

Geography knowledge progression

	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
Locational Knowledge	<p>Children begin to explore more of the world, understand how the world has zones and the significance of those zones. Locating places and features accurately on maps also becomes a focus.</p> <p>Children focus on finding locations outside of the UK.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Focus: Brazil</p> <p>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)</p>	<p>Children continue to explore more of the world, understand how the world has zones and the significance of those zones. Locating places and features (longitude/latitude/ time zones/arctic/Antarctic circle) accurately on maps also becomes a focus.</p> <p>Children focus on finding locations outside of the UK.</p> <p>They will begin to explore the concept of tourism and its impact.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Focus: Italy Volcanoes and earthquakes</p> <p>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</p>	<p>Pupils should extend their knowledge to include the United Kingdom. Children develop their understanding of recognising and identifying key physical and human geographical features of the UK and rivers and how they bring about spatial variation and change over time. Children can develop contextual knowledge of the location of globally significant places - both terrestrial and marine.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Focus: Rivers</p>	<p>Children use their knowledge of longitude, latitude and coordinates to locate places. Children focus more on finding locations inside of the UK. Pupils should extend their knowledge and understanding beyond the local area to include the United Kingdom. Pupils should compare a UK region to a region outside of the UK.</p> <p>Children can develop contextual knowledge of the location of globally significant places - both terrestrial and marine.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Focus: Mountains, hills and coasts.</p>

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	<p>Focus: Northern and southern hemisphere, tropics of cancer and Capricorn, equator</p>	<p>night) Focus: Latitude, longitude, the Prime/Greenwich Meridian and time zones (including day and night) Arctic and Antarctic circle</p>	
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Place Knowledge	<p>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 in North or South America.</p> <p>Focus: Brazil</p>	<p>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 in North or South America.</p> <p>Focus: Italy</p> <p>Volcanoes and earthquakes</p> <p>Focus: Latitude, longitude, the Prime/Greenwich Meridian and time zones (including day and night) Arctic and Antarctic circle</p>	<p>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 in North or South America.</p> <p>Focus: A region(s) in the United Kingdom.</p> <p>Carding Mill Valley Nature Reserve - Shropshire</p>	<p>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 in North or South America</p> <p>Focus: A region(s) in the United Kingdom and worldwide.</p> <p>Lake District/Lobujya in Himalayas</p>

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Human and Physical Geography	<p>Describe and understand key aspects of physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes, and the water cycle.</p> <p>Focus: Climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts</p>	<p>Describe and understand key aspects of physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes, and the water cycle.</p> <p>Focus: Volcanoes and earthquakes</p>	<p>Describe and understand key aspects of physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes, and the water cycle.</p> <p>Focus: Water cycle and rivers</p>	<p>Describe and understand key aspects of physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes, and the water cycle.</p> <p>Focus: Mountains and rivers</p>