



Castledyke Primary School

Geography Long Term Plan and Progression Skills Map

Geography lead: Katie Brown

Geography Long Term Plan and Progression of Skills and Knowledge

Each year group from Years 1 to 6 teach three geography topics per year. In the Early Years Unit, the foundations of geographical skills and knowledge are planned through The World ELG.

The Early Years Foundation Stage Framework

People and communities (Human Geography): children talk about past and present events in their own lives and in the lives of family members. They know that other children don't always enjoy the same things, and are sensitive to this. They know about similarities and differences between themselves and others, and among families, communities and traditions.

The world (Location and place knowledge/ Physical Geography): children know about similarities and differences in relation to places, objects, materials and living things. They talk about the features of their own immediate environment and how environments might vary from one another. They make observations of animals and plants and explain why some things occur, and talk about changes.

Key Stage One

Pupils should develop knowledge about the world, the United Kingdom and their locality. They should understand basic subject-specific vocabulary relating to human and physical geography and begin to use geographical skills, including first-hand observation, to enhance their locational awareness.

Pupils should be taught to:

Curriculum Key Stage One	Year 1	Year 2
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<p>Locational Knowledge</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Name and locate local town 2. Name and locate the four countries of the UK 3. Name five oceans of the world 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Name, locate and identify characteristics of the four countries and capital cities of the United Kingdom and its surrounding seas. 2. Name and locate the world's seven continents and five oceans.
<p>Place Knowledge</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Observe and describe the human and physical geography of a small area of the United Kingdom (for example: Hull, London, Lake District, Edinburgh). 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Understand geographical similarities and differences through studying the human and physical geography of a small area of the United Kingdom, and of a small area in a non-European country (EG Florida, The Alps).
<p>Human and Physical Geography</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Identify seasonal/daily weather patterns in the UK. 2. Use basic Geographical vocabulary to refer to physical and human features of their school and its grounds and of the surrounding environment. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Identify seasonal/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. 2. Use basic Geographical vocabulary to refer to key physical features (<i>inc – beach, cliff, coast, forest, hill, mountain, sea, ocean, river, soil, valley, vegetation, season, weather</i>) and human features (<i>inc city, town, village, factory, farm,</i>

		<i>house, office, port, harbour, shop) of a contrasting non-European country.</i>
Geographical Skills and Field Work	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Use maps, atlases and globes to identify the continents and oceans studied at this key stage. Use locational and directional language (e.g. near and far, left and right), describe the location of features and routes on maps. 2. Use photographs to recognise landmarks and basic human and physical features; devise simple picture maps. 3. Use simple fieldwork and observational skills to study the geography of their school and its grounds. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Use world maps, atlases and globes to identify the United Kingdom and its countries. 2. Use simple compass directions (North, East, South and West), to describe the location of features and routes on a map. 3. 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. 4. Use fieldwork and observational skills to study the key human and physical features of the schools surrounding areas.

Fieldwork Opportunities/ Suggestions:

- ♣ use world maps, atlases and globes to identify the United Kingdom 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 [for example, near and far; left and right], to describe the location of features and routes on a map Geography – key stages 1 and 2 3
- ♣ use aerial photographs and plan perspectives to recognise landmarks and basic human and physical features; devise a simple map; and use and construct basic symbols in a key

♣ use simple fieldwork and observational skills to study the geography of their school and its grounds and the key human and physical features of its surrounding environment.

Key Stage Two

Pupils should extend their knowledge and understanding beyond the local area to include the United Kingdom and Europe, North and South America. This will include the location and characteristics of a range of the world's most significant human and physical features. They should develop their use of geographical knowledge, understanding and skills to enhance their locational and place knowledge.

Curriculum Lower Key Stage Two	Year 3	Year 4
Locational Knowledge	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Name and locate countries and cities of the UK, geographical regions and their identifying human and physical characteristics, key topographical features (in hills, mountains, coasts and rivers) and land-use patterns; and understand how some of these aspects have changed over time. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Locate the world's countries, using maps to focus on Europe (inc the location of Russia) and North and South America, concentrating on their environmental regions, key physical and human characteristics, countries and other major cities. 2. Identify the position and significance of Equator, N. and S. Hemisphere, Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn.

Place Knowledge	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Understand geographical similarities and differences through studying the human and physical geography of a region of the UK. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Understand geographical similarities and differences through studying the human and physical geography of a region in the United Kingdom and region in a European country.
Human and Physical Geography	<p>Describe and understand key aspects of:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Physical geography including key topographical features (<i>inc hills, mountains, coasts, rivers</i>) and land patterns; and understand how some of these aspects have changed over time. 	<p>Describe and understand key aspects of:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts. 2. Types of settlements in modern Britain: villages, towns, cities.
Geographical Skills and Fieldwork	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied. 2. Learn the eight points of a compass, and four-figure grid references. 3. 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. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping (Google Earth) to locate countries and describe features studied 2. 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 and the wider world. 3. 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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Curriculum Upper Key Stage Two	Year 5	Year 6
Locational Knowledge	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Locate the main countries in Europe and North or South America. Locate and name principal cities. 2. Compare 2 different regions in UK rural/urban. 3. Locate and name the main counties and cities in England. 4. Linking with History, compare land use maps of UK from past with the present, focusing on land use. 5. Identify the position and significance of latitude/longitude and the Greenwich Meridian. Linking with science, time zones, night and day. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. On a world map locate the main countries in Africa, Asia and Australasia/Oceania. Identify their main environmental regions, key physical and human characteristics, and major cities. 2. Linking with local History, map how land use has changed in local area over time. 3. Name and locate the key topographical features including coast, features of erosion, hills, mountains and rivers. Understand how these features have changed over time.

Place Knowledge	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Compare a region in UK with a region in N. or S. America with significant differences and similarities. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Compare a region in UK with a region in N. or S. America with significant differences and similarities. 2. Understand some of the reasons for similarities and differences.
Human and Physical Geography	<p>Describe and understand key aspects of :</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Physical geography including coasts, rivers and the water cycle including transpiration; climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts. 2. Human geography including trade between UK and Europe and ROW. 3. Fair/unfair distribution of resources (Fairtrade). 	<p>Describe and understand key aspects of :</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Physical geography including Volcanoes and earthquakes, looking at plate tectonics and the ring of fire. 2. Distribution of natural resources focussing on energy.
Geographical Skills and Fieldwork	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping (Google Earth) to locate countries and describe features studied. 2. 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. 3. Use fieldwork to observe, measure and 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping (Google Earth) to locate countries and describe features studied. 2. Extend to 6 figure grid references with teaching of latitude and longitude in depth. 3. Expand map skills to include non-UK countries. 4. Use fieldwork to observe, measure and record the human and physical features in

	record the human and physical features in the local area using a range of methods, including sketch maps, plans and graphs, and digital technologies	the local area using a range of methods, including sketch maps, plans and graphs, and digital technologies.
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