St Theresa's Catholic Primary School Geography Curriculum Progression Map 2022- 23

Year	Programme of Study	Knowledge	Learning	Enrichment Opportunities
1	Moon Zoom • 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. • Use simple compass directions (North, South, East and West) and locational and directional language (e.g. near and far; left and right), to describe the location of features and routes on a map. Weather Watcher • 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 and South Poles. • 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. • Understand geographical similarities and differences through studying the human and physical geography of a small area of the UK,	Moon Zoom • Physical features are naturally-created features of the Earth. • Positional language includes behind, next to and in front of. Directional language includes left, right, straight ahead and turn. Weather Watcher • There are four seasons in the UK: spring, summer, autumn and winter. Each season has typical weather patterns. Types of weather include sun, rain, wind, snow, fog, hail and sleet. In the United Kingdom, the length of the day varies depending on the season. In winter, the days are shorter. In summer, the days are longer. Symbols are used to show different types of weather.	Moon Zoom • Use basic geographical vocabulary to identify and describe physical features, such as beach, cliff, coast, forest, hill, mountain, sea, ocean, river, soil, valley and vegetation. • Use simple directional and positional language to give directions, describe the location of features and discuss where things are in relation to each other. Weather Watcher • Identify patterns in daily and seasonal weather. • Identify features and landmarks on an aerial photograph or plan perspective. • Locate hot and cold areas of the world in relation to the equator. • Identify the similarities and differences between two places. Bright Lights Big City	London Toy and Model Museum Superhero Day Planetarium

	and of a small area in a contrasting non-European country. Bright Lights Big City • Name, locate and identify characteristics of the four countries and capital cities of the UK and its surrounding seas. • 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 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. • Use basic geographical vocabulary to refer to key human features, including: city, town, village, factory, farm, house, office, port, harbour and shop. • 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. • 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 and South Poles.	• An aerial photograph or plan perspective shows an area of land from above. • Warmer areas of the world are closer to the equator and colder areas of the world are further from the equator. The equator is an imaginary line that divides the Earth into two parts: the Northern and Southern Hemispheres. Continents have different climates depending on where they are in the world. The climate of a place can be identified by the types of weather, plants and animals found there. • Places can be compared by size, amenities, transport, location, weather and climate. Bright Lights Big City • The United Kingdom (UK) is a union of four countries: England, Northern Ireland, Scotland and Wales. A capital city is a city that is home to the government and ruler of a country. London is the capital city of England, Belfast is the capital city of Northern Ireland, Edinburgh is the	• Name and locate the four countries of the UK and their capital cities on a map, atlas or globe. • Use basic geographical vocabulary to identify and describe physical features, such as beach, cliff, coast, forest, hill, mountain, sea, ocean, river, soil, valley and vegetation. • Identify the characteristics of a settlement. • Carry out fieldwork tasks to identify characteristics of the school grounds or locality. • Identify patterns in daily and seasonal weather. • Significant London landmarks include the Royal Albert Hall, Tower Bridge, Houses of Parliament, Westminster Abbey, Big Ben, Buckingham Palace and Monument to the Great Fire of London. • Name and describe the purpose of human features and landmarks. • Identify features and landmarks on an aerial	Nature Walk Southbank

	• 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 (e.g. near and far; left and right), to describe the location of features and routes on a map. • Understand geographical similarities and differences through studying the human and physical geography of a small area of the UK, and of a small area in a contrasting non-European country. Paws, Claws and Whiskers • 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. • Name and locate the world's seven continents and five oceans. • 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.	capital city of Scotland and Cardiff is the capital city of Wales. The countries of the United Kingdom are made up of cities, towns and villages. • Physical features are naturally-created features of the Earth. • Physical features of the UK include mountains, hills, lakes, forests, islands, coastlines and rivers. • A settlement is a place where people live and work and can be big or small, depending on how many people live there. Towns and cities are urban settlements. Features of towns and cities include homes, shops, roads and offices. • Fieldwork includes going out in the environment to look, ask questions, take photographs, take measurements and collect samples. • Human features are man-made and include buildings, roads and bridges. • Human features are man-made and include factories, farms, houses, offices, ports, harbours and shops.	photograph or plan perspective. • Use simple directional and positional language to give directions, describe the location of features and discuss where things are in relation to each other. • Identify the similarities and differences between two places. Paws, Claws and Whiskers • Draw or read a simple picture map. • Name and locate the world's seven continents and five oceans on a world map.	

		Landmarks and monuments are features of a landscape, city or town that are easily seen and recognised from a distance. They also help someone to establish and describe a location. • An aerial photograph or plan perspective shows an area of land from above. • Use simple compass directions (North, South, East and West) and locational and directional language (e.g. near and far; left and right), to describe the location of features and routes on a map. • Positional language includes behind, next to and in front of. Directional language includes left, right, straight ahead and turn. • Kuala Lumpur is the capital city of Malaysia. Paws Claws and Whiskers • A map is a picture or drawing of an area of land or sea that can show human and physical features. A key is used to show features on a map. A map has symbols to show where things are located.		

		• A continent is a large area of land. The world's seven continents are Africa, Antarctica, Asia, Australia, Europe, North America and South America. The five oceans are the Arctic Ocean, Atlantic Ocean, Indian Ocean, Pacific Ocean and Southern Ocean.		
2	Land Ahoy • 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. • 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 UK and its surrounding seas. • 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. • 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 and South Poles. • Develop contextual knowledge of the location of globally significant places – both terrestrial and marine	Land Ahoy • Fieldwork can help to answer questions about the local environment and can include observing or measuring, identifying or classifying and recording. • An ocean is a large sea. There are five oceans on our planet called the Arctic, Atlantic, Indian, Pacific and Southern Oceans. Seas include the Black, Red and Caspian Seas. The United Kingdom is an island surrounded by the Atlantic Ocean, English Channel, Irish Sea and North Sea. The world's seven continents are Africa, Antarctica, Asia, Australia, Europe, North America and South America. • The equator is an imaginary line that divides the world into the Northern and	Land Ahoy • Ask and answer simple geographical questions through observation or simple data collection during fieldwork activities. • Name and locate seas surrounding the UK, as well as seas, the five oceans and seven continents around the world on a world map or globe. • Locate the equator and the North and South Poles on a world map or globe. • Name, locate and explain the significance of a place. • Draw or read a range of simple maps that use symbols and a key. Street Detectives • Ask and answer simple geographical questions through observation or	The Golden Hinde Avenue House London Underground

	– including their defining physical and human characteristics and how these provide a geographical context for understanding the actions of processes. • 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. Street Detectives • 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. • 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. • 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. • Use basic geographical vocabulary to refer to key human features, including: city, town, village, factory,	Southern Hemispheres. The North Pole is the most northern point on Earth. The South Pole is the most southern point on Earth. • A significant place is a location that is important to a community or society. Places can also be significant because of religious or historic events that may have happened in the past near the location. Significant places can also include monuments, such as the Eiffel Tower, or natural landscapes, such as the Great Barrier Reef. • A map is a picture or drawing of an area of land or sea that can show human and physical features. Maps use symbols and a key. A key is the information needed to read a map and a symbol is a picture or icon used to show a geographical feature. Street Detectives • Fieldwork can help to answer questions about the local environment and can include observing or measuring, identifying or classifying and recording.	simple data collection during fieldwork activities. • Collect and organise simple data in charts and tables from primary sources (fieldwork and observation) and secondary sources (maps and books). • Study aerial photographs to describe the features and characteristics of an area of land. • Draw or read a range of simple maps that use symbols and a key. • Describe how an environment has or might change over time. • Use geographical vocabulary to describe how and why people use a range of human features. • Describe ways to improve the local environment. Towers, Tunnels and Turrets • Draw or read a range of simple maps that use symbols and a key. • Use geographical vocabulary to describe how and why people use a range of human features. • Describe and compare the human and physical similarities and differences	Tower of London Beach Visit

	farm, house, office, port, harbour and shop. • 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. Towers, Tunnels and Turrets • 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 basic geographical vocabulary to refer to key human features, including: city, town, village, factory, farm, house, office, port, harbour and shop. • Understand geographical similarities and differences through studying the human and physical geography of a small area of the UK, and of a small area in a contrasting non-European country.	• Data can be recorded in different ways, including tables, charts and pictograms. • An aerial photograph can be vertical (an image taken directly from above) or oblique (an image taken from above and to the side). • A map is a picture or drawing of an area of land or sea that can show human and physical features. Maps use symbols and a key. A key is the information needed to read a map and a symbol is a picture or icon used to show a geographical feature. • An environment or place can change over time due to a geographical process, such as erosion, or human activity, such as housebuilding. • Human features are man-made and include castles, towers, schools, hospitals, bridges, shops, tunnels, monuments, airports and roads. People use human features in different ways. For example, an airport can be used for work or leisure and a harbour can be used for industry or travel.	between an area of the UK and a contrasting non-European country. Magnificent Monarchs • Name, locate and explain the significance of a place. • Draw or read a range of simple maps that use symbols and a key. The Scented Garden • Draw or read a range of simple maps that use symbols and a key. • Describe and compare the human and physical similarities and differences between an area of the UK and a contrasting non-European country.	

	Magnificent Monarchs • 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. • 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. The Scented Garden • 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. • Understand geographical similarities and differences through studying the human and physical geography of a small area of the UK, and of a small area in a contrasting non-European country. Coastline • Use simple fieldwork and observational skills to study the geography of their school and its	• The local environment can be improved by picking up litter, planting flowers and improving amenities. Towers, Tunnels and Turrets • A map is a picture or drawing of an area of land or sea that can show human and physical features. Maps use symbols and a key. A key is the information needed to read a map and a symbol is a picture or icon used to show a geographical feature. • Human features are man-made and include castles, towers, schools, hospitals, bridges, shops, tunnels, monuments, airports and roads. People use human features in different ways. For example, an airport can be used for work or leisure and a harbour can be used for industry or travel. • A non-European country is a country outside the continent of Europe. For example, the USA, Australia, China and Egypt are non-European countries. European countries include	Coastline • Ask and answer simple geographical questions through observation or simple data collection during fieldwork activities.	

	grounds and the key human and physical features of its surrounding environment. • 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 UK and its surrounding seas. • 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 and directional language (e.g. 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. • 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. • Use simple fieldwork and observational skills to study the geography of their school and its grounds and the key human and	the United Kingdom, Germany, France and Spain. Magnificent Monarchs • A significant place is a location that is important to a community or society. Places can also be significant because of religious or historic events that may have happened in the past near the location. Significant places can also include monuments, such as the Eiffel Tower, or natural landscapes, such as the Great Barrier Reef. • Different types of royal residency include castles, palaces and stately homes. • Significant royal residencies include Buckingham Palace in London; Balmoral Castle in Aberdeenshire; Sandringham House in Norfolk; Windsor Castle in Berkshire; Osborne House on the Isle of Wight; St James's Palace and Hampton Court Palace in London. • A map is a picture or drawing of an area of land or sea that can show human and physical features. Maps use symbols and a key. A key	• Name and locate seas surrounding the UK, as well as seas, the five oceans and seven continents around the world on a world map or globe. • Use simple compass directions to describe the location of features or a route on a map. • Draw or read a range of simple maps that use symbols and a key. • Describe how an environment has or might change over time. • Describe, in simple terms, the effects of erosion. • Collect and organise simple data in charts and tables from primary sources (fieldwork and observation) and secondary sources (maps and books). • Describe how an environment has or might change over time. • Describe the size, location and function of a local industry. • Describe the size, location and position of a physical feature, such as beach, cliff, coast, forest, hill, mountain, sea, ocean, river, soil, valley and vegetation.	

	physical features of its surrounding environment. • 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. • 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.	is the information needed to read a map and a symbol is a picture or icon used to show a geographical feature. The Scented Garden • A map is a picture or drawing of an area of land or sea that can show human and physical features. Maps use symbols and a key. A key is the information needed to read a map and a symbol is a picture or icon used to show a geographical feature. • A non-European country is a country outside the continent of Europe. For example, the USA, Australia, China and Egypt are non-European countries. European countries include the United Kingdom, Germany, France and Spain. Coastline • Fieldwork can help to answer questions about the local environment and can include observing or measuring, identifying or classifying and recording. • Physical features of the coastline include headlands,		

		caves, arches, stacks, bays, beaches, cliffs, sandbanks and sand dunes. • Human features of the coastline include hotels, castles, sea walls, lifeboat stations, harbours, piers, amusement arcades, lighthouses, shops and cafes. • An ocean is a large sea. There are five oceans on our planet called the Arctic, Atlantic, Indian, Pacific and Southern Oceans. Seas include the Black, Red and Caspian Seas. The United Kingdom is an island surrounded by the Atlantic Ocean, English Channel, Irish Sea and North Sea. The world's seven continents are Africa, Antarctica, Asia, Australia, Europe, North America and South America. • The United Kingdom is a group of islands with an expansive coastline. • The four cardinal points on a compass are north, south, east and west. A route is a set of directions that can be used to get from one place to another.		

		• A map is a picture or drawing of an area of land or sea that can show human and physical features. Maps use symbols and a key. A key is the information needed to read a map and a symbol is a picture or icon used to show a geographical feature. • An environment or place can change over time due to a geographical process, such as erosion, or human activity, such as housebuilding. • Erosion is a physical process that involves the weathering and movement of natural materials, such as rock, sand and soil. Erosion is caused by wind and water, including waves, floods, rivers and rainfall. • Data can be recorded in different ways, including tables, charts and pictograms. • Human features of the coastline include hotels, castles, sea walls, lifeboat stations, harbours, piers, amusement arcades, lighthouses, shops and cafes.		

		• Whitby is a coastal town with a range of human features. • An environment or place can change over time due to a geographical process, such as erosion, or human activity, such as housebuilding. • Industries are businesses that make things, sell things and help people live their everyday lives. Land can be used for recreational, transport, agricultural, residential and commercial purposes, or a mixture of these. • Tourism is an industry that provides services for visitors when they travel for pleasure or business. Tourist services include accommodation, catering and entertainment. • A physical feature is one that forms naturally, and can change over time due to weather and other forces. • Saltwick Nab is an example of a physical coastal feature. It presents a danger to ships in the Whitby area.		

		• A significant place is a location that is important to a community or society. Places can also be significant because of religious or historic events that may have happened in the past near the location. Significant places can also include monuments, such as the Eiffel Tower, or natural landscapes, such as the Great Barrier Reef.		
3	Scrummdiddlyumptious • Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied. Tribal Tales • 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. • 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	Scrummdiddlyumptious • Maps, globes and digital mapping tools can help to locate and describe significant geographical features. Tribal Tales • A four-figure grid reference contains four numbers. The first two numbers are called the easting and are found along the top and bottom of a map. The second two numbers are called the northing and are found up both sides of a map. Four-figure grid references give specific information about locations on a map.	Scrummdiddlyumptious • Analyse maps, atlases and globes, including digital mapping, to locate countries and describe features studied. Tribal Tales • Use four-figure grid references to describe the location of objects and places on a simple map. • Gather evidence to answer a geographical question or enquiry. • Analyse primary data, identifying any patterns observed. • Analyse maps, atlases and globes, including digital mapping, to locate	Pizza Express Workshop Headstone Manor Museum of London

	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. • Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied. Gods and Mortals • Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied. Urban Pioneers • 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. • Articulate and justify answers, arguments and opinions. • Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied.	• The term geographical evidence relates to facts, information and numerical data. • Primary data includes information gathered by observation and investigation. • Maps, globes and digital mapping tools can help to locate and describe significant geographical features. Gods and Mortals • Maps, globes and digital mapping tools can help to locate and describe significant geographical features. Urban Pioneers • A four-figure grid reference contains four numbers. The first two numbers are called the easting and are found along the top and bottom of a map. The second two numbers are called the northing and are found up both sides of a map. Four-figure grid references give	countries and describe features studied. Gods and Mortals • Analyse maps, atlases and globes, including digital mapping, to locate countries and describe features studied. Urban Pioneers • Use four-figure grid references to describe the location of objects and places on a simple map. • Analyse primary data, identifying any patterns observed. • Analyse maps, atlases and globes, including digital mapping, to locate countries and describe features studied. • Describe the type and characteristics of settlement or land use in an area or region.	Ancient Greece Day Graffiti Workshop

	• Describe and understand key aspects of 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. Flow • 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. • 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. • Identify the position and significance of latitude, longitude, Equator, Northern Hemisphere, Southern Hemisphere, the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn, Arctic and Antarctic	specific information about locations on a map. • Primary data includes information gathered by observation and investigation. • Maps, globes and digital mapping tools can help to locate and describe significant geographical features. • Different types of settlement include rural, urban, hamlet, town, village, city and suburban areas. A city is a large settlement where many people live and work. Residential areas surrounding cities are called suburbs. Flow • The term geographical evidence relates to facts, information and numerical data. • A four-figure grid reference contains four numbers. The first two numbers are called the easting and are found along the top and bottom of a map. The second two numbers are called the northing and are found up both sides of a map. Four-figure grid references give	Flow • Gather evidence to answer a geographical question or enquiry. • Use four-figure grid references to describe the location of objects and places on a simple map. • Analyse primary data, identifying any patterns observed. • Locate significant places using latitude and longitude. • Analyse maps, atlases and globes, including digital mapping, to locate countries and describe features studied. • Describe the type, purpose and use of different buildings, monuments, services and land, and identify reasons for their location.	Mutton Brook

	Circle, the Prime/Greenwich Meridian and time zones (including day and night). • Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied. • Describe and understand key aspects of 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. Predator • 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. • Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied.	specific information about locations on a map. • Primary data includes information gathered by observation and investigation. • Latitude is the distance north or south of the equator and longitude is the distance east or west of the Prime Meridian. • Maps, globes and digital mapping tools can help to locate and describe significant geographical features. • Services include banks, post offices, hospitals, public transport and garages. Land use types include leisure, housing, industry, transport and agriculture. Predator • A four-figure grid reference contains four numbers. The first two numbers are called the easting and are found along the top and bottom of a map. The second two numbers are called the northing and are found up both sides of a map. Four-figure grid references give specific information about locations on a map.	Predator • Use four-figure grid references to describe the location of objects and places on a simple map. • Analyse maps, atlases and globes, including digital mapping, to locate countries and describe features studied.	

		• Maps, globes and digital mapping tools can help to locate and describe significant geographical features.		
4	I am Warrior • Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied. • 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. • Describe and understand key aspects of 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. Road Trip USA • 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.	I am Warrior • An atlas is a collection of maps and information that shows geographical features, topography, boundaries, climatic, social and economic statistics of an area. • A physical feature is one that forms naturally and can change over time due to physical processes, such as erosion and weathering. Physical features include rivers, forests, hills, mountains and cliffs. An aspect of a physical feature might be the type of mountain, such as dome or volcanic, or the type of forest, such as coniferous or broad-leaved. • Human features can be interconnected by function, type and transport links. Road Trip USA • The North American continent includes the countries of the USA, Canada and Mexico as well	I am Warrior • Study and draw conclusions about places and geographical features using a range of geographical resources, including maps, atlases, globes and digital mapping. • Describe and compare aspects of physical features. • Describe a range of human features and their location and explain how they are interconnected. Road Trip USA • Locate the countries and major cities of North, Central and South America on a world map, atlas or globe. • Identify the location of the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn on a world map. • Describe and compare aspects of physical features. • Study and draw conclusions about places and geographical features using a range of geographical resources, including maps,	London Mithraeum

	• 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). • 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, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied. 1066 • 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	as the Central American countries of Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Costa Rica and Panama. The South American continent includes the countries of Brazil, Argentina, Chile, Colombia, Peru, Venezuela, Uruguay, Ecuador, Bolivia and Paraguay. • The Tropic of Cancer is 23 degrees north of the equator and Tropic of Capricorn is 23 degrees south of the equator. • A physical feature is one that forms naturally and can change over time due to physical processes, such as erosion and weathering. Physical features include rivers, forests, hills, mountains and cliffs. An aspect of a physical feature might be the type of mountain, such as dome or volcanic, or the type of forest, such as coniferous or broad-leaved. • An atlas is a collection of maps and information that shows geographical features, topography, boundaries, climatic, social and economic statistics of an area.	atlases, globes and digital mapping. 1066 • Investigate a geographical hypothesis using a range of fieldwork techniques.	1066 Day

	and quantitative skills and writing at length. Misty Mountains • 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. • 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. • 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. • 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. • Describe and understand key aspects of physical geography,	1066 • Fieldwork techniques, such as sketch maps, data collection and digital technologies, can provide evidence to support and answer a geographical hypothesis. Misty Mountains • A physical feature is one that forms naturally and can change over time due to physical processes, such as erosion and weathering. Physical features include rivers, forests, hills, mountains and cliffs. An aspect of a physical feature might be the type of mountain, such as dome or volcanic, or the type of forest, such as coniferous or broad-leaved. • Significant mountain ranges include the Himalayas, Urals, Andes, Alps, Atlas, Pyrenees, Apennines, Balkans and Sierra Nevada. Significant rivers include the Mississippi, Nile, Thames, Amazon, Volga, Zambezi, Mekong, Ganges, Danube and Yangtze.	Misty Mountains • Describe and compare aspects of physical features. • Name, locate and explain the importance of significant mountains or rivers. • Use the eight points of a compass, four and six-figure grid references, symbols and a key to locate and plot geographical places and features on a map. • Identify the topography of an area of the UK using contour lines on a map. • Identify, describe and explain the formation of different mountain types. • Explain ways that settlements, land use or water systems are used in the UK and other parts of the world.	Maritime Museum

	including: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes, and the water cycle. Traders and Raiders • 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. • 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. • 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	• The four cardinal directions are north (N), east (E), south (S) and west (W), which are at 90° angles on the compass rose. The four intercardinal (or ordinal) directions are halfway between the cardinal directions: north-east (NE), south-east (SE), south-west (SW) and north-west (NW). • Topography is the arrangement of the natural and artificial physical features of an area. • Mountains form over millions of years. They are made when the Earth's tectonic plates push together or move apart. Mountains are also formed when magma underneath the Earth's crust pushes large areas of land upwards. There are five types of mountain: fold, fault-block, volcanic, dome and plateau. • Land uses include agricultural, recreational, housing and industry. Water systems are used for transport, industry, leisure and power. • A physical feature is one that forms naturally and can change over time due to	• Describe altitudinal zonation on mountains. Traders and Raiders • Create a detailed study of geographical features including hills, mountains, coasts and rivers of the UK. • Investigate a geographical hypothesis using a range of fieldwork techniques. • Use the eight points of a compass, four and six-figure grid references, symbols and a key to locate and plot geographical places and features on a map. • Study and draw conclusions about places and geographical features using a range of geographical resources, including maps, atlases, globes and digital mapping. Blue Abyss • Identify the location of the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn on a world map.	

	their knowledge of the United Kingdom and the wider world. • Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied. Blue Abyss • 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). • Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied. • 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,	physical processes, such as erosion and weathering. Physical features include rivers, forests, hills, mountains and cliffs. An aspect of a physical feature might be the type of mountain, such as dome or volcanic, or the type of forest, such as coniferous or broad-leaved. • Altitudinal zonation describes the different climates and types of wildlife at different altitudes on mountains. Examples include forests that grow at low altitudes and support a wide variety of plants and animals, tundra that is found at higher altitudes and supports plants and animals that are adapted to harsher environments, and the summits of mountains, which are usually covered in ice and snow and don't support any life. Traders and Raiders • Significant rivers of the UK include the Thames, Severn, Trent, Dee, Tyne, Ouse and Lagan. Significant mountains and mountain ranges include Ben Nevis, Snowdon,	• Study and draw conclusions about places and geographical features using a range of geographical resources, including maps, atlases, globes and digital mapping. • Investigate a geographical hypothesis using a range of fieldwork techniques.	

	including through maps, numerical and quantitative skills and writing at length.	Helvellyn, Pen y Fan, the Scottish Highlands and the Pennines. • Fieldwork techniques, such as sketch maps, data collection and digital technologies, can provide evidence to support and answer a geographical hypothesis. • The four cardinal directions are north (N), east (E), south (S) and west (W), which are at 90° angles on the compass rose. The four intercardinal (or ordinal) directions are halfway between the cardinal directions: north-east (NE), south-east (SE), south-west (SW) and north-west (NW). • An atlas is a collection of maps and information that shows geographical features, topography, boundaries, climatic, social and economic statistics of an area. Blue Abyss • The Tropic of Cancer is 23 degrees north of the equator and Tropic of Capricorn is 23 degrees south of the equator.		

		• An atlas is a collection of maps and information that shows geographical features, topography, boundaries, climatic, social and economic statistics of an area. • Fieldwork techniques, such as sketch maps, data collection and digital technologies, can provide evidence to support and answer a geographical hypothesis.		
5	Pharaohs • Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied. • 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. • 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. ***Off With her Head!***	Pharaohs • Aerial photography is used in cartography, land-use planning and environmental studies. It can be used alongside maps to find out detailed information about a place, or places. • Settlements come in many different sizes and these can be ranked according to their population and the level of services available. A settlement hierarchy includes hamlet, village, town, city and large city. • Major cities around the world include London in the UK, New York in the USA, Shanghai in China, Istanbul in Turkey, Moscow in Russia, Manila in the Philippines,	Pharaohs • Analyse and compare a place, or places, using aerial photographs. atlases and maps. • Describe how the characteristic of a settlement changes as it gets bigger (settlement hierarchy). • Name, locate and describe major world cities. ***Off With her Head!*** • Describe how the characteristic of a settlement changes as it	Petrie Museum

	• 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. • Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied. Beast Creator • 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. • Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied. • Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied.	Lagos in Nigeria, Nairobi in Kenya, Baghdad in Iraq, Damascus in Syria and Mecca in Saudi Arabia. ***Off With her Head!*** • Settlements come in many different sizes and these can be ranked according to their population and the level of services available. A settlement hierarchy includes hamlet, village, town, city and large city. • Aerial photography is used in cartography, land-use planning and environmental studies. It can be used alongside maps to find out detailed information about a place, or places. Beast Creator • Geographical data, such as demographics or economic statistics, can be used as evidence to support conclusions. • Aerial photography is used in cartography, land-use planning and environmental studies. It can be used alongside maps to find out	gets bigger (settlement hierarchy). • Analyse and compare a place, or places, using aerial photographs. atlases and maps. Beast Creator • Summarise geographical data to draw conclusions. • Analyse and compare a place, or places, using aerial photographs. atlases and maps. • Analyse and compare a place, or places, using aerial photographs. atlases and maps.	The Charterhouse Science Museum

	Stargazers • Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied. Allotment • 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. • 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,	detailed information about a place, or places. • Aerial photography is used in cartography, land-use planning and environmental studies. It can be used alongside maps to find out detailed information about a place, or places. Stargazers • Aerial photography is used in cartography, land-use planning and environmental studies. It can be used alongside maps to find out detailed information about a place, or places. Allotment • Compass points can be used to describe the relationship of features to each other, or to describe the direction of travel. Accurate grid references identify the position of key physical and human features. • A geographical enquiry can help us to understand the physical geography (rivers, coasts, weather and rocks) or human geography	Stargazers • Analyse and compare a place, or places, using aerial photographs. atlases and maps. Allotment • Use compass points, grid references and scale to interpret maps, including Ordnance Survey maps, with accuracy. • Construct or carry out a geographical enquiry by	Imperial War Museum

	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. • Describe and understand key aspects of 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 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. Fallen Fields • Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied.	(population changes, migration, land use, changes to inner city, urbanisation, developments and tourism) of an area and the impacts on the surrounding environment. • Agricultural land use in the UK can be divided into three main types, arable (growing crops), pastoral (livestock) and mixed (arable and pastoral). An allotment is a small piece of land used to grow fruit, vegetables and flowers. A wide variety of crops are farmed in the UK, such as wheat, barley, oats, potatoes, other vegetables, fruits and oilseed rape. A wide variety of livestock are reared on farms in the UK, such as sheep, dairy cattle, beef cattle, poultry and pigs. • North America is broadly categorised into six major biomes: tundra, coniferous forest, grasslands (prairie), deciduous forest, desert and tropical rainforest. South America has a vast variety of biomes, including desert, alpine, rainforest and grasslands. • Geographical data, such as demographics or economic	gathering and analysing a range of sources. • Describe in detail the different types of agricultural land use in the UK. • Identify and describe some key physical features and environmental regions of North and South America and explain how these, along with the climate zones and soil types, can affect land use. • Summarise geographical data to draw conclusions. • Describe how soil fertility, drainage and climate affect agricultural land use. Fallen Fields • Analyse and compare a place, or places, using aerial photographs. atlases and maps. •	

		statistics, can be used as evidence to support conclusions. • Soil fertility, drainage and climate influence the placement and success of agricultural land. Fallen Fields • Aerial photography is used in cartography, land-use planning and environmental studies. It can be used alongside maps to find out detailed information about a place, or places. • Satellite images are photographs of Earth taken by imaging satellites.		
6	Dinosaurs • 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). • Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied. • Describe and understand key aspects of physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes and	Dinosaurs • The Northern Hemisphere is the part of Earth that is to the north of the equator. The Southern Hemisphere is the part of Earth that is to the south of the equator. The Prime Meridian is the imaginary line from the North Pole to the South Pole that passes through Greenwich in England and marks 0° longitude, from which all other longitudes are measured.	Dinosaurs • Identify the position and explain the significance of latitude, longitude, equator, Northern Hemisphere, Southern Hemisphere, the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn, the Arctic and Antarctic Circles, the Prime (or Greenwich) Meridian and time zones (including day and night). • Use satellite imaging and maps of different scales to find out geographical information about a place.	Natural History Museum

	vegetation belts, rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes, and the water cycle. • 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. • Describe and understand key aspects of physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes, and the water cycle. Darwin's Delights • 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. • 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	• The Tropic of Cancer and the Tropic of Capricorn are at 23.5° north and south of the equator. The Arctic Circle and Antarctic Circle are 66.5° north and south of the equator. • Satellite images are photographs of Earth taken by imaging satellites. • Maps are smaller than the places they represent, so they have to be drawn to scale. A scale on a map is written as a ratio, for example, 1cm:800km. Small scale maps show larger areas with less detail. Large scale maps show smaller areas with more detail. The scale on a map is used for measuring the size or distance between features. • Climate change is the long-term change in expected patterns of weather that contributes to the melting of polar ice caps, rising sea levels and extreme weather. Climate change is caused by global warming. Human activity, such as burning fossil fuels, deforestation, habitat destruction, overpopulation and rearing	• Explain how climate change affects climate zones and biomes across the world. • Evaluate the extent to which climate and extreme weather affect how people live. • Describe the physical processes, including weather, that affect two different locations. Darwin's Delights • Use lines of longitude and latitude or grid references to find the position of different geographical areas and features. • Ask and answer geographical questions and hypotheses using a range of fieldwork and research techniques. • Explain interconnections between two or more areas of the world. Britain at War • Explain interconnections between two or more areas of the world. Hola Mexico	R.A.F Museum

	Information Systems (GIS); communicate geographical information in a variety of ways, including through maps, numerical and quantitative skills and writing at length. • 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. Britain at War • 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. Hola Mexico • 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). • 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	livestock, all contribute to global warming. • Climate and extreme weather can affect the size and nature of settlements, shelters and buildings, diet, lifestyle (settled or nomadic), jobs, clothing, transport and transportation links and the availability of natural resources. • Physical processes that can affect a landscape include erosion by wind, water or ice; the deposition of stone and silt by water and ice; land movement, such as landslides and tectonic activity, such as earthquakes or volcanic eruptions. Darwin's Delights • Invisible lines of latitude run horizontally around the Earth and show the northerly or southerly position of a geographical area. Invisible lines of longitude run vertically from the North to the South Pole and show the westerly or easterly position of a geographical area. • Representing, analysing, concluding, communicating,	• Identify the position and explain the significance of latitude, longitude, equator, Northern Hemisphere, Southern Hemisphere, the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn, the Arctic and Antarctic Circles, the Prime (or Greenwich) Meridian and time zones (including day and night). • Use lines of longitude and latitude or grid references to find the position of different geographical areas and features. • Explain how humans function in the place they live. • Use lines of longitude and latitude or grid references to find the position of different geographical areas and features. Revolution • Use lines of longitude and latitude or grid references to find the position of different geographical areas and features. • Present a detailed account of how an industry, including tourism, has	

	their knowledge of the United Kingdom and the wider world. • Describe and understand key aspects of 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 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. Revolution • 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. • 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. Gallery Rebels • Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate	reflecting and responding are helpful strategies to answer geographical questions. • Geographical interconnections are the ways in which people and things are connected. Britain at War • Geographical interconnections are the ways in which people and things are connected. • The Axis Powers were Germany (led by Adolf Hitler), Italy (led by Benito Mussolini) and Japan (led by Emperor Hirohito). The Allied Powers were Great Britain (led by Neville Chamberlain and then Winston Churchill), the Soviet Union (led by Joseph Stalin) and the United States (led by Franklin D Roosevelt and then Harry S Truman). Members of the British Commonwealth of Nations also fought for the Allied Powers. Hola Mexico	changed a place or landscape over time. Gallery Rebels • Use satellite imaging and maps of different scales to find out geographical information about a place.	

	countries and describe features studied. • Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied.	• The Northern Hemisphere is the part of Earth that is to the north of the equator. The Southern Hemisphere is the part of Earth that is to the south of the equator. The Prime Meridian is the imaginary line from the North Pole to the South Pole that passes through Greenwich in England and marks 0° longitude, from which all other longitudes are measured. • Invisible lines of latitude run horizontally around the Earth and show the northerly or southerly position of a geographical area. Invisible lines of longitude run vertically from the North to the South Pole and show the westerly or easterly position of a geographical area. • The distribution of and access to natural resources, cultural influences and economic activity are significant factors in community life in a settlement. • Invisible lines of latitude run horizontally around the Earth and show the northerly or southerly		

		position of a geographical area. Invisible lines of longitude run vertically from the North to the South Pole and show the westerly or easterly position of a geographical area. Revolution • Invisible lines of latitude run horizontally around the Earth and show the northerly or southerly position of a geographical area. Invisible lines of longitude run vertically from the North to the South Pole and show the westerly or easterly position of a geographical area. • Tourism is an industry that involves people travelling for recreation and leisure. It has had an environmental, social and economic impact on many regions and countries. Gallery Rebels • Satellite images are photographs of Earth taken by imaging satellites. •		Cadbury's Virtual Workshop Year 6 Residential