



Meadow Primary School Progression Map



Subject: Geography

Intent: In Geography, we intend to inspire pupils with a curiosity and fascination about the world and its people. Pupils will gain knowledge about diverse places, people, resources and natural and human environments, together with a deep understanding of the Earth's key physical and human processes. We intend to develop children's competency in the geographical skills through the use of fieldwork, maps, diagrams, globes, aerial photographs and Geographical Information Systems (GIS).

Autumn	EYFS	Key Stage 1		Key Stage 2			
	Year R Autumn 2	Year 1 Autumn 1	Year 2 Autumn 2	Year 3 Autumn 2	Year 4	Year 5 Autumn 1	Year 6 Autumn 2
Knowledge	<p>Sparkly and shiny Focus on different countries around the world. Discuss climate, location, language and lifestyle.</p>	<p>Bright Lights, Big City Naming countries and capital cities of UK Comparing city and countryside. Physical features of London as a city e.g. Tower Bridge, London Eye Describing settlement Name simple compass directions.</p>	<p>Coastlines Naming and locating the world's 7 continents and 5 oceans. Naming, locating and identifying characteristics of the 4 countries and capital cities of the United Kingdom and its surrounding seas. Understanding geographical similarities and differences through studying the human and physical geography of a small area of the United Kingdom.</p>	<p>Volcanoes and Earthquakes Locate Ring of Fire within the continent and the globe Why earthquakes and earthquake happen History of earthquakes Impact of earthquakes on the human geography.</p>	N/A	<p>United States of America Locate country in a global context. Identify US states and the varied human and physical geographical features. To understand the differences and similarities between the UK and USA. To explore the different climates found. To understand the locations and differences between Native American culture.</p>	<p>Frozen Kingdom Climate and how to compare different climates Arctic and Antarctic and their locations Key features of icebergs. Introduction to vocabulary – tundra, ice caps, mountains, rivers, permafrost Arctic and Antarctic oceans are world's smallest oceans. Natural resources in the Arctic include oil, gas, metals, minerals, fish, wood and freshwater.</p>
Skills	<p>Enjoys joining in with family customs and routines. They know about similarities and differences between themselves and others, and among families, communities and traditions.</p>	<p>Locating countries of UK Locating capital cities Comparing London to our locality Creating map using key symbols/physical features. Observational Skills to draw our local area.</p>	<p>Using world maps, atlases and globes to identify the United Kingdom and its countries, as well as countries, continents and oceans. Using simple compass directions and locational and directional language to describe the location of features and routes on a map.</p>	<p>Read maps Compare human and geography features Identify cause and effect of volcanoes</p>	N/A	<p>To use an atlas to locate different US cities and states on a map. Reading information from factfiles to retrieve key human and physical geography features. To organise and present physical geographical features in a clear manner.</p>	<p>Recording observations Reading information from globes Labelling maps and diagrams accurately Frame research questions, Make use of technology, Organise and present information clearly Produce labelled diagrams Use internet for research.</p>

Spring	EYFS	Key Stage 1		Key Stage 2			
	Year R	Year 1 Spring 1	Year 2 Spring 2	Year 3 Spring 1	Year 4 Spring 1 & 2	Year 5	Year 6
Knowledge	Focus on Transport (History) Focus on My Imagination (Creative & Literacy)	All Creatures Great and Small 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, Atlantic, Indian, Pacific and Southern Oceans. How animals vary over each continent	Africa Understanding geographical similarities and differences through studying the human and physical geography of an area in a non-European country.	Cornwall Understand geographical similarities and differences through the study of human and physical geography of a region of the United Kingdom – Cornwall Knowledge of types of settlement and land use, economic activity including tourism	Spring 1 Mighty Mountains Understand geographical similarities and differences through the study of human and physical geography of a region of the United Kingdom, a region in a European country. Spring 2 Rivers Know what a river is and its journey from source to sea.	N/A	N/A
Skills	Focus on Transport (History) Focus on My Imagination (Creative & Literacy)	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 as the countries, continents and oceans studied at this key stage Understand geographical similarities and differences through studying the human and physical geography of a small area of the United Kingdom, and of a small area in a contrasting non-European country	Using world maps, atlases and globes to identify the United Kingdom and its countries, as well as other countries, continents and oceans. Using simple compass directions and locational and directional language. Using aerial photographs to recognise landmarks and basic human and physical features; devising a simple map; and using and constructing basic symbols in a key.	Map skills – finding Cornwall on a map Researching about an area	Spring 1 Name, locate and explain the importance of significant mountains Identify, describe and explain the formation of different mountain types. Describe and compare aspects of physical features. Spring 2 Use of atlases to name and locate some of the World's major rivers. Use of geographical vocabulary terms such as erosion, transportation and deposition to describe a rivers journey.	N/A	N/A

Summer	EYFS	Key Stage 1		Key Stage 2			
	Year R Summer 1	Year 1 Summer 2	Year 2 Summer 2	Year 3 Summer 2	Year 4 Summer 1	Year 5 Summer 1 & 2	Year 6 Summer 1
Knowledge	<p>Animals Discuss different types of animals, where they live and what they eat.</p>	<p>Weather Naming different types of weather and their impact.</p> <p>Aerial views</p> <p>Seasons Equator and poles and how these affect the weather – language of hemispheres</p>	<p>How plants adapt to different climates Identify seasonal and daily weather patterns in the United Kingdom and the location of hot and cold areas of the world in relation to the Equator and the North and South Poles.</p>	<p>Land Use (Urban Pioneers) Use fieldwork to observe, measure, record and present the human and physical features in the local area using a range of methods, including sketch maps, plans and graphs, and digital technologies.</p>	<p>An overview of Europe Locate and name continents, countries using maps and atlases. Label Countries and Capital Cities.</p>	<p>Sow, grow and farm Understanding the features and characteristics of land use in agricultural regions across the world, including a detailed exploration of significant environmental areas.</p> <p>Allotments Learn about farms and where food comes from, writing reports on worldwide produce. To discover which allotments are closest to the school and find out why they make a good location.</p>	<p>Amazing Amazon Name and explain features of sections of the Amazon rainforest – canopy, emergent layer, under storey, forest floor. I can name and identify the flora and fauna within the Amazon rainforest and its attributes.</p>
Skills	<p>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. They make observations of animals and plants and explain why some things occur, and talk about changes.</p>	<p>Comparing weather in different countries.</p> <p>Locating capital cities in England, Wales, Scotland, Ireland on a map</p> <p>Use basic geographical vocab to refer to human/physical features.</p>	<p>Using aerial photographs to recognise landmarks and basic human and physical features; devising a simple map; and using and constructing basic symbols in a key.</p>	<p>Use four-figure grid references</p> <p>Analyse primary data, identifying any patterns observed</p>	<p>Use of atlases to locate and name the countries and capitals of Europe. Use of geographical terminology. Know the climatic conditions and the significant physical features of Europe such as seas, rivers and mountains</p>	<p>Sow, grow and farm Use compass points and grid references to interpret maps, including Ordnance Survey maps, with accuracy. To understand map features, such as contour lines and symbols, can help to determine the type of land use of an area.</p> <p>Allotments Use fieldwork to observe, measure, record and present the human and physical features in the local area.</p>	<p>Retrieving information from a variety of maps in an atlas</p> <p>Use a wide geographical terminology in relation to topics studied e.g. rainforest layers</p>

Impact (End Points)

EYFS	Key Stage 1		Key Stage 2			
Year R	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
<p>Children know about similarities and differences in relation to places. They talk about the features of their own immediate environment and how environments might vary from one another. Children can recall facts based on countries from the 'around the world' topic'.</p>	<p>A Year 1 geographer will be able to name the 7 continents and UK countries, name some famous landmarks in UK and compare how UK is the same or different to another country. They use their observational skills to draw a simple map, identifying the human and physical features. They talk about the different types of weather in different countries.</p>	<p>A Year 2 Geographer will be able to name the 7 continents and UK countries, name some famous landmarks in UK and compare how UK is the same or different to another country. To discuss the different climate zones. To sort human and physical features found in particular region. To understand how globes and maps represent the world and create their own.</p>	<p>A Year 3 geographer will have a comprehensive understanding counties, specifically the county of Cornwall. They will have a knowledge of tectonic plates and how these are pivotal to the creation of volcanoes and earthquakes. They can explain the impact volcanoes and earthquakes have on people's lives. They can carry out fieldwork through the use of maps and four figure grid points.</p>	<p>A Year 4 geographer will know where Europe is and be able to name a number of its countries and significant physical features such as oceans, seas, rivers and mountain regions. They will be able to use an atlas to locate continents, countries and the physical features with confidence. The will know how a river changes from source to sea because of geographical processes.</p>	<p>A Year 5 geographer will be aware of the cities/states and varied human and physical features across the USA whilst being able to compare them with the UK. They will have used maps and read information from them and be able to plot their own maps using a variety of symbols. They will be able to use fieldwork to explore the different agriculture types across the UK and. A Year 5 geographer will be able to use four and six figure grid references and understand how contour lines are used.</p>	<p>A Year 6 geographer will be able to use a wide vocabulary of geographical terms to explain their understanding of countries around the world, making comparisons of many features including climate, population and lifestyles. They will be able to explain how the physical features of a country impact on land use and industry. They will be able to comment on the impact of humans on the environment</p>