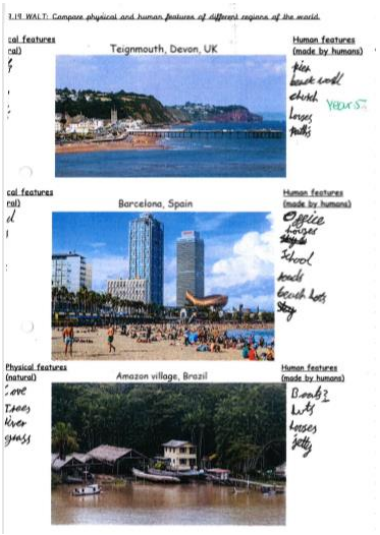
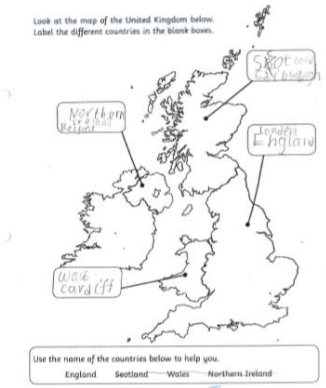
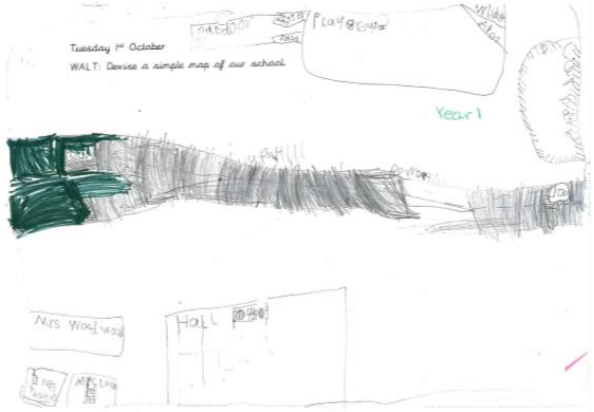
Geography at Teignmouth Community School

At Teignmouth, we will ignite pupils' fascination and curiosity about the world around them with an enquiry-based geography curriculum that will provide our pupils with sense of place, space and scale on our diverse planet Earth. We will broaden their experiences by taking them on a journey to explore the human and physical features of their local environment: woodland, beach, town and river mouth. We will then make links and comparisons with the wider world to broaden their horizons. Children will consider how humans have an impact on the physical environment and how the physical environment affects humans. They will learn the importance of trying to live in greater harmony with our physical environment. Pupils will develop in-depth knowledge and essential skills that will enable them to explore the wonders of the world around them and they will understand the part that they and others play in ensuring the planet's sustainable future.



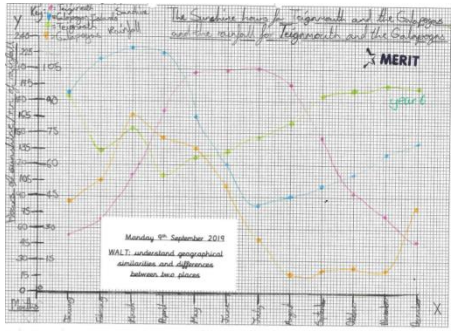




Thursday 12th September
WALT: create a simple map of our woodland
Gruffalo hunt

Today we have been working as a team to find clues and characters from our story of the week, The Gruffalo! With each character, we had a clue or a question based around our learning to answer. We then came back into class to create our maps. We used SeeSaw to draw our maps and then explained the trail to Miss Powley.

Seesaw



Intent

EYFS

Pupils will explore their immediate locality - home and school environments – in order to develop a sense of place. The will experience different environments within the school grounds: buildings, field, playground, wildlife area and compare their different features and understand how they vary. They will understand their role in looking after their immediate environment.

KS1

Pupils will develop an increasing sense of place by building upon their existing knowledge of their locality. They will begin to use geographical skills to enhance their locational awareness as they move from their local area to the United Kingdom and beyond. Pupils will understand geographical similarities and differences through studying the physical and human geography of a small area of the United Kingdom and a small area in a contrasting non-European country. Pupils will understand the role that they and others play in looking after the world for today and for future generations.

KS2

Pupils will extend their knowledge and understanding of the United Kingdom and they will move onto exploring Europe and North and South America. This will include the location and characteristics of a range of the world's most significant human and physical features. Pupils will demonstrate a growing understanding of how humans can impact the physical environment on a global level, and how, sometimes, the physical environment can affect humans. This acquired knowledge will empower pupils to address preconceived misconceptions and stereotypes that they or others may hold.

What Geography is taught at Teignmouth?

This is an overview of what the year groups will cover.

Our green behaviours are woven through the topics for each year group and can be seen on the curriculum maps.

Geography/ history

	Autumn 1	Autumn 2	Spring 1	Spring 2	Summer 1	Summer 2
EYFS	Features of a farm environment	Customs in different parts of the world	Our local area		Comparing story settings Comparing story settings	Our local area
Year 1/2	**Enchanted Woodland** **How have humans changed our school woodland area?** Use aerial maps (Google satellite view) to locate local woodlands. Draw simple map of school grounds. Look at human/ physical geography of school environment: buildings, playground, field, wildlife area. What simple things can we do to look after our school environment?	**Splendid Skies** **How does weather affect our lives?** Record daily weather. How does daily weather affect our lives? How does our weather change through the year? Compare to other hot/cold places – locate equator and poles.	**Paws, Claws and Whiskers**	**Planet Dinosaur**	**Bright Lights, Big City** **Would you like to live in a big city?** Locate 4 countries of UK and their capitals. What is a city? What is a town? What are the human/ physical features of London? Compare to Teignmouth.	**Land Ahoy** **Where would your voyage around the world take you?** Use maps and atlases to name and locate the world's oceans and continents. Plan your voyage and the places you would visit. Use compass directions on your journey. Choose a non-European country to visit, explore and compare human/ physical geography to UK.
1/2 Topics to cover next year	**A Happy Harvest**	**Rise of the Robots**	**Once upon a time**	**Heroes**	**Beachcombers**	**Our Home**
Year 3	**Through the Ages** **Why did Bronze Age settlers choose Grimspound?** Locate Bronze Age settlement of Grimspound (Dartmoor) using OS map 6 figure grid reference. Learn about OS map symbols. Fieldwork: Visit Grimspound and consider why a settlers chose this location - natural resources available.	**Scrumdiddlyumptious**	**I am a warrior** **Why did the Romans leave the UK and what was their legacy?**	**Rocks, Relics and Rumbles** **Why are there no earthquakes or volcanoes in the UK?** Locate volcanoes and earthquakes around the world. Look at the structure of the Earth and how this relates to the formation of volcanoes and earthquakes	**Urban Pioneers**	**Blue Abyss** **How do humans affect oceans?** Locate the world's oceans and the ocean adjacent to Teignmouth. Learn about the water cycle. How is pollution affecting oceans? Fieldwork: visit seafront to discover human geography and impact – do a litter pick and record data.
Year 4	**Predator**	**Misty Mountain, Winding River** **How is the mouth of the river Teign used by humans?** Locate all the major rivers and mountain ranges in the UK. Look at the physical features of mountains and rivers and their significance to settlements. Fieldwork: visit Shaldon Bridge/ Shaldon to photograph the mouth of the river Teign. Draw a map,	**Gods and Mortals** **How does Greece's climate and landscape compare to the UK?** Locate Greece using map and research and compare its physical geography (climate and landscape) to that of the UK. Consider why tourism and shipping have become key elements of Greek economy.	**Playlist**	**Traders and Raiders** **Were the Vikings ruthless raiders or peaceful settlers?**	**Mighty Metals**

		use aerial maps and label the human/physical features and human land use.				
Yr 5/6	Stargazers	Revolution How were children viewed in Victorian times?	Darwin's Delights How many oceans, continents and countries did Darwin visit? Use maps and atlases to plot Darwin's expeditions: continents, countries and oceans visited. Relate to longitude, latitude, equator, tropics, poles. Describe journey using 8 compass points.	Pharoahs What legacy have Ancient Egyptians left us??	Hola Mexico! How does Mexico compare to the UK? Look at the human/ physical geography of Mexico (North America) using maps, satellite images, books and travel brochures and compare it to the UK. Locate and find out about the Chihuahuan Desert and climate zones.	Peasants, Princes and Pestilence How have ideas about disease and medicine changed since the time of the Plague?
5/6 Topics to cover next year	Awesome Amazon Why do Amazonian trees grow much bigger than our local trees? Locate the Amazon river and rainforest and learn about biomes and vegetation belts. Compare its physical/human geography to a local wood. Fieldwork: measure heights/girths of trees. Compare types of trees. Consider how the rainforest is used for economic gain and how this impacts on the environment.	Expedition to the Poles Why would a polar bear never eat a penguin? Use maps and atlases to locate the Arctic and Antarctic circles and the Poles. Understand how the Earth's tilt on its axis effects these regions.	The 'Unsinkable' Titanic Who was to blame for the sinking of the Titanic?	Gold Rush Why did people risk their lives rushing to the Yukon?	A Child's War What was it like to be a child during WWII? Identify the countries that took part in WW2. Locate major cities in the UK and discover how WWII affected them. Consider why Teignmouth was a target during WWII. Do a tour of Teignmouth and the sites affected by bombing during WWII – plot them on a map using 6 figure grid references – look for patterns.	Looking at London How did London become the capital of the UK? Locate London; discover how and why it started as an early settlement. Trace the journey of the River Thames. Find out about key areas, structures and buildings. Consider London's economic importance and links to world.

Geography Green Behaviour Curriculum Map

This is how we include the green behaviours into our geography curriculum

	Curiosity	Responsibility	Respect	Resilience	Independence	Honesty
EYFS	make observations		They know about similarities and differences between themselves and others, and among families, communities and traditions.		They talk about the features of their own immediate environment	
KS1	first-hand observation	subject-specific vocabulary relating to human and physical geography	develop knowledge about the world, the United Kingdom and their locality		begin to use geographical skills,	
KS2	observe, measure, record and present		the local area to include the United Kingdom and Europe, North and South America.		develop their use of geographical knowledge, understanding and skills	

Geographical Vocabulary

EYFS	Year 1 /Year 2		Year 3	Year 4	Year 5 /Year 6	
England	place	city	location	River Teign	Darwin	Mexico
Southwark	home	town	settlement	Teignmouth	exploration	Mexico City
Basford	school	countryside	land use	The Salty	voyage	North America
Nottingham	Teignmouth	seaside	landscape features	The Ness	Galapagos Islands	landscape
Home	local	coast	natural resources	Back Beach	continents	climate
Live	environment	country	human needs	Shaldon	North America	biomes
	woodland	United Kingdom	river	Shaldon bridge	South America	climate zones
	fields	England	stream	mouth	Europe	vegetation belts
	farm	Wales	human	estuary	Africa	desert
	plan	Scotland	physical	source	Asia	Chihuahuan Desert
	map	Northern Ireland	OS map	meander	Oceania	deciduous forest
	symbols	capital city	co-ordinates	erosion	Antarctica	tropical rainforest
	aerial photo	London	6 figure grid reference	deposition	oceans	mountains
	satellite view	Cardiff	symbols	human /physical	Atlantic	rivers
	human	Edinburgh	key	land use	Pacific	human/physical
	nature	Belfast	fieldwork	recreation	Indian	
	natural	continents	hamlet	Teignmouth Docks	Arctic	
	physical	North America	village	trade	Southern	
	weather	South America	tectonic plates	rivers of UK	latitude	
	climate	Europe	ring of fire	Trent	longitude	
	atlas	Africa	volcanoes	Severn	equator	
	Earth	Asia	earthquakes	Thames etc	tropics	
	World	Oceania	magma	mountain ranges	Tropic of Cancer	
	globe	Antarctica	oceans	Pennines	Tropic of Capricorn	
	equator	oceans	Atlantic	Dartmoor	northern hemisphere	
	compass	Atlantic	Pacific	Snowdonia	southern hemisphere	
	north	Pacific	Indian	Brecon Beacons	Prime Meridan	
	south	Indian	Arctic	Grampians etc	Greenwich	
	north pole	Arctic	Southern	Greece	time zones	
	south pole	Southern	pollution	Athens	Artic Circle	
	polar	compass	plastic pollution	Europe	Antarctic Circle	
	desert	north	water cycle	islands	8 compass points	
	rainforest	east	evaporation	tourism		
		south	condensation	climate		
		west	precipitation	trade		
				shipping		

Cornerstones

Geography Knowledge Progression

Big Ideas	N	R	1	2	3	4	5	6
Place	World My home is a familiar place to me.	World My home and surrounding area is a familiar place to me.	World We live on planet Earth this is the world we live in. Within this world we live in a country called England. Within England we live in a City called Nottingham. Within Nottingham we live in a town called Basford.	World A continent is a large area of land. The world's seven continents are Africa, Antarctica, Asia, Australia, Europe, North America and South America. We live in the United Kingdom which is in Europe. The five oceans are the Arctic Ocean, Atlantic Ocean, Indian Ocean, Pacific Ocean and Southern Ocean. An ocean is a large sea. There are five oceans on our planet called the Arctic, Atlantic, Indian, Pacific and Southern Oceans. Seas include the Black, Red and Caspian Seas. The United Kingdom is an island surrounded by the Atlantic	World Countries in Europe include the United Kingdom, France, Spain, Germany, Italy and Belgium. Russia is part of both Europe and Asia.	World Countries outside of Europe include USA, Australia, China and India. The capital of Italy is Rome.	World Major cities around the world include London, New York, Shanghai, Istanbul, Moscow, Manila, Lagos, Nairobi, Baghdad, Damascus and Mecca.	World The Galápagos Islands are part of the Republic of Ecuador,. They are an archipelago of volcanic islands distributed on either side of the equator in the Pacific Ocean surrounding the centre of the Western Hemisphere. Geographical interconnections are the ways in which people and things are connected.

				Ocean, English Channel, Irish Sea and North Sea.				
		UK England is the country I live in.	UK The UK stands for United Kingdom. This is made up of England, N.Ireland, Scotland and Wales.	UK The characteristics of countries include their size, landscape, capital city, language, currency and key landmarks. England is the biggest country in the United Kingdom.	UK Major cities of the United Kingdom include London, Birmingham, Edinburgh, Cardiff, Manchester and Newcastle.	UK Significant rivers of the UK include the Thames, Severn, Trent, Dee, Tyne, Ouse and Lagan. Significant mountains and mountain ranges include Ben Nevis, Snowdon, Helvellyn, Pen y Fan, the Scottish Highlands and the Pennines.	UK Relative location is where something is found in comparison with other features.	UK A geographical pattern is the arrangement of objects on the Earth's surface in relationship to one another.
	Location I live in a house, on a street.	Location Where I live might look similar or different to where others live.	Location The North Pole is the most northern point on Earth. The South Pole is the most southern point on Earth	Location The equator is an imaginary line that divides the world into the Northern and Southern Hemispheres. Warmer areas of the world are closer to the equator and colder areas of the world are further from the equator. The equator is an imaginary line that divides the Earth into two parts: the Northern and Southern Hemispheres. Continents have different climates	Location Latitude is the distance north or south of the equator and longitude is the distance east or west of the Prime Meridian.*	Location The Tropic of Cancer is 23.4 degrees north of the equator and Tropic of Capricorn is 23.4 degrees south of the equator.*	Location The Prime (or Greenwich) Meridian is an imaginary line that divides the Earth into eastern and western hemispheres. The time at Greenwich is called Greenwich Mean Time (GMT). Each time zone that is 15 degrees to the west of Greenwich is another hour earlier than GMT. Each time zone 15 degrees to the east is another hour later.	Location The Northern Hemisphere is the part of Earth that is to the north of the equator. The Southern Hemisphere is the part of Earth that is to the south of the equator. The Prime Meridian is the imaginary line from the North Pole to the South Pole that passes through Greenwich in England and marks 0° longitude, from which all other longitudes are measured.

				depending on where they are in the world. The climate of a place can be identified by the types of weather, plants and animals found there.				
	Position Positional language includes up, down, next to, forward, backwards.	Position Positional language includes reference to relative position such as behind', 'in front' , 'in between' or 'next to'	Position Positional language includes behind, next to and in front of. Directional language includes left, right, straight ahead and turn.	Position The four cardinal points on a compass are north, south, east and west. A route is a set of directions that can be used to get from one place to another.	Position The eight points of a compass are north, south, east, west, north-east, north-west, south- east and southwest	Position The four cardinal directions are north (N), east (E), south (S) and west (W), which are at 90° angles on the compass rose. The four intercardinal (or ordinal) directions are halfway between the cardinal directions: north-east (NE), south-east (SE), south-west (SW) and north-west (NW).	Position Compass points can be used to describe the relationship of features to each other or describe the direction of travel. Accurate grid references identify the position of key physical and human features.	Position Invisible lines of latitude run horizontally around the Earth and show the northerly or southerly position of a geographical area. Invisible lines of longitude run vertically from the North and South Pole and show the westerly or easterly position of a geographical area.
	Maps A map is a picture or drawing of an area of land or sea which maybe familiar to them.	Maps A map is a picture or drawing of an area of land or sea which shows human and physical features.	Maps A map is a picture or drawing of an area of land or sea that can show human and physical features. A key is used to show features on a map. A map has symbols to show where things are located.	Maps A map is a picture or drawing of an area of land or sea that can show human and physical features. Maps use symbols and a key. A key is the information needed to read a map and a symbol is a picture or icon used to show a geographical feature.	Maps A four-figure grid reference contains four numbers. The first two numbers are called the easting and are found along the top and bottom of a map. The second two numbers are called the northing and are found up both sides of a map. Four-figure grid references give	Maps A six-figure grid reference contains six numbers and is more precise than a four figure grid reference. The first three figures are called the easting and are found along the top and bottom of a map. The second three figures are called the northing and are found up both sides of a map.	Maps A six-figure grid reference contains six numbers and is more precise than a four-figure grid reference. The first three figures are called the easting and are found along the top and bottom of a map. The second three figures are called the northing and are found up both sides of a	Maps A geographical area can be understood by using grid references and lines of latitude and longitude to identify position, contour lines to identify height above sea level and map symbols to identify physical and human features.

					specific information about locations on a map.	Six-figure grid references give detailed information about locations on a map.	map. Six figure grid references give detailed information about locations on a map.	
Comparison	Compare and contrast To know that familiar places might be similar, different and may change.	Compare and contrast Know the similarities and differences in relation to places and that environments might vary from one another.	Compare and contrast Places can be compared by size, amenities, transport, location, weather and climate.	Compare and contrast A non-European country is a country outside the continent of Europe. For example, the USA, Australia, Iceland and Egypt are non-European countries. European countries include the United Kingdom, Germany, France and Spain.	Compare and contrast Landscapes have changed over time. During the Neolithic period there were no buildings. Hills, grass, trees and natural features made up landscapes. Over time this has changed	Compare and contrast A physical feature is one that forms naturally and can change over time due to physical processes, such as erosion and weathering. Physical features include rivers, forests, hills, mountains and cliffs. An aspect of a physical feature might be the type of mountain, such as dome or volcanic, or the type of forest, such as coniferous or broad-leaved.	Compare and contrast The seven continents (Africa, Antarctica, Asia, Australia, Europe, North America and South America) vary in size, shape, location, population and climate.	Compare and contrast A geographical pattern is the arrangement of objects on the Earth's surface in relationship to one another. Geographical interconnections are the ways in which people and things are connected.
	Climate and weather There are four seasons in the UK: spring, summer, autumn and winter. In autumn leaves fall from the trees, In winter it's colder, In summer it's warmer and flowers may grow in spring. Types of weather include sun, rain, wind and snow.	Climate and weather There are four seasons in the UK: spring, summer, autumn and winter. Each season has typical weather patterns. Types of weather include sun, rain, wind, snow, fog, hail and sleet.	Climate and weather There are four seasons in the UK: spring, summer, autumn and winter. Each season has typical weather patterns. Types of weather include sun, rain, wind, snow, fog, hail and sleet. In the United Kingdom, the length of the day varies depending on the season. In winter, the days are shorter. In summer, the days are longer. Symbols are used to show different types of weather.	Climate and weather The closer to the equator the warmer the climate. The further north or south the colder the climate.	Climate and weather A weather pattern is a type of weather that is repeated.	Climate and weather Climatic variation describes the changes in weather patterns or the average weather conditions of a country or continent.	Climate and weather Changes to the weather and climate (temperature, weather patterns and precipitation) can affect land use. Farmers living in different countries adapt their farming practices to suit their local climate and landscape.	Climate and weather Climate is the long-term pattern of weather conditions found in a particular place. Climates can be compared by looking at factors including maximum and minimum levels of precipitation and average monthly temperatures.

	Physical processes Trees and objects blow in the wind. Puddles are created from rain. Plants will die if they have no sun or water.	Physical processes Rain and wind can have an effect on the environment.	Physical processes Weather is a physical process and can have an effect on the environment.	Physical processes Erosion is a physical process that involves the weathering and movement of natural materials, such as rock, sand and soil. Erosion is caused by wind and water, including waves, floods, rivers and rainfall.	Physical processes Volcanic eruptions and earthquakes happen when two tectonic plates push into each other, pull apart from one another or slide alongside each other. The centre of an earthquake is called the epicentre.	Physical processes Water cannot be made. It is constantly recycled through a process called the water cycle. The four stages of the water cycle are evaporation, condensation, precipitation and collection. During the water cycle, water changes state due to heating and cooling.	Physical processes Soil fertility, drainage and climate influence the placement and success of agricultural land.	Physical processes Physical processes that can affect a landscape include erosion by wind, water or ice; the deposition of stone and silt by water and ice; land movement, such as landslides and tectonic activity, such as earthquakes or volcanic eruptions.

Nature	Physical features Know and recognise features where they live.	Physical features Know and recognise features in their environment such as hills and mountains.	Physical features Physical features are natural created features of the Earth.	Physical features A physical feature is one that forms naturally, and can change over time due to weather and other forces.	Physical features Geographical features created by nature are called physical features. Physical features include beaches, cliffs and mountains. A volcano is an opening in the Earth's surface from which gas, hot magma and ash can escape. They are usually found at meeting points of the Earth's tectonic plates. When a volcano erupts, liquid magma collects in an underground magma chamber. The magma pushes through a crack called a vent and bursts out onto the Earth's surface. Lava, hot ash and mudslides from volcanic eruptions can cause severe damage. The Earth is made of four different layers. The inner core is made mostly of hot, solid iron and nickel, and the outer core is made of liquid iron and nickel.	Physical features Topography is the arrangement of the natural and artificial physical features of an area. A physical feature is one that forms naturally and can change over time due to physical processes, such as erosion and weathering. Physical features include rivers, forests, hills, mountains and cliffs. An aspect of a physical feature might be the type of mountain, such as dome or volcanic, or the type of forest, such as coniferous or broad-leaved. Mountains form over millions of years. They are made when the Earth's tectonic plates push together or move apart. Mountains are also formed when magma underneath the Earth's crust pushes large areas of land upwards. There are five types of mountain: fold,	Physical features North America is broadly categorised into six major biomes: tundra, coniferous forest, grasslands (prairie), deciduous forest, desert and tropical rainforest. South America has a vast variety of biomes, including desert, alpine, rainforest and grasslands.	Physical features The Arctic is a sea of ice surrounded by land and located at the highest latitudes of the Northern Hemisphere. It extends over the countries that border the Arctic Ocean, including Canada, the USA, Denmark, Russia, Norway and Iceland. Antarctica is a continent located in the Southern Hemisphere. Antarctica does not belong to any country. Physical features typical of the Arctic and Antarctic regions include glaciers, icebergs, ice caps, ice sheets, ice shelves and sea ice.

					The mantle is made of solid rock and molten rock called magma. The crust is a thin layer of solid rock that is broken into large pieces called tectonic plates. These pieces move very slowly across the mantle.	fault block, volcanic, dome and plateau.		
	Environment Know that they can care and show concern for the environment.	Environment Know that the environment and living things are influenced by human activity. Environments can vary from one another.	Environment Litter and pollution have a harmful effect on the areas where we live, work and play.	Environment The local environment can be improved by picking up litter, planting flowers and improving amenities. The Earth has five climate zones: desert, equatorial, polar, temperate and tropical.	Environment The Earth has five climate zones: desert, equatorial, polar, temperate and tropical.	Environment Altitudinal zonation describes the different climates and types of wildlife at different altitudes on mountains. Examples include forests that grow at low altitudes and support a wide variety of plants and animals, tundra that is found at higher altitudes and supports plants and animals that are adapted to harsher environments and the summits of mountains, which are usually covered in ice and snow and don't support any life.	Environment The Earth has five climate zones: desert, equatorial, polar, temperate and tropical. A biome is a large ecological area on the Earth's surface, such as desert, forest, grassland, tundra and aquatic. Biomes are often defined by a range of factors such as temperature, climate, relief, geology, soils and vegetation.	Environment Climate change is the long-term change in expected patterns of weather, which contribute to the melting of polar ice caps, rising sea levels and extreme weather. Climate change is caused by global warming. Human activity, such as burning fossil fuels, deforestation, habitat destruction, overpopulation and rearing livestock all contribute to global warning.

Humankind	Human features and landmarks Houses and buildings are built by people using different materials.	Human features and landmarks Houses and buildings such as factories and schools are built by people using different materials.	Human features and landmarks Human features include factories, farms, houses, offices, ports, harbours and shops.	Human features and landmarks Human features are manmade and include castles, towers, schools, hospitals, bridges, shops, tunnels, monuments, airports and roads. People use human features in different ways. For example, an airport can be used for work or leisure and a harbour can be used for industry or travel. Landmarks and monuments are features of a landscape, city or town that are easily seen and recognised from a distance. They also help someone to establish and describe a location.	Human features and landmarks Geographical features created by humans are called human features. Human features include houses, factories and train stations. Services include banks, post offices, hospitals, public transport and garages. Land use types include leisure, housing, industry, transport and agriculture.	Human features and landmarks Human features can be interconnected by function, type and transport links.	Human features and landmarks Transport networks can be tangible, such as rails, roads or canals, or intangible, such as air and sea corridors. These networks link places together and allow for the movement of people and goods. Transport networks are usually built where there is a high demand for the movement of people or goods. They run between places where journeys start or finish, such as airports, bus stations, ferry terminals or railway stations.	Human features and landmarks The distribution of and access to natural resources, cultural influences and economic activity are significant factors in community life in a settlement.

	Settlements and land use People can live in towns as well as the countryside.	Settlements and land use People can live in towns as well as the countryside. There are more buildings in towns and more green spaces in the countryside.	Settlements and land use A settlement is a place where people live and work and can be big or small, depending on how many people live there. Towns and cities are urban settlements. Features of towns and cities include homes, shops, roads and offices.	Settlements and land use Industries are businesses that make things, sell things and help people live their everyday lives. Land can be used for recreational, transport, agricultural, residential and commercial purposes, or a mixture of these.	Settlements and land use Different types of settlement include rural, urban, hamlet, town, village, city and suburban areas. A city is a large settlement where many people live and work. Residential areas surrounding cities are called suburbs.	Settlements and land use Land uses include agricultural, recreational, housing and industry. Water systems are used for transport, industry, leisure and power.	Settlements and land use Agricultural land use in the UK can be divided into three main types, arable (growing crops), pastoral (livestock), mixed (arable and pastoral). An allotment is a small piece of land used to grow fruit, vegetables and flowers. A wide variety of crops are farmed in the UK, such as wheat, barley, oats, potatoes, other vegetables, fruits and oil seed rape. A wide variety of livestock are reared on farms in the UK, such as sheep, dairy cattle, beef cattle, poultry and pigs. Settlements come in many different sizes and these can be ranked according to their population and the level of services available. A settlement hierarchy includes hamlet, village, town, city and large city.	Settlements and land use The distribution of and access to natural resources, cultural influences and economic activity are significant factors in community life in a settlement.

Investigation	Geographical resources Maps show us where something is.	Geographical resources Maps show us where something is.	Geographical resources An aerial photograph or plan perspective shows an area of land from above.	Geographical resources An aerial photograph can be vertical (an image taken directly from above) or oblique (an image taken from above and to the side).	Geographical resources Maps, globes and digital mapping tools can help to locate and describe significant geographical features.	Geographical resources An atlas is a collection of maps and information that shows geographical features, topography, boundaries, climatic, social and economic statistics of an area.	Geographical resources Aerial photography is used in cartography, land use planning and environmental studies. It can be used alongside maps to find out detailed information about a place or places.	Geographical resources Satellite images are photographs of Earth taken by imaging satellites.
			Data analysis Data is information that can be collected and used to answer a geographical question.	Data analysis Data can be recorded in different ways, including tables, charts and pictograms.	Data analysis Primary data includes information gathered by observation and investigation.	Data analysis Secondary data includes information gathered by geographical reports, surveys, maps, research, books and the internet.	Data analysis Geographical data, such as demographics or economic statistics, can be used as evidence to support conclusions.	Data analysis Data helps us to understand patterns and trends but sometimes there can be variations due to numerous factors (human error, incorrect equipment, different time frames, different sites, environmental conditions and unexplained anomalies).

	Fieldwork Fieldwork includes asking questions about aspects of their familiar world.	Fieldwork Fieldwork includes going out to look and ask questions about their own immediate environment.	Fieldwork Fieldwork includes going out in the environment to look, ask questions, take photographs, take measurements and collect samples.	Fieldwork Fieldwork can help to answer questions about the local environment and can include observing or measuring, identifying or classifying and recording.	Fieldwork The term geographical evidence relates to facts, information and numerical data.	Fieldwork Fieldwork techniques, such as sketch maps, data collection and digital technologies, can provide evidence to support and answer a geographical hypothesis.	Fieldwork A geographical enquiry can help us to understand the physical geography (rivers, coasts, weather and rocks) or human geography (population changes, migration, land use, changes to inner city, urbanisation, developments and tourism) of an area and the impacts on the surrounding environment.	Fieldwork Representing, analysing, concluding, communicating, reflecting and responding are helpful strategies to answer geographical questions.

Materials	Natural and man-made materials Notices detailed features of objects in their environment. Comments and asks questions about aspects of their familiar world such as the place where they live or the natural world. Can talk about some of the things they have observed such as plants, animals, natural and found objects.	Natural and manmade materials A material is something used to build or make something else. Natural materials are dug out of the ground, grown or taken from a living thing. Manmade materials are often made from natural materials but have been changed to have different properties	Natural and man-made materials Materials found in the environment can be natural (rock, stone, water, sand, soil, water and clay) and man-made (brick, glass, plastic and concrete). Natural and man-made materials are used to make human features.	Natural and manmade materials There are three main types of rock found in the Earth's crust. They are sedimentary, igneous and metamorphic. Sedimentary rocks are made from sediment that settles in water and becomes squashed over a long time to form rock. They are often soft, permeable, have layers and may contain fossils. Igneous rocks are made from cooled magma or lava. They are usually hard, shiny and contain visible crystals. Metamorphic rocks are formed when existing rocks are heated by the magma under the Earth's crust or squashed by the movement of the Earth's tectonic plates. They are usually very hard and often shiny.	Natural and manmade materials Rivers transport material in four ways. Solution is when minerals are dissolved and carried in the water. Suspension is when fine, light material is carried. Saltation is when small pebbles and stones are carried along the riverbed. Traction is when large boulders and rocks are rolled along the riverbed.	Natural and manmade materials The topography of an area intended for agricultural purposes is an important consideration. In particular, the topographical slope or gradient plays a large part in controlling hydrology (water) and potential soil erosion.	Natural and man-made materials The polar oceans are significantly colder than other world oceans. This influences the presence of sea ice, glaciers and icebergs.

Significance	Significant places Significant places are important to them such as school, home, a friend's house or a place they have visited such as the castle, seaside or theme park.	Significant places A place can be important because of its location, buildings, landscape, community, culture and history. Important buildings can include schools, places of worship and buildings that provide a service to the community, such as shops and libraries. Some buildings are important because they tell us something about the past.	Significant places A significant place is a location that is important to a community or society. Places can also be significant because of religious or historic events that may have happened in the past near the location. Significant places can also include monuments, such as the Eiffel Tower, or natural landscapes, such as the Great Barrier Reef.	Significant places Significant volcanoes include Mount Vesuvius in Italy, Lake in Iceland and Krakatoa in Indonesia. Significant earthquake-prone areas include the San Andreas Fault in North America. The Ring of Fire runs around the edge of the Pacific Ocean and is where many plate boundaries in the Earth's crust converge. Over three-quarters of the world's earthquakes and volcanic eruptions happen along the Ring of Fire.	Significant places Significant mountain ranges include the Himalayas, Urals, Andes, Alps, Atlas, Pyrenees, Apennines, Balkans and Sierra Nevada. Significant rivers include the Mississippi, Nile, Thames, Amazon, Volga, Zambezi, Mekong, Ganges, Danube and Yangtze.	Significant places Farming challenges for developing countries include poor soil, disease, drought and lack of markets. Education, fair trade and technology are ways in which these challenges can be reduced.	Significant places Places throughout the world who fought in WW2 and the geographical impact this had and how geography actually helped shape developments in the war.
	Geographical change Things outside in our environment can change and look different such as new houses can be built or roadworks.	Geographical change Geographical features can change over time.	Geographical change An environment or place can change over time due to a geographical process, such as erosion, or human activity, such as housebuilding.	Geographical change Significant geographical activity includes earthquakes and volcanic eruptions. These are known as natural disasters because they are created by nature, affect many people and cause widespread damage.	Geographical change Rivers, seas and oceans can transform a landscape through erosion, deposition and transportation.	Geographical change Settlements come in many different sizes and these can be ranked according to their population and the level of services available. A settlement hierarchy includes hamlet, village,	Geographical change Tourism is an industry that involves people travelling for recreation and leisure. It has had an environmental, social and economic impact on many regions and countries.

Geography Skills Progression

Big Ideas	N	R	1	2	3	4	5	6
Place	World Comments and asks questions about aspects of their familiar world such as the place where they live or the natural world.		World Name and locate the world's seven continents and five oceans on a world map. .	World Name and locate seas surrounding the uk, as well as seas, the five oceans and seven continents around the world on a world map or globe.	World Locate countries and major cities in Europe on a world map.	World Locate the countries and major cities of North, Central and South America on a world map, atlas or globe.	World Name, locate and describe major world cities.	World Explain interconnections between two areas of the word.
	UK Notices detailed features of their familiar environment.		UK Name and locate the four countries of the UK and their capital cities on a map atlas or globe.	UK Identify characteristics of the four countries and major cities of the UK.	UK Name, locate and describe some major countries and cities in the UK	UK Create a detailed study of geographical features including hills, mountains, coats and rivers of the UK. Identify the topography of an area of the UK using contour lines on a map.	UK Describe the relative location of cities, countries or geographical features in the UK in relation to other places or geographical features.	UK Describe patterns of human population, growth and movement, economic activities, space, land use and human settlement patterns of an area of the UK or the wider world.
	Location Can talk about some of the things they have observed such as plants, animals, natural and found objects.		Location Locate hot and cold areas of the world in relation to the equator.	Location Locate the equator and the North and South Poles on a world map or globe.	Location Locate significant places using latitude and longitude.	Location Identify the location of the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn on a world map.	Location Identify the location and explain the function of Prim Meridian and different time zones.	Location Identify the position and explain the signifcane of latitude, longitude, equator, Northern Hemisphere, Southern Hemisphere, the Tropics of Cancer

								and Capricorn, the Artic and Antarctic circles, the Prime Meridian and time zones.
			Position Use simple directional and positional language to give directions, describe the locate of features and discuss where things are in relation to each other.	Position Use simple compass directions to describe the location of features or a route on a map.	Position Use the eight points of a compass to locate a geographical feature or place on a map.	Position Use the eight points of a compass, four and six-figured grid references, symbols, and a key to locate and plot geographical place and features on a map.	Position Use compass points and grid references to interpret maps, including Ordnance Survey maps with accuracy.	Position Use lines of longitude and latitude or grid references to find the position of different geographical areas and features.
			Maps Draw or read a simple picture map.	Maps Draw or read a range of simple maps that use symbols and a key.	Maps Use four figure grid references to describe the location of objects and places on a simple map.	Maps Use four or six figure grid references and keys to describe the location of objects and places on a map.	Maps Identify elevates areas, depressions and river basins on a relief map.	Maps Use grid references, lines of latitude and longitude, contour lines, and symbols in maps and on globes to understand and record the geography of an area.
Comparison	Compare and contrast Say how places are the same and different.		Compare and contrast Identify the similarities and differences between two places.	Compare and contrast Describe and compare the human and physical similarities and differences between an area of the UK and a contrasting non-European country.	Compare and contrast Classify, compare and contrast different types of geographical feature.	Compare and contrast Describe and compare aspects of physical features.	Compare and contrast Identify and describe the similarities and difference in physical and human geography between continents.	Compare and contrast Describe the climatic similarities and difference between two regions.
	Climate and Weather Look closely at similarities, differences, patterns and change.		Climate and weather identify patterns in daily and seasonal weather.	Climate and weather Describe simple weather patterns	Climate and weather Explain how the weather affects	Climate and weather Explain climatic variations of a	Climate and weather Explain how the climate affects land use.	Climate and weather Evaluate the extent to which climate

			of hot and cold places.	the use of urban and rural environments.	country or continent.		and extreme weather affect how people live.
	Physical Processes Know that the environment and living things are influenced by human activity.	Physical processes Describe in simple terms how a physical process has affected an area, place or human activity.	Physical processes Describe in simple terms the effects of erosion	Physical processes Explain the physical process that cause earthquakes and volcanic eruptions.	Physical processes Use specific geographical vocabulary and diagrams to explain the water cycle.	Physical processes Describe how soil fertility, drainage and climate affect agricultural land use.	Physical processes describe the physical processes, including weather, that affect two different locations.
Nature	Physical Processes Talk about features of their immediate environment.	Physical features Use basic geographical vocabulary to identify and describe physical features such as beach, cliff, coast, forest, hill, mountain, sea, ocean, river, soil, valley and vegetation.	Physical features describe the size, location and position of a physical feature, such as beach, cliff, coast, forest, hill, mountain, sea, ocean, river, soil valley and vegetation.	Physical features Describe the parts of a volcano or earthquake. Name and describe properties of the Earth's four layers.	Physical features Identify, describe and explain the formation of different mountain types.	Physical features Identify and describe some key physical and environmental regions of North and South America and explain how these, along with the climate zones and soil types, can affect land use.	Physical features Compare and describe physical features of the polar landscapes.
	Environment Talk about how environments are the same or different.	Environment Describe how pollution and litter affect the local environment and school grounds.	Environment Describe ways to improve the local environment.	Environment Identify the five major climate zones on Earth.	Environment Describe altitudinal zonation on mountains.	Environment Name and locate the world's biomes, climate zones and vegetation belts and explain their common characteristics.	Environment Explain how climate change affects climate zones and biomes across the world.

Humankind			Human features and landmarks Name and describe the purpose of human features and landmarks.	Human features and landmarks Use geographical vocabulary to describe how and why people use a range of human features.	Human features and landmarks describe the type and purpose of different buildings, monuments, services and land and identify reasons for their location.	Human features and landmarks Describe a range of human features and their location and explain how they are interconnected.	Human features and landmarks Describe and explain the location and purpose of transport networks across the UK and other parts of the world.	Human features and landmarks Explain how humans function in the place they live.
			Settlements and land use Identify the characteristics of a settlement.	Settlements and land use Describe the size, location and functions of a local industry.	Settlements and land use Describe the type and characteristics of settlement or land use in an area or region.	Settlements and land use Explain ways that settlements, land use or water systems are used in different parts of the world.	Settlements and land use Describe in detail the different types of agricultural land use in the UK.	Settlements and land use Describe the distribution of natural resources in an area or country.
Investigation			Geographical resources Identify features and landmarks on an aerial photograph or plan perspective.	Geographical resources Study aerial photographs to describe the features and characteristics of an area of land.	Geographical resources Analyse maps, atlases and globes, including digital mapping, to locate countries and describe features studied.	Geographical resources Study and draw conclusions about places and geographical features using a range of geographical resources, including maps, atlases, globes and digital mapping.	Geographical resources Analyse and compare a place or places, using aerial photographs, atlases and maps.	Geographical resources Use satellite imagining and maps of different scales to find out geographical information about a place.

			Data analysis Collect simple data during fieldwork activities.	Data analysis Collect and organise simple data in charts and tables from primary sources (fieldwork and observation) and secondary sources (maps and books)	Data analysis Analyse primary data idenfnitying any patterns observed.	Data analysis Collect and analyse primary and secondary data, identifying and analysing patterns and suggesting reasons for them.	Data analysis Summarise geographical data to draw conclusions.	Data analysis Use satellite imaging and maps of different scales to find out geographical information about a place.
			Fieldwork Carry out fieldwork tasks to identify characteristics of the school grounds or locality.	Fieldwork Ask and answer simple geographical questions through observation or simple data collection during fieldwork activities.	Fieldwork Gather evidence to answer a geographical questions or enquiry.	Fieldwork Investigate a geographical hypothesis using a range of fieldwork techniques.	Fieldwork Construct or carry our a geographical enquiry by gathering and analysing a range of sources.	Fieldwork Ask and answer geographical questions and hypotheses using a range of fieldwork and research techniques.
Materials			Natural and manmade materials Identify natural and man-made materials in the environment.	Natural and man-made materials Describe the properties if natural and man0made materials and where they are found in the environment. .	Natural and manmade materials Name and describe the types, appearance and properties of rocks.	Natural and manmade materials Describe and explain the transportation of material by rivers. Describe the properties of different types of soil.	Natural and manmade materials Explain how the topography and soil type affect the location of different agricultural regions.	Natural and man-made materials Explain how the presence of ice makes the polar regions different to other oceans on Earth. .
Significance			Significant places Name important buildings and places and explain their importance.	Significant places Name, locate and explain the significance of a place.	Significant places Name and locate significant volcanoes and plate boundaries and explain why they are important.	Significant places Name, locate and explain the importance of significant mountains and rivers.	Significant places Identify some of the problems of farming in a developing country and report on ways in which these can be supported.	Significant places Name, locate and explain the distribution of significant industrial regions around the world.

	Geographical change Develop an understanding of changes over time.	Geographical change Describe how a place or geographical feature has changed over time.	Geographical change Describe how an environment has or might change over time.	Geographical change Describe how a significant geographical activity has changed a landscape in the short or long term. Describe the activity of plate tectonics and how this has changed the Earth's surface over time.	Geographical change Explain how the physical processes of a river, sea or ocean have changed a landscape over time.	Geographical change Describe how characteristic of a settlement changes as it gets bugger.	Geographical change Present a detailed account of how an industry, including tourism has changed a place or landscape over time.