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| St Mary’s Catholic Primary School – Geography Curriculum Progression | | | | |
| Geography Intent | At St Mary’s RC Primary School, geography education should be fully inclusive to every child. Our aims are to fulfil the requirements of the National Curriculum for Geography; providing a broad, balanced and differentiated curriculum; ensuring the progressive development of geographical concepts, knowledge and skills; and for the children to develop a love for geography. Furthermore, we aim to inspire in pupils a curiosity and fascination about the world and its people that will remain with them for the rest of their lives. Teaching should equip pupils with knowledge about diverse places, people, resources and natural and human environments, together with a deep understanding of the Earth’s key physical and human processes. (The 2014 Primary National Curriculum in England) Geography teaching at St Mary’s Primary School has a wide application to everyday life, teaching the children to enjoy learning about the world and to have a better understanding of how people live in different locations.  The aims of teaching geography in our school are:  • To inspire pupils’ curiosity to discover more about the world  • To enable children to know about the location of the world’s continents, countries, cities, seas and oceans.  • To develop in children the skills of interpreting a range of sources of geographical information, including maps, diagrams, globes and aerial photographs.  • To help children understand how the human and physical features of a place shapes it location and can change over time. | | | |
| EYFS –see Development Matters 2021 for detailed examples of how to support learning in EYFS  ***Understanding the world*** involves guiding children to make sense of their physical world and their community. The frequency and range of children’s personal experiences increases their knowledge and sense of the world around them – from visiting parks, libraries and museums to meeting important members of society such as police officers, nurses and firefighters. In addition, listening to a broad selection of stories, non-fiction, rhymes and poems will foster their understanding of our culturally, socially, technologically and ecologically diverse world. As well as building important knowledge, this extends their familiarity with words that support understanding across domains. Enriching and widening children’s vocabulary will support later reading comprehension. | | | | |
| 0-3 YEARS | | 3-4 YEARS | | RECEPTION |
| Make connections between the features of their family and other families.  Notice differences between people. | | Begin to make sense of their own life-story and family’s history. >Show interest in different occupations. | | Comment on images of familiar situations in the past.  Compare and contrast characters from stories, including figures from the past.  **ELG: People, Culture and Communities** Children at the expected level of development will:  Describe their immediate environment using knowledge from observation, discussion, stories, non-fiction texts and maps;  Know some similarities and differences between different religious and cultural communities in this country, drawing on their experiences and what has been read in class;  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. |
| Area of Study | Years 1/2/3 | | Years 4/5/6 | |
| **Knowledge and understanding of locations and places.** | **National Curriculum. Pupils should be taught to:**  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.  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 | | **National Curriculum. Pupils should be taught to:**  Locate the world’s countries, using maps to focus on Europe (including the location of Russia) and North & South America, concentrating on their environmental regions, key physical and human characteristics, countries and major cities  Name and locate counties & 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, the tropics of Cancer & Capricorn, Arctic and Antarctic Circle, The Prime/Greenwich Meridian & 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 | |
|  | Use maps and globes to identify the continents and oceans and understand that both a map and a globe show the same thing  Locate the continents on a paper map.  Use simple compass directions (North, South, East and West) to describe the location of features on a map.  Study pictures/videos of a locality and ask geographical questions e.g. What is it like to live in this place? How is this place different to where I live?  Express own views about a place, people and environment.  Draw and label pictures to show how places are different to the UK  Give detailed reasons to support own likes, dislikes and preferences.  Look at maps, pictures and other sources to identify  similarities and differences between a UK region and another country.  Use the language of ‘north’, ‘south’, ‘east’, ‘west’ to relate countries to each other.  Explore physical and human features, draw conclusions between locations using photos/pictures, temperatures, locations and population numbers.  Study maps to make assumptions about the different areas of Europe e.g. using map keys to identify mountainous areas, urban areas.  Identify main trade and economy in another country and compare to region of the UK  Look at settlements, particularly in relation to volcanoes – what conclusions can be drawn  Identify hilliest areas and flattest areas as well as decide which rivers they think are the largest. | | Build on prior knowledge of UK regions by using maps to locate countries of Europe.  Study some pictures of different parts of Europe (e.g.top of a mountain, on the banks of a river, on a farm.  Match key landmarks to the country and make suggestions as to how landmarks affect a country (tourism, economy etc.) i.e. Eiffel tower in Paris and relate to UK landmarks.  Use maps, locate the Equator. Consider the countries and climates that surround it and discuss  Use the language of ‘north’, ‘south’, ‘east’, ‘west’ to relate countries to each other.  Identify the different hemispheres on a map.  Use the compass points N, NE, E, SE, S, SW, W, NW to direct and locate using a compass.  Locate and label different countries/continents in the Northern and Southern hemisphere.  Discuss the difference between hemispheres  Use maps, locate the Equator, the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn. Consider the countries and climates that surround these lines and discuss the relationships between these and the countries.  Use and explain appropriate geographical language  Use maps to compare and contrast differences between the UK and other countries, climate, agriculture, tourism etc.  Discuss and compare these differences relate this knowledge to the weather in the local area.  Reach reasoned and informed solutions and discuss the consequences of humans around the world.  Locate the key physical and human characteristics. Relate these features to the locality e.g. population sizes near tourist landmarks/rivers, transport links to mountains.  Locate all the manmade features of a country e.g. Statue of Liberty, Golden Gate Bridge, Grand Canyon, Yosemite National Park, The White House etc. and relate to UK landmarks. Reflect on the importance and value of the tourism industry in these areas.  Compare physical and human features, draw conclusions between locations using photos/pictures, temperatures, locations and population numbers. Pose questions and use prior knowledge of map reading. | |
| **Knowledge and understanding of patterns and processes**  **Human and Physical Geography** | **National Curriculum. Pupils should be taught to:**  -Use basic geographical vocabulary to refer to: key physical features and human features  -Identify seasonal and daily weather patterns in the UK and the location of hot and cold areas of the world in  relation to the Equator and the North/South Poles | | **National Curriculum. Pupils should be taught to:**  -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 basic geographical vocabulary to refer to key physical features including: beach, coast, forest, mountain, sea, river, season: weather.  Use basic geographical vocab to refer to key human features, including: city, town, village, factory, farm, house and shop.  Be able to verbalise and write about similarities and differences between the features of the two localities.  Ask questions about the weather and seasons.  Children to identify the equator and locate the places on the Equator which are the hottest.  Observe and record e.g. draw pictures of the weather at different times of the year or keep a record of how many times it rains in a week in the winter and a week in the summer.  Express opinions about the seasons and relate the changes to changes in clothing and activities e.g. winter = coat, summer = t-shirts.  Locate places in the world where volcanoes occur.  Understand and be able to communicate in different ways the cause of volcanoes and the process that occurs before a volcano erupts.  Use the language of rivers e.g. erosion, deposition, transportation.  Explain and present the process of rivers, earthquakes, volcanoes  Draw diagrams, produce writing and use the correct vocabulary  Look at land use in the same area today and consider how and why this has changed. | | Locate places in the world where volcanoes occur.  Understand and be able to communicate in different ways the cause of volcanoes and the process that occurs before a volcano erupts. Use the language of rivers e.g. erosion, deposition, transportation. Explain and present the process of rivers, earthquakes, volcanoes. Draw diagrams, produce writing and use the correct vocabulary. Look at land use in the same area today and consider how and why this has changed. Relate land use and trade to settlements. Study how land in the local area was used during the historical periods studied. Such as Stone Age and Iron Age. Research and discuss how geographical features such as rivers, topography and coasts can impact human settlements. Identify trade links around the world based on a few chosen items e.g. coffee, chocolate, bananas. Discover where food comes from. Discuss land use and draw conclusions about the reasons for this based on the human inhabitants and changing needs. Ask and answer geographical questions to unpick why human geography may have changed over time.  Ask, research and explain the following questions: Why did the Romans choose to settle where they did? What were their settlements like? How did they use the land and how has land use changed today? What was Celtic and Roman life in Lancashire like? | |
| **Geographical Enquiry, Skills and Fieldwork** | **National Curriculum. Pupils should be taught to:**  -Use world maps, atlases and globes to identify the UK 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 directional language 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 – physical and human features. | | **National Curriculum. Pupils should be taught to:**  -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 to build their knowledge of the UK 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. | |
|  | Can use a simple atlas.  Can use the four-point compass: North South, East and West, directions to describe location of features and routes on a map.  Can make detailed observations.  Can use photo, video or audio to gather evidence of  what they can see. Can use aerial photos to recognize landmarks and basic human and physical features.  Can use aerial photos to recognise landmarks and basic human and physical features  Can draw a simple sketch map showing key features of the school, its grounds and surrounding environments, including agreed realistic symbols to make a simple key  Can ask adult’s questions about the school, its grounds and surrounding environment  Can measure using a guided tally and standard units such as minutes and metres.  Can present findings simply using maps and graph >Can reach a simply described conclusion to  fieldwork question or prediction.  Can confidently use globes, atlases, images, aerial photos and begin to use computer mapping.  Can identify the four-point compass directions: N, E, S and W to follow and give directions to build knowledge of the UK  Can use four-figure grid references to locate features on a map.  Can make clear links between different observations in the local area.  Can use a camera and locate labelled photos on a map >Can draw a sketch map with relatively sized  Can draw an accurate map of a short route using OS symbol  Can devise and ask questions using geographical vocabulary  Can answer questions about places and environments to aid investigation and express different opinions relating to issues  Can measure using simple instruments, digital technologies and can measure more than one aspect at once  Can describe the benefits and limitations of data collection methods  Can present data and findings using maps, graphs and digital technologies to show a clear enquiry route from teacher led question to child led conclusion  Can reach a simply explained conclusion to the fieldwork question or prediction | | Can confidently use globes, atlases, images, aerial photos and begin to use computer mapping.  Can identify the four-point compass directions: N, E, S and W to follow and give directions to build knowledge of the UK  Can use four-figure grid references to locate features on a map.  Can make clear links between different observations in the local area.  Can use a camera and locate labelled photos on a map  Can draw a sketch map with relatively sized  Can draw an accurate map of a short route using OS symbol  Can devise and ask questions using geographical vocabulary  Can answer questions about places and environments to aid investigation and express different opinions relating to issues  Can measure using simple instruments, digital technologies and can measure more than one aspect at once  Can describe the benefits and limitations of data collection methods  Can present data and findings using maps, graphs and digital technologies to show a clear enquiry route from teacher led question to child led conclusion  Can reach a simply explained conclusion to the fieldwork question or prediction  Can make clearly explained links between observations in the local area and the wider world to identify patterns  Can use a camera and locate annotated photos on a map  Can draw a sketch map with relatively sized features and annotations showing human and physical features of the local area  Can draw a variety of maps, sketches and plans with accurate symbols, keys and scale.  Can devise and ask questions using geographical vocabulary and make notes to express own opinions and recognise why others may have different points of view  Can ask a range of geographical questions to carry out an investigation and explain opinions from a range of different points of view.  Can accurately measure human and physical features in the local area using a range of appropriate instruments  Can confidently justify and evaluate data collection methods  Can independently present data and findings using maps, graphs and digital technologies to show a clear enquiry route.  Can reach a described and explained conclusion to fieldwork question | |

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|  |  | Autumn | Spring | Summer |
| Yrs 1/2/3 | Cycle 1 | Our United Kingdom 1  I can name, locate and identify characteristics of the 4 countries and capital cities of the United Kingdom and its surrounding seas | Fieldwork 1  I can use simple fieldwork and observational skills to study the geography of my school and its grounds and the key human and physical features of its surrounding environment. | Locations on a map 1  I can 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. |
| Cycle 2 | Weather In the United Kingdom, North and South Poles  I can 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 | Map Making  I can use aerial photographs and plan perspectives to recognise landmarks and basic human and physical features.  I can devise a simple map and I can use and construct basic symbols in a key. | Physical Geography 1  I can use basic geographical vocabulary to label and to refer to key physical features on a map or a photograph including beach, cliff, coast, forest, hill, mountain, sea, ocean, river, soil, valley, vegetation, season and weather. |
| Cycle 3 | United Kingdome and Kenya  I 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 (Lancashire and Nairobi) | Continents and Oceans  I can name and locate the world’s 7 continents and 5 oceans.  I can use world maps, atlases and globes to identify the 7 continents and 5 oceans. | Human Geography 1  I can use and write basic geographical vocabulary to label and refer to key human features on a map including city, town, village, factory, farm, house, office, port, harbour and shop. |
| Yrs. 4/5/6 | Cycle 1 | United Kingdom Within Europe 2  I can locate the world’s countries, using maps to focus on Europe (including the location of Russia) concentrating on their environmental regions, key physical and human characteristics, countries, and major cities.  I can use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied  I can use the 8 points of a compass, 4- and 6-figure grid references, symbols and key (including the use of Ordnance Survey maps) to build my knowledge of the United Kingdom and the wider world | Mountains, Volcanoes and Earthquakes  I can describe and understand key aspects of volcanoes and earthquakes.  I can locate places in the world where volcanoes occur. I understand and I am able to communicate in different ways the cause of volcanoes and earthquakes and the process that occurs before a volcano erupts or an earthquake happens. I can explain and present the process of earthquakes and volcanoes in diagrams. I can look at land use in the same area today and consider how and why this has changed. | Locational on a map 2  I can 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) |
| Cycle 2 | Our United Kingdom 3  I can 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  I can use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied  I can use the 8 points of a compass, 4- and 6-figure grid references, symbols and key (including the use of Ordnance Survey maps) to build my knowledge of the United Kingdom and the wider world | Field Work 2  I can use fieldwork to observe, measure record and present the human and physical features in the local area of Chipping using a range of methods, including sketch maps, plans and graphs, and digital technologies. | Physical Geography 2  I can describe and understand key aspects of physical geography including climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts and rivers. |
| Cycle 3 | The Lake District, Swiss Alps and the Amazon Rainforest  I understand the geographical similarities and differences through the study of human and physical geography of the Lake District, Swiss Alps and the Amazon Rainforest. I can use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied. I can use the 8 points of a compass, 4- and 6-figure grid references, symbols and key (including the use of Ordnance Survey maps) to build my knowledge of the United Kingdom and the wider world. | Water Cycle  I can describe and understand key aspects of the water cycle. I know that water on Earth is constantly moving and that it is recycled over and over again. I can describe the following features:  Water evaporates into the air.  The sun heats up water on land, in rivers, lakes and seas and turns it into water vapour. The water vapour rises into the air. Water vapour condenses into clouds. Water vapour in the air cools down and changes back into tiny drops of liquid water, forming clouds.  The clouds get heavy and water falls back to the ground in the form of rain or snow. Water returns to the sea  Rain water runs over the land and collects in lakes or rivers, which take it back to the sea. The cycle starts all over again. | Human Geography 2  I can describe and understand different types of settlement and land use, economic activity including trade links, and the distribution of natural resources including energy, food, minerals and water. |