

BLACK HORSE HILL JUNIOR SCHOOL – PROGRESSION IN GEOGRAPHY

	Prior Knowledge KS1	PROGRESSION OF KNOWLEDGE, SKILLS & CONCEPTUAL UNDERSTANDING - KS2			
AIMS of N.C.	Children should be able to:	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
<p><b>Locational Knowledge</b></p> <p>Aim - pupils develop contextual knowledge of the location of globally significant places – both terrestrial and marine.</p> <p>This will include the location and characteristics of a range of the world’s most significant human and physical features.</p>	<p>Name, locate and identify characteristics of the four countries and capital cities of the United Kingdom and its surrounding seas.</p> <p>Name and locate the world’s seven continents and five oceans.</p>	<p>Revise countries, capitals and seas Know the difference between the UK, Great Britain and the British Isles.</p> <p>Know and locate the regions of the UK using knowledge of compass points.</p> <p>Know the location of Merseyside, Wirral, Liverpool, North Wales, Manchester, Irish Sea, River Mersey, River Dee within the North West and locate on a map of the United Kingdom.</p> <p>Know the location and name some of the key topographical features in each of the countries of the UK: main mountains, rivers, lakes, lochs, coastlines.</p> <p>Know and locate region of North West England and its counties. Recognise some of its key physical and human features.</p> <p>Locate some of the major cities of the UK.</p> <p>Know some of the different coastal types in the UK linked to work in science on rocks.</p>	<p>Know and locate the countries of Europe and their capitals (including Russia).</p> <p>Know and locate some of Europe’s environmental regions and key physical and human characteristics.</p> <p>Know meaning and locate biomes and vegetation belts in Europe. Compare Mediterranean, deciduous forest and grassland biomes across Europe.</p> <p>Know and locate some of the major rivers, mountains, volcanoes, seas, coastlines, lakes and islands of Europe.</p> <p>Know the impact the Romans had on place names in the UK. Locate Roman cities and places on a UK map.</p> <p>Know the location of Greece, Athens, Italy, Rome, Pompeii, Campania, Denmark, Germany, Norway and Sweden in relation to their work in History on Ancient Greece, The Romans and The Saxons.</p>	<p>Identify the position and significance of latitude/longitude and the Greenwich Meridian. Linking with science, study time zones, day and night.</p> <p>Know the Earth’s position in relation to the sun, moon and planets of the Solar System.</p> <p>Know the position and significance of Equator, N. and S. Hemispheres, Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn, Arctic and Antarctic Circles.</p> <p>Know location of North, South and Central America. Study some of the different environmental regions of the Americas, key physical and human characteristics.</p> <p>Know the location of Mexico linked to study of The Maya.</p> <p>Locate Viking and Saxon settlements in Wirral.</p>	<p>Use world maps to identify the world’s countries and major cities.</p> <p>Identify longest rivers in the world, largest deserts and the highest mountains, volcanoes.</p> <p>Locate Africa, Egypt, Cairo and the River Nile and Delta.</p> <p>Locate North America, Louisiana, the Mississippi River and Delta.</p> <p>Locate UK borders and boundaries.</p> <p>Locate Rapa Nui (Easter Island).</p> <p>Identify and map locations Charles Darwin visited on his voyage.</p> <p>Locate mountain regions across the world: Pyrenees, Alps, Carpathian, Apennines, Urals and Balkan Mountains.</p>
<p><b>Place Knowledge</b></p> <p>Aim – pupils define physical and human characteristics and how these provide a geographical context for understanding actions of processes.</p>	<p>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 contrasting non-European country.</p> <p>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 contrasting non-European country concentrating on islands and sea sides</p>	<p>Identify some of the similarities and differences between Wirral and The Lake District e.g. with reference to land use, topographical features, agriculture, tourism.</p> <p>Use maps, digital maps and O.S. maps to locate features and make comparisons between Wirral and The Lake District.</p>	<p>Compare the North West region of the UK (from work in year 3) with a region Campania in Italy (related to work on Pompeii in History and ‘Escape to Pompeii’ in English).</p> <p>Use atlases, digital maps and maps to compare similarities and differences between the two regions, including physical geography: natural resources, weather, climate, mountains, coasts etc. and human geography: cities, populations, agriculture, tourism etc.</p>	<p>Compare a region of the United Kingdom (South West England) with a region of The Americas (Yukatan Peninsula, Mexico).</p> <p>Use atlases, digital maps and maps to compare similarities and differences between the two regions, including physical geography: natural resources, weather, climate, mountains, coasts etc. and human geography: cities, populations, agriculture, tourism etc.</p>	<p>Compare the physical and human geography of the Nile delta with the Mississippi delta (linked to year 5 study of the Americas).</p> <p>Compare delta formation and types.</p> <p>Use globes, atlases and digital mapping to compare physical geography: types of delta, eco-systems, wetlands, barriers islands and diversity of wildlife and human geography: agriculture, settlement, population, industry etc.</p>

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<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Human &amp;Physical Geography</b></p> <p>Aim – pupils 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.</p>	<p>Identify seasonal and daily weather patterns in the United Kingdom.</p> <p>Identify the location of hot and cold areas of the world in relation to the Equator and the North and South Poles</p> <p>Use basic geographical vocabulary to refer to: key physical features, including: forest, hill, mountain, soil, valley, vegetation.</p> <p>Study key human features: city, town, village, factory, farm, house, office.</p> <p>Use basic geographical vocabulary to refer to:</p> <p>key physical features, including: beach, cliff, coast, forest, hill, mountain, sea, ocean, river, soil, valley, vegetation, season and weather</p> <p>key human features, including: city, town, village, factory, farm, house, office, port, harbour and shop</p>	<p><b>Describe and understand the key aspects of:</b></p> <p><b>Physical Geography:</b> Know how rivers form and shape the landscape from source to mouth.</p> <p>Physical features along the journey of a river with particular reference to the River Dee and River Mersey.</p> <p><b>Human Geography:</b> Some of the characteristics of a city compared to countryside/agricultural areas.</p> <p>Regions of the UK – natural resources, food and goods produced.</p> <p>Human features of the UK. How humans have shaped the landscape – link to Stone Age to Iron Age Britain.</p> <p>How humans have settled near rivers, shaped rivers and build structures to cross and control rivers.</p> <p>The first civilisations and rivers – settlement between The River Tigris and River Euphrates.</p>	<p><b>Describe and understand the key aspects of:</b></p> <p><b>Physical Geography:</b> Compare biomes found across Europe: Mediterranean &amp; Coniferous forests. Main rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes. Compare weather and climate across Europe. The Water Cycle – use of atlases and digital information to compare rainfall across Europe.</p> <p><b>Human Geography:</b> Settlement across Europe. Migration and displacement of people across Europe. Trade links and economic activity: What are the main goods produced by European countries?</p>	<p><b>Describe and understand the key aspects of:</b></p> <p><b>Physical Geography:</b> World vegetation belts. Vegetation belts that cross the Americas. Rainforest, tundra and aquatic biomes across the Americas. Variation in weather and climate zones across the Americas.</p> <p><b>Human Geography:</b> Settlement and land use across the Americas. Trade links with the UK – investigate goods imported to the UK from the Americas.</p> <p>Investigate how far food and goods have travelled to reach the UK and the impact upon the environment.</p> <p>Fair Trade.</p>	<p><b>Describe and understand the key aspects of:</b></p> <p><b>Physical Geography:</b> Rivers erosion and deposition Formation of river deltas. Flooding. Compare biomes - deserts and grasslands. Physical processes – types of weathering Coastal formations and their formation. Mountains – features, how they are formed Mountain ranges across the world. Mountain ranges of the UK and contours. Mountainous climates.</p> <p>How landscapes change: Investigate how UK and world borders and landscapes have changed through physical and human factors.</p> <p><b>Human Geography:</b> Settlement and land use around the Nile in ancient and modern Egypt. Tourism and the economy. Agriculture and food production.</p> <p>How humans use and shape landscapes and borders e.g. Aswan Dam.</p>
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<p><b>Geographical Skills &amp; Field work</b></p> <p>Aim - pupils are competent in the geographical skills needed to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- collect, analyse and communicate with a range of data gathered through experiences of fieldwork that deepen their understanding of geographical processes</li> <li>-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: maps, numerical - quantitative skills and writing.</li> </ul>	<p>Use world maps, atlases and globes to identify the United Kingdom and its countries.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Use simple compass directions (North, South, East and West) and locational and directional language [for example, near and far; left and right], to describe the location of features and routes on a map.</p>	<p><b>Use maps, atlases, globes and digital mapping to locate:</b> The British Isles, UK and Great Britain. Wirral, Liverpool, North Wales, Mersey and Dee rivers and estuaries, Merseyside, North West England, the Lake District and some of the UK’s main rivers. Identify symbols on O.S. maps of an area of West Kirby. Identify land use and examples of human and physical geography in an area of West Kirby.</p> <p><b>Compare:</b> Physical and human geography of the River Mersey and River Dee.</p> <p><b>Location and Direction:</b> Know eight points of the compass. Find magnetic North and work out S, E, W, NW, NE, SE, SW. Use four figure grid references to locate local landmarks on a map of the locality.</p> <p><b>Fieldwork:</b> Visit to Ness Gardens and Burton Mere to investigate: maps, land use and the importance of estuaries.</p> <p>Begin to use O.S. maps O.S. symbols and four figure grid references to locate places in the locality.</p> <p>Use maps and fieldwork to record land use in part of West Kirby. Use maps to plan a safe route from school to the Ashton Park and West Kirby promenade to study the Dee Estuary. Gather evidence of the physical and human geography surrounding the Dee Estuary. Gather evidence of the diversity of life in and around the Dee Estuary.</p> <p><b>Map Making:</b> Make a map to show different types of land use. Use O.S. symbols and create a key for map.</p>	<p><b>Use maps, atlases, globes and digital mapping to locate:</b> Know how to use atlases, globes, aerial photographs and digital mapping to locate: Countries, capitals, topographical features, biomes and vegetation belts of Europe.</p> <p><b>Compare:</b> Regions - North West England to Campania in Italy.</p> <p><b>Location and Direction:</b> Use the eight points of the compass. Know how to read some of the OS symbols on an O.S. map.</p> <p>Know how to use simple grids and four-figure grid references to locate features.</p> <p><b>Fieldwork:</b> Build on work from year three using O.S. maps and O.S. symbols to study an area of the Lake District and compare to maps of Campania in Italy. Compare human and physical features of both regions on a variety of maps including digital maps.</p> <p><b>Map Making:</b> Use a grid to make a physical map to show an imagined region inspired by their study the Lake District and Campania. Use O.S. symbols and four figure grid references.</p>	<p><b>Use maps, atlases, globes and digital mapping to locate:</b> The Americas – Canada, USA and Central, South America, Mexico, The Yukatan Peninsula and surrounding oceans, seas and islands.</p> <p><b>Compare:</b> Regions - Physical and human geography of The Yukatan Peninsula and South West England.</p> <p><b>Location and Direction:</b> To illustrate time zones and how day and night occur – link to science.</p> <p><b>Location and Direction:</b> Use the eight points of the compass. Extend to using 6 figure grid references.</p> <p><b>Fieldwork:</b> Investigate how humans have changed and shaped the local landscape of West Kirby and surrounding area by comparing maps, digital maps, photographs, census data and fieldwork.</p> <p>Use O.S. maps including 6 figure grid references and O.S. symbols to locate villages and towns in Wirral with Viking origins.</p> <p><b>Map Making:</b> Complete maps of the locality to illustrate and compare change over time.</p> <p>Make a map to show Michael’s World Voyage from ‘Kensuki’s Kingdom’.</p>	<p><b>Use maps, atlases, globes and digital mapping to locate:</b> The continent of Africa, Egypt and the River Nile and the Nile Delta. Identify areas of settlement. Identify Louisiana, The Mississippi River and Mississippi Delta. Identify significant world rivers, mountains, desserts, coasts, cities etc.</p> <p><b>Compare:</b> The Nile Delta and the Mississippi Delta.</p> <p><b>Location and Direction:</b> Use the eight points of the compass. Extend to using 6 figure grid references.</p> <p><b>Field Work:</b> Use O.S. maps including 6 figure grid references and O.S. symbols to locate coastal areas of the North West region.</p> <p>Visit to Red Rocks. Examine coastal features, erosion and deposition, dune formation and area of Hoylake beach, left to re-wild.</p> <p>Debate regarding rewilding at Hoylake beach and councils decision to stop beach raking and use of pesticides.</p> <p>Present an argument for or against rewilding of Hoylake beach.</p> <p><b>Map Making:</b> Map a map to show Charles Darwin’s voyage to the Galapagos Islands aboard the Beagle.</p>
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