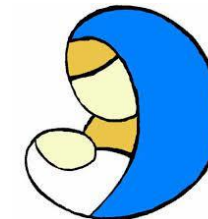




We Care, We Pray, We Work, We Play... in Jesus' Way



St Mary's RC Primary School

Geography National Curriculum Progression

<u>Skill</u>	<u>EYFS</u>	<u>Y1</u>	<u>Y2</u>	<u>Y3</u>	<u>Y4</u>	<u>Y5</u>	<u>Y6</u>
Locational Knowledge	name, locate and identify the school and key buildings and sites, England and Scotland, France, Italy, Spain and USA.	name, locate and identify characteristics of the four countries and capital cities of the United Kingdom and its surrounding seas	name and locate the world's seven continents and five oceans	locate the world's countries using maps, concentrating on their key physical and human characteristics name and locate land-use patterns of the United Kingdom, and understand how some of these aspects have changed over time (mining for coal) name and locate physical characteristics of the United Kingdom, key topographical features (hills and mountains), and understand how some of these aspects have changed over time (mountains and hills changed in size) identify the position and significance of the Equator, Northern Hemisphere, Southern Hemisphere, the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn, Arctic and Antarctic Circle	locate the world's countries, using maps, concentrating on their key physical and human characteristics. name and locate countries and cities of the United Kingdom, geographical regions and their identifying human and physical characteristics and key topographical features (including hills, mountains, coasts and rivers), and understand how some of these aspects have changed over time (rivers and coasts changed in size, meanders, their course - erosion) Identify human and physical characteristics, key topographical features (including hills, mountains, coasts and rivers), and land-use patterns of the local area; and understand how some of these aspects have changed over time	locate the world's countries, using maps to focus on Europe (including the location of Russia), North and South America and the United Kingdom, concentrating on their environmental regions, key physical and human characteristics, countries and major cities and understand how some of these countries have changed over time (since 1900 – political boundaries), key topographical features (including hills, mountains, coasts and rivers), and land-use patterns. identify the position and significance of latitude and longitude, the Prime/Greenwich Meridian and time zones (including day and night)	locate specific countries, using maps to focus on regions in Europe (including the location of Russia), North and South America and the United Kingdom, concentrating on key physical and human 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 (energy, trade, pollution)

Place Knowledge	understand geographical similarities and differences through studying the human and physical geography of England and Scotland, France, Spain and Italy.	understand geographical similarities and differences through studying the human and physical geography of a small area of the United Kingdom	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	understand geographical similarities and differences of human (land-use and settlement) and physical (mountains, hills natural hazards - weather) geography of different regions (within the UK, Europe)	understand geographical similarities and differences through the study of human (urban development, population density, land-use, settlement) and physical geography (rivers, coasts, terrain – mountainous, river, forest) of different regions (within the United Kingdom)	understand geographical similarities and differences through the study of human (urban development, political boundaries) and physical (biomes, climate, vegetation) geography of a region of the United Kingdom, a region in a European country, and a region within North or South America	understand geographical similarities and differences through the study of human (economic activity, migration patterns, power/energy, trade, food, pollution) and physical geography (rivers, reservoirs, climate, weather patterns, natural hazards) of different locations/areas in the United Kingdom, Europe, and North/South America.
Human and Physical Geography	identify different types of weather and seasons use basic geographical vocabulary to refer to: key physical features, including: thistles, heather, moors, hills, rivers, mountain, valley, soil, vegetation, moor, countryside, coast, sand, waves, beach key human features, including: houses, homes, apartment, house boat, bungalow, house, castle, flat, farm, farm house, barn, fence, gate, stye, pier, promenade, hotels, entertainment, parks, bed and breakfast, guest house, chalet, caravan.	identify seasonal and daily weather patterns in the United Kingdom use basic geographical vocabulary to refer to: key physical features, including: beach, cliff, coast, forest, hill, sea, ocean, season and weather key human features, including: city, port, harbour	identify the location of hot and cold areas of the world in relation to the Equator and the North and South Poles (compare human and physical features) use basic geographical vocabulary to refer to: key physical features, including: valley, mountain, sea, ocean, river, soil, vegetation. key human features, including: town, factory, house, office and shop, village, farm, port, harbour.	describe and understand key aspects of: physical geography, including: mountains, hills volcanoes and earthquakes, rivers. human geography, including: types of settlement and land use, and the distribution of natural resources including rocks and minerals	describe and understand key aspects of: physical geography, including: rivers, mountains and the water cycle. human geography, including: types of settlement and land use, and the distribution of natural resources including food and water (minerals related to water)	describe and understand key aspects of: physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, rivers and mountains. human geography, including: types of settlement and land use, and the distribution of natural resources including food (agriculture) and water and economic activity.	describe and understand key aspects of: physical geography, including: climate zones, rivers, mountains, vegetation belts, volcanoes, earthquakes and the water cycle human geography, including: types of settlement and land use, pollution, economic activity including trade links, and the distribution of natural resources including energy, food, minerals and water

“An education in the fullness of humanity should be the defining feature of Catholic schools.”

Pope Francis