



Geography Progression Map 2021-2022

Intent

Geography is essentially about understanding the world we live in. It helps to provoke and provide answers to questions about the natural and human aspects of the world. Here at Holy Trinity CE Academy, children are encouraged to develop a greater understanding and knowledge of the world, as well as their place in it. The geography curriculum enables children to develop knowledge and skills that are transferrable to other curriculum areas. Geography is an investigative subject, which develops an understanding of concepts, knowledge and skills. Our intent, when teaching geography, is to inspire in children a curiosity and fascination about the world and people within it; to promote the children's interest and understanding of diverse places, people, resources and natural and human environments, together with a deep understanding of the Earth's key physical and human processes.

Implementation

In line with the national curriculum, we use carefully sequenced lessons, inspired by the Cornerstones curriculum, to enable pupils to build on what they already know and understand. In the Early Years, our children are introduced to geography through relevant statements taken from the Early Learning Goals in the EYFS statutory framework and the Development Matters age ranges for three and four years olds and reception to match the program of study for geography. In Key Stage 1, pupils begin to learn about the names of local places and features, recognise countries and oceans and are introduced to human and physical geography processes such as weather patterns and farming practices, they then develop their understanding by progressing to more in-depth exploration of location knowledge, place knowledge and human and physical geography in Key Stage 2. Geography is taught through topics, so that children achieve depth in their learning. Teachers have identified the key knowledge and skills of each topic and consideration has been given to ensure progression across topics throughout each year group across the school.



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	Autumn 1	Autumn 2	Spring 1	Spring 2	Summer 1	Summer 2
Nursery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Understand position through words alone. For example, “The bag is under the table,” – with no pointing. • Describe a familiar route. • Discuss routes and locations, using words like ‘in front of’ and ‘behind’. • Use all their senses in hands-on exploration of natural materials. • Begin to understand the need to respect and care for the natural environment and all living things. • Know that there are different countries in the world and talk about the differences they have experienced or seen in photos. • Draw information from a simple map. • Recognise some similarities and differences between life in this country and life in other countries. • Explore the natural world around them. • Recognise some environments that are different to the one in which they live. • Describe their immediate environment using knowledge from observation, discussion, stories, non-fiction texts and maps. • Explain some similarities and differences between life in this country and life in other countries, drawing on knowledge from stories, non-fiction texts and (when appropriate) maps. 					
Reception						
Year 1	Memory box	Memory box	Street Detectives Local study Local transport	Street Detectives Local mapwork Directions	Scented garden Local mapwork	Scented garden Garden vocabulary
Year 2	Wriggle and Crawl	Wriggle and Crawl	Land Ahoy Vocabulary of the sea	Land Ahoy Mapwork Treasure maps	Towers, Tunnels and Turrets Local landmarks	Towers, Tunnels and Turrets
Year 3	Tribal Tales Ancient settlement	Tribal Tales	I am Warrior- European mapwork Transport	I am Warrior-	Flow Rivers on maps	Flow Land erosion Water vocabulary
Year 4	Raiders and Traders Europe mapwork Settlement	Raiders and Traders Transport Hierarchy	Misty Mountains Mountain vocabulary	Misty Mountains Mapwork Famous landmarks	Gods and Mortals European map work	Gods and Mortals Social Hierarchy
Year 5	Off with Her Head Counties maps Comparing cities	Off With Her Head	Pharaohs World maps Settlement	Pharaohs River Nile study Social Hierarchy	Beast Creator Farming	Beast Creator
Year 6	Frozen Kingdom Arctic weather	Frozen Kingdom Ice features	A Child’s War European maps	A Child’s War Social impact of war	Hola Mexico! World maps	Hola Mexico! Culture / landmarks



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Impact

The impact of whole-school history will be seen across the school with an increase in the profile of history. The impact of the curriculum is monitored and assessed through: learning walks, lesson plan reviews, book scrutinies.

By the end of year 6, children will have

- Have an excellent knowledge of where places are and what they are like.
- Have an excellent understanding of the ways in which places are interdependent and interconnected and how much human and physical environments are interrelated.
- Have an extensive base of geographical knowledge and vocabulary.
- Be fluent in complex, geographical enquiry and the ability to apply questioning skills and use effective analytical and presentational techniques.
- Have the ability to reach clear conclusions and develop a reasoned argument to explain findings.
- Have significant levels of originality, imagination or creativity as shown in interpretations and representations of the subject matter.
- Be highly developed and frequently utilised fieldwork and other geographical skills and techniques.
- Have a passion for and commitment to the subject, and a real sense of curiosity to find out about the world and the people who live there. ,
- Have the ability to express well-balanced opinions, rooted in very good knowledge and understanding about current and contemporary issues in society and the environment.

End of EYFS Expectations

- Understand position through words alone. For example, “The bag is under the table,” – with no pointing.
- Describe a familiar route.
- Discuss routes and locations, using words like ‘in front of’ and ‘behind’.
- Use all their senses in hands-on exploration of natural materials.
- Begin to understand the need to respect and care for the natural environment and all living things.
- Know that there are different countries in the world and talk about the differences they have experienced or seen in photos.
- Draw information from a simple map.
- Recognise some similarities and differences between life in this country and life in other countries.
- Explore the natural world around them.
- Recognise some environments that are different to the one in which they live.
- Describe their immediate environment using knowledge from observation, discussion, stories, non-fiction texts and maps.
- Explain some similarities and differences between life in this country and life in other countries, drawing on knowledge from stories, non-fiction texts and (when appropriate) maps.



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Key Stage 1 National Curriculum Expectations	Key Stage 2 National Curriculum Expectations
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• name and locate the world’s seven continents and five oceans• name, locate and identify characteristics of the four countries and capital cities of the United Kingdom and its surrounding seas 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 Human and physical geography• 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• use basic geographical vocabulary to refer to: key physical features, including: beach, cliff, coast, forest, hill, mountain, sea, ocean, river, soil, valley, vegetation, season and weather• key human features, including: city, town, village, factory, farm, house, office, port, harbour and shop Geographical skills and fieldwork• use world maps, atlases and globes to identify the United Kingdom and its countries, as well as the countries, continents and oceans studied at this key stage• use simple compass directions (North, South, East and West) and locational and directional language [for example, near and far; left and right], to describe the location of features and routes on a map Geography – key stages 1 and 2 3• use aerial photographs and plan perspectives to recognise landmarks and basic human and physical features; devise a simple map; and use and construct basic symbols in a key• use simple fieldwork and observational skills to study the geography of their school and its grounds and the key human and physical features of its surrounding environment.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• locate the world’s countries, using maps to focus on Europe (including the location of Russia) and North and South America, concentrating on their environmental regions, key physical and human characteristics, countries, and major cities• name and locate counties and cities of the United Kingdom, geographical regions and their identifying human and physical 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• identify the position and significance of latitude, longitude, Equator, Northern Hemisphere, Southern Hemisphere, the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn, Arctic and Antarctic Circle, the Prime/Greenwich Meridian and time zones (including day and night)• 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• describe and understand key aspects of: physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes, and the water cycle• human geography, including: types of settlement and land use, economic activity including trade links, and the distribution of natural resources including energy, food, minerals and water• use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied• use the eight points of a compass, four and six-figure grid references, symbols and key (including the use of Ordnance Survey maps) to build their knowledge of the United Kingdom and the wider world• 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.



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Holy Trinity CE Academy School Progression document KS1 and KS2

	KS1		KS2			
	Year 1	Year 2	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 the main countries of Europe inc. Russia. Identify capital cities of Europe.</p> <p>Locate and name the countries making up the British Isles, with their capital cities.</p> <p>Identify longest rivers in the world, largest deserts, and highest mountains. Compare with UK.</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>Locate and name the main counties and cities in/around the North East of England.</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>Identify the position and significance of latitude/longitude and the Greenwich Meridian. Linking with science, time zones, night and day</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, e.g. Local hilly area with a flat one or under sea level.	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. E.g. Link to Fairtrade of bananas in St Lucia (see Geography.org etc for free and commercially available packs on St Lucia focussing on Geography).	Compare a region in UK with a region in N. or S. America with significant differences and similarities. E.g. Link to Fairtrade of bananas in St Lucia (see Geography.org etc for free and commercially available packs on St Lucia focussing on Geography). Understand some of the reasons for similarities and differences.



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<h2>Human & Physical Geography</h2>	<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> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> key physical features, including: beach, cliff, coast, forest, hill, mountain, sea, ocean, river, soil, valley, vegetation, season and weather <input type="checkbox"/> key human features, including: city, town, village, factory, farm, house, office, port, harbour and shop 	<p>Describe and understand key aspects of: Physical geography including Rivers and the water cycle, excluding transpiration, brief introduction to Volcanoes and earthquakes linking to Science: rock types.</p> <p>Human geography including trade links in the pre-Roman and Roman era.</p> <p>Types of settlements in Early Britain linked to History. Why did early people choose to settle there?</p>	<p>Describe and understand key aspects of: Physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts.</p> <p>Types of settlements in modern Britain: villages, towns, cities.</p>	<p>Describe and understand key aspects of : Physical geography including coasts, rivers and the water cycle including transpiration; climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts.</p> <p>Human geography including trade between UK and Europe and ROW</p> <p>Fair/unfair distribution of resources (Fairtrade).</p> <p>Types of settlements in Viking, Saxon Britain linked to History.</p>	<p>Describe and understand key aspects of : Physical geography including Volcanoes and earthquakes, looking at plate tectonics and the ring of fire.</p> <p>Distribution of natural resources focussing on energy (link with coal mining past History and eco-power in D&T).</p>
<h2>Geographical Skills & Field work</h2>	<p>Use world maps, atlases and globes to identify the United Kingdom and its countries.</p> <p>Use simple fieldwork and observational skills to study the geography of their school and its grounds and the key human and physical features of its surrounding environment.</p>	<p>Use aerial photographs and plan perspectives to recognise landmarks and basic human and physical features; devise a simple map; and use and construct basic symbols in a key.</p> <p>Use simple compass directions (North, South, East and West) and locational and directional language [for example, near and far; left and right], to describe the location of features and routes on a map.</p>	<p>Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping (Google Earth) to locate countries and describe features studied.</p> <p>Learn the eight points of a compass, 2 figure grid reference (maths co-ordinates), some basic symbols and key (including the use of a simplified Ordnance Survey maps) to build their knowledge of the United Kingdom and the wider world</p> <p>Use fieldwork to observe and record 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>Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping (Google Earth) to locate countries and describe features studied</p> <p>Learn the eight points of a compass, four-figure grid references.</p> <p>Use fieldwork to observe, measure and record 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>Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping (Google Earth) to locate countries and describe features studied</p> <p>Use the eight points of a compass, four-figure grid references, symbols and key (including the use of Ordnance Survey maps) to build their knowledge of the United Kingdom in the past and present.</p> <p>Use fieldwork to observe, measure and record 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>Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping (Google Earth) to locate countries and describe features studied</p> <p>Extend to 6 figure grid references with teaching of latitude and longitude in depth.</p> <p>Expand map skills to include non-UK countries.</p> <p>Use fieldwork to observe, measure and record the human and physical features in the local area using a range of methods, including sketch maps, plans and graphs, and digital technologies.</p>