



**Geography: Coverage & Progression**



Aim	Pupils should 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. Pupils should 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. Pupils should be 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. Pupils should interpret a range of sources of geographical information, including maps, diagrams, globes, aerial photographs and Geographical Information Systems (GIS). Pupils should communicate geographical information in a variety of ways, including through maps, numerical and quantitative skills and writing at length.											
	KS1			LKS2			UKS2					
	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6						
Advent	<p><b>Local Area Study: Rotherham Avenue &amp; Our School</b> <u>Human &amp; Physical</u></p> <p>Identify seasonal and daily weather patterns in the United Kingdom on the 1</p> <p><u>Geographical Skills &amp; Fieldwork</u> Simple fieldwork and observational skills to study the geography of our school grounds and the key human and physical features of its surroundings</p> <p>Vocabulary: soil, seasonal weather, house</p>	<p>Location Knowledge Name and locate the world's 7 continents and 5 oceans</p> <p>Geographical Skills &amp; Fieldwork Use world maps, atlases and globes to identify countries, continents and oceans</p>	<p><b>Human and physical features of Egypt. How did the Egyptians use the River Nile to survive?</b> <u>Geographical Skills &amp; Fieldwork</u></p> <p>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 wider world</p> <p><u>Geographical Skills</u> Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied</p>	<p><b>Earthquakes and Volcanoes</b> <u>Location Knowledge</u></p> <p>Locate the world's countries using maps to focus on Europe including Russia</p> <p><u>Human &amp; Physical</u> Volcanoes (Mount Vesuvius in Italy link to the lost city of Pompeii), Earthquakes</p>	<p><b>European Region Study: Region of Greece</b> <u>Location Knowledge</u></p> <p>Locate the world's countries using maps to focus on Europe concentrating on their environmental regions, key physical and human characteristics, countries and major cities</p> <p><u>Place Knowledge</u> Understand geographical similarities and differences through the study of human and physical geography of a region in a European country</p> <p>coasts</p>	<p><b>Environmental Study: Biomes of The World</b> <u>Geographical Skills &amp; Fieldwork</u></p> <p>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 wider world</p> <p>Human &amp; Physical Biomes, vegetation belts, stages of rivers</p>						
Lent	<p><b>Local Area Study: Farley Hill/Luton</b> <u>Place Knowledge</u></p> <p>Understand geographical similarities and differences through studying the human and physical geography of a small area of the United Kingdom</p> <p><u>Geographical Skills</u> 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>Vocabulary: hill, city, town, village, house office, shop</p>	<p><b>A contrasting non European study</b> <u>Place Knowledge</u></p> <p>Understand geographical similarities and differences through studying the human and physical geography of a small area in a contrasting non-European country.</p> <p><u>Vocabulary: beach, cliff, coast, sea, ocean, river, soil, port, harbour</u></p>	<p><u>Localional knowledge</u> Identify where counties are within the UK and the key topographical features</p> <p><u>Human and Physical Geography</u> Explain about weather conditions and patterns around the UK and part of Europe.</p>	<p><b>Region of the U.K. Study: East Anglia</b> <u>Location Knowledge</u></p> <p>Name and locate counties and cities of the U.K. geographical regions and identifying human and physical characteristics and land use patterns; and understand how some of these aspects have changed over time</p> <p><u>Fieldwork</u> Fieldwork to observe, measure and record human and physical features in the local area using a range of methods including sketch maps, plans and graphs and digital technologies</p>	<p><b>North American Region Study- Canada</b> <u>Localional knowledge</u></p> <p>Identify the physical features and key topographical features of the countries within North America.</p> <p><u>Place knowledge</u> Compare the physical and human features of a region in the UK and a region in North America.</p> <p><u>Human and physical geography</u> Understand about weather patterns around the world and relate these to climate zones,</p>	<p><b>South America Region Study: Region of Brazil</b> <u>An environmental study- Deforestation</u></p> <p><u>Place Knowledge</u> Understand geographical similarities and differences through the study of human and physical geography of a region in a region within South America</p> <p><u>Geographical Skills</u> Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied</p>						
Pentecost	<p><b>U.K. Area Study: South End</b> <u>Location Knowledge</u></p> <p>Name, Locate and identify Characteristics of the 4 countries and Capital Cities of the United Kingdom and Its Surrounding Seas</p> <p><u>Place Knowledge</u> Understand geographical similarities and differences through studying the human and physical geography of a small area of the United Kingdom, seaside resort</p> <p><u>Geographical Skills</u> Use world maps, atlases, globes to identify the UK and its countries</p> <p>Vocabulary: beach, cliff, coast, sea, ocean, river, soil, port, harbour</p>	<p><b>Non-European Study: Hot &amp; Cold Places</b> <u>Place Knowledge</u> <u>Understanding</u></p> <p>Understand geographical similarities and differences through studying the human and physical geography of a small area in a contrasting non-European country</p> <p><u>Vocabulary: Mountain, forest, valley, vegetation, farm, factory.</u></p>	<p><b>Region of the U.K. Study: Greater London</b> <u>Place Knowledge</u></p> <p>Understand geographical similarities and differences through the study of human and physical geography of a region of the United Kingdom</p> <p><u>Geographical Skills &amp; Fieldwork</u> Use the eight points of a compass, four figure grid references, symbols and key (f Ordnance Survey Maps) to build their knowledge of the United Kingdom</p>	<p><b>European Region Study: Mountain ranges</b> <u>Place Knowledge</u></p> <p>Understand geographical similarities and differences through the study of human and physical geography of a region in a European country</p> <p><u>Geographical Skills &amp; Fieldwork</u> Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied</p> <p>Water cycle &amp; Mountains</p>	<p><b>A River Study</b> <u>Localional knowledge</u></p> <p>Know and describe where a variety of places are in relation to physical and human features.</p> <p><u>Human and Physical resources</u> Know how rivers erode, transport and deposit materials. Understand how humans affect the environment over time. Know about changes to world environments over time (physical changes e.g. meanders, ox bow lakes)</p>	<p><u>Localional knowledge</u> Name and locate countries and cities in the UK, geographical regions and their identifying human and physical features. Key topographical features and land use patterns and understand how some of these aspects have changed over time.</p> <p><u>Human Geography</u> Types of Settlements, economic activity including trade links and the distribution of natural resources including energy, food, minerals and water</p> <p><u>Geographical skills and fieldwork</u> Use of Ordnance Survey maps to build their knowledge of the UK Use fieldwork to observe, measure, record and present the human and physical features in the local area using a range of methods.</p>						