

The national curriculum for geography aims to ensure that all pupils:

- develop contextual knowledge of the location of globally significant places – both terrestrial and marine – including their defining physical and human characteristics and how these provide a geographical context for understanding the actions of processes
- understand the processes that give rise to key physical and human geographical features of the world, how these are interdependent and how they bring about spatial variation and change over time
- are competent in the geographical skills needed to:
 - collect, analyse and communicate with a range of data gathered through experiences of fieldwork that deepen their understanding of geographical processes
 - interpret a range of sources of geographical information, including maps, diagrams, globes, aerial photographs and Geographical Information Systems (GIS)
 - communicate geographical information in a variety of ways, including through maps, numerical and quantitative skills and writing at length.

Key Stage 1

Pupils should be taught to:

Locational knowledge

- 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
- 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.

Key Stage 2

Pupils should be taught to:

Locational knowledge

- 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)

Place knowledge

- 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

Human and physical geography

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

Geographical skills and fieldwork

- 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.

St James' CofE Juniors – Geography

Progression and Assessment Criteria	Year 3 Geographer	Year 4 Geographer	Year 5 Geographer	Year 6 Geographer
	Locational knowledge - Know, name and locate the main countries and at least six cities in the UK: London, Cardiff, Belfast, Edinburgh, Derby, Birmingham - Know, name and locate the world oceans and continents. - Know about, locate and name some of the world's most famous volcanoes: Vesuvius (Italy), Eyjafjallajökull (Iceland), Mount St Helens (USA), Krakatoa (Indonesia), Mount Etna (Italy) - Name and locate many of the world's most famous rivers: Thames, Nile, Amazon, Danube, Mississippi, Ganges Place knowledge/Human and physical geography <u>Earthquakes and Volcanoes – focus on Iceland.</u> - Know the earth is made up of a mantle and core. - Know the mantle is broken into tectonic plates that are constantly moving. - Know the main causes of earthquakes and why Iceland has regular earthquakes. - Locate and describe the distribution of earthquakes in Europe. - Know how volcanoes are formed. - Know the impact of Eyjafjallajökull (Iceland) erupting on people, place and economy. - Understand what people in Iceland can do to predict and protect themselves from volcanic activity. <u>Rivers - focus on the Derwent - Trent - Humber - North Sea</u> - Know how the physical features of a river change from source to mouth and as it flows from higher to lower ground. - Know typical features of river estuaries and explain why they are important places for wildlife. - Know the stages of the hydrological /water cycle and explain the important role that rivers play in it. - Know the importance rivers play in settlements/ cities and human geography.	Locational knowledge - Know, name and locate at least six counties in the UK: Derbyshire, Greater London, Yorkshire, Nottinghamshire, Leicestershire, Lincolnshire - Know, name and locate the main rivers in the UK: Thames, Derwent, Trent, Humber, Dee, Wye, Bann - Know, name and locate the main mountains in the UK: Snowden, Scafell Pike, Ben Nevis, Mourne Mountains - Know, name and locate at least 6 capital cities, landmarks and countries in Europe: France/Paris/Eiffel Tower, Russia/Moscow/St Basil's, Italy/Rome/Colosseum, Denmark/ Copenhagen, Iceland/Reykjavik/Blue Lagoon, Greece/Athen/Acropolis - Know about, name and locate many of the world's most famous mountainous regions: Alps, Himalayas, Rocky Mountains, Andes, Sierra Nevada, Atlas Place knowledge/Human and physical geography <u>Mountains - focus on Snowdonia and Alps</u> - Know how the movement of plates of the earth's crust form fold mountains. - Know the similarities and difference between mountain ranges in the UK and the Alps. Including human and physical features. - Know about climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts in mountainous regions. - Understand how natural resources are distributed throughout the world.	Locational knowledge - Know, name and locate the main regions and key land use patterns in the UK. Use all 12 regions: Land use patterns include: residential, commercial, industrial, agricultural, and natural - Locate the Equator, Tropic of Cancer and the Tropic of Capricorn on a map. - Know whether a country is located in the Southern or Northern hemisphere. - Know the name of a number of countries and capital cities in the world: Egypt/Cairo, India/New Delhi, China/Beijing, USA/Washington, Australia/ Canberra, Canada/Ottawa, South Africa/Cape Town - Know and label the Amazon Rainforest Place knowledge/Human and physical geography <u>Comparison of Tourist Attractions - focus on Cleethorpes and Euro Disney.</u> - Know the geographical similarities and differences between a place and human activity in the UK compared to one in Europe) - Know the importance transport plays in human activity. - Know how human activity impacts and changes an area and climate - Understand the impact of coastal erosion on landscapes. - Know steps humans can take to reduce their impact on the environment. <u>Land Use and the Environment</u> - Know the geographical similarities and differences of two contrasting agricultural regions Amazon/England - Know about how humans use land and affect environments linked to economic activity including trade and transport links, and the distribution of natural resources food, minerals and water. - Know how weather and climate affects human activities, including where food is grown and economic activity. - Know how food is traded and moved across the globe. - Explain what climate change is and how humans have impacted this - Investigate the global challenge of sustainability and how this impacts the globe. - Know how humans can encourage sustainability through their actions.	Locational knowledge - Know, name and locate at least six countries and cities in North and South America. North America: USA/New York & Chicago, Mexico, Canada/Toronto, Jamaica. South America: Brazil/Brazilia, Argentina/Rio De Janeiro & Buenos Aries, Peru/Lima - Locate the Artic and Antarctic Circle on a map. - Locate the Greenwich meridian and know how time zones work and calculate time differences around the world. Place knowledge/Human and physical geography <u>World Biomes – focus on Antarctic.</u> - Know the difference between climate and weather. - Know the climate in the UK and compare this with different world climates. - Know what a climate graph is and how it helps us to compare different places. - Know what a biome is. - Know how the climate affects landscapes and biomes - Know that plants and animals adapt so they can survive in different climates. <u>In depth study on North America - Mexico</u> - Know the key features of North America - countries, major cities, population and languages. - Describe key aspects of physical geography including climate zones and rivers. - Describe key aspects of human geography including types of settlements and the distribution of natural resources. - Know why some cities and rural environments are similar and dissimilar in relation to their human and physical features.

St James' CofE Juniors – Geography

	Year 3 Geographer	Year 4 Geographer	Year 5 Geographer	Year 6 Geographer
	<u>Local Area Study – Derby and Normanton</u> - Know some reasons why places change. - Know that some natural events and human activity have changed Derby and Normanton. - Know how land is used in the local area and how it might have changed. - Understand the importance of looking after local environments. - Make suggestions for changes and improvements to the local environment. - Know why people may be attracted to live in cities. Geographical skills and fieldwork - Know how to use the eight points of a compass to locate a feature or place on a map. - To use maps, atlases, globes and digital technology to describe and compare the key geographical features of the areas studied. - Know how to use Ordnance Survey (OS) map symbols for: footpath, secondary road, vegetation, garden or Arboretum, school abbreviation. - Know how to use a simple key. - Use fieldwork to observe, measure, record and present the human and physical features using a range of methods, including sketch maps, plans and graphs and digital technologies. - Answer questions using simple data presented in pictograms and tables. - Construct bar graphs and tables to present data with support.	Geographical skills and fieldwork - Know how to use sketch maps and symbols for a key to record geographical features and places. - Know how to use four figure grid references and keys to locate features and places on a map. - To use maps, atlases, globes and digital technology to describe and compare the key geographical features of the areas studied. - Know how to use Ordnance Survey map symbols and contour lines for: contour lines, train track, river, trig point, building, tourist information, parking. - 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. - Construct tables independently and simple bar graphs with support to present data.	Geographical skills and fieldwork - Know how to use detailed sketch maps and symbols for a key to record geographical features and places. - Know how to use Ordnance Survey symbols and six-figure grid references to locate features and places on a map: All symbols so far plus: theme park, camping, orchard, wind turbine, slopes, motorway. - Know how to use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied. - Know how to plan a journey from my town/city to another place in England. - Analyse data presented in a variety of ways and use it to compare, contrast and make connections between places. - 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. - Construct bar graphs to compare and present data.	Geographical skills and fieldwork - Know how to use scaled sketch maps and symbols for a key to record geographical features and places. - Know how to use lines of longitude and latitude or grid references to locate features and places. - Know how to use an atlas and digital technologies to find places and identify, describe and compare geographical features. - Ask and answer geographical questions and hypotheses using a range of fieldwork and research techniques. - Know how to use six figure grid references and Ordnance Survey symbols confidently on a map. - Analyse data presented in a variety of ways and use it to compare, contrast and make connections between places. - Know how contour lines are used to represent hills and mountains on OS maps. - 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. - Construct line graphs to compare and present data.