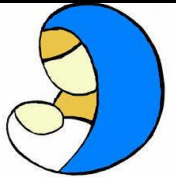




We Care, We Pray, We Work, We Play... in Jesus' Way



St Mary's RC Primary School Geography Knowledge Progression

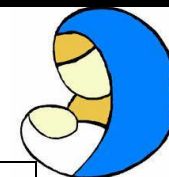
EYFS	
Topic	Knowledge
Local Area	To know that Chorley New Road Primary School is close to St Marys. To know the layout of our school. To know that a map helps us when we get lost. To know the difference between cold and hot weather.
Local Area	To know the difference between a footpath and road. To know that St Marys is on Victoria Road, in Horwich. To know that you press a button to cross at a pedestrian crossing. To know that you wait for cars to stop before crossing at a zebra crossing. To know the difference between freezing (ice) and wet weather (rain).
The United Kingdom	To know that we live in a country called England which is part of a larger country the UK/GB. To know that we are English and British. To know that there is a union flag and an English flag.

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Pope Francis



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Local Area	To know that a map is used to help you get to a different place. To know that a picture can help you see a place. To know what is natural and what is manmade.
The World	To know the difference between hot weather (sun) and windy weather. To know where France is, the colours of the flag and the capital city. To know they speak French. To know where Spain is, the colours of the flag and the capital city. To know they speak Spanish. To know where Italy is, the colours of the flag and the capital city. To know they speak Italian. To know where America is, the colours of the flag and the capital city. To know what a natural and manmade feature is in each country.

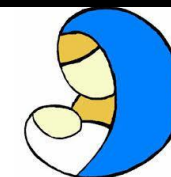
Year 1	
Topic	Knowledge
The Local Area: Our School	1. An aerial view is a photograph, plan or map which looks down on the place, like a bird looks down on the ground. It is also called a bird's eye view. 2. Our school is made up of many rooms and corridors and has some outside space too: 7 classrooms, offices, hall, library, kitchens, store rooms, playgrounds, car park. These are human features. 3. Physical Features of our school include grass, hedges/bushes, trees. 4. Outside, there are two playgrounds with different equipment and zones. 5. The school address: St Mary's is located on Victoria Road, in Horwich, in Bolton, in Greater Manchester, in England.
The UK	1. The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland is a union of four countries: England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland. 2. Each country has different physical (natural) and human (people-made) characteristics. 3. The tallest mountain in the United Kingdom is Ben Nevis in Scotland. The longest river is the River Severn, in England and Wales. 4. We can explain where a landmark is in relation to another using North, East, South West on a compass. 5. The seas which surround the United Kingdom are the English Channel, Irish Sea and North Sea. 6. There are lots of smaller islands off the coast of the countries of the United Kingdom.

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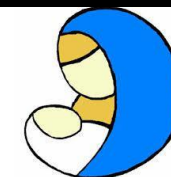
Year 2	
Topic	Knowledge
Mapping out Horwich	1. Understand what is in our surrounding area – Physical Feature (trees, grass, hill, river) and Human Feature (shop, office, school). 2. Use an aerial photograph (from above) to find landmarks and other features. 3. Understand how to use symbols and a key with a map. 4. Use the directions on a compare – North, East, South and West. 5. Consider how traffic can affect our local area. 6. Draw our own map using symbols and features we have learnt.
Hot and Cold Would you live somewhere hot or cold?	1. Name the seven continents in the world – Asia, Africa, North America, South America, Europe, Antarctica, and Australia. 2. Name the five oceans – Atlantic, India, Antarctic, Atlantic, and Pacific. 3. Understand where the equator is on a map and the closer you are, the hotter the temperature. 4. Understand that countries get colder the further from the equator. 5. Understand that features are different in hold (deserts, forests, sand) and cold countries (icebergs, snow). 6. More people live in hotter countries than colder countries.
Comparing two countries Is the UK the same as San Francisco?	1. Understand what is in our surrounding area – Physical Feature (trees, grass, hills and rivers) and Human Feature (shop, office, school). 2. Use an aerial photograph (from above) to find landmarks and other features – applying two different places. 3. Understand how to use symbols and a key with a map - applying two different places. 4. Be able to identify Europe and North America on a map. 5. Understand that the Atlantic Ocean is between our two continents. 6. Be able to compare two places and decide what is similar and different between them.

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St Mary's RC Primary School Geography Knowledge Progression

Year 3

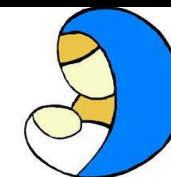
Topic	Knowledge
Volcanoes and Earthquakes Can you identify the relationship between volcanoes and earthquakes?	1. An earthquake is the shaking and vibration of the Earth's crust due to movement of the Earth's plates. 2. The ring of fire is a chain of volcanoes surrounding the Pacific Ocean. 3. The worst earthquake in Nepal's history struck on 25th April 2015. 4. A volcano is an opening in the Earth's surface 5. Volcanoes become active when pressure from gases and molten rock beneath the Earth's surface builds up and eventually erupts. 6. Mount Vesuvius is an example of an active volcano which covered the town of Pompeii.
Mountains How are hills and mountains different?	1. Mountains are formed when tectonic plates push against each other and the pressure forces the ground up. These are shown on maps by contour lines to show its height above sea level. 2. The highest mountain in the UK is Ben Nevis, Scotland. The Himalayas and Pyrenees are examples of mountains around the world. 3. The biomes of the Alps consist of forest, grassland and cold alpine. Humans have mainly used these biomes for mining, quarrying and tourism. 4. Mountains are a common habitat for animals and plants. They tend to have a cooler temperature the further up you go and are wetter than flat land. 5. A valley is formed by erosion of the land surface over a long period of time. They are often found containing a river/stream between hills and mountains. 6. Hills in Horwich include Winter Hill and Rivington Pike.

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St Mary's RC Primary School Geography Knowledge Progression

Year 4

Topic	Knowledge
Cities and Counties	1. Know the counties in the North West, North East and south of England as well as the Scottish Highlands 2. Identify characteristics of the different regions. 3. Use 4 figure grid referencing and measure scales on a map. 4. Identify features on maps, satellite images and photos 5. Investigate biodiversity in the city of Manchester and carry out fieldwork. 6. Make comparisons between the biodiversity in the Lake District and Manchester.
Rivers and the Water Cycle	1. Know the main rivers in each country of the UK. 2. Label the water cycle and investigate flood areas of the UK. 3. Compare geographical differences of rivers and coastlines, talk about population density. 4. Locate rivers around the world, using OS symbols. 5. Use mapping skills to identify relief features of dams 6. Complete a fieldwork study on reservoirs at Rivington.

Year 5

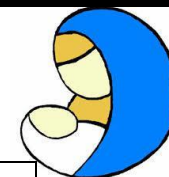
Topic	Knowledge
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St Mary's RC Primary School Geography Knowledge Progression

Biomes What is our relationship with the physical world?	1. A biome is a large area on the Earth with a specific climate and distinct types of animals and plants living there. There are 6 main biomes: Savanna, Tundra, Temperate Forest, Taiga Forest, Desert, and Rainforest. 2. Lines of latitude link to the Earth's biomes and determine climate patterns. In the lower latitudes (around the equator) temperatures are the highest. In the higher latitudes (e.g. polar regions) temperatures are lowest. 3. A Tropical Rainforest is a hot, moist biome where it rains all year long and is found near the equator. The Amazon rainforest is one of the world's largest and is found in Brazil, South America. 4. Temperate Forest is made up of deciduous trees that lose their leaves in winter- they are located between the Arctic Circle and the Tropic of Cancer and have a cooler climate. A Taiga Forest is made up of thick coniferous trees that never lose their needles. 5. A physical map is a two-dimensional representation of the natural features of a place e.g. mountains, rivers, oceans, plains. 6. A thematic map is a single-topic map that focusses on specific themes e.g rainfall
Europe	1-There are 47 countries in Europe, 44 of them having their capital cities on the European continent. The largest country in Europe is Russia and the smallest country in Europe is Vatican City. 2-Human features can be located on a map by using symbols, including capital cities, rivers, mountains resorts, main roads and railways. 3-Physical features of countries in Europe are linked e.g. vegetation is based upon the climate and the biome of a country helps to determine its land use. 4-Germany has changed since 1900: During the Cold War, a wall was built in Berlin which separated East Germany (links to Russia) from West Germany (links to NATO). 5-Yugoslavia was a country that existed in South-Eastern Europe from 1918- 1992. In 1992, Yugoslavia separated and became six republics: Croatia, Montenegro, Serbia, Slovenia, Bosnia and Herzegovina and Macedonia. 6-In the 1900's Russia was known as The Russian Empire and it ended in 1917. It then became The USSR which ended in 1991 due to a falling government and became Russia. Its borders changed immensely.

Year 6

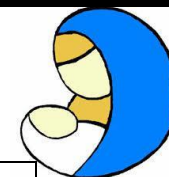
Topic	Knowledge
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St Mary's RC Primary School Geography Knowledge Progression

Climate Change and Sustainability Does it matter how we live our lives?	1. Climate Change refers to long-term changes in temperatures and weather patterns. 2. Global Warming is the process of the Earth heating up, by adding more carbon dioxide to the atmosphere. 3. Global Warming is causing extreme changes: sea levels and carbon dioxide levels are rising, ice caps are melting and temperatures are increasing. 4. Deforestation is contributing to climate change by increasing Carbon Dioxide levels. 5. Sustainability is using natural resources in a way that we could keep doing for a long time. 6. Curitiba and Freiburg are sustainable cities through their change in recycling food waste, renewable energy and green spaces.
Power	1. There are 4 main types of power stations operating in the UK: Coal, Combined Cycle Gas Turbine (CCGT), Nuclear and Pumped Storage. 2. Wind turbines need the maximum amount of wind with little blocking it: open landscapes, coastlines, offshore, elevated regions (hills, mountains). 3. Tidal power can be used where water is flowing through a narrow channel such as an estuary or between two parts of land as these narrower spaces speeds up and provides more energy. The UK currently has 3 located in Scotland under research. 4. Hydroelectric power uses the natural flow of moving water to generate electricity. Europe's largest hydroelectric power plant is in Spain. 5. Solar power farms cover vast areas of land, our nearest is in Salford and has 3774 solar panels. America has some of the largest due to its location near the equator. 6. Dual-use power is being considered by more countries, combining solar power and other land uses like agriculture and conservation. Two locations in Southern England promote biodiversity alongside the solar energy.

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