



Whitehouse Primary School – **Geography** skills, knowledge and vocabulary progression



Year	Knowledge + Vocabulary	Locational/ Place Knowledge	Human & Physical Geography	Geographical Skills & Fieldwork
EYFS	See EYFS Geography Progression document and FS1 and FS2 long term planning			
Year 1	<p><u>Cultural Studies Week- North Yorkshire</u></p> <p>Local Area</p> <p>The United Kingdom Capital, city, London, Scotland, Wales, Ireland, Northern Ireland, United Kingdom, sea, map, Atlas, North Pole, South Pole, equator</p> <p><u>International Studies Week- Brazil</u></p> <p>London Queen, capital city, monument, London Eye, Gherkin, Shard, royals, black cab, telephone box, Tower of London, guardsman, Thames, Olympics, Tower Bridge, Buckingham Palace, Parliament, London Underground, Big Ben, London bus, Royal Albert Hall, Westminster Abbey</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Name and locate the four countries in the UK. Identify Capital Cities of the United Kingdom Identify the characteristics of the four countries in the UK. Identify surrounding seas of the UK 	<p>Physical Geography</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify seasonal and daily weather patterns in the United Kingdom. Key physical features, including: forest, hill, mountain, soil, valley, vegetation,. Identify the location of hot and cold areas of the world in relation to the Equator and the North and South Poles <p>Human Geography</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Key human features, including: city, town, village, factory, farm, house, office. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use world maps, atlases and globes to identify the United Kingdom and its countries. 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.
Year 2	<p><u>Cultural Studies Week- Ireland</u></p> <p>Africa International Studies Week- Kenya Continents, Europe, Asia, North America, Oceania, Antarctica, Africa, South America, oceans, cliff, coast, river, soil, valley, vegetation, season, weather</p> <p>Island Study</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Name and locate the world's seven continents Name and locate the five major oceans. On a world map locate the main countries in Africa. Identify characteristics of the seven continents 	<p>Physical Geography</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> key physical features, including: beach, cliff, coast, forest, hill, mountain, sea, ocean, river, soil, valley, vegetation, season and weather <p>Human Geography</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> key human features, including: city, town, village, factory, farm, house and shop office, port, harbour 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 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>Year 3</p>	<p><u>Cultural Studies Week- Northumberland.</u></p> <p>Rivers- The Water Cycle Bank, basin, bay, canal, channel, confluence, current, dam, delta, deposit, discharge, downstream, drainage basin, erosion, estuary, flood, flood barrier, floodplain, freshwater, groge, lake, main channel, meander, mouth, oxbow lake, plunge pool, rapids, reservoir, riverbed, saltwater, sediment, silt, source, spring, stream, tidal river, tributary, upstream, valet, waterfall, watershed, longitude, latitude</p> <p>Australia/ Captain James Cook International Studies Week- New Zealand James Cook, captain, English, navigator, claimed, Australia, east coast, Britain, discovered, Pacific Islands, 1728 -1779, Endeavour, voyage, wreckage, Botany Bay,</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Locate and name the main counties and cities in/around Stockton. • Identify longest rivers in the world • Identify the largest deserts in the world. • Identify the highest mountains in the world. • Identify the position of the equator on a World Map. • On a world map locate the main countries in Australasia/Oceania • To compare the River Nile with the River Tees. • To compare local landmarks to landmarks in Egypt. • To understand the significance of the equator on a world map. 	<p>Physical Geography</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rivers and the water cycle, excluding transpiration, brief introduction to Volcanoes and earthquakes linking to Science: rock types. <p>Human Geography</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Types of settlements in modern Britain: villages, towns, cities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping (Google Earth) to locate countries and describe features studied. • 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 • 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>Year 4</p>	<p><u>Cultural Studies Week-Cornwall</u></p> <p>Europe- Destination, Disasters and Dilemmas International Studies Week- Japan Europe, continents, countries, latitude, longitude, Equator, Northern Hemisphere, Southern Hemisphere, the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn, Arctic and Antarctic Circle, weather, Climate Zones, biomes, desert, rainforest, The Amazon, deforestation, agouti, Brazil nuts, bullet ants, butterfly, caiman, camouflage, canopy layer, capuchin monkey, capybara, carnivore, climate, cloud forest, conservation, creatures, deforestation, ecosystem, emergent layer, environment, epiphyte, forest floor, frog, habitat, howler monkey, jaguar, lizard, loggers, macaw, orchids, oxygen, predator, prey, river, sloth,</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Locate the main countries of Europe inc. Russia. • On a world map, locate areas of similar environmental climate zones such as: desert, polar, temperate, arctic and rainforest. • Identify the position and significance of Equator, N. and S. Hemisphere • Identify capital cities of Europe. • Understand why areas of environmental biomes occur on the world map (latitude and longitude) • Identify the position and significance of Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn. 	<p>Physical Geography</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Physical geography, including: climate zones, and vegetation belts (link to work on Rainforest) <p>Human Geography</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Human geography including trade links in the Pre-roman and Roman era. • Types of settlements in Early Britain linked to History. Why did early people choose to settle there? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping (Google Earth) to locate countries and describe features studied • Learn the eight points of a compass, four-figure grid references. • 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.



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	snake, South America, spider, toucan, tropical, water cycle.			
Year 5	<p><u>Cultural Studies Week-Scotland</u></p> <p>Natural Disasters <u>International Studies Week-Indonesia</u></p> <p>Topsoil, subsoil, bedrock, crust, mantle, outer core, inner core, magma, tectonic plate, volcano, eruption, active, dormant, extinct, tsunami, tornado, earthquake, flood, drought, population, time zone, epicentre, equator, Tropic of Cancer, Tropic of Capricorn, destructive, constructive, lateral, Pangea, tectonic movement, tornado, hurricane,</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> On a world map locate the main countries in Asia. Name and locate the key topographical features including coast, features of erosion, hills, mountains and rivers. Identify the position and significance of latitude/longitude and the Greenwich Meridian. Identify the Capital Cities of Asia. Understand how topographical features have changed over time. Identify the significance of latitude/longitude and the Greenwich Meridian. Linking with science, time zones, night and day 	<p>Physical Geography</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Physical geography including Volcanoes and earthquakes, looking at plate tectonics and the ring of fire. <p>Human Geography</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Human geography including trade between UK and Europe and ROW Fair/unfair distribution of resources (Fairtrade). Types of settlements in Viking, Saxon Britain linked to History. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping mapping (Google Earth) to locate countries and describe features studied 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 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.
Year 6	<p><u>Cultural Studies Week-London</u></p> <p>South America <u>International Studies Week- USA</u></p> <p>Continent, country, city, states, North America, South America, climate, human geography, physical geography, physical features, land use, residential, industrial, passport, Visa, vaccinations, migrate, sustainability, distance, scale, grid reference, symbols, urban, rural, land use, congestion, pollution, survey, questionnaire, time zone, Minutes (location), export, import</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Locate the main countries in North or South America. Identify their main environmental regions, key physical and human characteristics Compare 2 different regions in UK rural/urban: London and Stockton (Cultural Studies Week). Locate and name principal cities of North and South America. Linking with local History, map how land use has changed in local area over time. Compare a region in UK with a region in N. or S. America with significant differences and similarities. Eg. Link to Fairtrade of bananas in St Lucia (see Geography.org etc for free and commercially available packs on St 	<p>Physical Geography</p> <p>Human Geography</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Distribution of natural resources focussing on energy (link with coal mining past History and eco-power in D&T) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping mapping (Google Earth) to locate countries and describe features studied Extend to 6 figure grid references with teaching of latitude and longitude in depth Expand map skills to include non-UK countries. 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.



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		Lucia focussing on Geography). Understand some of the reasons for similarities and differences.		
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