

## Sacred Heart: Geography Progression

Discipline	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
<b>Locational Knowledge</b>	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.	<p>Locate and name the continents on a World Map.</p> <p>Locate and name the main counties and cities in/around Manchester</p> <p>Locate and name the countries making up the British Isles, with their capital cities.</p> <p>Identify the position and significance of Equator, N. and S. Hemisphere, Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn.</p> <p>On a world map, locate areas of similar environmental regions, either desert, rainforest or temperate regions.</p> <p>Identify the position and significance of latitude/longitude and the Greenwich Meridian. Linking with science, time zones, night and day.</p>	<p>Locate the main countries of Europe inc. Russia. Identify capital cities of Europe</p> <p>Identify longest rivers in the world, largest deserts, highest mountains.</p> <p>Compare with UK.</p>	<p>Locate the main countries in Europe and North or South America. Locate and name principal cities.</p> <p>Compare 2 different regions in UK rural/urban.</p> <p>Locate and name the main counties and cities in England.</p> <p>Linking with History, compare land use maps of UK from past with the present, focusing on land use.</p>	<p>On a world map locate the main countries in Africa, Asia and Australasia/Oceania. Identify their main environmental regions, key physical and human characteristics, and major cities.</p> <p>Linking with local History, map how land use has changed in local area over time.</p> <p>Name and locate the key topographical features including coast, features of erosion, hills, mountains and rivers. Understand how these features have changed over time.</p>

<b>Place Knowledge</b>	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 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 concentrating on islands and sea sides.	Compare a region of the UK with a region in Europe, eg. local hilly area with a flat one or under sea level. Link with Science, rocks.	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, and a region within North or South America.	Compare a region in UK with a region in N. or S. America with significant differences and similarities.	Compare a region in UK with a region in N. or S. America with significant differences and similarities. Understand some of the reasons for similarities and differences.
<b>Human and Physical Geography</b>	<p>Identify seasonal and daily weather patterns in the United Kingdom.</p> <p>Identify the location of hot and cold areas of the world in relation to the Equator and the North and South Poles</p> <p>Use basic geographical vocabulary to refer to:</p> <p>□ key physical features, including: forest, hill, mountain, soil, valley, vegetation.</p> <p>□ key human features, including: city, town, village, factory, farm, house, office.</p>	<p>Use basic geographical vocabulary to refer to:</p> <p>□ key physical features, including: beach, cliff, coast, forest, hill, mountain, sea, ocean, river, soil, valley, vegetation, season and weather</p> <p>□ key human features, including: city, town, village, factory, farm, house, office, port, harbour and shop</p>	<p>Types of settlements in Early Britain linked to History. Why did early people choose to settle there?</p> <p>Types of settlements in modern Britain: villages, towns, cities</p> <p>Describe and understand key aspects of: Physical geography, including: climate zones</p>	<p>Describe and understand key aspects of: Physical geography, including: climate zones and the water cycle including transpiration.</p> <p>Describe and understand key aspects of: Physical geography including coasts, rivers.</p>	<p>Describe and understand key aspects of: Physical geography including climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts</p> <p>Human geography including trade links</p> <p>Fair/unfair distribution of resources (Fairtrade).</p> <p>Types of settlements Human geography including trade between UK and Europe.</p>	<p>Describe and understand key aspects of:</p> <p>brief introduction to Volcanoes and earthquakes linking to Science: rock types; looking at plate tectonics and the ring of fire. Distribution of natural resources focussing on energy</p>

<p><b>Geographical Knowledge Discipline- Map work</b></p>	<p><u>Using maps</u> Use a simple picture map to move around the school. Use relative vocabulary such as bigger, smaller, like, dislike</p> <p>Use directional language such as near and far, up and down, left and right, forwards and backwards</p> <p><u>Map knowledge</u> Use world maps to identify the UK in its position in the world.</p> <p>Use maps to locate the four countries and capital cities of UK and its surrounding seas</p> <p><u>Making maps</u> Draw basic maps, including appropriate symbols and pictures to represent places or features</p> <p>Use photographs and maps to identify features.</p>	<p><u>Using maps</u> Follow a route on a map Use simple compass directions (North, South, East, West)</p> <p>Use aerial photographs and plan perspectives to recognise landmarks and basic human and physical features</p> <p><u>Map knowledge</u> Locate and name on a world map and globe the seven continents and five oceans.</p> <p>Locate on a globe and world map the hot and cold areas of the world including the Equator and the North and South Poles</p> <p><u>Making maps</u> Draw or make a map of real or imaginary places (e.g. add detail to a sketch map from aerial photograph)</p> <p>Use and construct basic symbols in a key</p>	<p><u>Using maps</u> Follow a route on a map with some accuracy. Locate places using a range of maps including OS &amp; digital</p> <p>Begin to match boundaries (e.g. find same boundary of a country on different scale maps)</p> <p>Use 4 figure compasses, and letter/number co-ordinates to identify features on a map</p> <p><u>Map knowledge</u> Locate the UK on a variety of different scale maps</p> <p>Name &amp; locate the countries and cities of the UK</p> <p><u>Making maps</u> Try to make a map of a short route experiences, with features in current order</p> <p>Create a simple scale drawing</p>	<p><u>Using maps</u> Follow a route on a large scale map. Locate places on a range of maps (variety of scales)</p> <p>Identify features on an aerial photograph, digital or computer map</p> <p>Begin to use 8 figure compass and four figure grid references to identify features on a map</p> <p><u>Map knowledge</u> Locate Europe on a large scale map or globe</p> <p>Name and locate countries in Europe (including Russia) and their capitals cities</p> <p><u>Making maps</u> Recognise and use OS map symbols, including completion of a key and understanding why it is important</p> <p>Draw a sketch map from a high viewpoint.</p>	<p><u>Using maps</u> Compare maps with aerial photographs. Select a map for a specific purpose</p> <p>Begin to use atlases to find out other information (e.g. temperature)</p> <p>Find and recognise places on maps of different scales</p> <p>Use 8 figure compasses, begin to use 6 figure grid references.</p> <p><u>Map knowledge</u> Locate the world's countries, focus on North &amp; South America Identify the position and significance of lines of longitude &amp; latitude</p> <p><u>Making maps</u> Draw a variety of thematic maps based on their own data</p> <p>Draw a sketch map using symbols and a key</p> <p>Use and recognise OS map symbols regularly</p>	<p><u>Using maps</u> Follow a short route on a OS map. Describe the features shown on an OS map</p> <p>Use atlases to find out data about other places</p> <p>Use 8 figure compass and 6 figure grid reference accurately</p> <p>Use lines of longitude and latitude on maps</p> <p><u>Map knowledge</u> Locate the world's countries on a variety of maps, including the areas studied throughout the Key Stages</p> <p><u>Making maps</u> Draw plans of increasing complexity</p> <p>Begin to use and recognise atlas symbols</p>
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<b>Geographical Discipline - Fieldwork</b>	<p><u>Gather information</u>  Use basic observational skills  Carry out a small survey of the local area/school  Draw simple features  Ask and respond to basic geographical questions  Ask a familiar person prepared questions  Use a pro-forma to collect data e.g. tally survey</p> <p><u>Sketching</u>  Create plans and draw simple features in their familiar environment  Add labels onto a sketch map, map or photograph of features</p> <p><u>Audio/Visual</u>  Recognise a photo or a video as a record of what has been seen or heard  Use a camera in the field to help to record what is seen</p>	<p><u>Gather information</u>  Ask geographical questions  Use a simple database to present findings from fieldwork  Record findings from fieldtrips  Use a database to present findings  Use appropriate terminology</p> <p><u>Sketching</u>  Draw an annotated sketch from observation including descriptive / explanatory labels and indicating direction</p> <p><u>Audio/Visual</u>  Select views to photograph  Add titles and labels giving date and location information  Consider how photo's provide useful evidence use a camera independently  Locate position of a photo on a map</p>	<p><u>Gather information</u>  Select appropriate methods for data collection such as interviews,  Use a database to interrogate/amend information collected,  Use graphs to display data collected  Evaluate the quality of evidence collected and suggest improvements</p> <p><u>Sketching</u>  Evaluate their sketch against set criteria and improve it  Use sketches as evidence in an investigation. select field sketching from a variety of techniques  Annotate sketches to describe and explain geographical processes and patterns</p> <p><u>Audio/Visual</u>  Make a judgement about the best angle or viewpoint when taking an image or completing a sketch  Use photographic evidence in their investigations  Evaluate the usefulness of the images</p>			