a compass.
- Look at maps of areas and identify geographical features.

## Year 4

- Use globes and maps to explore places around the world.
- Develop a list of geographical terms to use in my own work.
- Make detailed sketches of the physical and human features of a location.
- Plan a route using eight points of a compass.
- Draw maps and plans of places being studied including keys, grid references and symbols.



# Geography Progression Map – Skills and Fieldwork

## Year 5

- Know that globes are divided into latitude, longitude and time zones.
- Use a range of resources effectively to find out about places around the world.
- Describe physical and human features of a place being studied.
- Make field sketches and label them with geographical terms.
- Make detailed maps of places being studied.
- Understand map scales.

## Year 6

- Use knowledge of time zones to work out journey times around the world.
- Understand how physical features of a location can affect human activity.
- Make detailed sketches of locations, showing layouts, patterns or movement.
- Draw maps and plans of localities using keys, grid references, OS symbols and scale.

