Geography: Progression in Knowledge (Year 1-6)

National Curriculum Aims	Year 1 Geography Drivers: 	Year 2 Geography Drivers: 	Year 3 Geography Drivers: 	Year 4 Geography Drivers: 	Year 5 Geography Drivers: 	Year 6 Geography Drivers: 
Human features and landmarks 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 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.	**Bright Lights Big City:** Human features are manmade and include factories, farms, houses, offices, ports, harbours and shops. 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.	**Coastline & Movers and Shakers**: Human features are manmade 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.	**Through the Ages & Our Planet Our World:** Services include banks, post offices, hospitals, public transport and garages. Land use types include leisure, housing, industry, transport and agriculture.	**Misty Mountain, Winding River & Interconnected World**: Human features can be interconnected by function, type and transport links.	**Sow, Grow and Farm & Investigating Our World:** Transport networks can be tangible, such as rails, roads or canals, or intangible, such as air and sea corridors. These networks link places together and allow for the movement of people and goods. Transport networks are usually built where there is a high demand for the movement of people or goods. They run between places where journeys start or finish, such as airports, bus stations, ferry terminals or railway stations.	**Frozen Kingdoms & Our Changing World:** The distribution of and access to natural resources, cultural influences and economic activity are significant factors in community life in a settlement. **(Cross curricular with History topic Maafa)**
Settlements and land use 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 understand geographical similarities and differences through the study of human and physical geography of a region of the United Kingdom, a	**Bright Lights Big City & our Wonderful World:** 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.	**Coastline:** 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.	**Our Planet Our World:** 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	**Misty Mountain, Winding Rivers & Interconnected World:** Land uses include agricultural, recreational, housing and industry. Water systems are used for transport, industry, leisure and power. **(Cross curricular with History topic Ancient Civilisations)**	**Sow, Grow and Farm:** 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,	**Frozen Kingdoms**: Natural resources include food, minerals (aluminium, sandstone and oil) energy sources (water, coal and gas) and water **(Cross Curricular with History topic Maafa)**

region in a European country, and a region within North or South America.	**(Cross curricular with History topic Childhood and School Days)**		surrounding cities are called suburbs.		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.	
Climate and Weather identify seasonal and daily weather patterns in the United Kingdom and the location of hot and cold areas of the world in relation to the Equator and the North and South Poles 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	**Bright Lights, Big City:** 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.	**Let's Explore the World:** A weather pattern is a type of weather that is repeated.	**Our Planet, Out World:** Excessive precipitation includes thunderstorms, downbursts, tornadoes, waterspouts, tropical cyclones, extratropical cyclones, blizzards and ice storms.	**Interconnected World:** Climatic variation describes the changes in weather patterns or the average weather conditions of a country or continent.	**Sow, Grow and Farm:** Changes to the weather and climate (temperature, weather patterns and precipitation) can affect land use. Farmers living in different countries adapt their farming practices to suit their local climate and landscape.	**Frozen Kingdoms & Our Changing World:** 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 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 Describe and understand key aspects of: physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes, and the water cycle.	Weather is a physical process. **(Cross Curricular with Science Topic Seasonal Changes)**	**Coastline:** 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.	**Rocks, Relics and Rumbles:** Volcanic eruptions and earthquakes happen when two tectonic plates push into each other, pull apart from one another or slide alongside each other. The centre of an earthquake is called the epicentre.	**Mistry Mountain, Winding River:** Water cannot be made. It is constantly recycled through a process called the water cycle. The four stages of the water cycle are evaporation, condensation, precipitation and collection. During the water cycle, water changes state due to heating and cooling.	**Sow, Grow and Farm:** Soil fertility, drainage and climate influence the placement and success of agricultural land.	**Our Changing World:** 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.
Geographical Resources use aerial photographs and plan perspectives to recognise landmarks and basic human and physical features; devise a simple map; and	**Bright Lights, Big City & Our Wonderful World:** An aerial photograph or plan perspective shows an area of land from above.	**Coastline:** An aerial photograph can be vertical (an image taken directly from above) or oblique (an image taken	**Our Planet, Our World & Rocks Relics and Rumbles:** Maps, globes and digital mapping tools can help to locate	**Misty Mountain, Winding River & Interconnected World:** An atlas is a collection of maps and information that shows	**Investigating our World:** Aerial photography is used in cartography, land-use planning and environmental studies. It can be used alongside	**Frozen Kingdoms & Our Changing World**: Satellite images are photographs of Earth taken by imaging satellites.

use and construct basic symbols in a key use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied.		from above and to the side).	and describe significant geographical features. **(Cross curricular with History topic Through the Ages)**	geographical features, topography, boundaries, climatic, social and economic statistics of an area. **(Cross curricular with History topic Invasion)**	maps to find out detailed information about a place, or places. **(Cross curricular with History topic Groundbreaking Greeks)**	
Data Analysis: 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 maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied.	**Bright Lights, Big City & Our Wonderful World:** Data is information that can be collected and used to answer a geographical question.	**Coastline & Let's Explore the World:** Data can be recorded in different ways, including tables, charts and pictograms.	**One Planet, Our World:** Primary data includes information gathered by observation and investigation.	**Misty Mountain, Winding River:** Secondary data includes information gathered by geographical reports, surveys, maps, research, books and the internet.	**Sow, Grow, Farm & Investigating Our World:** Geographical data, such as demographics or economic statistics, can be used as evidence to support conclusions.	**Our Changing World:** Data helps us to understand patterns and trends but sometimes there can be variations due to numerous factors (human error, incorrect equipment, different time frames, different sites, environmental conditions and unexplained anomalies).
Fieldwork: 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 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.	**Bright Lights, Big City & Our Wonderful World**: Fieldwork includes going out in the environment to look, ask questions, take photographs, take measurements and collect samples. **(Cross curricular with History topic School Days)**	**Coastline & Let's Explore the World:** Fieldwork can help to answer questions about the local environment and can include observing or measuring, identifying or classifying and recording.	**One Planet, Our World & Rocks, Relics and Rumbles:** The term geographical evidence relates to facts, information and numerical data.	**Interconnected World:** Fieldwork techniques, such as sketch maps, data collection and digital technologies, can provide evidence to support and answer a geographical hypothesis	**Sow, Grow, Farm:** A geographical enquiry can help us to understand the physical geography (rivers, coasts, weather and rocks) or human geography (population changes, migration, land use, changes to inner city, urbanisation, developments and tourism) of an area and the impacts on the surrounding environment. **(Cross curricular with History topic Groundbreaking Greeks)**	**Frozen Kingdoms & Our Changing World:** Representing, analysing, concluding, communicating, reflecting and responding are helpful strategies to answer geographical questions.
Natural and man-made materials identify seasonal and daily weather patterns in the United Kingdom and	A material is something used to build or make something else. Natural	Materials found in the environment can be natural (rock, stone,	**Rocks, Relics and Rumbles:** There are three main	**Misty Mountain, Winding River:** Rivers transport materials in four ways.	**Sow, Grow, Farm:** The topography of an area intended for	**Frozen Kingdoms:** The polar oceans are significantly colder than

the location of hot and cold areas of the world in relation to the Equator and the North and South Poles 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)	materials are dug out of the ground, grown or taken from a living thing. Man-made materials are often made from natural materials but have been changed to have different properties. **(Cross curricular with science topic Everyday Materials)**	water, sand, soil, water and clay) and man-made (brick, glass, plastic and concrete). Natural and man-made materials are used to make human features. **(Cross curricular with science topic Use of Materials)**	types of rock found in the Earth's crust. They are sedimentary, igneous and metamorphic. Sedimentary rocks are made from sediment that settles in water and becomes squashed over a long time to form rock. They are often soft, permeable, have layers and may contain fossils. Igneous rocks are made from cooled magma or lava. They are usually hard, shiny and contain visible crystals. Metamorphic rocks are formed when existing rocks are heated by the magma under the Earth's crust or squashed by the movement of the Earth's tectonic plates. They are usually very hard and often shiny. **(Cross curricular with history topic through the ages)**	Solution is when minerals are dissolved and carried in the water. Suspension is when fine, light material is carried. Saltation is when small pebbles and stones are carried along the riverbed. Traction is when large boulders and rocks are rolled along the riverbed. Different types of soil include clay, sandy, silty and loamy. **Cross curricular with history topic Ancient Civilisations)**	agricultural purposes is an important consideration. In particular, the topographical slope or gradient plays a large part in controlling hydrology (water) and potential soil erosion.	other world oceans. This influences the presence of sea ice, glaciers and icebergs.
Physical features 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	**Bright Lights, Big City:** Physical features are naturally-created features of the Earth.	**Coastline:** A physical feature is one that forms naturally, and can change over time due to weather and other forces.	**Rocks, Relics and Rumbles** A volcano is an opening in the Earth's surface from which gas, hot magma and ash can escape. They are usually found at meeting	**Misty Mountain, Winding River:** Mountain's form over millions of years. They are made when the Earth's tectonic plates push together or move apart. Mountains are	**Sow, Grow, Farm:** North America is broadly categorised into six major biomes: tundra, coniferous forest, grasslands (prairie), deciduous forest, desert	**Frozen Kingdoms:** The Arctic is a sea of ice surrounded by land and located at the highest latitudes of the Northern Hemisphere. It extends over the countries that border the Arctic Ocean,

			points of the Earth's tectonic plates. When a volcano erupts, liquid magma collects in an underground magma chamber. The magma pushes through a crack called a vent and bursts out onto the Earth's surface. Lava, hot ash and mudslides from volcanic eruptions can cause severe damage. The Earth is made of four different layers. The inner core is made mostly of hot, solid iron and nickel, and the outer core is made of liquid iron and nickel. The mantle is made of solid rock and molten rock called magma. The crust is a thin layer of solid rock that is broken into large pieces called tectonic plates. These pieces move very slowly across the mantle.	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.	and tropical rainforest. South America has a vast variety of biomes, including desert, alpine, rainforest and grasslands.	including Canada, the USA, Denmark, Russia, Norway and Iceland. Antarctica is a continent located in the Southern Hemisphere. Antarctica does not belong to any country. Physical features typical of the Arctic and Antarctic regions include glaciers, icebergs, ice caps, ice sheets, ice shelves and sea ice.
Environment use basic geographical vocabulary to refer to: key human features, including city, town, village, factory, farm, house, office, port, harbour and shop. Use geographical vocabulary involving 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.	**Our Wonderful World:** Litter and pollution have a harmful effect on the areas where we live, work and play **(Cross curricular with History topic School Days)**	**Let's Explore the World:** The local environment can be improved by picking up litter, planting flowers and improving amenities. **(Cross curricular with science topic Animal Survival)**	**One Planet, Our World:** The Earth has five climate zones: desert, Mediterranean, polar, temperate and tropical.	**Misty Mountain, Winding River:** 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	**Sow, Grow, Farm & Investigating Our World:** The Earth has five climate zones: desert, Mediterranean, polar, temperate and tropical. Mountains have variable climates depending on altitude. A biome is a large ecological area on the Earth's surface, such as desert, forest, grassland, tundra and aquatic. Biomes are often defined by a range of factors, such as temperature, climate, relief, geology, soils and vegetation.	**Frozen Kingdoms & Our Changing World:** 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 livestock, all contribute to global warming.

				and snow and don't support any life.		
Sustainability Use basic geographical vocabulary to refer to: key human features, including city, town, village, factory, farm, house, office, port, harbour and shop. Use geographical vocabulary involving 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.	**Our Wonderful World:** Natural environments can be affected by the actions of humans, including cutting down trees or dropping litter. Humans can protect the environment by choosing to preserve woodlands and hedgerows, recycling where possible and disposing of waste carefully.	**Let's Explore the World:** Conservation is the protection of living things and the environment from damage caused by human activity. Conservation activities include reducing, reusing and recycling, composting, saving water and saving energy. Conservation activities protect the environment for people in the future. **(Cross curricular with science topics Animal Survival & Use of Materials)**	**One Planet, Our World:** A person's carbon footprint is the amount of carbon dioxide released into the atmosphere from their activities. People can reduce their carbon footprint by driving less, eating less meat, flying less and wasting less food and products.	**Interconnected World:** The environment produces natural resources. Humans use some natural resources to make energy. Some natural resources cannot be replaced, like coal or oil. They are non-renewable. Some, like wind or flowing water, are renewable sources of energy. **(Cross curricular with science topics Circuits and Conductors)**	**Investigating Our World:** Industries can make their manufacturing processes more sustainable and better for the environment by using renewable energy sources, reducing, reusing and recycling and sharing resources.	**Our Changing World:** Natural resource management (NRM) manages natural resources, including water, land, soil, plants and animals. It recognises that people rely on healthy landscapes to live and aims to create sustainable ways of using land now and in the future.
World 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 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	**Our Wonderful World:** 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.	**Coastline & Let's Explore the World:** 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,	**One Planet, Our World:** Countries in Europe include the United Kingdom, France, Spain, Germany, Italy and Belgium. Russia is part of both Europe and Asia.	**Misty Mountain, Wild River & Interconnected World:** The North American continent includes the countries of the USA, Canada and Mexico as well 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.	**Investigating Our World:** 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, Lagos in Nigeria, Nairobi in Kenya, Baghdad in Iraq, Damascus in Syria and Mecca in Saudi Arabia.	Geographical interconnections are the ways in which people and things are connected. **(Cross curricular with history topics Britain at War)**

		Asia, Australia, Europe, North America and South America.				
UK Name, locate and identify characteristics of the four countries and capital cities of the United Kingdom and its surrounding seas 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	**Bright Lights, Big City & Our Wonderful World:** 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 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.	**Let's Explore the World:** The characteristics of countries include their size, landscape, capital city, language, currency and key landmarks. England is the biggest country in the United Kingdom.	**One Planet, Our World:** Counties of the United Kingdom include Derbyshire, Sussex and Warwickshire. Major cities of the United Kingdom include London, Birmingham, Edinburgh, Cardiff, Manchester and Newcastle.	**Misty Mountain, Winding River & Interconnected World:** Significant rivers of the UK include the Thames, Severn, Trent, Dee, Tyne, Ouse and Lagan. Significant mountains and mountain ranges include Ben Nevis, Snowdon, Helvellyn, Pen y Fan, the Scottish Highlands and the Pennines. Topography is the arrangement of the natural and artificial physical features of an area.	**Sow, Grow, Farm & Investigating Our World:** Relative location is where something is found in comparison with other features.	**Our Changing World:** A geographical pattern is the arrangement of objects on the Earth's surface in relation to one another.
Location name and locate the world's seven continents and five oceans 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	**Our Wonderful World:** 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.	**Let's Explore the World:** The equator is an imaginary line that divides the world into the Northern and Southern Hemispheres. The North Pole is the most northern point on Earth. The South Pole is the most southern point on Earth.	**Rocks, Relics and Rumbles & One Planet, Our World:** Latitude is the distance north or south of the equator and longitude is the distance east or west of the Prime Meridian.	**Interconnected World:** The Tropic of Cancer is 23 degrees north of the equator and Tropic of Capricorn is 23 degrees south of the equator.	**Investigating Our World:** The Prime (or Greenwich) Meridian is an imaginary line that divides the Earth into eastern and western hemispheres. The time at Greenwich is called Greenwich Mean Time (GMT). Each time zone that is 15 degrees to the west of Greenwich is another hour earlier than GMT. Each time zone 15 degrees to the east is another hour later.	**Frozen Kingdoms & Our Changing World:** 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.

Position Identify seasonal and daily weather patterns in the United Kingdom and the location of hot and cold areas of the world in relation to the Equator and the North and South Poles 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.	**Bright Lights Big City & Our Wonderful World:** Positional language includes behind, next to and in front of. Directional language includes left, right, straight ahead and turn.	**Coastline & Let's Explore the World:** 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.	**Rocks, Relics and Rumbles & One Planet, Our World:** The eight points of a compass are north, south, east, west, northeast, north-west, south-east and south-west.	**Interconnected World & Misty Mountain Winding River:** 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), southeast (SE), south-west (SW) and north-west (NW).	**Sow, Grow, Farm & Investigating Our World:** 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.	**Our Changing World:** 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.
Maps 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. Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied 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.	**Bright Lights, Big City & Our Wonderful World:** 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.	**Coastline & Let's Explore the World:** 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. **(Cross curricular with History topic Magnificent Monarchs)**	**One Planet, Our World:** 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.	**Misty Mountain, Winding River & Interconnected World:** A six-figure grid reference contains six numbers and is more precise than a four-figure grid reference. The first three figures are called the easting and are found along the top and bottom of a map. The second three figures are called the northing and are found up both sides of a map. Six-figure grid references give detailed information about locations on a map..	**Investigating our World:: The geographical term 'relief' describes the difference between the highest and lowest elevations of an area. Relief maps show the contours of land based on shape and height. Contour lines show the elevation of the land, joining places of the same height above sea level. They are usually an orange or brown colour. Contour lines that are close together represent ground that is steep. Contour lines that are far apart show ground that is gently sloping or flat.**	**Frozen Kingdoms & Our Changing World:** 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 features.
Compare and contrast Understand geographical similarities and differences through studying the	**Bright Lights, Big City & Our Wonderful World:** Places can be compared	**Let's Explore the World:** A non-European country is a country outside the	**Rocks, Relics and Rumbles & One Planet, Our World:** Geographical features created by nature	**Misty Mountain, Winding River**: A physical feature is one that forms naturally and	**Sow, Grow, Farm & Investigating our World:** The seven continents (Africa, Antarctica, Asia,	**Frozen Kingdoms:** Climate is the long-term pattern of weather conditions found in a

human and physical geography of a small area of the United Kingdom, and of a small area in a contrasting non-European country 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.	by size, amenities, transport, location, weather and climate.	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.	are called physical features. Physical features include beaches, cliffs and mountains. Geographical features created by humans are called human features. Human features include houses, factories and train stations.	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 broadleaved.	Australia, Europe, North America and South America) vary in size, shape, location, population and climate.	particular place. Climates can be compared by looking at factors including maximum and minimum levels of precipitation and average monthly temperatures.
Significant places 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 basic geographical vocabulary to refer to: 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.	**Bright Lights, Big City:** A place can be important because of its location, buildings, landscape, community, culture and history. Important buildings can include schools, places of worship and buildings that provide a service to the community, such as shops and libraries. Some buildings are important because they tell us something about the past.	**Coastline:** 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.. **(Cross curricular with History topics Magnificent Monarchs & Movers and Shakers)**	**Rocks, Relics and Rumbles:** Significant volcanoes include Mount Vesuvius in Italy, Laki in Iceland and Krakatoa in Indonesia. Significant earthquake-prone areas include the San Andreas Fault in North America and the Ring of Fire, which runs around the edge of the Pacific Ocean and is where many plate boundaries in the Earth's crust converge. Over threequarters of the world's earthquakes and volcanic eruptions happen along the Ring of Fire.	**Misty Mountain, Winding River:** 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. **(Cross curricular with History topics Ancient Civilisations)**	**Sow, Grow and Farm:** Farming challenges for developing countries include poor soil, disease, drought and lack of markets. Education, fair trade and technology are ways in which these challenges can be reduced.	**Frozen Kingdoms & Our Changing World:** North America, Europe and East Asia are the main industrial regions of the world due to a range of factors (access to raw materials, transportation, fresh water, power and labour supply).
Geographical change Use basic geographical vocabulary to refer to: key human features, including: city, town, village, factory, farm, house, office, port, harbour and shop use fieldwork to observe, measure, record and present the	Geographical features can change over time. **(Cross Curricular with History topics School Days & Childhood)**	**Coastline:** An environment or place can change over time due to a geographical process, such as erosion, or human	**Rocks, Relics and Rumbles & One Planet, Our World:** Significant geographical activity includes earthquakes and volcanic eruptions. These are known as natural	**Misty Mountain, Winding River:** Rivers, seas and oceans can transform a landscape through erosion, deposition and transportation.	**Investigating our World:** Settlements come in many different sizes and these can be ranked according to their population and the level of services available. A settlement hierarchy	**Frozen Kingdoms:** Tourism is an industry that involves people travelling for recreation and leisure. It has had an environmental, social and economic impact on

human and physical features in the local area using a range of methods, including sketch maps, plans and graphs, and digital technologies.		activity, such as housebuilding.	disasters because they are created by nature, affect many people and cause widespread damage. The crust of the Earth is divided into tectonic plates that move. The place where plates meet is called a plate boundary. Plates can push into each other, pull apart or slide against each other. These movements can create mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes.		includes hamlet, village, town, city and large city.	many regions and countries.