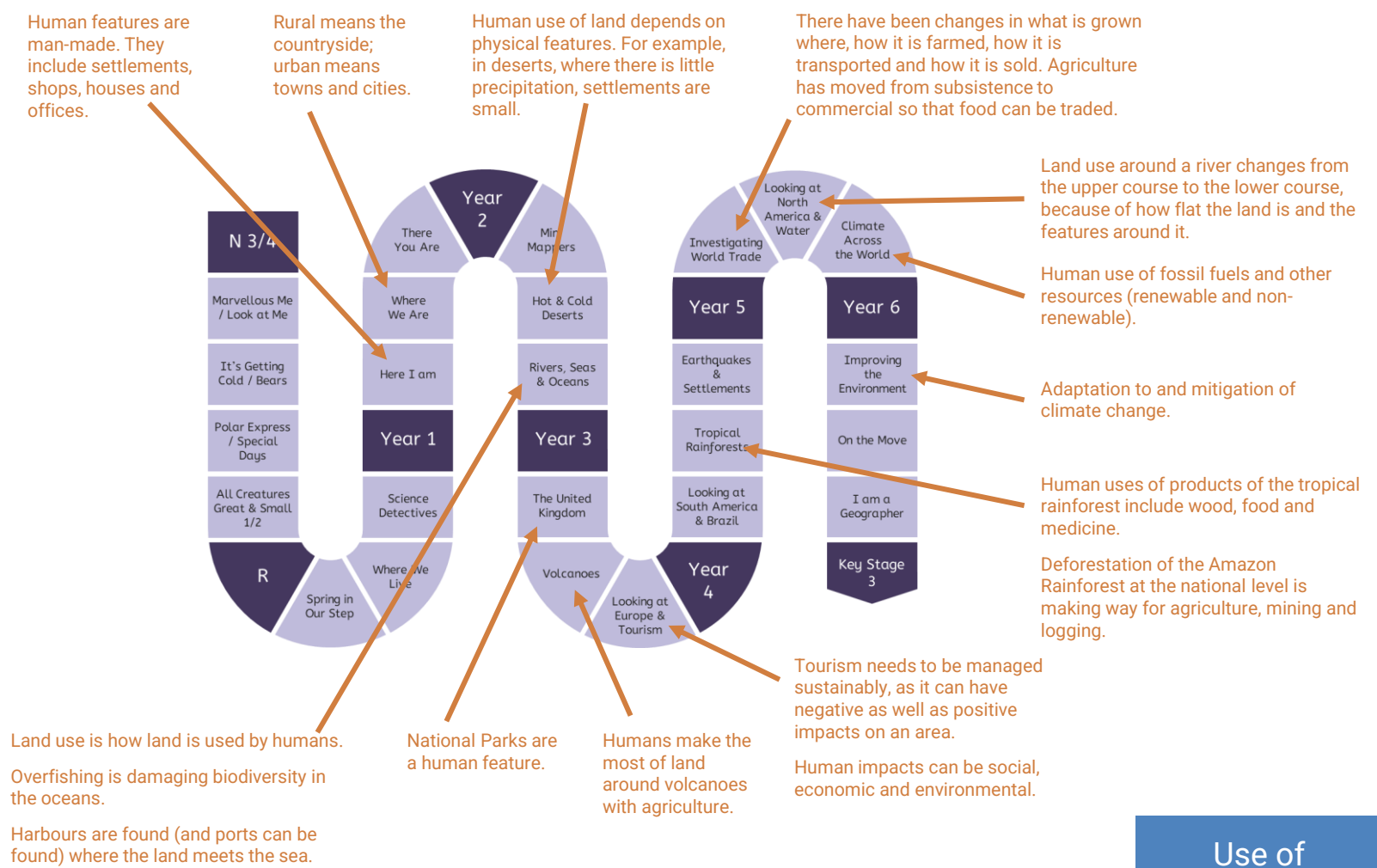


Progression in Geography



- Vertical Concepts
- Human Processes
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Use of Resources



Progression in Geography



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Settlements can be villages, towns or cities, depending on their size.

The population of rural areas is smaller than that of urban areas.

Settlements are generally permanent, but some people assume nomadic lifestyles and do not live in a fixed place.

Population density as a result of climate zones.

Geographical features include villages, towns and cities.

Settlements can be hamlets, villages, towns and cities, depending on their size.

Human impacts can be social, economic and environmental.

Indigenous people are the first people who lived in the place and the generations of their people who came after, such as the Kayapo people in the Amazon Rainforest.

Maslow's hierarchy of needs shows what humans need to survive and thrive

Migration is the process of moving from one place to another. It does not have to be between countries, but when it is, it is called immigration (in) or emigration (out).

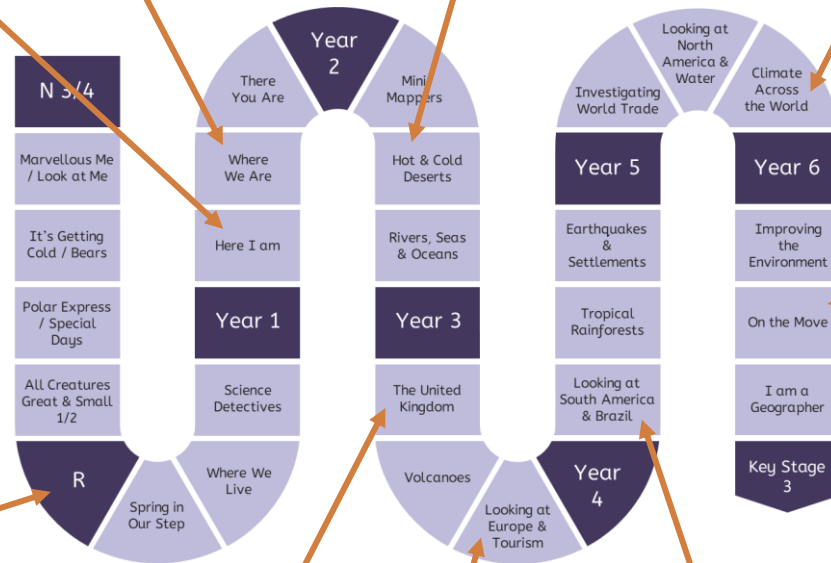
People migrate because of push and pull factors.

Voluntary migration usually happens because of economic or social factors.

Forced migration happens as a result of life-threatening events, such as conflict or physical disasters.

Asylum seekers are people who are forced to leave their country. They apply for asylum and, if it is accepted, they are granted refugee status. Refugees are given international protections and support in settling in a different country.

Human settlements change or develop based on external factors (both human and physical).



Population & Communities

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Rural areas include farmland. This can be for either pastoral or arable farming.

There are poorer and wealthier areas in every city.

Countries in the world can be classified as low-, medium- or high-income countries (LIC, MIC, HICs). They appear on all continents.

People can be employed in different industries and sectors including primary, secondary, tertiary and quaternary.

HICs, MICs and LICs tend to have primary, secondary, tertiary and quaternary industries at different levels.

Trade is the process of buying and selling goods. Imports are goods that are brought into the country. Exports are goods that are traded out of the country.

Fairtrade is a way of making sure that farmers are paid a fair price for the food they grow.

Economic aspects of climate change mitigation and adaptation.

Agriculture is the word used to describe the practice of farming.

Land use can be for economic uses, including agriculture, factories and leisure.

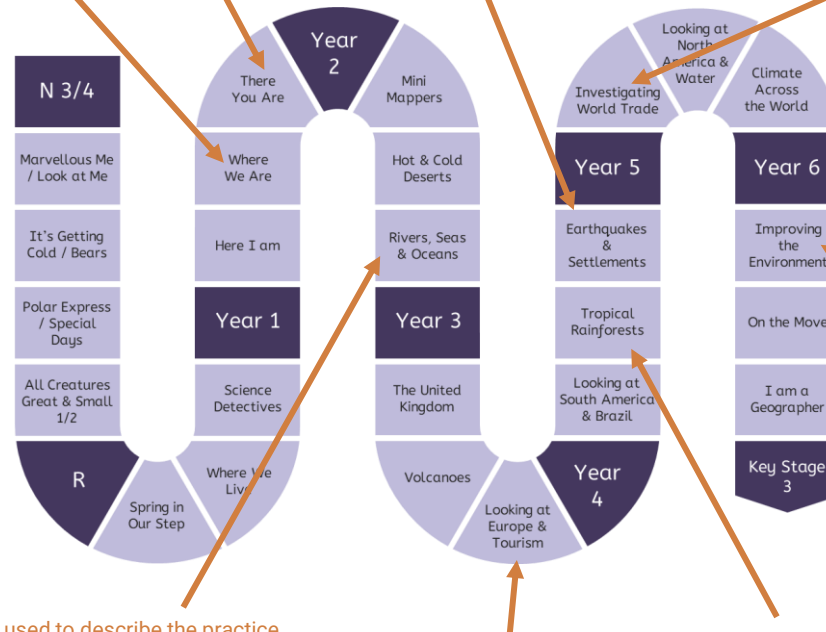
Ports are places where goods to be traded are unloaded and loaded.

Humans use seas and oceans for economic and leisure uses. The main economic use is trade.

Tourism is the business of supporting and encouraging people to visit a place for fun.

Human impacts can be social, economic and environmental.

Rio de Janeiro is one of the largest cities in Brazil. Some of its population live in favelas (makeshift settlements), but there are also wealthy areas that are popular with tourists.



Economy & Development

Progression in Geography



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We live on the **Earth**. **Physical features** occur in nature and include rivers, forests, **soil** and hills.

Coastal areas are areas of land that are near the sea. Features in coastal areas include beaches, **cliffs** and the sea or the **ocean**.

Features of **hot deserts** include rocks, **sand dunes** and **oases**. Features of **cold deserts** include **mountains** and **ice sheets**.

Examples of natural resources include wood, food, water and **fossil fuels**. Fossil fuels are materials made from fossils over millions of years, like coal and oil. Humans use these to run cars and electrical items.
Natural resources are unevenly distributed across the world and can be **renewable** or **non-renewable** (finite).

Describing the natural things in our local area.

Physical regions of South America.

The **upper course** of a river is in high, mountainous ground and the river is narrow and fast-flowing; the **lower course** of a river is in low, flat ground and the river is wide and slow-flowing; the **middle course** is between the two.

Rivers **erode**, **transport** and **deposit** to form **waterfalls**, **meanders** and **floodplains**.

Use of fossil fuels to create plastics, and the effects this can have on the Earth.

Physical regions are identified by the climate, land height and other physical features.

The Earth has four layers. Its upper layer of **tectonic plates** moves. **Shield** and **composite volcanoes** can form at plate boundaries, which produce lava, pyroclastic flows, ash clouds and lahars.
Soil is rich with nutrients around volcanoes.

Geographical features include **beaches**, **hills**, **forests**, **rivers** and **seas**.

Science: Some plants grow in **soil**.

Rivers, **lakes**, seas and oceans are all bodies of water.

Rivers travel from **highland** areas (the **source**) to **lowland** areas (the **mouth**).

Physical features around rivers include **valleys**, mountains, hills and **vegetation**.

Science: Much of the solid surface of the Earth is covered in **soil**, which is a mixture of pieces of rock of various sizes and the remains of organisms. Some soil also contains air, water and nutrients. There are three main kinds of rocks, **igneous**, **sedimentary** and **metamorphic**, with different compositions and properties.

There are several **mountain ranges** in the UK.

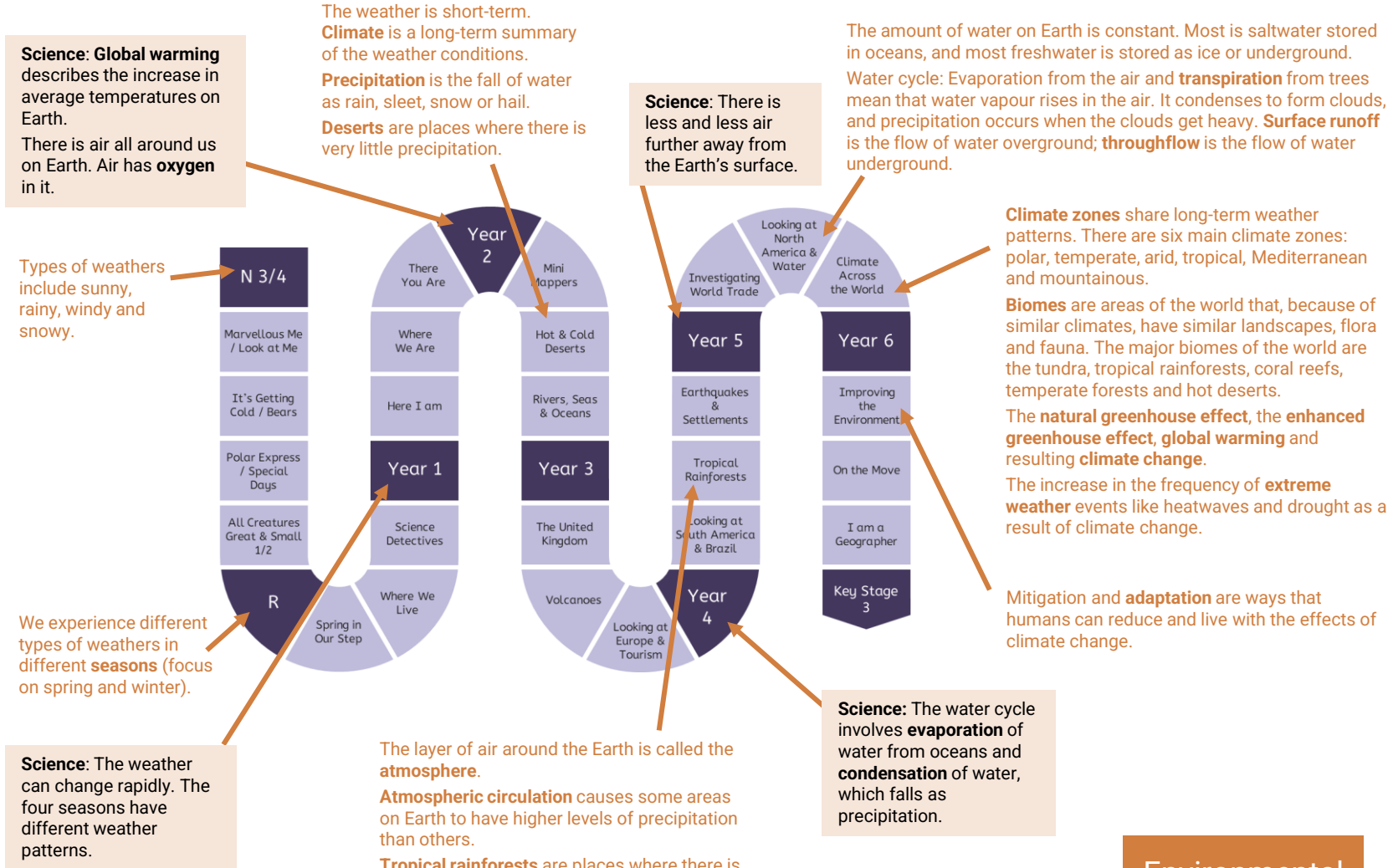


Geology & Earth Science

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Environmental Science

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The UK is made up of four countries: England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland.

The capital cities of the four countries in the UK are London (England), Edinburgh (Scotland), Cardiff (Wales) and Belfast (Northern Ireland).

Talk about where I live (e.g. flat/house number, name of street).

Location of the UK.

Locations of the North Pole and the South Pole.

Location of Africa.

Case study: Local area.

Location of Kenya.

Hot deserts are usually near the Equator; cold deserts are usually near the North Pole or the South Pole.

Case studies: Sahara Desert; Antarctic Desert.

There are five oceans in the world.

The seas that surround the UK are the North Sea, the Irish Sea and the English Channel. The seas around the UK flow into the Atlantic Ocean.

There are seven continents in the world, six of which people live on. There are countries within each continent (except Antarctica).

Case study: Kenya.

The UK is made up of four countries: England, Scotland, Wales and N Ireland; Great Britain is made up of England, Scotland and Wales; the British Isles is made up of England, Scotland, Wales, Northern Ireland and Ireland.

England and the UK are split into regions. Regions in England and the UK are split into counties.

There are several mountain ranges in the UK, including the Grampians (Scotland), Pennines (England) and Cambrian Mountains (Wales).

The three longest rivers in the UK are the Severn, Thames and Trent.

A location is a point on a map.

Place is the emotional attachment to a location, developed through character and identity.

Case study: Amazon Rainforest.

Case study: Côte d'Ivoire.

North America is located to the west of Europe and is the third-largest continent. North America is made up of 23 countries in the Caribbean, Central America and Northern America.

Locations of the Missouri, Mississippi, Yukon, Rio Grande, Churchill, Mackenzie and Colorado rivers.

Locating climate zones and biomes.

Case studies: Haiti; Japan.

Case study: Shetland.

Case studies: Poland to the UK over 2004–today; Mexico to the USA; Syria to countries in Europe.

South America is made up of 12 countries.

Case study: Rio de Janeiro.

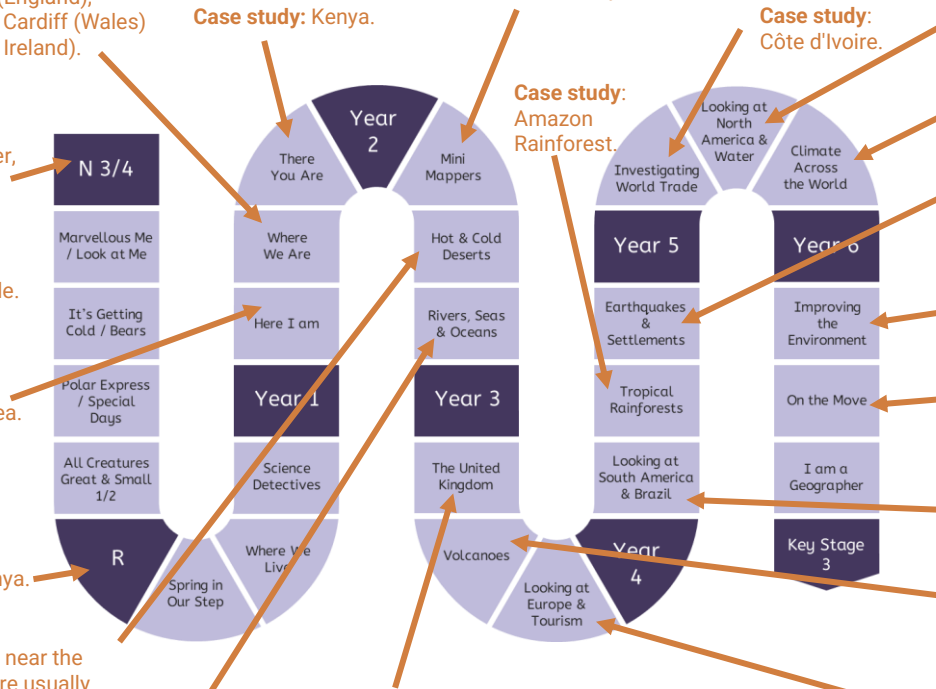
The Pacific Ring of Fire is an imaginary line where lots of volcanoes exist.

Case studies: La Soufriere; Etna.

Europe is made up of 50 countries; Russia is split across Asia and Europe.

There are similarities and differences between different places, even if they have similar physical and/or human features.

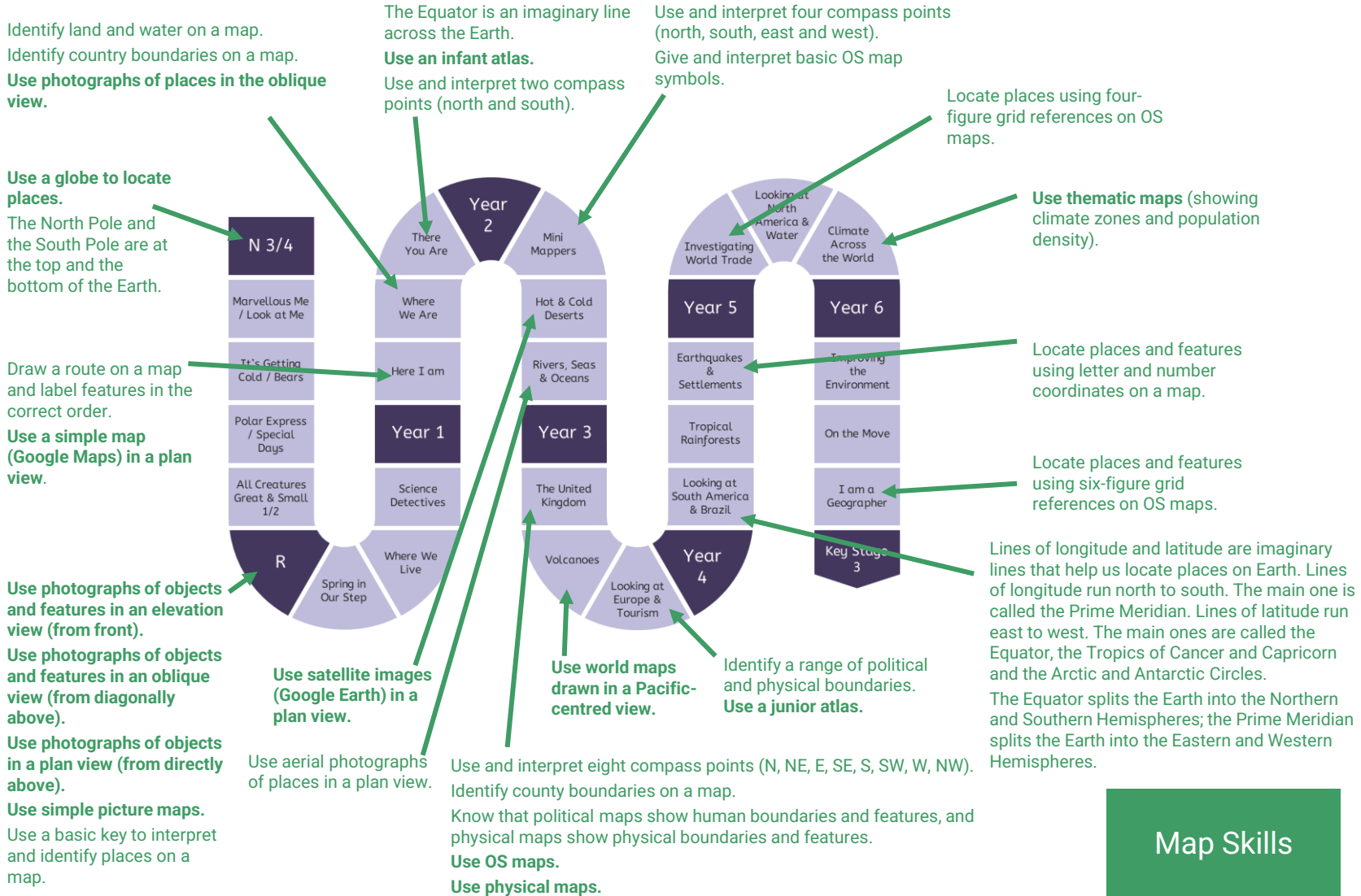
Case studies: Amalfi Coast; Graian Region.



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Map Skills

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Recognise that our home, our school and our community are at the local scale.
Interpret and give locations and directions using the language of left, right, near and far.

Recognise that our home, our school and our community are at the local scale, while the UK and other countries are at the national scale.

Recognise that our home, our school and our community are at the local scale; the UK and other countries are at the national scale; and continents are at the global scale.

Draw routes between locations on the playground on squared paper using a scale of 1 square : 1 pace (or 1 metre, if pupils have learned this in mathematics by this stage in Y2).

Draw a sketch map of a route with an approximate scale and features in the correct order.

Know that a scale is used to show size proportionally.

Calculate distances on a map using a scale (1 unit : 1, 2, 4, 5 or 10 units).

Draw an object (trees in the tropical rainforest) to scale.

Draw a basic map to scale (1 unit : 1, 2, 4, 5 or 10 units).

Say whether a map is at the local, national or global scale. Spatially match locations on maps of different scales.

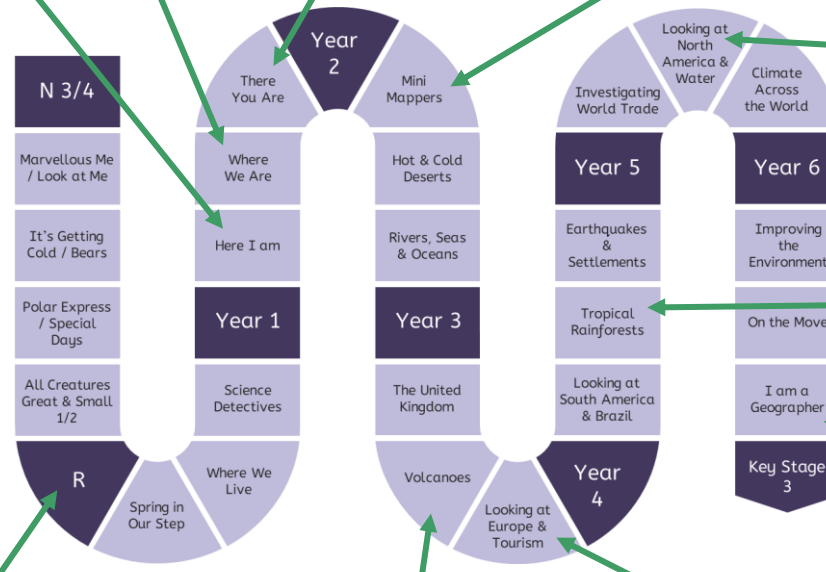
Use prepositions (e.g. bigger/smaller; nearer/further) to describe and interpret locations.

Use directional language (not left and right) to describe and interpret directions.

Recognise that drawings are not the same size as features in real life.

Draw around objects to make a plan view of them, and identify objects from a plan photograph/drawing of them.

Recognise that world maps can be drawn from different perspectives, and that different perspectives are useful for different tasks.

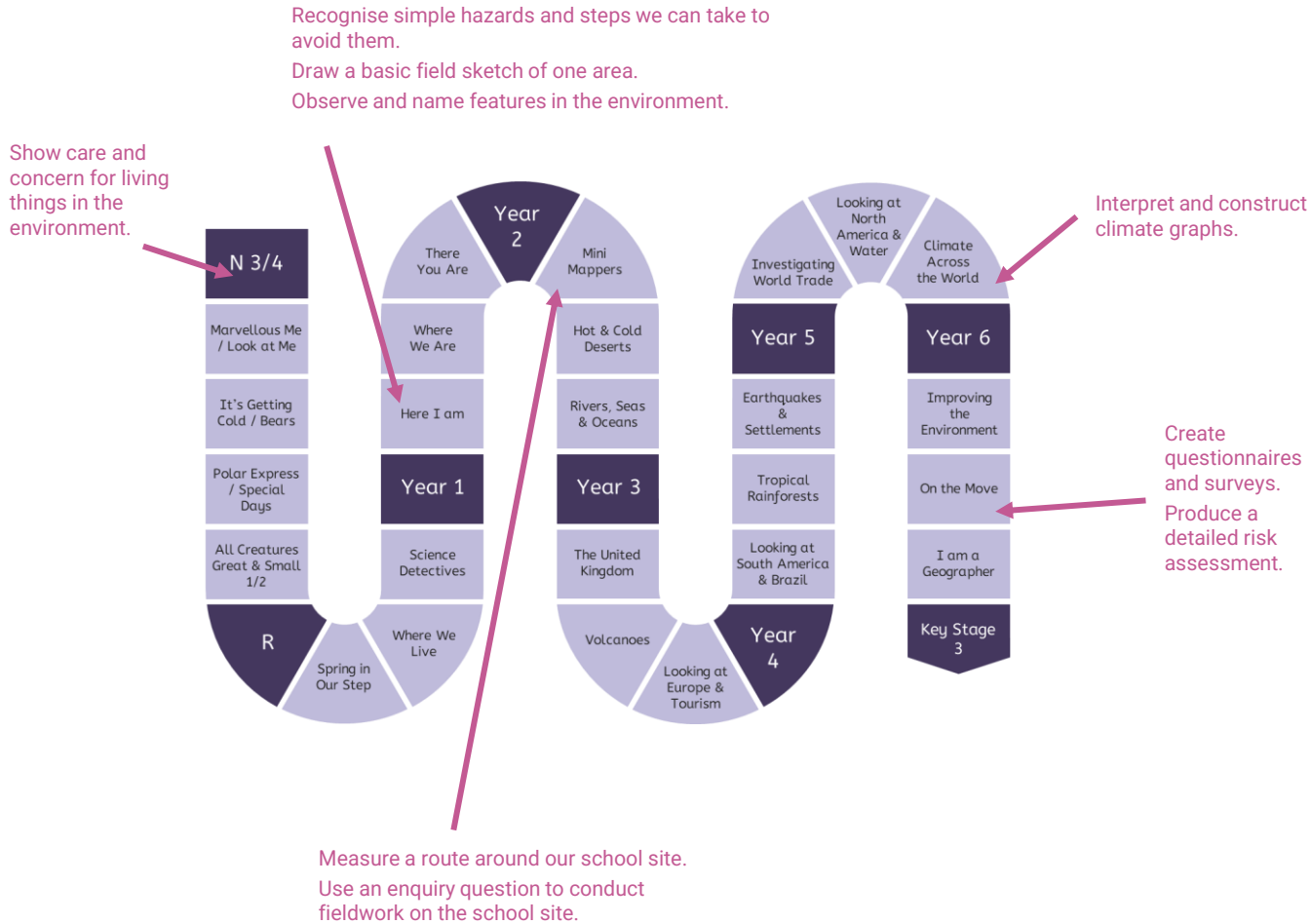


Scale & Perspective

Progression in Geography



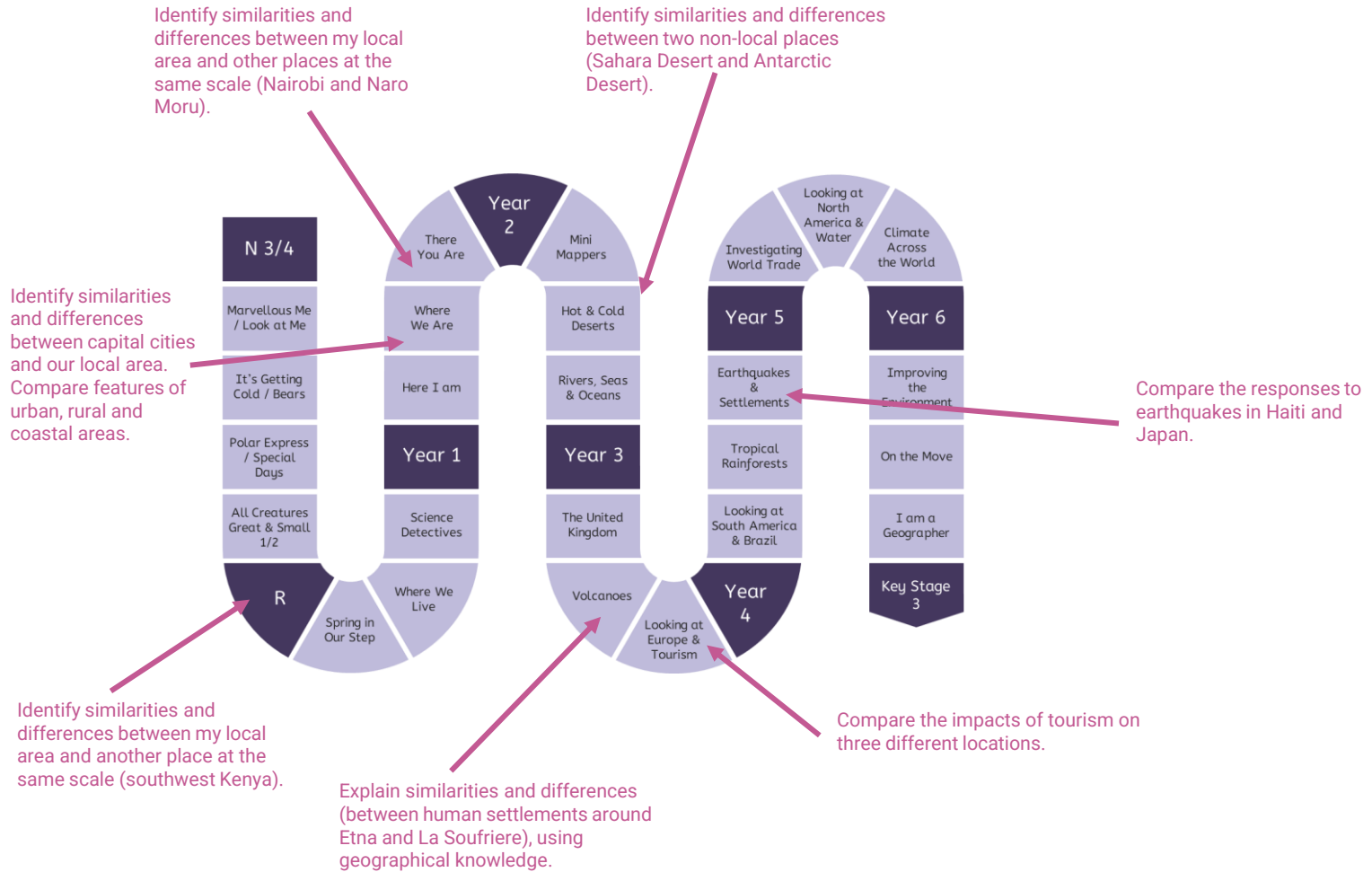
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Progression in Geography



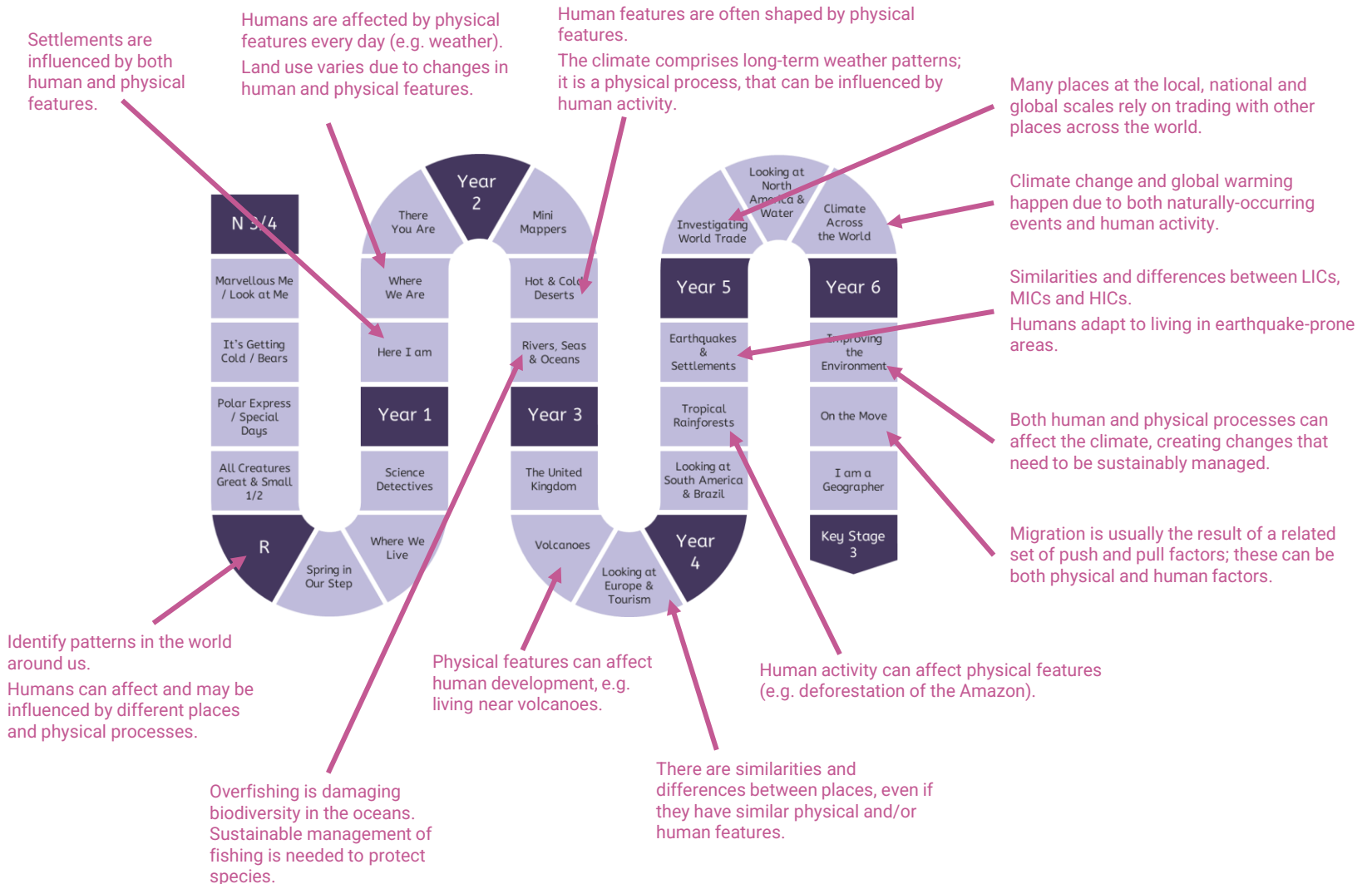
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