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Curriculum Progression Map - Geography

Learning Intention Knowledge

EYFS overview of Geography (Understanding the World) People, Culture and Communities The Natural World		
Autmn Term	**Spring Term**	**Summer Term**
Begin to notice differences between people Explore and respond to different natural phenomena – eg standing in the rain, splashing in puddles, looking for worms, seeing spring flowers.	Continue to develop positive attitudes about the differences between people. Use all their senses in hands-on exploration of natural materials. Explore collections of materials with similar and/or different properties. Begin to talk about what they see. Begin to understand the key features of the life cycle of a plant and an animal. Begin to understand the need to respect and care for the natural environment and all living things.	Know that there are different countries in the world and talk about the differences they have experienced or seen in photos Explore collections of materials with similar and/or different properties. **Talk about what they see**, using a wide vocabulary. **Understand the key features of the life cycle of a plant and an animal.** **Understand the need to respect and care for the natural environment and all living things.** Explore and talk about different forces they can feel. Talk about the differences between materials and changes they notice.
Begin to know that there are different countries in the world and talk about differences they have seen or experienced. Talk about what they see in the natural world using hands on exploration. Explore differetn materials and textures. Explore how things work.. Explore change in seasons from Autumn to Winter – know characteristics of the different seasons. Talk about different materials and changes they notice	Begin to draw information from a simple map. Begin to recognise some similarities and differences between life in this country and life in other countries. Begin to recognise some environments that are different to the one in which they live. Plant seeds and care for them. Understand key features of life cycles of a plant and animal. Understand the need to respect and care for the natural environments and living things. Explore and talk about differetn forces they feel. Talk about different materials and changes they notice Explore changing seasons from Winter to Spring and characteristics of each season.	**Talk about members of their immediate family** and community. **Draw information from a simple map.** **Understand that some places are special to members of their community.** **Recognise some similarities and differences between life in this country and life in other countries.** **Recognise some environments that are different to the one in which they live.** **Explore the natural world around them.** **Describe what they see, hear and feel whilst outside. .** **Understand the effect of changing seasons on the natural world around them.** **People, Culture and Communities – key skills** ***Describe their immediate environment*** ***Know some similarities and differences between different religious and cultural communities in this country.*** ***Explain some similarities and differences between life in this country and life in other countries.*** **The Natural World – key skills** ***Explore the natural world around them.*** ***Know some similarities and differences between the natural world around them and contrasting environments*** ***Understand some important processes and changes in the natural world around them, including the seasons and changing states of matter.***

Big Idea	Aspects/subject concepts	Nursery	Reception	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
COMPARISON	Compare and contrast		To talk about the features of their own immediate environment and how environments might vary from one another (World – ELG) Explain some similarities and	Identifying similarities and differences helps us to make comparisons between places	Describe and compare the similarities and differences through studying the human and physical geography of a small area of the UK, and of a small area in a	Classify, compare and contrast different types of geographical feature. Geographical features created by nature are called physical features.	Describe and compare aspects of physical features. A physical feature is one that forms naturally and can change over time due to physical processes, such as erosion and weathering.	Understand geographical similarities and differences through the study of human and physical geography between continents	Describe the climatic similarities and differences between two regions. Geographical interconnections are the ways in which people and

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			differences between life in this country and life in other countries, drawing on knowledge from stories, non-fiction texts and – when appropriate – maps.	Places can be compared by size, amenities, transport, location, weather and climate.	contrasting non-European country. 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.	Physical features include beaches, cliffs and mountains. Geographical features created by humans are called human features. Human features include houses, factories and train stations. Geographical features created by nature are called physical features. Physical features include beaches, cliffs and mountains. Geographical features created by humans are called human features. Human features include houses, factories and train stations.	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. 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.	The seven continents (Africa, Antarctica, Asia, Australia, Europe, North America and South America) vary in size, shape, location, population and climate.	things are connected. 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.
	Projects			Our Wonderful World Bright Lights, Big City	Let's Explore the World	One Planet Our world Rocks, Relics and Rumbles	Misty Mountain, Winding River	Sow, Grow and Farm Investigating Our World	Frozen Kingdom

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HUMANKIND	Human Features and landmarks		To talk about the features of their own immediate environment (World – ELG)	Name and describe the purpose of human features and landmarks. Human features are man-made and include factories, farms, houses, offices, ports, harbours and shops. 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.	Use geographical vocabulary to describe how and why people use a range of human features Human features are man-made 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.	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. Services include banks, post offices, hospitals, public transport and garages. Land use types include leisure, housing, industry, transport and agriculture.	Describe and understand key aspects of human geography and explain how they are connected Human features can be interconnected by function, type and transport links.	Describe and explain the location and purpose of transport networks across the UK and other parts of the world. 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.	Explain how humans function in the place they live. The distribution of and access to natural resources, cultural influences and economic activity are significant factors in community life in a settlement.
	Projects			Bright Lights Big City	Coastline	Through the Ages One Planet, Our World	Interconnected World	Sow, Grow and Farm Investigating Our World	Maafa Frozen Kingdom Our Changing World

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HUMANKIND	**Settlement and land use**	Enjoys playing with small world models such as farm, a garage or a train track (22-36)		Identify the characteristics of a settlement.	Describe the size, location and function of a local industry.	Describe and understand key aspects settlement including: types of settlement and land use and economic activity	Explain ways that settlements, land use or water systems are used in different parts of the world.	Describe in detail the different types of agricultural land use in the UK.	Describe the distribution of natural resources in an area or country.
				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.	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.	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.	Land uses include agricultural, recreational, housing and industry. Water systems are used for transport, industry, leisure and power.	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 dairy cattle, beef cattle etc	Natural resources include food, minerals (aluminium, sandstone and oil) energy sources (water, coal and gas) and water.
	Projects			Bright Lights Big City	Coastline	One Planet, Our World	Misty Mountain, Winding River	Sow, Grow and Farm	Frozen Kingdom

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				Our Wonderful World			Interconnected World		
CHANGE	Geograhical Change	Looks closely at similarities and differences, patterns and change (40-60)	To make observations of the environment and explain why some things occur and talk about changes (World – ELG)	Describe how a place or geographical feature has changed over time Geographical features can change over time.	Describe how an environment has or might change over time. An environment or place can change over time due to a geographical process, such as erosion, or human activity, such as housebuilding.	Describe how a significant geographical activity has changed a landscape in the short or long term 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.	Explain how the physical processes of a river, sea or ocean have changed a landscape over time Rivers, seas and oceans can transform a landscape through erosion, deposition and transportation.	Describe how the characteristics of a settlement changes as it gets bigger. 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.	Present a detailed account of how an industry, including tourism, has changed a place or landscape over time. 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.
	Projects			Childhood School Days	Coastline	Rocks, relics and rumbles One Planet Our World	Misty Mountain, Winding River	Investigating Our World	Frozen Kingdom
SIGNIFICANCE	Significant Places	Notices detailed features of objects in their environment (22-36) Can talk about some of the things they have	To talk about the features of their own immediate environment and how environments might vary from one another (World – ELG)	Name important buildings and places and explain their importance. A place can be important because	Name, locate and explain the significance of a place A significant place is a location that	Name and locate significant volcanoes and plate boundaries and explain why they are important	Name, locate and explain the importance of significant mountains or rivers.	Identify some of the problems of farming in a developing country and report on ways in which these can be supported.	Name, locate and explain the distribution of significant industrial farming and exporting regions around the world

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		observed such as plants, animals , natural and found objects (30-50)		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	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 volcanoes include Mount Vesuvius in Italy, Laki 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 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.	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.	North America, Europe and East Asia are the main industrial regions of the world due to a range of factors (access to raw materials, transportation, fresh water, power and labour supply).
	Projects			Bright Lights Big City	Coastline Movers and Shakers Magnificent Monarchs	Rocks, Relics and Rumbles	Misty Mountain, Winding Rivers	Sow, Grow and Farm	Frozen Kingdom Our Changing World
PLACE	**World**		They know about similarities and differences between themselves and others, and among families, communities and traditions.	Name and locate the world's seven continents and five oceans. Use world maps, atlases and globes to identify the UK and its countries, as well	Name and locate the world's seven continents and five oceans. Name, locate and identify characteristics of the four countries and	Locate countries, and major cities in Europe (including the location of Russia) on a world map.	Locate the countries (including the location of Russia) and North, Central and South America on a world map, atlas or globe.	Name, locate and describe major world cities. Major cities around the world	Explain interconnections between two or more areas of the world. Geographical interconnections

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			Looks closely at similarities, differences, patterns and change Children know about similarities and differences in relation to places, objects, materials and living things. They talk about the features of their own immediate environment and how environments might vary from one another.	as the countries, continents and oceans studied at this key stage A continent is a large area of land. The world's seven continents are Africa, Antarctica, Asia, Australia, Europe, North America and South America. The five oceans are the Arctic Ocean, Atlantic Ocean, Indian Ocean, Pacific Ocean and Southern Ocean.	capital cities of the UK and its surrounding seas. 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 Ocean, English Channel, Irish Sea and North Sea.	Countries in Europe include the United Kingdom, France, Spain, Germany, Italy and Belgium. Russia is part of both Europe and Asia.	The North American continent includes the countries the USA, Canada and Mexico as well as the Central American countries of Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Costa Rica and Panama. The South American continent includes the countries of Brazil, Argentina, Chile, Colombia, Peru, Venezuela, Uruguay, Ecuador, Bolivia and Paraguay.	include London, New York, Shanghai, Istanbul, Moscow, Manila, Lagos, Nairobi, Baghdad, Damascus and Mecca.	are the ways in which people and things are connected.
	Projects			Our Wonderful World	Coastline Let's Explore the World	One Planet, Our World	Interconnected World	Investigating Our World	Britain at War
PLACE	**UK**		To talk about the features of their own immediate environment (World – ELG) They know about similarities and differences between themselves and others, and among families, communities and traditions.	Name and locate the four countries of the UK and their capital cities on a map, atlas or globe	Name, locate and identify characteristics of the four countries and capital cities of the UK and its surrounding seas.	Name and locate some major counties and cities of the United Kingdom.	Create a detailed study of geographical features including hills, mountains, coasts and rivers of the UK. Identify the topography of an area of the UK using contour lines.	Describe the relative location of cities, counties or geographical features in the UK in relation to other place or geographical features. Relative location is where something is found in comparison with other features.	Describe patterns of human population growth and movement, economic activities, space, land use and human settlement patterns of an area of the UK or wider world. A geographical pattern is the arrangement of objects on the

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				The United Kingdom (UK) is a union of four countries: England, Northern Ireland, Scotland and Wales. A capital city is a city that is home to the government and ruler of a country. The countries of the United Kingdom are made up of cities, towns and villages.	The characteristics of countries include their size, landscape, capital city, language, currency and key landmarks. England is the biggest country in the United Kingdom.	Major cities of the United Kingdom include London, Birmingham, Edinburgh, Cardiff, Manchester and Newcastle.	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.		Earth's surface in relationship to one another.
	Projects			Bright Lights, Big City Our Wonderful World	Let's Explore the World	Our Planet Our World	Misty Mountain, Winding River Interconnected World	Sow, Grow and Farm Investigating Our World	Our Changing World
PLACE	**Location**		To talk about the features of their own immediate environment (World – ELG)	Location of hot and cold areas of the world in relation to the Equator and the North and South Poles. 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	Location of hot and cold areas of the world in relation to the Equator and the North and South Poles. The equator is an imaginary line that divides the world into the Northern and Southern Hemispheres. The North Pole is the	Locate significant places using latitude and longitude. Latitude is the distance north or south of the equator and longitude is the	Identify the position and significance of Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn. The Tropic of Cancer is 23.4 degrees north of the equator and	Identify the location and explain the function of the prime meridian and different time zones. The Prime (or Greenwich) Meridian is an imaginary line that divides the Earth into eastern and western hemispheres. The time at Greenwich	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).

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				imaginary line that divides the Earth into two parts: the Northern and Southern Hemispheres. Continents have different climates 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.	most northern point on Earth. The South Pole is the most southern point on Earth.	distance east or west of the Prime Meridian.	Tropic of Capricorn is 23.4 degrees south of the equator	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.	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.
	Projects			Our Wonderful World	Let's Explore the World	Rocks, Relics and Rumbles One Planet Our World	Interconnected World	Investigating Our World	Frozen Kingdom Our Changing World
PLACE	**Positions**	Uses positional language (30-50)	Children use everyday language to talk about positions and distance to solve problems Can describe their relative position such as behind or next to (40-60 SSM)	Use simple directional and positional language to give directions, describe the location of features and discuss where things are in relation to each other.	Use simple compass directions to describe the location of features and routes on a map. The four cardinal points on a compass are north, south, east and west. A route is a set of	Use the eight points of a compass to locate a geographical feature or place on a map. The eight points of a compass are north, south, east, west, north-east,	Use the eight points of a compass, four and six-figure grid references, symbols and key to locate and plot geographical places and features on a map The four cardinal directions are	Use compass points, grid references, and scale to interpret maps (including the use of Ordnance Survey maps). Compass points can be used to describe the relationship of	Use lines of longitude and latitude or grid references to find the position of different geographical areas and features Invisible lines of latitude run horizontally around the Earth

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				Positional language includes behind, next to and in front of. Directional language includes left, right, straight ahead and turn.	directions that can be used to get from one place to another.	north-west, south-east and south-west.	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).	features to each other or describe the direction of travel. Accurate grid references identify the position of key physical and human features.	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.
	Projects			Bright Lights Big City Our Wonderful World	Coastline Let's Explore the World	Rocks, Relics and Rumbles One Planet, Our World	Interconnected World	Sow, Grow and Farm Investigating Our World	Our Changing World
PLACE	**Maps**		Children know about similarities and differences in relation to places, objects, materials and living things. They talk about the features of their own immediate environment and how environments might vary from one another.	Draw or read a simple picture map. 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	Draw or read a range of simple maps that use symbols and a key. 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	Use four-figure grid references to describe the location of objects and places on a simple map 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	Use four or six-figure grid references and keys to describe the location of objects and places on a map 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	Identify elevated areas, depression and river basins on a relief map Relief describes the difference between the highest and lowest elevations of an area.	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. 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

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				where things are located.	is a picture or icon used to show a geographical feature.	found up both sides of a map.	and bottom of a map. The second three figures are called the northing and are found up both sides of a map.		and map symbols to identify physical and human features.
	Projects			School Days Bright Lights, Big City	Coastlines Magnificent Monarchs Let's Explore the World	One Planet Our World	Misty Mountain, Winding River Interconnected World	Investigating Our World	Frozen Kingdom Our Changing World
PLACE	UK						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. Topography is the arrangement of the natural and artificial physical features of an area.		
	Projects						Misty Mountain, Winding River		
MATERIALS	Natural and Man-made materials		To talk about similarities and differences in	Use simple fieldwork and observational skills	Describe the properties of natural and man-	Name and describe the types,	Describe and explain the transportation of	Explain how the topography and soil type affect	Explain how the presence of ice makes the polar

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			relation to places, objects, materials and living things(World_ELG)	to study the geography of their school and its grounds and the key human and physical features of its surrounding environment.	made materials and where they are found in the environment. 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.	appearance and properties of rocks. 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	materials by rivers. 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.	the location of different agricultural regions. 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.	oceans different to other oceans on Earth The polar oceans are significantly colder than other world oceans. This influences the presence of sea ice, glaciers and icebergs.

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						Earth's tectonic plates. They are usually very hard and often shiny.			
	Projects					Rocks, Relics and Rumbles		Sow, Grow and Farm	
PROCESS	**Climate and Weather**		Comments and asks questions about aspects of their familiar world such as the place where they live or the natural world. Looks closely at similarities, differences, patterns and change Children know about similarities and differences in relation to places, objects, materials and living things. They talk about the features of their own immediate environment and how environments might vary from one another.	Identify seasonal and daily 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.	Describe the weather patterns in hot and cold areas of the world A weather pattern is a type of weather that is repeated.	Explain how the weather affects the use of urban and rural environments. Excessive precipitation includes thunderstorms, downbursts, tornadoes, waterspouts, tropical cyclones, extratropical cyclones, blizzards and ice storms.	Explain climatic variations of a country or continent Climatic variation describes the changes in weather patterns or the average weather conditions of a country or continent.	Describe and understand key aspects of physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes, and the water cycle. 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.	Evaluate the extent to which climate and extreme weather affect how people live Climate and extreme weather can affect the size and nature of settlements; shelters and buildings; diet; lifestyle (settled or nomadic); jobs; clothing; transport and transportation links and the availability of natural resources.
	Projects			Bright Lights, Big City	Let's Explore the World	One Planet, Our World	Interconnected World		Our Changing World
	Physical Processes	Looks closely at similarities and differences, patterns and change (40-60)	To make observations of the environment and explain why some things occur and	Understand the processes that give rise to key physical and human	Describe, in simple terms, the effects of erosion.	Explain the physical processes that cause earthquakes and	Use specific geographical vocabulary and diagrams to explain the water cycle.	Describe how soil fertility, drainage and climate affect	Describe and understand key aspects of physical geography,

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			talk about changes (World – ELG)	geographical features of the world. How these are interdependent and how they bring about spatial variation and change over time. Weather is a physical process.	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	volcanic eruptions. 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.	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.	agricultural land use. Soil fertility, drainage and climate influence the placement and success of agricultural land.	including: climate zones, biomes. 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.
	Projects				Coastlines	Rocks, Relics and Rumbles	Misty Mountain, Winding River	Sow, Grow and Farm	
NATURE	**Physical Features**		To make observations of the environment and explain why some things occur and talk about changes (World – ELG)	Use basic geographical vocabulary to refer to key physical features, including: beach, cliff, coast, forest, hill, mountain, sea, ocean, river, soil, valley, vegetation, season and weather. Physical features are naturally-created features of the Earth.	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. A physical feature is one that forms naturally, and can change over time due to weather and other forces.	Describe the parts of a volcano or earthquake. Name the properties of the Earth's four layers 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,	Identify, describe and explain the formation of different mountain types. Mountains form over millions of years. They are made when the Earth's tectonic plates push together or move apart. Mountains are also formed	Identify and describe some key physical features and environmental regions of North and South America and explain how these, along with the climate zones and soil types, can affect land use North America is broadly categorised into six major biomes: tundra, coniferous forest, grasslands (prairie), deciduous forest, desert and	Compare and describe physical features of polar landscapes 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

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						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.	when magma underneath the Earth's crust pushes large areas of land upwards. There are five types of mountain: fold, fault-block, volcanic, dome and plateau.	tropical rainforest. South America has a vast variety of biomes, including desert, alpine, rainforest and grasslands.	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.
	Projects			Bright Lights, Big City Our Wonderful World	Coastlines	Rocks, Relics and Rumbles One Planet, Our World	Misty Mountain, Winding River	Sow, Grow and Farm	Frozen Kingdom
	Environment		To talk about the features of their own immediate environment and how environments might vary from one another (World – ELG) To make observations of the environment and explain why some things occur and talk about changes (World – ELG)	Describe how pollution and litter affect the local environment and school grounds. Litter and pollution have a harmful effect on the areas where we live, work and play.	Describe ways to improve the local environment. The local environment can be improved by picking up litter, planting flowers and improving amenities.	Identify the five major climate zones on Earth. The Earth has five climate zones: desert, equatorial, polar, temperate and tropical	Describe altitudinal zonation on mountains. 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	Name and locate the world's biomes, climate zones and vegetation belts and explain their common characteristics. 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	Explain how climate change affects climate zones and biomes across the world. 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

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							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.	desert, forest, grassland, tundra and aquatic. Biomes are often defined by a range of factors, such as temperature, climate, relief, geology, soils and vegetation.	warming. Human activity, such as burning fossil fuels, deforestation, habitat destruction, overpopulation and rearing livestock all contribute to global warming.
	Projects			School Days		One Planet, Our world	Misty Mountain, Winding River	Sow, Grow and Farm Investigating Our World	Frozen Kingdom Our Changing World
	Physical Features					Describe and understand key aspects of physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes, and the water cycle. 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. The mantle is made of solid rock and molten rock called			

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						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.			
	Projects					Rocks, Relics and Rumbles			
INVESTIGATION	**Geographical Resources**			Identify features and landmarks on an aerial photograph or plan perspective. An aerial photograph or plan perspective shows an area of land from above.	Study aerial photographs to describe the features and characteristics of an area of land. An aerial photograph can be vertical (an image taken directly from above) or oblique (an image taken from above and to the side).	Analyse maps, atlases and globes, including digital mapping, to locate countries and describe features studied Maps, globes and digital mapping tools can help to locate and describe significant geographical features.	Study and draw conclusions about places and geographical features using a range of geographical resources, including maps, atlases, globes and digital mapping. An atlas is a collection of maps and information that shows geographical features, topography, boundaries, climatic, social and economic statistics of an area.	Analyse and compare a place, or places, using aerial photographs. atlases and maps. 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.	Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied. Satellite images are photographs of Earth taken by imaging satellites.
	Projects			Bright Lights, Big City Our Wonderful World	Coastline	One Planet, Our World	Invasion Misty Mountain, Winding Rivers Interconnected World	Groundbreaking Greeks Investigating Our World	Our Changing World

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	Data Analysis			Collect simple data during fieldwork activities Data is information that can be collected and used to answer a geographical question.	Collect and organise simple data in charts and tables from primary sources (fieldwork and observation) and secondary sources (maps and books). Data can be recorded in different ways, including tables, charts and pictograms.	Analyse primary data, identifying any patterns observed. Primary data includes information gathered by observation and investigation.	Collect and analyse primary and secondary data, identifying and analysing patterns and suggesting reasons for them. Secondary data includes information gathered by geographical reports, surveys, maps, research, books and the internet.	Summarise geographical data to draw conclusions. Geographical data, such as demographics or economic statistics, can be used as evidence to support conclusions.	Analyse and present increasingly complex data, comparing data from different sources and suggesting why data may vary. Data helps us to understand patterns and trends but sometimes there can be variations due to numerous factors (human error, incorrect equipment.
	Projects			Bright Lights, Big City Our Wonderful World	Let's Explore the World Coastline	One Planet Our World	Misty Mountain, Winding Rivers		Our Changing World
	Fieldwork	Enjoys playing with small world models such as farm, a garage or a train track (22-36) Uses positional language (30-50)	Children use everyday language to talk about positions and distance to solve problems Can describe their relative position such as behind or next to (40-60 SSM)	Carry out fieldwork tasks to identify characteristics of the school grounds or locality. Fieldwork includes going out in the environment to look, ask questions, take photographs, take measurements and collect samples.	Ask and answer simple geographical questions through observation or simple data collection during fieldwork activities. Fieldwork can help to answer questions about the local environment and can include observing or measuring, identifying or	Gather evidence to answer a geographical question or enquiry The term geographical evidence relates to facts, information and numerical data.	Investigate a geographical hypothesis using a range of fieldwork techniques. Fieldwork techniques, such as sketch maps, data collection and digital technologies, can provide evidence to support and answer a geographical hypothesis.	Construct or carry out a geographical enquiry by gathering and analysing a range of sources A geographical enquiry can help us to understand the physical geography (rivers, coasts, weather and rocks) or human geography (population	Ask and answer geographical questions and hypotheses using a range of fieldwork and research techniques. Representing, analysing, concluding, communicating, reflecting and responding are helpful strategies to answer geographical questions.

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					classifying and recording.			changes, migration, land use, changes to inner city, urbanisation, developments and tourism) of an area and the impacts on the surrounding environment.	
	Projects			Bright Lights, Big City Our Wonderful World School Days	Coastlines Let's Explore the World	One Planet Our World	Interconnected World	Sow, Grow and Farm	Our Changing World Frozen Kingdom