



Geography progression

	Unit 1	Unit 2	Unit 3
Year 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify seasonal weather patterns. (Change over time) Understand that maps tell us the location of different places. (Spatial variation) Understand what makes a good map. (Spatial Variation, Location) Understand locational language. (Spatial Variation, Location) Give directions. (Spatial Variation, Location) Estimate distances e.g. further than, closer than. (Spatial Variation, Location) Understand physical features of a place. (Spatial Variation, Interaction between Human & Physical Geography) Understand human features of a place. (Spatial Variation, Interaction between Human & Physical Geography) Identify physical and human features of my local area. (Interaction between Human & Physical Geography) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Name and locate the country we live in. (Location) Understand that the United Kingdom is a union of four countries. (Location) Name and locate the four countries of the UK. (Location) Know some characteristics of the four countries of the UK. (Spatial Variation, Interaction between Human & Physical Geography) Name and locate the capital cities of the four countries of the UK. (Location) Use photographs and maps to identify geographical features. (Interaction between Human & Physical Geography, Location, Spatial Variation, Population Activity, Change over Time) Make observations about and describe features of places. (Interaction between Human & Physical Geography, Location, Spatial Variation, Population Activity, Change over Time) Describe some geographical differences between England, Northern Ireland, Scotland and Wales. (Interaction between Human & Physical Geography, Location, Spatial Variation, Population Activity, Change over Time) Ask and respond to simple, geographical questions (Interaction between Human & Physical Geography, Location, Spatial Variation, Population Activity, Change over Time) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Be aware of some places in the wider world. (Location) Know which continent the Caribbean is in. (Location) Locate the Caribbean on a map. (Location) Understand what islands are. (Interaction between Human & Physical Geography, Spatial Variation) Locate what is around the Caribbean. (Location, Spatial Variation) Understand the variation in the in the Caribbean. (Location, Spatial Variation) Observe and describe the physical features of a place. (Physical) Use photographs to identify geographical features. (Interaction between Human & Physical Geography, Location, Spatial Variation, Population Activity, Change over Time) Compare features of UK geography to a contrasting non-European country. (Spatial Variation)
Year 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Know that an aerial view means to look at something from above. (Location, Spatial Variation) Understand the importance of a key on a map. (Location) Understand what a compass is. (Location, Spatial Variation) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recognise and name continents and oceans. (Location) Identify the equator, northern & southern hemisphere and north & south poles. (Location) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Locate Australia on a map. (Location, Spatial Variation) Name which continent Australia is in. (Location) Name and locate the oceans surrounding Australia. (Location) Compare the size of Australia with the UK. (Spatial Variation)



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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Describe a location using compass points. (Location) • Describe physical and human features of a place. (Interaction between Human & Physical Geography) • Use observational skills in simple fieldwork. (Population Activity, Location, Interaction between Human & Physical Geography) • Record findings from simple fieldwork. (Interaction between Human & Physical Geography) 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Understand who the first people were who settled in Australia. (Population Activity, Interaction between Human & Physical Geography) • Understand the impact if settlement on indigenous people. (Spatial Variation) • Recognise some of Australia’s important physical features. (Interaction between Human & Physical Geography) • Make observations and comparisons between the UK and Australia. (Spatial Variation, Population Activity, Interaction between Human & Physical Geography)
Year 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Make geographical comparisons between places. (Interaction between Human & Physical Geography, Location, Spatial Variation, Population Activity, Change over Time) • Describe different types of land use and settlement. (Population Activity, Interaction between Human & Physical Geography) • Choose and use geographical terms carefully to describe places. (Interaction between Human & Physical Geography, Location, Spatial Variation, Population Activity, Change over Time) • Describe physical and human features of the places I study (Interaction between Human & Physical Geography) • Give reasons why places have particular features. (Location, Spatial Variation, Interaction between Human & Physical Geography) • Locate the world’s major cities. (Location) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Understand the four main stages of the water cycle. (Spatial Variation) • Understand what a river basin is. (Spatial Variation) • Know the features of a river basin. (Spatial Variation) • Follow the course of a river from source to mouth using a map accurately. (Location, Spatial Variation) • Explain why features are present. (Interaction between Human & Physical Geography) • Understand the differences between mountain streams and low land meandering rivers. (Location, Spatial Variation, Population Activity) • Identify major rivers and their basins in the UK. (Location) • Identify major rivers and their basins in the world. (Location) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Know the location of places I study within the context of countries, continents and the world. (Location) • Identify continents, countries and counties. (Location) • Locate places on large scale maps. (Location) • Use 8 point compass for direction on a map. (Location) • Measure distances between two points. (Location, Spatial Variation) • Read, understand and interpret maps and map symbols. (Location, Spatial Variation) • Make geographical comparisons between places, giving reasons for differences. (Spatial Variation) • Describe different types of land use and settlement. (Population Activity, Spatial Variation) • Understand how things have changed based on human interaction. (Population Activity, Interaction between Human & Physical Geography) • Use geographical information systems (GIS) to answer enquiry questions. (Interaction between Human & Physical Geography, Location, Spatial Variation, Population Activity, Change over Time)



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Year 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Locate the world's countries. (Location) • Locate places on large scale maps. (Location) • Match country and continent boundaries. (Location) • Locate the capital cities of Italy, Greece, Turkey, Spain and Portugal on a map. (Location) • Use 8 points of a compass. (Location) • Understand the topography of the land of Mediterranean Europe: mountains, coastline. (Location, Spatial Variation, Interaction between Human & Physical Geography) • Compare contrasting landscapes. (Spatial Variation, Interaction between Human & Physical Geography) • Compare the climate with Northern Europe. (Spatial Variation) • Compare the human features of the settlements: Lisbon, Madrid, Rome, Milan, Venice and Athens. (Spatial Variation, Interaction between Human & Physical Geography) • Understand how countries are interdependent. (Location) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Understand the structure of the Earth and identify the position and significance of longitude and latitude. (Spatial Variation, Interaction between Human & Physical Geography) • Identify and locate the equator, Tropics of Cancer & Capricorn. (Spatial Variation, Interaction between Human & Physical Geography) • Know that the Earth's surface is made up of tectonic plates. (Spatial Variation, Interaction between Human & Physical Geography) • Understand the cause of an erupting volcano. (Spatial Variation, Interaction between Human & Physical Geography) • Understand what causes an earthquake. (Spatial Variation, Interaction between Human & Physical Geography) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Know the location of places I study within the context of countries, continents and the world. (Location) • Make geographical comparisons between places, giving reasons for difference. (Location, Spatial Variation) • Ask and respond to geographical questions (Questions) • Make observations and the location of features relative to others. (Spatial Variation) • Give some explanations about views held by others. (Population Activity) • Explain how conflicting demands in an environment may arise. (Population Activity, Spatial Variation, Interaction between Human & Physical Geography) • Explain how things change by referring to human and physical features of a landscape. (Changes over Time) • Understand ways in which people can damage the environment. (Population Activity)
Year 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Understand the climate and weather in Scandinavia. (Interaction between Human & Physical Geography) • Understand the topography of the land. (Spatial Variation) • Understand what the quality of life is like in Scandinavia (Interaction between Human & Physical Geography) • Understand how the people of Scandinavia protect their environment. (Population Activity) • Understand the pull factors for tourists. (Population Activity) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Label the belts of the Earth and relate them to their characteristics. (Location) • Describe and understand key aspects of a climate zone. (Interaction between Human & Physical Geography) • Describe and understand key aspects of a biome (Interaction between Human & Physical Geography) • Use maps, atlases, globes & digital/computer mapping to locate biomes in the world. (Location) • Describe how the biomes differ. (Spatial Variation) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Know the location of places I study within the context of countries, continents and the world. (Location) • Search for locations on atlas maps using longitude and latitude. (Location) • Recognise and explain land use patterns. (Population Activity) • Understand why certain patterns appear in different locations and environments. (Interaction between Human & Physical Geography) • Recognise and explain the views and opinions of others. (Population Activity)



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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify the features of some of the plants and animals that can survive in each biome. (Spatial Variation) • Describe the impact that humans have on biomes. (Population Activity) • Describe how the biomes differ. (Spatial Variation) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explain the similarities and differences between places. (Spatial Variation)
Year 6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Locate key physical and human characteristics of the countries of the world. (Location) • Describe key landmarks geographically. (Interaction between Human & Physical Geography) • Describe and understand the variations in weather (Interaction between Human & Physical Geography) • Understand the value of biodiversity: The Galapagos Islands. (Interaction between Human & Physical Geography) • Understand what is important to the Central and South American culture. (Population Activity) • Understand the variations in economy. (Population Activity) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Understand world climates. (Interaction between Human & Physical Geography) • Understand what is meant by climate change. (Change over Time) • Understand how humans have a negative impact on climate change. (Population Activity) • Understand the wider impact of climate change outside of the polar regions. (Population Activity) • Understand how we can reduce greenhouse gases (Population Activity) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Understand what coastlines are and how they are formed. (Change over Time) • Compare coastal landforms in other countries to the coastline of the UK. (Spatial Variation) • Know and explain how human and physical processes interact to produce characteristics. (Interaction between Human & Physical Geography) • Describe economic activity (coasts). (Population Activity)