

Sacred Heart: Geography Progression

Discipline	Year 1	Year2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
Locational Knowledge	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.</p> <p>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>

Place Knowledge	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.
Human and Physical Geography	<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>Geographical Knowledge Discipline- Map work</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 & 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 & 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 & South America Identify the position and significance of lines of longitude & 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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Geographical Discipline - Fieldwork	<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>			