

The STM Geography Curriculum

National Curriculum aims & purpose:

A high-quality geography education should inspire in pupils a curiosity and fascination about the world and its people that will remain with them for the rest of their lives. Teaching should equip pupils with knowledge about diverse places, people, resources and natural and human environments, together with a deep understanding of the Earth's key physical and human processes.

Aims

- Develop contextual knowledge of the location of globally significant places, including their defining physical and human characteristics and how these provide a geographical context for understanding the actions of processes
- Understand the processes that give rise to key physical & human geographical features, how these are interdependent and how they bring about variation and change over time
- Are competent in the geographical skills needed to collect, analyse and communicate data; interpret a range of sources; communicate geographical information in a variety of ways

School aims - skills, attitudes and knowledge that we would like all children to develop on their journey through the school

At St Thomas More we believe that a rounded understanding of the world in which we live is vital for a St Thomas More leaver if our children are to make informed decisions as they grow up. We want all children to appreciate similarities and differences between different areas of our country, our continent and our planet, and begin to understand the effect that these have on everyday lives in these places. They will be taught about key features of physical geography, including rivers, mountains, rainforests, volcanoes and climate, learning both the processes behind them and the impact that they have on human environments. We also believe that locational knowledge - the ability to use and identify places on maps and globes - is crucial. A St Thomas More leaver should depart our school knowing where they live and where that is situated in the world. They will be able to name and locate the seven continents and five oceans, as well as some of the continents, countries and regions that they have studied (such as the North and South America, Europe, Africa, Australia, Canada, Uk). Finally, children will learn to behave like aeographers, collecting information through fieldwork, online research. data analysis, first—and second-hand accounts and map study. They will recognise the strengths and weaknesses of different sources of information and use this to inform their own conclusions and decision making - both at school and in the wider world beyond.

Links to learning in EYFS:

- Enjoys playing with small world reconstructions, building on first-hand experiences, e.g. visiting farms, garages, train tracks, walking by river or lake
- Notices detailed features of objects in their environment
- Can talk about some of the things they have observed such as plants, animals, natural and found objects

Comments and asks questions about aspects of their familiar world such as the place where they live or the natural world

- Talks about why things happen and how things work
- Developing an understanding of growth, decay and changes over time
- Shows care and concern for living things and the environment
- Begin to understand the effect their behaviour can have on the environment

STM Connections Curriculum Links between understanding of science and

- geography when discussing habitats and issues around climate change and the water cycle.
- Using online applications such as Digi maps and using the internet as a search tool to support learning all link to Computing
- Learning about different cultures and religions ties geography and RE closely together.
- Exploring foods from different cultures and festivals links to DT and RE topics.
- Understanding the culture and human geography of countries will almost always link to their history.

STM Plus Curriculum

- Explore our local area, through walks, visits and fieldwork to parks, shops and other places of interest
- Visited a variety of different physical environments, including the seaside, forests and rivers
- Had opportunities to compare life in Hull first hand with life in a local village.
- Seeing recognised landmarks in real life.
- Talking to people who have lived and grown-up in different parts of the world.
- Explored the culture of different countries through in-school themed days, including tasting food from around the world.

Geography and History Long Term Plan

	Autumn 1	Autumn 2	Spring 1	Spring 2	Summer 1	Summer 2
Year 1	Significant historical people and events in their own locality Amy Johnson	Hull	Events beyond living memory that are significant nationally/ Significant people who have contributed nationally The Great Fire of London and Samuel Pepys	The Seaside	Changes within living memory. Transport	Australia
Year 2	Significant historical places in their own locality. Beverley Gate Significant individuals in the past who have contributed to international achievements Neil Armstrong	Hull/ UK	Changes within living memory. Schools, Toys and Technology	UK/Islands	Events beyond living memory that are significant globally ww1	Kenya
Year 3	WWI	England- Rivers	Leisure and Entertainment in C20th British history	Revisit/ Drop Down Days	Victorians	Italy- Volcanoes
Year 4	Tudors	Wales- Mountains	Anglo-Saxons	Revisit/ Drop Down Days	Vikings	Turkey- Earthquakes
Year 5	Romans	Scotland- Settlement	Greeks	Revisit/ Drop Down Days	Egyptians	North America: Canada Natural Hazards
Year 6	Mayans	Northern Ireland- Economy	Stone Age to Iron Age	Revisit/ Drop Down Days	Local History Study focusing Hull WWII	South America- Brazil and Rainforests

	History	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
	Changes within living memory	Transport	Schools, toys and technology				
ge 1	Events beyond living memory	The Great Fire of London	WWI				
Stage	Lives of significant individuals	Samuel Pepys	Neil Armstrong				
Key	Significant historical events, people and places in the locality.	Amy Johnson- the first woman to fly solo from London To Australia	Beverley Gate				
	Changes in Britain from Stone Age to Iron Age						Stone Age to Iron Age
	The Roman Empire and its impact on Britain					Romans	
	Britain's settlement by Anglo-Saxons and Scots				Anglo-Saxons		
	The Viking and Anglo-Saxon struggle for the Kingdom of England				Vikings		
7	A local history study			WWI			Hull Blitz
Stage	wwii						, itali sint
Key	A study of an aspect or theme in British history that extends			Leisure and			
_	pupil's chronological knowledge beyond 1066			Entertainment in			
				C20th.	The Tudors		
				The Victorians			
	The achievements of the earliest civilizations					Egyptians	
	Ancient Greece and it's influence on the western world					Greeks	
	A non-European society which contrast British history						Mayans

Geography	KS1	Year 1	Year 2	KS2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
Autumn	Local	Hull	Hull/UK	Local/UK	England Rivers	Wales Mountains	Scotland Settlement	Northern Ireland Economy
Spring	UK	The seaside	Islands	L A	Ongoing location and place knowledge and geography skills Inc. Map it and Mark it Monday sessions			
Summer	Global	Around the World (Australia)	Kenya	Europe/World	Italy volcanoes	Turkey Earthquakes	North America: Canada Natural Hazards	South America: Brazil Rainforests

Autumn	Spring	Summer
Map It and Mark It	Map It and Mark It	Map It and Mark It
History and Geography Weekly Retrieval	History and Geography Weekly Retrieval	History and Geography Weekly Retrieval

		Autumn	Spring	Summer
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	Significant historical events and	Hull and the UK	Events beyond living		Changes within Living Memory	
	people in the locality		memory that are significant	Around the World (Australia)		The UK
Year	Amy Johnson	Local Area	nationally and significant		Transport	
1	,		individual:	Hot and Cold Places		Beach holidays
			The Great Fire of London	Link to history- Amy Johnson		
			and Samuel Pepys			
	Why do we remember Amy Johnson?	Can I see my house from space?	What happened in 1666? What do I already	Could a kangaroo live in the North Pole?	How did my grandparents travel to school?	Does a beach always need a sea? • What I already know. Key
	 What I already know. Key Vocabulary. 	What I already know. Key vocabulary.	know? Key vocabulary Where is Pudding	 What I already know. Who is Amy Johnson? Key 	What do you already know? Key vocabulary.	vocabulary. • What's the weather like today?
	Who was Amy Johnson and why do we remember her? (use time language like	Where is my house? (explain where they live and know their address, aerial maps)	Lane and what happened there? Map work, identify Hull, London, River Thames Is the fire still burning now? (sequence events of days) How did they keep safe? (Focus: fire safety then/now) What was life like on Pudding Lane before the fire? (focus on diet/food of royalty/peasants, homes—comparison then/now) How do we know about the Great Fire of	or a raincoat today? (Think about how the	When is long ago? (focus on distinction between past and present) What types of transport do	(Keep a weather chart and answer questions about the weather, think about the weather throughout the year —
sons	 long ago, simple timeline,) Who is Jason? (sources, images) Where in the world did Amy fly? (link geography) 	(observations of local landmarks, green space, maps of school/area, likes/dislikes) What is my home city		cold? (identify on map, features)	you know? (own experiences) How did your grandparents travel? (look at pictures and accounts)	What's the best time of year to go to the beach? (Explain how the weather changes throughout the year and name the seasons.) What do you find at the beach? (Bridlington or similar, talk about human and physical features, using the geographical terms) How is the seaside different to Hull? (Think about landmarks, compare what each have/don't have) Double page spread
Sequence of lessons	How do we remember Amy Johnson today? (focus on moths, replica plane, sources, Jason in St Stephen's.) Double page spread like? (name local landmarks, human features of a city) Which countries make up the United Kingdom? (use an atlas to find countries) Which towns and cities are in the United Kingdom? (find and name capital cities) Double page spread'	What was life like on Pudding Lane before the fire? (focus on diet/food of royalty/peasants, homes—comparison then/now) How do we know about		travel to? (name some continents and oceans on a globe or map, linking to those that Amy would have flown over)	Have modes of transport always been the same? (comparison of then and now vehicles based on previous discussions)	
Sequ				• What is the weather like in Australia (Darwen)? (show an awareness of the weather may vary in different parts of the world)	How has transport changed in Hull? (images, accounts, speak to family, ask questions, what transport was needed e.g. river/boat)	
			 What would Amy Johnson have seen when she visited Australia? (describe an aspect of the human and physical geography of a distant place). 	Double page spread	Y	
				Double page spread		

Chorological Understanding

- Sequence events in their life
- Sequence 3 or 4 artefacts from distinctly different periods of time
- Match objects to people of different ages

Range and depth of historical knowledge

 Recognise the difference between past and present in their own and others lives

Interpretations of history

 Compare adults talking about the past – how reliable are their memories?

Historical enquiry

 Find answers to simple questions about the past from sources of information e.g. artefacts

Vocabulary

Use words and phrases such as: now, yesterday, last week, when I was younger, a long time ago, a very long time ago, before I was born. When my parents/carers were young.

Locational knowledge

 Use an atlas to name and locate on a map the four countries and capital cities of the United Kingdom.

Place knowledge

- Know about the local area and name key landmarks
- Make observations about, and describe, the local area and the nearest local green space

Human and Physical Geography

 Talk about a human environment, such as the local area or a UK city, naming some features using some key vocabulary.

Geography skills and fieldwork

- Use a simple picture map to move around the school
- Recognise that it is about a place.
- Use aerial photos to identify features of a locality.
- Learn names of some places within/around the UK, e.g. home own cities, eg Wales
- Picture maps and globes

Chronological understanding

 Match objects to people of different ages.

Range and depth of historical knowledge

- Recognise the difference between past and present in their own and others lives.
- They know and recount episodes from stories about the past

Interpretations of history

 Use stories to encourage children to distinguish between fact and fiction

Historical enquiry

Find answers to simple questions about the past from sources of information e.g. artefacts,

Vocabulary

 Use words and phrases such as: now, yesterday, last week, when I was younger, a long time ago, a very long time ago, before I was born. When my parents/carers were young.

Human and physical geography

- Talk about the day-to-day weather and some of the features of the seasons in their locality.
- Show awareness that the weather may vary in different parts of the UK and in different parts of the world.
- Talk about a natural environment, naming its features using some key vocabulary.
- Talk about a human environment, such as the local area or a UK city, naming some features using some key vocabulary.

Locational Knowledge

Recognise and name some continents and oceans on a globe or atlas.

Place Knowledge

 Describe an aspect of the human and physical geography of a distant place.

Geographical skills and fieldwork

 Follow directions (up and down, forwards and backwards)

Chronological understanding

- Sequence 3 or 4 artefacts from distinctly different periods of time
- Match objects to people of different ages

Range and depth of historical knowledge

- Recognise the difference between past and present in their own and others' lives
- They know and recount episodes from stories about the past

Historical enquiry

 Find answers to simple questions about the past from sources of information e.g. artefacts,

Vocabulary

Use words and phrases such as: now, yesterday, last week, when I was younger, a long time ago, a very long time ago, before I was born. When my parents/carers were young.

Human and physical geography

- Talk about the day-to-day weather and some of the features of the seasons in their locality.
- Show awareness that the weather may vary in different parts of the UK and in different parts of the world.
- Talk about a natural environment, naming its features using some key vocabulary.
- Talk about a human environment, such as the local area or a UK city, naming some features using some key vocabulary.

Place Knowledge

Show an awareness of their locality and identify one or two ways it is different/similar to the distant place.

Geography Skills and Fieldwork

- Learn the names of some places
 within the UK
- Use aerial photographs to identify features of a place (beach)
- Draw picture maps of imaginary places and from stories
- Use own symbols on imaginary map

Draw around objects to make a plan.

ADEM

	Autu	ımn	Spri	ng	Sur	nmer
Year 2	Significant historical places in the locality Beverley Gate Significant individual who has contributed to international achievements Neil Armstrong	Hull and the UK Local Area	Changes within living memory Schools, toys and technology	Human and Physical Geography UK: Islands	Events beyond living memory that are significant globally WWI: Life at Home	Hot and cold places Kenya and Greenland
Sequence of lessons *Additional sessions if necessary	Why is Neil Armstrong an international significance? What do I already know? Key Vocabulary What does it mean to be significant? (qualities, own thoughts, names some people and reasons e.g. Samuel Pepys) Who was Neil Armstrong and why do we remember him? (source, accounts and images, from long ago) What did Neil do when he was a grown up? (sequence life events) Were there any other people like Neil? (look at Valentina Tereshkova and Tim Peake, comparison of sources) What is the Beverley Gate? Why is it significant? (source work, art work)	Can you see my school from space? What do I already know? Key Vocabulary What can you see from space? (aerial photograph, closer to school and local area\) Where is Hull? (locate on a map of the UK, name county it is in) Is it a village or a town? (Explain the facilities that a village, town and city may need and give reasons.) What is in my local area? (observations, maps, key landmarks) Which way do I go to get to the city centre? (maps, directions) Is it dull in Hull? (locate human and physical features in Hull and describe activities there) Double page spread	Did your grandparent play with a tablet? What I already Know. Key Vocabulary. When is long ago? (focus on distinction between past and present, timeline sequencing) What is your favourite toy? (own experiences) What toys/technology did your parents or grandparents play with? (match object to people of different ages) Which came first? (focus ordering technology/toys from ones looked at/discussed) How has school changed over the last 100 years? (ask and answer questions about pictures/accounts) Double page spread	Is the UK an island? What do I already know? Key vocabulary Where is England? (name and locate UK countries and cities) Where does Katie Morag live? (Describe the key features of a place from a picture (beach, forest, hill, mountain, ocean)) Do you need a car to travel around an island like Struay? (map work, directions, human and physical features) Is the UK an island like Struay? (compare some human and physical features small and large places) Double page spread:	How did the War affect people at home in Hull? What do you already know? Key Vocabulary. When and where did WWII take place? (end and start date on timeline and map skills) What are the key events of the Battle of Britain? (sequence key events on time line) What different roles did people have for the war effort in Britain? (look at new roles and why e.g. factory jobs)) How did daily life change during the war? (rationing) Double Page Spread (Battle of Britain, effects on daily life)	Would I see a Polar Bear in Kenya? What do you already know? Key vocabulary. What does the world look like? (Name and locate the world's oceans and continents) Is the weather always the same in England? (identify seasons and weather patterns of the England) Which places are hot and which are cold? Identify hot and cold areas and relate to the poles and the equator) What would I see in a hot place? (Investigate human and physical features of Kenya) What would I see in a cold place? (Investigate human and physical features of Greenland) Why is England different to Greenland and Kenya? (relate back to seasons, make comparisons between local area and distant place) Double page spread (comparison)

Chronological understanding

 Sequence artefacts closer together in time - check with reference book

Range and depth of historical understanding

- Recognise why people did things, why events happened and what happened as a result
- Identify differences between ways of life at different times

Interpretations of history

- Compare 2 versions of a past event
- Compare pictures or photographs of people or events in the past
 Discuss reliability of photos/ accounts/stories

Historical enquiry

 Use a source – observe or handle sources to answer questions about the past on the basis of simple observations.

Vocabulary

Understand and use the words past and present when telling others about an event

Locational knowledge 2

- Name and locate the seven continents and five oceans on a globe or atlas.
- Name, locate and identify characteristics of the four countries and capital cities of the United Kingdom and its surrounding seas on a map.

Place knowledge 2

- Know about the local area, and name and locate key landmarks.
- Make observations about, and describe, the local area and its physical and human geography.

Geographical skills and fieldwork

- •Follow a route on a map.
- •Use a plan view.
- •Use an infant atlas to locate places.
- Begin to spatially match places (e.g. recognise UK on a small scale and larger scale map)
- •Locate and name on UK map major features e.g. London, River Thames, home location, seas.
- •Find land/sea on globe.
- •Use teacher drawn base maps.
- •Use large scale OS maps.
- •Use an infant atlas
- •Follow directions (as yr 1
- and inc'. NSEW)
- •Use aerial photos to identify physical and human features of a locality.
- Draw a map of a real or imaginary place. (e.g. add detail to a sketch map from aerial photograph)
- •Begin to understand the need for a key.
- •Use class agreed symbols to make a simple key.

Chronological Understanding

- Sequence artefacts closer together in time - check with reference book
- Sequence photographs etc. from different periods of their life
- Describe memories of key events in lives

Range and depth of historical understanding

 Identify differences between ways of life at different times

Interpretations of history

 Compare pictures or photographs of people or events in the past

Historical enquiry

 Use a source – observe or handle sources to answer questions about the past on the basis of simple observations.

Vocabulary

Understand and use the words past and present when telling others about an event

Human and physical geography 2

- Identify seasonal and daily weather patterns in the United Kingdom.
- Describe which continents have significant hot or cold areas and relate these to the Poles and Equator.
- Recognise a natural environment and describe it using key vocabulary.
- Identify a range of human environments, such as the local area and contrasting settlements, and describe them and some of the activities that occur there using key vocabulary.

Location knowledge

 Name, locate and identify characteristics of the four countries and capital cities of the UK and its surrounding seas on a map

Geography Skills and fieldwork

Chronological understanding

Sequence artefacts closer together in time

Range and depth of historical understanding

- Recognise why people did things, why events happened and what happened as a result
- between ways of life at different times

Interpretations of history

- Compare 2 versions of a past eventCompare pictures or
- Compare pictures or photographs of people or events in the past

Discuss reliability of photos/ accounts/stories Historical enquiry

Use a source – observe or handle sources to answer questions about the past on the basis of simple observations.

Vocabulary

Understand and use the words past and present when telling others about an event

Human and physical geography 2

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- Recognise a natural environment and describe it using key vocabulary.
- Identify a range of human environments, such as the local area and contrasting settlements, and describe them and some of the activities that occur there using key vocabulary.

Place knowledge 2

- Describe the physical and human geography of a distant place.
- Describe their locality and how it is different and similar to the distant place.

Locational knowledge

Name and locate the seven continents and five oceans on a globe or atlas.

VCACADEMY

 <u> </u>			
•Look down on objects t	0		
make a plan view map.			

	Auto	ımn	Sprin	g	Sun	nmer
Year 3	A local history study WWI: life at home How did the War affect people	Hull & the UK Rivers & the UK Can you see bridges from	British Leisure and Entertainment in the C20th Has technology really improved	Drop Down Day: Fieldwork Revisit: changes in living memory, Kenya and Greenland • Field work day (see	The Victorians Would you have survived as	European country Italy, volcanoes Would you like to live in
Sequence of lessons *Additional sessions if necessary	at home in Hull? What do you already know? Key Vocabulary. When and where did WWII take place? (end and start date on timeline and map skills) What are the key events of the Battle of Britain? (sequence key events on time line) What was a zeppelin and how did it affect Hull? (source, perspectives, bombing) What different roles did people in East Yorkshire have for the war effort in Britain? (look at new roles and why e.g. factory jobs)) How did the war affect local families? (air raids, blackout, sources) How did daily life change during the war? (rationing) Double Page Spread (Hull, effects on daily life)	Space? What do you already know? Key Vocabulary What would the UK look like from space? (Locate where the UK is and the countries. Where is Hull?) Why do maps of the UK have different coloured sections on them? (focus counties, map skills) What are the blue lines that you can see from space? (focus rivers, name from each county starting with Hull/Humber, label) Why are cities built where they are? (focus capital cities plus Birmingham, look at physical and human geography) Do all rivers lead to the sea?. (Locate UK rivers on an OS map, grid references/key /standard symbols) Double page spread (Hull and UK, rivers)	our lives? What do you already know? Key Vocabulary Early C20th What did a seaside holiday look like in the early 20th century? (comparison of photos, accounts, primary/secondary sources) Why were the 20s so 'roaring'? (depth analysis of a range of sources) Mid C20th How did the television unite the nation? (new inventions, impact on the world, what did the early television look like? Link to prior learning of WWI and how WWII impacted TV Late C20th Has technology made us fat? (research, primary and secondary sources, comparisons) Double page spread	plan attached) Change in living memory 2x lessons (How have school, toys and technology changed over the last 100 years?) Why is England different to Greenland and Kenya? (recap hot and cold places, equator and poles) Why is England different to Venezuela and Antarctic (use prior knowledge of Kenya and Greenland to support, build upon prior knowledge by beginning to discuss climates, human and physical features)	a Victorian child? What do you already know? Key Vocabulary Who was Queen Victoria? (sequence life on a timeline) How was school different as a Victorian child? (comparisons) What happens in a workhouse? (source work) What was the Victorian class system? Why were parks and gardens so important to the Victorians? (research, primary and secondary sources) Double page spread	England or Italy? What do you already know? Key Vocabulary. Is Italy hot or cold? (Describe the pattern of hot/cold areas, position of equator and poles. Locate Italy) What is Italy like? (Identify human and physical characteristics of Italy.) Can it snow and be hot on the same day in Italy? (identify the climate of Italy and which animals and plants are there) What is Mount Vesuvius and would you like to visit? (Label a volcano and explain what happens when it erupts) What does a volcano leave behind? (Explain what happens when a volcano erupts and impact.) Double page spread: Italy, volcanoes

Y3 Progression and coverage

Chronological understanding:

- Place the time studied on a time line.
- Use dates and terms related to the study unit and passing of time.

Range and depth of historical knowledge

- Find out about every day lives of people in time studied
- Compare with our life today
- Identify reasons for and results of people's actions
- understand why people may have wanted to do something

Interpretations of history

- Identify and give reasons for different ways in which the past is represented.
- Distinguish between sources
- Look at representations of the period

Historical Enquiry

- Use a range of sources to find out about a period
- Select and record information relevant to the study
- Begin to use the library and internet for research

Geography

- Describe where the UK is located, and name and locate its four countries and some counties; locate where they live in the UK.
- Locate countries using a map or atlas.

Geography

- Describe where the UK is located, and name and locate its four countries and some counties; locate where they live in the UK.
- locate countries in Europe on a map or atlas.

Locational Knowledge

- Describe where the UK is located, name and locate its four countries and some counties, locate where they live in the UK
- Locate the UK's major urban areas; locate some physical environments in the UK. (E.g. British rivers.)

Place Knowledge

- understand the basic physical and human geography of the UK (focus England) and its contrasting human and physical environments.
- recognise that some regions are different from others.

Human and Physical Features

recognise different natural features such as a mountain and river and describe them using a range of key vocabulary.

Skills

 Begin to match boundaries (E.g. find same boundary of a country on different scale maps.)

Chronological understanding:

- Place the time studied on a time line.
- Use dates and terms related to the study unit and passing of time.
- Sequence several events or artefacts.

Range and depth of historical knowledge

- Find out about every day lives of people in time studied
- Compare with our life today
- Understand why people may have wanted to do something

Interpretations of history

- Identify and give reasons for different ways in which the past is represented.
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Chronological Understanding

- Place the time studied on a time line
- Use dates and terms related to the study unit and passing of time
- Sequence several events or artefacts

Range and depth of historical Knowledge

- Find out about every day lives of people in time studied
- Compare with our life today
- Identify reasons for and results of people's actions
- Understand why people may have wanted to do something

Interpretations of history

- Identify and give
 reasons for different
 ways in which the past is
 represented
- Distinguish between different sources – compare different versions of the same story
- Look at representations of the period – museum, cartoons etc

Historical enquiry

- Use a range of sources to find out about a period
- Observe small details artefacts, pictures
- Select and record information relevant to the study
- Begin to use the library and internet for research

Locational Knowledge

- locate countries in Europe on a map or atlas.
- describe some European cities using an atlas.
- describe some key physical and human characteristics of Europe

Place Knowledge

- Recognise how physical processes can cause hazards to people.
- recognise that there are physical and human differences within countries and continents.
- show awareness of the physical and human characteristics of a European country (Focus Italy)

Human and Physical Geography

- describe the pattern of hot or cold areas of the world and relate this to the position of the Equator and the Poles.
- Identify the climate of a region and which plants or animals can be found there.
- Understand how food production is influenced by climate.
- Label a volcano using appropriate vocabulary and describe what happens when it erupts.
- Explain what happens during an earthquake using appropriate vocabulary
- Explain what happens when a volcano erupts using appropriate vocabulary

Vacu	Au	tumn	Spri	ng	Summer		
Year 4	The Tudors	UK Mountains and Wales	Anglo-Saxons/Scots	Drop Down Day: Fieldwork Revisit: Italy and Volcanoes, Victorians	Vikings	European Turkey and Earthquakes	
Sequence of lessons	How did the Tudors contribute to British history? What do you already know? Key vocabulary. Who were the Tudor Monarchs? (timeline, sources, research) What was the Mary Rose? (artefacts, primary and secondary sources, impact) What did the Tudors discover? (famous explorers, comparisons) places the Tudors explored and discovered. How has medicine changed from the Tudor era to now? (sources, comparisons) Double page spread	 Can you see a mountain from space? What do you already know? Key vocabulary. Where is the UK and what would I find there? (human and physical features focus rivers, counties) Who has the longest river? (England or Wales) understand the physical and human geography of the UK (focus Wales) and its contrasting human and physical environments. What else would I find in Wales? understand the physical and human geography of the UK (focus Wales) and its contrasting human and physical environments. Who has the highest mountains? (England or Wales) Recognise features of a mountain What is the water cycle? (label and describe) Double Page Spread: Mountains and the water cycle 	What was life like for the Anglo Saxons? What do you already know? Key vocabulary. What happened when the Romans left Britain? (Timeline, map work showing where the Anglo Saxons came from) Why did the Anglo Saxons decide to come to Britain? (focus on reasons why) Where did the Anglo-Saxons live? (focus on homes and compare with own life) What was life like for an Anglo Saxon? (focus on farming, difference between male and female role) Why was Alfred great? (look at changes that impacted Anglo Saxon life) What did the Anglo-Saxons believe? (Gods and monasteries) Double page spread information leaflet about living like an Anglo Saxon	Field work day (see plan attached) What are some of Italy's features? (Sicily, Sardinia, lakes, alps and capital city, surrounding seas) What is Mount Vesuvius and would you like to visit? (know the parts of a volcano and what happens when it erupts, link to Pompeii in history) Victorians on a timeline (monarch, key events, relative timeline) Notable Victorians Florence Nightingale, Charles Darwin, Isambard, Kingdom Brunel -	Who ruled the Vikings? What do you already know? Key vocabulary Lindisfarne-the first raid (sources and reliability) (location (by water), map work, trade, settle, invade, lifestyle) How did the Vikings rule? (laws, 'Thing', Danelaw, make comparisons) What did Vikings believe? (religion, Gods, influence on lifestyle) Is it fair to describe the Vikings as vicious? (depth study) How did life for the Vikings change since they arrived? Compare life in early and late times studied Double page spread: Viking charter	Would you like to live in England or Turkey? What do you already know? Key vocabulary Would Turkey be an interesting place to visit? (locate on map., human and physical features, compare with UK) Is there more than one biome in Turkey? (Temperate and climate zones, biomes) What food/animals would I find in Turkey? Describe what the climate of a region is like and how plants and animals are adapted to it. What happened on the 17th August 1999) (Case Study: Introduce earthquakes) What is the impact of an earthquake? (think about hazards)	

Chronological understanding

- Place events from period studied on time line
- Use terms related to the period and begin to date events

Range and Depth of historical knowledge

- Use evidence to reconstruct life in time studied
- Identify key features and events of time studied
- Look for links and effects in time studied
- Offer a reasonable explanation for some events

Interpretations of History

- · Look at the evidence available
- Begin to evaluate the usefulness of different sources
- Use text books, online research and historical knowledge

Historical enquiry

- Use evidence to build up a picture of a past event
- Choose relevant material to present a picture of one aspect of life in time past
- Ask a variety of questions
- Use the library and internet for research

Locational Knowledge:

- Describe where the UK is located, and name and locate some major urban areas; locate where they live in the UK using locational terminology (north, south, east, west) and the names of nearby counties.
- Locate and describe some human and physical characteristics of the UK. (E.g. locate and label the main British rivers. Add the names of settlements at the mouth of the rivers.

Place Knowledge

 understand the physical and human geography of the UK (focus Scotland) and its contrasting human and physical environments

Human and Physical Geography

- describe the water cycle in sequence, using appropriate vocabulary, and name some of the processes associated with rivers and mountains.
- describe the water cycle in sequence, using appropriate vocabulary, and name some of the processes associated with rivers and mountains.
- Recognise different natural features such as a mountain and river and describe them using a range of key vocabulary.

Geography Skills

 Locate places on large scale maps, (e.g. Find UK or India on globe.

Chronological Understanding

- Place events from period studied on time line
- Use terms related to the period and begin to date events
- Understand more complex terms eg BC/AD

Range and depth of historical knowledge

- Use evidence to reconstruct life in time studied
- Identify key features and events of time studied
- Look for links and effects in time studied
- Offer a reasonable explanation for some events

Interpretations of history

- Look at the evidence available
- Begin to evaluate the usefulness of different sources
- Use text books and historical knowledge

Historical enquiry

- Use evidence to build up a picture of a past event
- Choose relevant material to present a picture of one aspect of life in time past
- Ask a variety of questions
- Use the library and internet for research

Geography

Locate areas of the UK and Europe on a map or globe.

Chronological Understanding

- Place events from period studied on time line
- Use terms related to the period and begin to date events
- Understand more complex terms eg BC/AD

Range and depth of historical knowledge

- Use evidence to reconstruct life in time studied
- Identify key features and events of time studied
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Interpretations of history

- Look at the evidence available
- Begin to evaluate the usefulness of different sources
- Use text books and historical knowledge

Historical enquiry

- Use evidence to build up a picture of a past event
- Choose relevant material to present a picture of one aspect of life in time past
- Ask a variety of questions
- Use the library and internet for research

Geography

Locate areas of the UK and the world on a map or globe.

Locational Knowledge

- locate some countries in Europe a map or atlas.
- Relate continent, country, region, city.
- describe some key physical and human characteristics of Europe

Place Knowledge

- describe and compare similarities and differences between some regions in Europe
- Recognise some advantages and disadvantages of living in hazard-prone areas.

Human and Physical

- indicate tropical, temperate and polar climate zones on a globe or map and describe the characteristics of these zones using appropriate vocabulary.
- Understand how climate and vegetation are connected in biomes, e.g. the tropical rainforest and the desert.

	Aut	umn	Spi	ring	Summer		
Year 5	The Romans	UK: Scotland Scotland & Settlement	Ancient Greece	Drop Down Day: Fieldwork Revisit: Earthquakes, Anglo- Saxons/ Vikings	Egyptians	North America Canada and hazards	
Sequence of lessons *Additional sessions if necessary	Who deserves a place on Roman Top Trumps? What do you already know? Key Vocabulary. Who were the Romans and where did they come from? (key facts and timeline, map work) What was life like in Roman Britain? (range and depth of historical knowledge) Why is Boudicca important? (historical enquiry) How did the Romans communicate? (language, writing and numbers) Did the Romans succeed in conquering Scotland? (range and depth of historical knowledge, interpretations of history, historical enquiry) Double page spread (make a set of Top Trump cards.)	What does the UK look like from space? What do you already know? Key vocabulary. Can you travel to all of the UK by car? (identify areas of UK, locate Scotland) What is it like to live in Scotland? (focus on mountains, rivers, islands) Would you prefer to live on Bute or in Glasgow? (look at settlements, characteristics, life, industry) Where would you meet Ben Nevis and how did 'he' get there? (look at how mountain regions are formed, Grampian) What are the hazards of visiting Ben Nevis? (focus avalanches) Double page spread: Scotland, settlements, Mountains, natural resources	What do you already know? Key Vocabulary. What is an empire? (ancient Greek empire, how was it ahead of its time? Chronology and timelines) Who were the Greeks and where did they come from? (key facts and timeline, map work) How does Ancient Greek beliefs and religion influence us today? (Olympics, range and depth of historical knowledge) How do Greek artefacts help us build a picture of the past? (Greek vases, historical enquiry) What can we work out about everyday life in Ancient Athens? (historical enquiry, chronology, interpretations of history) Double page spread	 Field work day (see plan attached) What is an earthquake and how do they occur? X 2 lessons (focus on San Andreas fault, discuss USA and where it is in the world, climate of California) Anglo Saxons and Vikings on a relative timeline Danelaw- What was Danelaw and how did it impact Britain? Comparison study of life as an Anglo-Saxon and life as a Viking 	Are you ever too old to write? What do you already know? Key Vocabulary. Who were the Ancient Egyptians and how did they live? (chronological understanding, interpretations of history, historical enquiry) What was the importance of Gods and Goddesses in the daily lives of the Ancient Egyptians? (think about beliefs and evidence compare with the beliefs of the Vikings from previous studies) What was so strange about Tutankhamen? (look at mummification and beliefs) Do we live like the Ancient Egyptians? (look at practices such as construction, farming, medicine or beekeeping, compare with today) Double page spread	Would you prefer to live in England or Canada? What do you already know? Key Vocabulary. How many countries do you know and what are their major cities? (focus on Europe (including Russia and North and South America) How is the earth made up? (Identify the position and significance of latitude, longitude, equator, Northern Hemisphere, Southern Hemisphere, Southern Hemisphere, the tropics of Cancer and Capricorn, Arctic and Antarctic Circle, the Prime/Greenwich Meridian and time zones) Where is Canada and how can it be described? (look at human and physical features – more lakes than the rest of the world put together) Would Canada be safe to live in? (look at Natural hazard e.g. avalanches, earthquakes, landslides and why) Double page spread: UK and Canada comparison	

Chronological understanding

- Know and sequence key events of time studied
- Use relevant terms and period labels

Range and depth of historical Knowledge

- Examine causes and results of great events and the impact on people
- Study different aspects of different people differences between men and women
- Compare an aspect of life with the same aspect in another period

Interpretations of history

- Compare accounts of events from different sources – fact or fiction
- Offer some reasons for different versions of events

Historical Enquiry

- Begin to identify primary and secondary sources
- Use evidence to build up a picture of a past event
- Select relevant sections of information
- Use the library and internet for research with increasing confidence

Place Knowledge

- understand the physical and human geography of the UK (focus Scotland) and its contrasting human and physical environments.
- Understand how a region has changed.
- Describe how some physical processes can cause hazards to people.
- Explain that there are advantages and disadvantages of living in certain environments.

Human and Physical Geography

- identify and sequence a range of settlement sizes from a village to a city.
- identify and sequence different human environments, such as the local area and contrasting settlements such as a village and a city.
- describe the characteristics of settlements with different functions, e.g. coastal towns.
- Know and understand what life is like in cities and in villages.
- describe different types of industry currently in the local area.
- understand how a mountain region was formed.
- understand hazards from physical environments such as avalanches in mountain regions.

Chronological understanding

- Know and sequence key events of time studied
- Use relevant terms and period labels
- Make comparisons between different times in the past

Range and depth of historical knowledge

- Study different aspects of different people differences between men and women
- Examine causes and results of great events and the impact on people
- Compare life in early and late 'times' studied
- Compare an aspect of life with the same aspect in another period

Interpretations of history Historical enquiry

- Begin to identify primary and secondary sources
- Use evidence to build up a picture of a past event
- Select relevant sections of information
- Use the library and internet for research with increasing confidence

Geography

 Name and locate counties and cities of the UK.

Chronological Understanding

- Know and sequence key events of time studied
- Use relevant terms and period labels
- Make comparisons between different times in the past

Range and depth of historical knowledge

- Study different aspects of different people differences between men and women
- Examine causes and results of great events and the impact on people
- Compare life in earl and 'late' times studied

Interpretations of history

- Compare accounts of events from different sources – fact or fiction
- Offer some reasons for different versions of events

Historical enquiry

- Begin to identify primary and secondary sources
- Use evidence to build up a picture of a past event
- Select relevant sections of information
- Use the library and internet for research with increasing confidence

Geography

 Name and locate Identify areas of North America including key physical and human features

Locational Knowledge

- locate some major cities and countries North and South America on physical and political maps.
- describe some key physical and human characteristics of Europe and North and South America.
- Identify states in North America using a map
- Use a globe and map to identify the position of the Poles, the Equator, Northern Hemisphere and Southern Hemisphere. Locate the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn, Arctic and Antarctic Circles.
- Identify the position of the Prime/Greenwich Meridian and understand the significance of latitude and longitude.

Place Knowledge

- understand the physical and human geography of a region in North or South America (focus Canada) and its contrasting human and physical environments.
- Describe how some physical processes can cause hazards to people.
- Explain that there are advantages and disadvantages of living in certain environments.

Human and Physical Geography

- describe different types of industry currently in the local area.
- know where some of our main natural resources come from.
- understand hazards from physical environments such as avalanches in mountain regions.

Year 6 Mayans UK Stone Age to Iron Age Drop Down Day: Fieldwork Local History Study focusing on the Blitz in Hull WWII South America			Autumn		Sp	oring	Summer	
	Year 6		Mayans	UK	Stone Age to Iron Age	Drop Down Day: Fieldwork	Local History Study focusing	South America
		. ea. e					on the Blitz in Hull WWII	

		Northern Ireland and Economy		Revisit: Settlements and hazardous places, Egyptians		Brazil and the Amazon Rainforest
Sequence of lessons *Additional sessions if necessary	Who were the Mayans and what did they do? What do you already know and key vocabulary. How do we know about the Mayans? (look at remains in Palenque and Tikal) When and where did they live? (place on timeline, show area) What can we learn from how the Mayans farmed? (look at how they farmed and whether this was a good use of land) and the impact on people What have they taught us? (astronomy, calendar, numbers) Are the Mayans just people from history? (compare Mayans from the past and today) Double page spread	What does Northern Ireland look like from Space? What do you already know? Key Vocabulary. How can I get to Belfast? (mapwork, knowledge of UK) What would you find in Northern Ireland? (physical, human geography, compare with rest of UK) Did a giant really build the causeway? (Describe and understand some key physical processes and the resulting landscape features) How did Titanic get to Belfast? (economy due to rivers, change over time) Double Page Spread	Who first lived in Britain? What do you already know? Key vocabulary. What was the Stone Age and when was it? (timeline, map work – locate countries of population at the time, using a map or atlas) When did the Bronze Age arrive in Britain? (focus when and where it began in the world, include Stone Age and Iron Age on timeline) What was life like in the Stone Age? (focus on food, hunting, cave paintings) What does Skara Brae tell us about the Stone Age? (map work, research, source) Why is the Bronze Age given this name? (weapons and artefacts) What was life like? (Homes, clothing, Stonehenge, Amesbury Archer) Why was the Iron Age given this name? (weapons and artefacts) What was life like? (Homes, clothing, Stonehenge, Cothing, Stonehenge, Cothing, Hillforts such as Maiden Castle in Dorset). Double page spread (comparison between Bronze Age and Stone Age)	Field work day (see plan attached) What is a settlement and why do people choose to settle in certain areas? (settlements near water sources, valleys) What are some of the hazards of different settlements and what is it like to live there? (place knowledge, human and physical, flood zones, earthquakes) Egyptian settlements along the Nile. (why there, pros and cons, human features of the pyramids and their purpose) What's so special about Egyptian death and burial? (mummification, afterlife, pyramids)	How did World War II affect Hull? What do you already know? Key vocabulary. Local history study Why was Hull a target during the war? (focus on fishing industry / docks in Hull were a target in the war and explain the reasons why, maps) Who were evacuated and where did they go? (research, evidence to build a picture) What was it like to be an evacuee or host family? (compare accounts, give reasons) How was propaganda used to support the war effort? (primary sources/posters) How did woman support the War effort and how much did propaganda influence this? (primary sources, fact or fiction) Double page spread: WWII, Hull, women, propaganda	Would you rather live in Turkey or Brazil? What do you already know? Key Vocabulary Where is Brazil? (locate places studied in relation to the Equator, the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn, latitude and longitude, and relate this to their time zone, climate, seasons and vegetation). Which would you like to live in Brazil or England? Locate cities, countries and regions of Europe and North and South America on physical and political maps. Describe key physical and environmental regions of Europe and North and South America. What is life like in Brazil? (biomes. Settlement sizes e.g. favelas, economy) Who lives in the Amazon? (physical and human geography) What do we get from the Amazon and will it always be there? (natural and energy resources, economy, deforestation) Double page spread

Y6 Progression and coverage

Chronological Understanding

- Place current study on time line in relation to other studies
- Use relevant dates and terms
- Sequence up to 10 events on a time line

Range and depth of historical knowledge

- Know key dates, characters and events of time studied
- Find out about beliefs, behaviour and characteristics of people, recognising that not everyone shares the same views and feelings

Interpretations of history

- Consider ways of checking the accuracy of interpretations – fact or fiction and opinion
- Be aware that different evidence will lead to different conclusions
- Confidently use the library and internet for research
- Link sources and work out how conclusions were arrived at

Historical enquiry

- Recognise primary and secondary sources
- Use a range of sources to find out about an aspect of time past
- Suggest omissions and the means of finding out
- Bring knowledge gathered from several sources together in a fluent account

Geography

 Locate cities, countries and regions of Europe on physical and political maps

Locational Knowledge

Name and locate countries and cities of the UK identifying key topographical features.

Place Knowledge

Know the human and physical geography of the UK (NI), and it's contrasting human and physical environments, climate and economic activity

Human and Physical Geography

- Describe and understand some key physical processes and the resulting landscape features.
- describe and name the key landscape features of rivers and the process associated with them in detail
- understands that no one type of energy production will provide all our energy needs
- explain how the types of industry in the area have changed over time.

Understand where our energy and natural resources come from

Chronological Understanding

- Place current study on time line in relation to other studies
- Use relevant dates and terms

Range and depth of historical knowledge

- Find out about beliefs, behaviour and characteristics of people, recognising that not everyone shares the same views and feelings
- Write another explanation of a past event in terms of cause and effect using evidence to support and illustrate their explanation
- Know key dates, characters and events of time studied

Interpretations of history

- Link sources and work out how conclusions were arrived at
- Consider ways of checking the accuracy of interpretations – fact or fiction and opinion
- Confidently use the library and internet for research

Historical enquiry

- Use a range of sources to find out about an aspect of time past
- Bring knowledge gathered from several sources together in a fluent account

Geography

 Locate cities, countries and regions of Europe on physical and political maps

Chronological Understanding

- Place current study on time line in relation to other studies
- Use relevant dates and terms

Range and depth of historical knowledge

- Find out about beliefs, behaviour and characteristics of people, recognising that not everyone shares the same views and feelings
- Compare beliefs and behaviour with another time studied
- Know key dates, characters and events of time studied

Interpretations of history

- Link sources and work out how conclusions were arrived at
- Consider ways of checking the accuracy of interpretations – fact or fiction and opinion
- Be aware that different evidence will lead to different conclusions
- Confidently use the library and internet for research

Historical enquiry

- Recognise primary and secondary sources
- Use a range of sources to find out about an aspect of time past
- Suggest omissions and the means of finding out
- Bring knowledge gathered from several sources together in a fluent account

Geography

Locate cities, countries and regions of the world on physical and political maps

Locational Knowledge

- Locate cities, countries and regions of Europe and North and South America on physical and political maps.
- Describe key physical and human characteristics and environmental regions of Europe and North and South America.
- locate places studied in relation to the Equator, the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn, latitude and longitude, and relate this to their time zone, climate, seasons and vegetation.

Place Knowledge

understand the physical and human geography of a region in North or South America (focus Brazil) and its contrasting human and physical environments, climate, and economic activity.

Human and Physical Geography

- Describe and understand some key physical processes and the resulting landscape features.
- describe and name the key landscape features of rivers and the process associated with them in detail
- know and understand what life is like in cities and in villages and in a range of settlement sizes.
- explain how the types of industry in the area have changed over time
- Understand where our energy and natural resources come from

understands that no one type of energy production will provide all our energy needs.





ST THOMAS MORE VC ACADEMY



Map It and

What is Map It and Mark It?

A weekly session from FS to Y6 to provide the children at STM with the opportunity to practise and apply the key skills taught in History and Geography such as mapwork (map it) and chronology (mark it). Sessions complement the STM creative, engaging and enriched curriculum at an appropriate level for each year group. Sessions allow children to gain knowledge of, understanding of and interest in current local and world affairs through

consistent retrieval knowledge and purposeful in-depth discussion which allows children to ask questions, therefore supporting emotional well-being.

Mark T+

Skills:

Chronological Understanding
Historical Interpretations
Historical Enquiry
Range and depth of historical understanding
Locational Knowledge
Place Knowledge
Human and Physical Geography
Geographical Skills and Fieldwork



Foundation Stage

How is it delivered:

- Once a week in KS1 & KS2 (preferably Monday)
- Approximately 15 minutes
- RETRIEVE: Recall previous information.
- ENLIGHTEN: News shared via appropriate platform e.g. Newsround, children TV e.g. Jet Setters, class reading text.
- **OPEN FORUM:** Discuss findings as a class or with a partner.
- INVESTIGATE: Use of Chrome Book, Atlas and record to build up a portrait of current affairs.



How is evidence gathered:

FS – Y1: verbal responses, pictorial and photographs if relevant.

Y2 (when ready) – Y6: Map It and Mark It booklet with stage appropriate frames.

Classroom environment:

Each class has an age appropriate map and working time line – both are used to map and mark places and events from topics and current news.

Smartboard and Chrome books can both be used to access relevant topics.

Shared areas promote discussions of events through lively displays and chronological prompts.

Geography Progression Document: Place Knowledge Key Stage 1 Key Stage 2

Curriculum	Pupils follow the Early Years Foundation Stage. The most relevant early years outcomes for history are taken from Understanding the World: People and Communities and the World. Some statements are more relevant to a particular strand but do overlap.		Pupils should: 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		Pupils should: 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				
	30-50 months	40-60 months	ELG	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
Progression	The World: To comments an ask questions about aspects of their familiar world, such as where they live or the natural world. To develop an understanding of growth, decay and changes over time.	The world: Tolook closely at similarities, differences, patterns and change	The World: They talk about features of their own immediate environments and how environments might vary from one another.	1a. Know about the local area and name key landmarks 1b. Make observations about, and describe, the local area and the nearest local green space. 1c. Describe an aspect of the physical and human geography of a distant place. 1d. The child can show awareness of their locality and identify one or two ways it is different and similar to the distant place.	1a Know about the local area, and name and locate key landmarks. 1b. Make observations about, and describe, the local area and its physical and human geography. 1c. Describe the physical and human geography of a distant place. 1d. Describe their locality and how it is different and similar to the distant place.	1a. understand the basic physical and human geography of the UK (focus England) and its contrasting human and physical environments. 1b. recognise that some regions are different from others. 1c. recognise that there are physical and human differences within countries and continents. 1d. show awareness of the physical and human characteristics of a European country (Focus Spain)	1a. understand the physical and human geography of the UK (focus Wales) and its contrasting human and physical environments. 1b. Explain why some regions are different from others. 1c. describe and compare similarities and differences between some regions in Europe 1d. Recognise how physical processes can cause hazards to people. 1e. Recognise some advantages and disadvantages and disadvantages of living in hazard-prone areas.	1a. understand the physical and human geography of the UK (focus Scotland) and its contrasting human and physical environments. 1b. understand the physical and human geography of a region in North or South America (focus Canada) and its contrasting human and physical environments. 1c. Understand how a region has changed. 1d. Describe how some physical processes can cause hazards to people. 1e. Explain that there are advantages and disadvantages of living in certain environments.	1a. Understand how a region has changed and how it is different from another region of the UK. 1b. Know the physical and human geography of the UK (focus Northern Ireland) and its contrasting human and physical environments, climate and economic activity 1c. understand the physical and human geography of a region in North or South America (focus Ecuador) and its contrasting human and physical environments, climate, and economic activity.

(Geography Progression	Document: Locational Knowledge
Foundation Stage	Key Stage 1	Key Stage 2

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	Pupils follow the Early Years Foundation Stage. The most relevant early years outcomes for history are taken from Understanding the World: People and Communities and the World. Some statements are more relevant to a particular strand but do overlap.			Key S	tage 1	Key Stage 2					
Curriculum statement				Pupils should: 1.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 2.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 key human features, including: city, town, village, factory, farm, house, office, port, harbour and shop		Pupils need to describe and understand key aspects of: 1.physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquake and the water cycle 2.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					
	30-50 months	40-60 months	ELG	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6		
Progression	The World: To comments an ask questions about aspects of their familiar world, such as where they live or the natural world. To develop an understanding of growth, decay and changes over time.	The world: To look closely at similarities, differences, patterns and change	The World: They talk about features of their own immediate environments and how environments might vary from one another.	1a. Talk about the day-to-day weather and some of the features of the seasons in their locality. 1b. Show awareness that the weather may vary in different parts of the UK and in different parts of the world. 1c. Talk about a natural environment, naming its features using some key vocabulary. 1d. Talk about a human environment, such as the local area or a UK city, naming some features using some key vocabulary.	1a. Identify seasonal and daily weather patterns in the United Kingdom. 1b. Describe which continents have significant hot or cold areas and relate these to the Poles and Equator. 1c. Recognise a natural environment and describe it using key vocabulary. 1d.Identify a range of human environments, such as the local area and contrasting settlements, and describe them and some of the activities that occur there using key vocabulary.	1a. describe the pattern of hot or cold areas of the world and relate this to the position of the Equator and the Poles. 1b. Identify the climate of a region and which plants or animals can be found there. 1c. Understand how food production is influenced by climate. 1d. recognise different natural features such as a mountain and river and describe them using a range of key vocabulary. 1e. Label a diagram of the water cycle using appropriate vocabulary, and describe what happens when it erupts. 1g. Label an earthquake using appropriate vocabulary and describe what happens when it occurs.	1a. indicate tropical, temperate and polar climate zones on a globe or map and describe the characteristics of these zones using appropriate vocabulary. 1b. Understand how climate and vegetation are connected in biomes, e.g. the tropical rainforest and the desert. 1c. Describe what the climate of a region is like and how plants and animals are adapted to it. 1d. Recognise different natural features such as a mountain and river and describe them using a range of key vocabulary. use simple geographical vocabulary to describe significant physical features and talk about how they change. 1e. describe the water cycle in sequence, using appropriate vocabulary, and name some of the processes associated with rivers and mountains. 1f. Explain what happens when a volcano erupts using appropriate vocabulary 1g. Explain what happens during an earthquake using appropriate vocabulary	1a. identify and sequence a range of settlement sizes from a village to a city. identify and sequence different human environments, such as the local area and contrasting settlements such as a village and a city. 1b. describe the characteristics of settlements with different functions, e.g. coastal towns. 1c. describe and name the key landscape features of rivers and the process associated with them 1d. understand how a mountain region was formed. 1e. Know and understand what life is like in cities and in villages. 1f. describe different types of industry currently in the local area. 1g. know where some of our main natural resources come from. understand hazards from physical environments such as avalanches in mountain regions.	1a. Describe and understate some key physical process and the resulting landscape features. 1b. describe and name the key landscape features of rivers and the process associated with them in detail 1c. Understand how fold mountain regions are formed. 1d. know and understand what life is like in cities and in villages and in a range of settlement sizes. 1e. explain how the types industry in the area have changed over time. 1f. Understand where our energy and natural resources come from 1g. understands that no or type of energy production will provide all our energy needs. 1h. understand hazards frophysical environments suc as avalanches in mountain regions.		

Geography Progression I	Document: Geographical Skills and Fieldwork

	Fo	oundation Sta	ige	Key S	tage 1	Key Stage 2				
Curriculum statement	Stage. The most relevent history are taken world: People world. Maths — Positic Some statement particular stran	en from Unders and Communiti onal Language nts are more rel nd but do overlo	outcomes for tanding the ies and the levant to a	1.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 2.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 3.use aerial photographs and plan perspectives to recognise landmarks and basic human and physical features; devise a simple map; and use and construct basic symbols in a key 4.use 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		Pupils need to be able to: 1.use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe feature studied 2.use the eight points of a compass, four and six-figure grid references, symbols and key (including use of Ordnance Survey maps) to build their knowledge of the United Kingdom and the wider world 3.use fieldwork to observe, measure, record and present the human and physical features in the lo area using a range of methods, including sketch maps, plans and graphs, and digital technologies. (letters below are to separate points and do not always correlate)				
	30-50 months	40-60 months	ELG	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6	
Progression	The world To comment and ask questions about aspects of their familiar world, such as the place they live or the natural world. To talk about things that they have observed Maths To use positional language.	Maths To describe their relative position, such as behind or next to.	The world They talk about features of their own and immediate environment and how environments might vary from one another.	1a.Use a simple picture map to move around the school 1b.Recognise that it is about a place. 1c. Use relative vocabulary (e.g. bigger/smaller, like/dislike) 1d. Learn names of some places within/around the UK. E.g. Home town, cities, countries e.g. Wales, France. 1e. Use Picture maps and globes	1a. Follow a route on a map. 1b. Use a plan view. 1c. Use an infant atlas to locate places. 1d. Begin to spatially match places (e.g. recognise the UK on a small scale and larger scale map) 1e. Locate and name on UK map major features e.g. London, River Thames, home location, seas. 1f. Find land/sea on globe. 1g. Use teacher drawn base maps. 1h. Use large scale OS maps. 1i. Use an infant atlas	1a. Locate places on larger scale maps e.g. map of Europe. Follow a route on a map with some accuracy. (e.g. whilst orienteering) 1b. Begin to match boundaries (E.g. find same boundary of a country on different scale maps.) 1c. Use large scale OS maps. 1d. Begin to use map sites on internet. 1e. Begin to use junior atlases. 1f. Begin to identify features on aerial/oblique photographs.	1a. Locate places on large scale maps, (e.g. Find UK or India on globe) 1b. Follow a route on a large scale map. 1c. Begin to match boundaries (E.g. find same boundary of a county on different scale maps.) 1d. Use large and medium scale OS maps. 1e. Use junior atlases. 1f. Use map sites on the internet. 1g. Identify features on aerial/oblique photographs.	1a. Compare maps with aerial photographs. 1b. Select a map for a specific purpose. (E.g. Pick atlas to find Taiwan, OS map to find local village.) 1c. Begin to use atlases to find out about other features of places. (e.g. find wettest part of the world) 1d. Measure straight line distance on a plan. 1e. Find/recognise places on maps of different scales. (E.g. river Nile.) 1f. Use index and contents page within atlases. 1g. Use medium scale land ranger OS maps.	1a. Follow a short route on an OS map. 1b. Describe features shown on OS map. 1c. Locate places on a world map. 1d. Use atlases to find out about other features of places. (e.g. mountain regions, weather patterns) 1e. Use a scale to measure distances. 1f. Confidently use an atlas. 1g. Recognise world map as a flattened globe.	

	2a. Follow directions (Up, down, left/right, forwards/backwards)	2a. Follow directions (as yr 1 and inc'. NSEW)	2a. Use 4 compass points to follow/give directions: 2b. Use letter/no. coordinates to locate features on a map. 2c. Know why a key is needed. 2d. Use standard symbols.	2a. Use 4 compass points well: 2b. Begin to use 8 compass points; 2c. Use letter/no. coordinates to locate features on a map confidently. 2d. Know why a key is needed. 2e. Begin to recognise symbols on an OS map.	2a. Use 8 compass points; 2b. Begin to use 4 figure co-ordinates to locate features on a map. 2c. Draw a sketch map using symbols and a key; 2d. Use/recognise OS map symbols.	2a. Use 8 compass points confidently and accurately; 2b. Use 4 figure coordinates confidently to locate features on a map. 2c. Begin to use 6 figure grid refs; use latitude and longitude on atlas maps. 2d. Use/recognise OS map symbols; 2e. Use atlas symbols.
BRAL YOU CA	3a. Use aerial photos to identify features of a locality. 3b. Draw picture maps of imaginary places and from stories. 3c. Draw own symbols on imaginary map. 3d. Draw around objects to make a plan. 4a. Assist in keeping a weekly weather chart based on first-hand observations using picture symbols. 4b. Locate some features of the school grounds on a base map.	3a. Use aerial photos to identify physical and human features of a locality. 3b. Draw a map of a real or imaginary place. (e.g. add detail to a sketch map from aerial photograph) 3c.Begin to understand the need for a key. 3d. Use class agreed symbols to make a simple key. 3e.Look down on objects to make a plan view map. 4a.Keep a weekly weather chart based on first-hand observations using picture symbols, and present this data. 4b.Locate features of the school grounds on a base map.	3a. Try to make a map of a short route experienced, with features in correct order; 3b. Try to make a simple scale drawing. 3c. Begin to draw a sketch map from a high view point.	3a. Make a map of a short route experienced, with features in correct order; 3b. Make a simple scale drawing. 3c. Draw a sketch map from a high view point.	3a. Begin to draw a variety of thematic maps based on their own data 3b. Draw a plan view map with some accuracy.	3a. Draw a variety of thematic maps based on their own data. 3b. Begin to draw plans of increasing complexity. 3c. Draw/use maps and plans at a range of scales. 3d. Draw a plan view map accurately. 3e. Use OS maps.