



Year 6	Location knowledge	Place knowledge	Human and physical geography	Geographical and fieldwork skills
<p>Knowledge (Substantive)</p> <p>Topic: Our Changing World</p> <p>Topic: Frozen Kingdoms</p> <p>Topic: Britain at War</p>	<p>1.To know where the Northern & Southern Hemispheres are and what The Prime Meridian is. (& Our changing world).</p> <p>2.To know that geographical interconnections are the ways in which people and things are connected.</p>	<p>1.To know that climate and extreme weather can affect settlements, shelters and other key features.</p> <p>2.To know that 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. (& Our changing world).</p> <p>3.To know that North America, Europe and East Asia are the main industrial regions of the world due to a range of factors.</p>	<p>1.To know that 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.</p> <p>2.To know that a geographical pattern is the arrangement of objects on the Earth's surface in relation to one another.</p> <p>3.To know that physical processes that can affect a landscape.</p> <p>4.To know that the distribution of and access to natural resources, cultural influences and economic activity are significant factors in community life in a settlement.</p>	<p>1.To know that data helps us to understand patterns and trends but sometimes there can be variations due to numerous factors.</p> <p>2.To know that representing, analysing, concluding, communicating, reflecting and responding are helpful strategies to answer geographical questions.</p> <p>3.To know that a geographical area can be understood by using grid references and lines of latitude and longitude to identify position, contour lines to identify height above sea level and map symbols to identify physical and human feature (& Our changing world).</p> <p>4.To know that satellite images are photographs of Earth taken by imaging satellites.</p>



Year 6	Location	Place knowledge	Human and physical geography	Geographical and fieldwork skills
<p>Skills (Disciplinary knowledge)</p> <p>Topic: Our Changing World</p> <p>Topic: Frozen Kingdoms</p> <p>Topic: Britain at War</p>	<p>1. Identify the position and explain the significance of latitude, longitude, equator, N&S Hemisphere, Hemisphere, the Tropics, Circles and time zones. (& Our changing world).</p> <p>2. Explain interconnections between two or more areas of the world.</p>	<p>1. Evaluate the extent to which climate and extreme weather affect how people live.</p> <p>2. Explain how climate change affects climate zones and biomes across the world (& Our changing world).</p> <p>3. Name, locate and explain the distribution of significant industrial, farming and exporting regions around the world.</p>	<p>1. Present a detailed account of how an industry, including tourism, has changed a place or landscape over time.</p> <p>2. Describe patterns of human population growth and movement, economic activities, space, land use and human settlement patterns of an area of the UK or the wider world.</p> <p>3. Describe the physical processes, including weather, that affect two different locations.</p> <p>4. Explain how humans function in the place they live.</p>	<p>1. Analyse and present increasingly complex data, comparing data from different sources and suggesting why data may vary.</p> <p>2. Ask and answer geographical questions and hypotheses using a range of fieldwork and research techniques.</p> <p>3. Use grid references, lines of latitude and longitude, contour lines and symbols in maps and on globes to understand and record the geography of an area. (& Our changing world).</p> <p>4. Use satellite imaging and maps of different scales to find out geographical information about a place.</p>



Year 5	Location knowledge	Place knowledge	Human and physical geography	Geographical and fieldwork skills
<p>Knowledge (Substantive)</p> <p>Topic: Investigating our world</p> <p>Topic: Sow, Grow & Farm</p> <p>Topic: Groundbreaking Greeks</p>	<p>1.To know that settlements come in many different sizes and these can be ranked according to their population and the level of services available.</p> <p>2. To know the Prime Meridian is an imaginary line that divides the Earth into eastern and western hemispheres.</p> <p>3.To know the Earth has five climate zones (& in Sow, Grow & Farm)</p> <p>4.To know that the topography of an area intended for agricultural purposes is an important consideration.</p>	<p>1.To know that relative location is where something is found in comparison with other features.</p> <p>2.To know the seven continents vary in size, shape, location, population and climate.</p> <p>3.To know major cities around the world include London, New York, Shanghai, Istanbul, Moscow, Manila, Lagos, Baghdad, Damascus and Mecca.</p> <p>4.To know that changes to the weather and climate can affect land use.</p> <p>5.To know that farming challenges for developing countries include poor soil, disease, drought and lack of markets</p>	<p>1.To know that transport networks can be tangible, such as rails, roads or canals, or intangible, such as air and sea corridors.</p> <p>2.To know that industries can make their manufacturing processes more sustainable and better for the environment</p> <p>3.To know the geographical term 'relief' describes the difference between the highest and lowest elevations of an area.</p> <p>4.To know that transport networks can be tangible, such as rails, roads or canals, or intangible, such as air and sea corridors.</p> <p>5.To know that soil fertility, drainage and climate influence the placement and success of agricultural land.</p> <p>6.To know that agricultural land use in the UK can be divided into three main types, arable, pastoral and mixed.</p> <p>7.To know that North America is broadly categorised into six major biomes.</p>	<p>1.To know that aerial photography is used in cartography, land-use planning and environmental studies. (& in Groundbreaking Greeks)</p> <p>2.To know that geographical data, such as demographics or economic statistics, can be used as evidence to support conclusions.</p> <p>3.To know that compass points can be used to describe the relationship of features to each other, or to describe the direction of travel (& in Sow, Grow & Farm)</p> <p>4.To know that a geographical enquiry can help us to understand the physical geography (rivers, coasts, weather and rocks) or human geography</p>



Year 5	Location	Place knowledge	Human and physical geography	Geographical and fieldwork skills
<p>Skills (Disciplinary knowledge)</p> <p>Topic: Investigating our world</p> <p>Topic: Sow, Grow & Farm</p> <p>Topic: Groundbreaking Greeks</p>	<p>1. Describe how the characteristic of a settlement changes as it gets bigger (settlement hierarchy).</p> <p>2. Identify the location and explain the function of the Prime Meridian and different time zones.</p> <p>3. Name and locate the world's biomes, climate zones and vegetation belts and explain their common characteristics (& in Sow, Grow & Farm)</p> <p>4. Explain how the topography and soil type affect the location of different agricultural regions.</p>	<p>1. Describe the relative location of cities, counties or geographical features in the UK in relation to other places or geographical features.</p> <p>2. Identify and describe the similarities and differences in physical and human geography between continents.</p> <p>3. Name, locate and describe major world cities.</p> <p>4. Explain how the climate affects land use.</p> <p>5. Identify some of the problems of farming in a developing country and report on ways in which these can be supported.</p>	<p>1. Describe and explain the location, purpose and use of transport networks across the UK and other parts of the world.</p> <p>2. Identify and explain ways that people can improve the production of products without compromising the needs of future generations.</p> <p>3. Identify elevated areas, depressions and river basins on a relief map.</p> <p>4. Describe and explain the location, purpose and use of transport networks across the UK and other parts of the world.</p> <p>5. Describe how soil fertility, drainage and climate affect agricultural land use.</p> <p>6. Describe in detail the different types of agricultural land use in the UK.</p> <p>7. Identify and describe some key physical features and environmental regions of North and South America</p>	<p>1. Analyse and compare a place using aerial photographs, atlases and maps. (& in Groundbreaking Greeks)</p> <p>2. Summarise geographical data to draw conclusions.</p> <p>3. Use compass points, grid references and scale to interpret maps, including Ordnance Survey maps, with accuracy. (& in Sow, Grow & Farm)</p> <p>4. Construct or carry out a geographical enquiry by gathering and analysing a range of sources.</p>



Year 4	Location knowledge	Place knowledge	Human and physical geography	Geographical and fieldwork skills
<p>Knowledge (Substantive)</p> <p>Topic: Interconnected world</p> <p>Topic Misty Mountain, Winding River</p> <p>Topic: Ancient civilisations</p>	<p>1.To know that climatic variation describes the changes in weather patterns or the average weather conditions.</p> <p>2.To know the countries in the North American, Central American and South American continents.</p> <p>3.To know that land uses include agricultural, recreational, housing and industry. Water systems are used for transport,</p>	<p>1.To know that land uses include agricultural, recreational</p> <p>2.To know that altitudinal zonation describes the different climates and types of wildlife at different altitudes on mountains.</p>	<p>1.To know that human features can be interconnected by function, type and transport links.</p> <p>2.To know that the environment produces natural resources</p> <p>3.To know that a physical feature is one that forms naturally and can change over time due to physical processes, such as erosion and weathering</p> <p>4.To know that rivers transport materials in four ways.</p> <p>5.To know the different types of soil include clay, sandy, silty and loamy.</p> <p>6.To know that rivers, seas and oceans can transform a landscape through erosion, deposition and transportation.</p>	<p>1.To know the Significant rivers of the UK. (& in Misty Mountain, Winding River)</p> <p>2.To know where the Tropic of Cancer & Capricorn are.</p> <p>3.To know that fieldwork techniques, provide evidence to support and answer a geographical hypothesis.</p> <p>4.To know that an atlas is a collection of maps and information (& in Misty Mountain, Winding River)</p> <p>5.To know that a six-figure grid reference contains six numbers and is more precise than a four-figure grid reference. (& in Misty Mountain, Winding River)</p> <p>6.To know that 4 cardinal and 4 intercardinal directions of a compass.</p> <p>7.To know that secondary data includes information gathered by geographical reports, surveys, maps, research, books and the internet</p> <p>8.To know that topography is the arrangement of the natural and artificial physical features of an area.</p>



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	<p><i>industry, leisure and power.</i></p>		<p><i>7.To know that mountains form over millions of years. They are made when the Earth's tectonic plates push together or move apart.</i></p> <p><i>8.To know the names of significant mountain ranges and rivers</i></p>	<p><i>9.To know that water cannot be made. It is constantly recycled through a process called the water cycle.</i></p>
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Year 4	Location	Place knowledge	Human and physical geography	Geographical and fieldwork skills
<p>Skills (Disciplinary knowledge)</p> <p>Topic: Interconnected world</p> <p>Topic Misty Mountain, Winding River</p> <p>Topic: Ancient civilisations</p>	<p>1.Explain climatic variations of a country or continent.</p> <p>2. Locate the countries and major cities of North, Central and South America on a world map, atlas or globe.</p> <p>3.Explain ways that settlements, land use or water systems are used in the UK and other parts of the world.</p>	<p>1.Explain ways that settlements, land use or water systems are used in the UK and other parts of the world.</p> <p>2.Describe altitudinal zonation on mountains.</p>	<p>1.Describe a range of human features and their location and explain how they are interconnected.</p> <p>2.Describe how natural resources can be harnessed to create sustainable energy.</p> <p>3.Describe and compare aspects of physical features.</p> <p>4.Describe and explain the transportation of materials by rivers.</p> <p>5.Describe the properties of different types of soil.</p> <p>6.Explain how the physical processes of a river, sea or ocean have changed a landscape over time.</p>	<p>1.Create a detailed study of geographical features including hills, mountains, coasts and rivers of the UK. (& in Misty Mountain, Winding River)</p> <p>2. Identify the location of the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn on a world map.</p> <p>3. Investigate a geographical hypothesis using a range of fieldwork techniques.</p> <p>4.Study and draw conclusions about places and geographical features using a range of geographical resources. (& in Misty Mountain, Winding River)</p> <p>5. Use four or six-figure grid references and keys to describe the location of objects and places on a map. (& in Misty Mountain, Winding River)</p> <p>6.Use the 8 points of a compass, 4 or 6 -figure grid references, to locate and plot geographical places and features on a map.</p> <p>7.Collect and analyse primary and secondary data, identifying and analysing patterns and suggesting reasons for them.</p>



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			<p><i>7. Identify, describe and explain the formation of different mountain types.</i></p> <p><i>8. Name, locate and explain the importance of significant mountains or rivers.</i></p>	<p><i>8. Identify the topography of an area of the UK using contour lines on a map.</i></p> <p><i>9. Use specific geographical vocabulary and diagrams to explain the water cycle.</i></p>
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Year 3	Location knowledge	Place knowledge	Human and physical geography	Geographical and fieldwork skills
<p>Knowledge (Substantive)</p> <p><i>Topic: One Planet, Our World</i></p> <p><i>Topic Rocks, Relics & Rumbles</i></p> <p><i>Topic: Emperors & Empires</i></p>	<p>1.To know the Earth has five climate zones: desert, Mediterranean, polar, temperate and tropical.</p> <p>2.To know countries in Europe include the United Kingdom, France, Spain, Germany, Italy and Belgium. Russia is part of both Europe and Asia.</p> <p>3.To know latitude is the distance north or south of the equator and longitude is the distance east or west of the Prime Meridian. (& in Rocks, Relics & Rumbles)</p>	<p>1.To know that the crust of the Earth is divided into tectonic plates that move. (& in Rocks, Relics & Rumbles)</p> <p>2.To know that different types of settlement include rural, urban, hamlet, town, village, city and suburban areas.</p> <p>3.To know that excessive precipitation includes thunderstorms, downbursts, tornadoes, waterspouts, tropical cyclones, extratropical cyclones, blizzards and ice storms.</p> <p>4.To know some Counties and major cities of the United Kingdom</p> <p>5.To know where significant earthquake and volcano prone areas are.</p>	<p>1.To know that a person’s carbon footprint is the amount of carbon dioxide released into the atmosphere from their activities</p> <p>2.To know different types of services and land use types</p> <p>3.To know the Earth is made of four different layers. (& in Rocks, Relics & Rumbles)</p> <p>4.To know that significant geographical activity includes earthquakes and volcanic eruption</p> <p>5.To know a volcano is an opening in the Earth’s surface from which gas, hot magma and ash can escape.</p> <p>6.To know that volcanic eruptions and earthquakes happen when two tectonic plates move</p> <p>7.To know that there are three main types of rock found in the Earth’s crust.</p>	<p>1.To know that Maps, globes and digital mapping tools can help to locate and describe significant geographical features.</p> <p>2.To know that primary data includes information gathered by observation and investigation</p> <p>3.To know that geographical features created by nature are called physical features. Geographical features created by humans are called human features. (& in Rocks, Relics & Rumbles)</p> <p>4.To know the term geographical evidence relates to facts, information and numerical data.</p> <p>5.To know that a four-figure grid reference contains four numbers.</p> <p>6. To know the eight points of a compass are north, south, east, west, north-east, north-west, south-east and south-west.</p>



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				<i>(& in Rocks, Relics & Rumbles)</i>
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Year 3	Location	Place	Human and physical geography	Geographical and fieldwork skills
<p>Skills (Disciplinary knowledge)</p> <p>Topic: One Planet, Our World</p> <p>Topic Rocks, Relics & Rumbles</p> <p>Topic: Emperors & Empires</p>	<p>1. Identify the five major climate zones on Earth0</p> <p>2. Locate countries and major cities in Europe (including Russia) on a world map.</p> <p>3. Locate significant places using latitude and longitude. (& in Rocks, Relics & Rumbles)</p>	<p>1. Describe the activity of plate tectonics and how this has changed the Earth's surface over time (continental drift). (& in Rocks, Relics & Rumbles)</p> <p>2. Describe the type and characteristics of settlement or land use in an area or region.</p> <p>3. Explain how the weather affects the use of urban and rural environments.</p> <p>4. Name, locate and describe some major counties and cities in the UK.</p> <p>5. Name and locate significant volcanoes and plate boundaries and explain why they are important.</p>	<p>1. Describe the meaning of the term 'carbon footprint' and explain some of the ways this can be reduced to protect the environment.</p> <p>2. Describe the type, purpose and use of different buildings, monuments, services and land, and identify reasons for their location.</p> <p>3. Name and describe properties of the Earth's four layers. (& in Rocks, Relics & Rumbles)</p> <p>4. Describe how a significant geographical activity has changed a landscape in the short or long term.</p> <p>5. Describe the parts of a volcano or earthquake.</p> <p>6. Explain the physical processes that cause earthquakes and volcanic eruptions.</p> <p>7. Name and describe the types, appearance and properties of rocks.</p>	<p>1. Analyse maps, atlases and globes, including digital mapping, to locate countries and describe features studied.</p> <p>2. Analyse primary data, identifying any patterns observed.</p> <p>3. Classify, compare and contrast different types of geographical feature. (& in Rocks, Relics & Rumbles)</p> <p>4. Gather evidence to answer a geographical question or enquiry.</p> <p>5. Use four-figure grid references to describe the location of objects and places on a simple map.</p> <p>6. Use the eight points of a compass to locate a geographical feature or place on a map. (& in Rocks, Relics & Rumbles)</p>



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Year 2	Location knowledge	Place knowledge	Human and physical geography	Geographical and fieldwork skills
<p>Knowledge (Substantive)</p> <p>Topic: Let's explore the world</p> <p>Topic: Coastline</p> <p>Topic: Magnificent Monarchs</p>	<p>1.To know a non-European country is a country outside the continent of Europe.</p> <p>2.To know an ocean is a large sea and the name of the five oceans on our planet. To know the names of the seven continents. (& in Coastline)</p> <p>3.To know a significant place is a location that is important to a community or society. (& in Magnificent Monarchs)</p>	<p>2.To know the characteristics of countries include their size, landscape, capital city, language, currency and key landmarks.</p> <p>2.To know a weather pattern is a type of weather that is repeated.</p> <p>3.To know the local environment can be improved by picking up litter, planting flowers and improving amenities.</p>	<p>1.To know conservation is the protection of living things and the environment from damage caused by human activity.</p> <p>2.To know an environment or place can change over time due to a geographical process, such as erosion, or human activity, such as housebuilding.</p> <p>3.To know industries are businesses that make things, sell things and help people live their everyday lives.</p> <p>4.To know a physical feature is one that forms naturally, and can change over time due to weather and other forces.</p> <p>5.To know erosion is a physical process that involves the weathering and movement of natural materials, such as rock, sand and soil</p>	<p>1.To know that fieldwork can help to answer questions about the local environment. (& in Coastline)</p> <p>2.To know data can be recorded in different ways, including tables, charts and pictograms.(& in Coastline)</p> <p>3.To know a map is a picture or drawing of an area of land or sea that can show human and physical features.(& in Coastline) (& in Magnificent Monarchs)</p> <p>4.To know the equator is an imaginary line that divides the world into the Northern and Southern Hemispheres.</p> <p>5.To know 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. (& in Coastline)</p> <p>6.To know an aerial photograph can be vertical or oblique</p>



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			<p><i>6.To know human features are man-made</i></p>	
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Year 2	Location	Place knowledge	Human and physical geography	Geographical and fieldwork skills
<p>Skills (Disciplinary knowledge)</p> <p>Topic: Let's explore the world</p> <p>Topic: Coastline</p> <p>Topic: Magnificent Monarchs</p>	<p>1. Identify characteristics of the four countries and major cities of the UK.</p> <p>2. 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. (& in Coastline)</p> <p>3. Name, locate and explain the significance of a place. (& in Magnificent Monarchs)</p>	<p>1. Describe and compare the human and physical similarities and differences between an area of the UK and a contrasting non-European country.</p> <p>2. Describe simple weather patterns of hot and cold places.</p> <p>3. Describe ways to improve the local environment.</p>	<p>1. Describe how human behaviour can be beneficial to local and global environments, now and in the longer term.</p> <p>2. Describe how an environment has or might change over time.</p> <p>3. Describe the size, location and function of a local industry.</p> <p>4. 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.</p> <p>5. Describe, in simple terms, the effects of erosion.</p> <p>6. Use geographical vocabulary to describe how and why people use a range of human features.</p>	<p>1. Ask and answer simple geographical questions through observation or simple data collection during fieldwork activities. (& in Coastline)</p> <p>2. Collect and organise simple data in charts and tables from primary and secondary sources (& in Coastline)</p> <p>3. Draw or read a range of simple maps that use symbols and a key. (& in Coastline) (& in Magnificent Monarchs)</p> <p>4. Locate the equator and the North and South Poles on a world map or globe.</p> <p>5. Use simple compass directions to describe the location of features or a route on a map. (& in Coastline)</p> <p>6. Study aerial photographs to describe the features and characteristics of an area of land.</p>



Year 1	Location knowledge	Place knowledge	Human and physical geography	Geographical and fieldwork skills
<p>Knowledge (Substantive)</p> <p>Topic: Our Wonderful world</p> <p>Topic: Bright lights Big city</p> <p>Topic: School days</p>	<p>1.To know warmer areas of the world are closer to the equator and colder areas of the world are further from the equator.</p> <p>2.To know a continent is a large area of land and name the seven continents.</p> <p>3.To know there are four seasons in the UK</p> <p>4.To know litter and pollution have a harmful effect on the areas where we live, work and play.</p>	<p>1.To know places can be compared by size, amenities, transport, location, weather and climate. (& in Bright lights Big city)</p> <p>2.To know The United Kingdom 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. (& in Bright lights Big city)</p> <p>3.To know a place can be important because of its location, buildings, landscape, community, culture and history.</p>	<p>1.To know natural environments can be affected by the actions of humans, including cutting down trees or dropping litter.</p> <p>2.To know a settlement is a place where people live and work and can be big or small, depending on how many people live there. (& in Bright lights Big city)</p> <p>3.To know physical features are naturally-created features of the Earth. (& in Bright lights Big city)</p> <p>4.To know human features are man-made</p> <p>5.To know geographical features can change over time.</p>	<p>1.To know fieldwork includes going out in the environment to look, ask questions, take photographs, take measurements and collect samples. (& in Bright lights Big city) (& in School days)</p> <p>2.To know data is information that can be collected and used to answer a geographical question.</p> <p>3.To know a map is a picture or drawing of an area of land or sea that can show human and physical features. (& in Bright lights Big city) (& in School days)</p> <p>4.To know an aerial photograph or plan perspective shows an area of land from above (& in Bright lights Big city)</p> <p>5.To know different positional and directional language and discuss where things are in relation to each other. (& in Bright lights Big city)</p>



Year 1	Location	Place	Human and physical geography	Geographical and fieldwork skills
<p>Skills (Disciplinary knowledge)</p> <p>Topic: Our Wonderful world</p> <p>Topic: Bright lights Big city</p> <p>Topic: School days</p>	<p>1. Locate hot and cold areas of the world in relation to the equator.</p> <p>2. Name and locate the world's seven continents and five oceans on a world map.</p> <p>3. Identify patterns in daily and seasonal weather.</p> <p>4. Describe how pollution and litter affect the local environment and school grounds.</p>	<p>1. Identify the similarities and differences between two places. (& in Bright lights Big city)</p> <p>2. Name and locate the four countries of the UK and their capital cities on a map, atlas or globe. (& in Bright lights Big city)</p> <p>3. Name important buildings and places and explain their importance.</p>	<p>1. Describe ways to protect natural environments, such as woodlands, hedgerows and meadows.</p> <p>2. Identify the characteristics of a settlement. (& in Bright lights Big city)</p> <p>3. 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. (& in Bright lights Big city)</p> <p>4. Name and describe the purpose of human features and landmarks.</p> <p>5. Describe how a place or geographical feature has changed over time.</p>	<p>1. Carry out fieldwork tasks to identify characteristics of the school grounds or locality. (& in Bright lights Big city) (& in School days)</p> <p>2. Collect simple data during fieldwork activities.</p> <p>3. Draw or read a simple picture map. (& in Bright lights Big city) (& in School days)</p> <p>4. Identify features and landmarks on an aerial photograph or plan perspective. (& in Bright lights Big city)</p> <p>5. Use simple directional and positional language to give directions, describe the location (& in Bright lights Big city)</p>