



# ALDINGBOURNE PRIMARY SCHOOL PROGRESSION MAP



## SUBJECT: GEOGRAPHY

### INTENT

Our Geography curriculum, intends to inspire pupils with a curiosity and fascination about the world and its people. Pupils will gain 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. We intend to develop children's competency in the geographical skills through the use of fieldwork, maps, diagrams, globes, aerial photographs and digital technologies.

AUTUMN	EYFS	KEY STAGE ONE		KEY STAGE TWO			
	YEAR R	YEAR 1	YEAR 2	YEAR 3	YEAR 4	YEAR 5	YEAR 6
<b>KNOWLEDGE</b>	<p><b>ELG: The Natural World</b> Know similarities and differences between the natural world around them and an African Safari.</p>	<p><b>Place Knowledge</b> Locate where they live on a map of the local area.</p> <p><b>Human and Physical Geography</b> Key human and physical features of Westergate. Identify and the features of a city, town, village, factory, farm, house, office, port, harbour and shop. What is an aerial photograph? In science, observe changes across the four seasons.</p>	<p><b>Locational Knowledge</b> Locate the United Kingdom, Mexico and Spain on a world map.</p>	<p><b>Locational Knowledge</b> Local, national and international rivers. Latitude, longitude, Equator, Northern Hemisphere, Southern Hemisphere, Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn, Arctic and Antarctic Circle on a globe and map. Name and locate the Pacific Ocean, Atlantic Ocean, Southern Ocean, Arctic Ocean, Indian Ocean. Mediterranean Sea, North Sea, Red Sea, Black Sea, South China Sea, Caribbean Sea, Coral Sea, Sea of</p>	<p><b>Locational Knowledge</b> The expansion of the Roman empire across Europe and North Africa.</p> <p><b>Human and Physical Geography</b> Distribution of food and water to Roman towns.</p>	<p><b>Locational Knowledge</b> The counties of Lancashire and York on a UK map. The route of the Spanish Armada. The routes of the voyages of Sir Francis Drake and Sir Walter Raleigh and trade links.</p> <p><b>Human and Physical Geography</b> Reasons for the voyages of Sir Francis Drake and Sir Walter Raleigh and trade links.</p>	<p><b>Locational Knowledge</b> Locate Crimea on a map. Locate the British Empire on a map and identify the different countries.</p>

Observe and describe weather associated with the seasons and how day length varies.

Japan & English Channel on a globe and map.  
Location of areas effected by monsoons, tornados, earthquakes, volcanoes, tsunamis, hurricanes, floods and blizzards and the impact they has on physical and human geography.  
Location of rainforests around the world.

**Place Knowledge**  
Geographical similarities and differences between West Sussex and The Amazon Rainforest including: climate, size, land use, population, plants, animals, habitat and key human and physical geography.

**Human and Physical Geography**  
Identify various bodies of water including: ocean, sea, river, stream, bay, canal, lake, pond, reservoir.  
Features of a river.  
Features of the River Lavant and Chichester Harbour.  
The water cycle.  
Monsoons, tornados, earthquakes, volcanoes, tsunamis, hurricanes, floods and blizzards and the

				<p>impact they has on physical and human geography.</p> <p>Physical geography of rainforests - canopy, emergent layer, under storey, forest floor.</p> <p>Human and physical features of the Amazon rainforest.</p>			
<b>SKILLS</b>	<p><b>ELG: The Natural World</b></p> <p>Articulate similarities and differences between the natural world around them and an African Safari.</p>	<p><b>Geographical Skills and Fieldwork</b></p> <p>Locate and place their address where they live on a map of the local area.</p> <p>Plot their journey to school on a map.</p> <p>Observe key human and physical features of Westergate whilst walking around the village.</p> <p>Use aerial photographs to identify a city, town, village, factory, farm, house, office, port, harbour and shop.</p> <p>Children can order various places according to their size.</p> <p>Devise a simple map and use symbols in a key to represent key physical and human features and plot a route.</p> <p>Observe changes across the four seasons.</p> <p>Observe and describe weather associated with the seasons and how day length varies.</p>	<p><b>Geographical Skills and Fieldwork</b></p> <p>Locate the United Kingdom, Mexico and Spain on a world map.</p>	<p><b>Geographical Skills and Fieldwork</b></p> <p>Use globes and atlases to locate bodies of water.</p> <p>Name and label the features of the river.</p> <p>Measure current, width and height of a river in various places.</p> <p>Observe and measure erosion in a meander and articulate why it has occurred.</p> <p>Collect and record the different sediment on the riverbed and sides.</p> <p>Sketch the estuary and river meeting - noting the surrounding environment.</p> <p>Find and locate local, national and international rivers on a map, atlas and digital mapping.</p> <p>Find and label latitude, longitude, Equator, Northern Hemisphere, Southern Hemisphere, Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn, Arctic and Antarctic Circle on a map.</p>	<p><b>Geographical Skills and Fieldwork</b></p> <p>Use maps to locate countries that were part of the Roman Empire.</p> <p>Compare the distribution of food and water to Roman town to modern day.</p>	<p><b>Geographical Skills and Fieldwork</b></p> <p>Locate the counties of Lancashire and York on a UK map.</p> <p>Plot the route of the Spanish Armada on a map.</p>	<p><b>Geographical Skills and Fieldwork</b></p> <p>Locate Crimea on a map.</p> <p>Locate the British Empire on a map and identify the different countries.</p>

				<p>Children name and locate the Pacific Ocean, Atlantic Ocean, Southern Ocean, Arctic Ocean, Indian Ocean, Mediterranean Sea, North Sea, Red Sea, South China Sea, Caribbean Sea, Coral Sea, Sea of Japan &amp; English Channel on a globe and map.</p> <p>Understand the key, symbols and four figure grid reference of an O.S map.</p> <p>Locate geographical features using an O.S map.</p> <p>Identify areas likely to be affected by certain natural disasters/physical geography.</p> <p>Identify areas where rainforest can grow due to its physical geography.</p> <p>Compare the human and physical geography of the Amazon rainforest and West Sussex.</p>			
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SPRING	EYFS	KEY STAGE ONE		KEY STAGE TWO			
	YEAR R	YEAR 1	YEAR 2	YEAR 3	YEAR 4	YEAR 5	YEAR 6
<b>KNOWLEDGE</b>	<p><b>ELG: Speaking</b> Language such as forwards and backwards when giving direction.</p> <p><b>ELG: People, Culture and Communities</b> Features of a map. Features of the school grounds.</p> <p><b>ELG: The Natural World</b> Compare different locations through pictures, noting similarities and differences. Features of the school grounds. Know similarities and differences between the school site and their home.</p>	<p><b>Locational Knowledge</b> Name and locate the world's seven continents. The journey of Captain Cook. Key human and physical features of the United Kingdom. Locate the four countries of the United Kingdom.</p> <p><b>Human and Physical Geography</b> Key human and physical features of the United Kingdom. In science, observe changes across the four seasons. Observe and describe weather associated with the seasons and how day length varies.</p> <p><b>Geographical Skills and Fieldwork</b> Four points of a compass. Directional language such as near, far, left and right.</p>	<p><b>Locational Knowledge</b> Name and locate the world's seven continents, five oceans and equator.</p> <p><b>Place Knowledge</b> Study human and physical geography of South Africa Study human and physical geography of West Sussex. Compare and highlight similarities and differences between West Sussex and South Africa.</p> <p><b>Human and Physical Geography</b> Identify locations of cold areas of the world in relation to the equator and the North and South Pole. Devise a map of Africa locating key human and physical geography such as: Sahara Desert, Pyramids, River Nile, Congo Rainforest, Kilimanjaro, Victoria Falls, Kalahari Desert. Locate the African savannah in relation to the Equator.</p>	<p><b>Locational Knowledge</b> Location of Greece and its many islands.</p> <p><b>Human and Physical Geography</b> The physical geography of Greece and how this affects economic activity and food.</p>	<p><b>Locational Knowledge</b> Locate the Equator, Northern hemisphere, Southern Hemisphere, the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn, Arctic and Antarctic Circle and countries around the world. Location of Australasia and countries in the continent. Time zones of Australia. Location of Asia and countries in the continent. Time zones of Asia. Location of Africa and countries in the continent. Time zones of Africa. Location of North America and countries in the continent. Location of South America and countries in the continent. Location of Europe and countries in the continent.</p> <p><b>Place Knowledge</b> Compare the human and physical geography of England</p>	<p><b>Locational Knowledge</b> Locate the Equator, Northern hemisphere, Southern Hemisphere, the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn, Arctic and Antarctic Circle and countries around the world and identify the position and significance of latitude and longitude. The route of Christopher Columbus. Countries in North America. Name and locate the countries in North and South America. States within USA and their location. Varies locations in North America which have different/varying physical geography. Location of South America and countries in the continent.</p> <p><b>Place Knowledge</b> Compare America to England: human geography; physical geography; settlements (ancient and modern); population;</p>	<p><b>Locational Knowledge</b> Locate European countries on a map of Europe. Name and locate countries in Europe and their capital city. Locate Scandinavian countries, their major cities and physical geographical features on a map. Locate major cities in Italy on a map. Locate major cities in Spain on a map. Locate 18 regions of France on a map. Mass migration and why people might make the decision to move to the UK. Locate Eastern European countries, major cities, human and physical landmarks on a map.</p> <p><b>Place Knowledge</b> Compare food, minerals and natural resources from Scandinavia to Britain and articulate why they are different. Compare the human and physical</p>

			<p>Identify seasonal similarities and differences between the African savannah and England.</p> <p>Study human and physical geography of South Africa.</p> <p>Study human and physical geography of West Sussex.</p>		<p>and Egypt and justify responses.</p> <p>Compare human and physical features of Baghdad to Chichester.</p> <p>Compare ancient settlements from North America, Asia and Africa.</p> <p><b>Human and Physical Geography</b></p> <p>Key physical and human features of Australia including Uluru.</p> <p>Key physical and human features of Asia.</p> <p>Types of settlements in Iraq, past and present.</p> <p>Key physical and human features of Africa.</p> <p>Ancient settlements in Egypt that contribute to human geography and their purpose.</p> <p>Distribution of trade, food, natural resources and minerals.</p> <p>Significance of the Suez Canal on world trade and what happens when it gets blocked.</p> <p>Key physical and human features of North America including ancient settlements.</p> <p>Key physical and human features of South America.</p>	<p>distribution of natural resources; trade links and production of food.</p> <p>Compare human and physical geography of a chosen U.S. state and the local area.</p> <p>Compare flora and fauna from South America to Britain.</p> <p><b>Human and Physical Geography</b></p> <p>Ancient settlements and land use in North America.</p> <p>Significant human and physical geography in North America.</p> <p>The human geography, physical geography, settlements (ancient and modern), population, distribution of natural resources; trade links and production of food in America.</p> <p>Physical geography of South America including Andes, Amazon Rainforest, Amazon River, desert, Lake Titicaca, and volcanoes.</p> <p>Economic activity, trade and distribution of natural resources in South America.</p> <p>Flora and Fauna found in South America.</p> <p>Deforestation of the Amazon Rainforest.</p>	<p>geography of a chosen region in a European country and the local region in the United Kingdom.</p> <p><b>Human and Physical Geography</b></p> <p>Human and physical geography of Europe including Scandinavia, Italy, Spain, France and Eastern Europe, including, Food, minerals and natural resources</p> <p>The importance of the River Rhine for tourism, industry, trade links, power, drinking water etc.</p> <p>Characteristics of different French and Spanish regions.</p> <p>Human and physical geography of Paris.</p>
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					Physical and human features of Brazil. Key human and physical features of Europe.		
<b>SKILLS</b>	<p><b>ELG: Speaking</b> Use language such as forwards and backwards when using Beebot on a map.</p> <p><b>ELG: People, Culture and Communities</b> Create a simple map. Make observations of the features of the school grounds.</p> <p><b>ELG: The Natural World</b> Compare different locations through pictures, noting similarities and differences. Make observations of the features of the school grounds. Know similarities and differences between the school site and their home.</p>	<p><b>Geographical Skills and Fieldwork</b> Use maps and atlases to locate the world's seven continents. Use compass points when plotting the journey of Captain Cook on a map. Write directions using directional language. Draw map of playground and plot a route using directional language. Locate the four countries of the United Kingdom on a map and in an atlas. Create symbols for key physical and human features of the United Kingdom and correctly place on a map. Observe changes across the four seasons. Observe and describe weather associated with the seasons and how day length varies.</p>	<p><b>Geographical Skills and Fieldwork</b> Use world maps, atlases and globes to find the seven continents, five oceans, North and South Poles and countries that are cold. Articulate why certain countries and regions are colder than others relating to the equator. Use locational and directional language to describe the location of features on a map and a map they have created. Myth bust 'facts' about South African human and physical features. Locate the African savannah in relation to the Equator on a map and on a globe. Articulate seasonal similarities and differences between the African savannah and England through observations.</p>	<p><b>Geographical Skills and Fieldwork</b> Use maps and atlases to locate Greece and identify Greek islands.</p>	<p><b>Geographical Skills and Fieldwork</b> Use maps, atlases, globes and computer mapping to locate the Equator, Northern hemisphere, Southern Hemisphere, the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn, Arctic and Antarctic Circle and countries around the world. Use physical and political maps to locate various countries and human and physical features and characteristics of Australasia/ Australia, Iraq, Baghdad, Egypt, North America, South America and Europe. Use four and six-figure grid references, symbols and keys to locate places, human and physical geography in Brazil.</p>	<p><b>Geographical Skills and Fieldwork</b> Use various maps, atlases, globes and computer mapping to locate the Equator, Northern hemisphere, Southern Hemisphere, the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn, Arctic and Antarctic Circle and countries in different continents and identify the position and significance of latitude and longitude. Plot the route of Christopher Columbus on a map. Research using maps, atlases and computer mapping the physical a human geography of states in America. Create a map using symbols and a key of South America showing where products are grown, produced and exported.</p>	<p><b>Geographical Skills and Fieldwork</b> Locate European countries on a physical map of Europe. Create a political map of Europe. Place the countries, flags, mountains, borders, rivers and capital cities on a blank map of Europe. Locate European countries, vegetation belts and major cities on maps and globes. Identify which European country various landmarks are located. Locate Scandinavian countries, their major cities and physical geographical features on a map. Draw a map of the River Rhine showing usage and countries it travels through. Locate major cities in Italy on a map. Use four and six figure grid references to identify human and physical features of Italy. Research a city in Italy using maps, atlases and computers to find the key</p>

							<p>physical and human geography.</p> <p>Using keys and symbols, create a map of Spain including human and physical characteristics of different regions.</p> <p>Locate 18 regions of France on a map.</p> <p>Use physical maps to locate physical geography in France and explain the variation due to location.</p> <p>Locate Eastern European countries, major cities, human and physical landmarks on a map.</p>
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SUMMER	EYFS	KEY STAGE ONE		KEY STAGE TWO			
	YEAR R	YEAR 1	YEAR 2	YEAR 3	YEAR 4	YEAR 5	YEAR 6
<b>KNOWLEDGE</b>	<p><b>ELG: The Natural World</b></p> <p>Further explore the features of the school grounds and changes through the seasons.</p>	<p><b>Locational Knowledge</b></p> <p>Locate the world's five oceans.</p> <p>Locate the United Kingdom's surrounding seas.</p> <p><b>Human and Physical Geography</b></p> <p>Globally significant marine locations and</p>	<p><b>Locational Knowledge</b></p> <p>Name, locate and identify characteristics of the four countries and capital cities of the United Kingdom. Identify countries, capital cities, cities, surrounding seas of the United Kingdom.</p>	<p><b>Locational Knowledge</b></p> <p>The evolution of land from Pangea and how it formed our continents today using maps.</p> <p>Locate countries on a map where fossils have been discovered.</p> <p><b>Place Knowledge</b></p>	<p><b>Locational Knowledge</b></p> <p>Locate Anglo Saxon settlements in Britain, on a map, and how the counties changed. Locate Viking homelands using maps. Locate Danelaw and the evolved Anglo Saxon settlements on a map.</p>	<p><b>Locational Knowledge</b></p> <p>Name and locate counties and cities in the United Kingdom. Locate and identify cities, towns, village and hamlets in Sussex. The route the plague spread through England reaching Aldingbourne</p>	<p><b>Locational Knowledge</b></p> <p>The route of the Jarrow March through England. Countries that were involved in WWII and who were allies and who were axis</p>

		<p>how their physical geography vary. Key for physical features such as: beach, cliff, coast, forest, hill, mountain, sea, ocean, river, soil, valley and vegetation. In science, observe changes across the four seasons. Observe and describe weather associated with the seasons and how day length varies.</p>	<p><b>Human and Physical Geography</b> Key human and physical features of the United Kingdom. The River Thames and key landmarks in London. Human and physical features that can be represented on a plan perspective of the school.</p>	<p>Compare the United Kingdom and other areas in the world during significant periods in time. <b>Human and Physical Geography</b> How the climate of the planet has changed over time and how this affected physical geography. Physical features of a Glacial and Interglacial Ice Age. Distribution of natural resources and trade during the Bronze Age. Britain's natural resources during the Bronze Age.</p>	<p>The routes different Vikings took to get to Britain. Locate key regions of Britain during the events of 1066 on a map. <b>Place Knowledge</b> Anglo Saxon settlements in Britain and how the counties changed. Evolution of Britain to include Danelaw and fewer Anglo Saxon settlements. <b>Human and Physical Geography</b> Why did the Vikings invade Britain? Viking trading throughout the world and why different natural resources came from different countries.</p>	<p><b>Human and Physical Geography</b> Human and physical features of Sussex.</p>	
<p><b>SKILLS</b></p>	<p><b>ELG: The Natural World</b> Further explore the features of the school grounds and observe changes through the seasons.</p>	<p><b>Geographical Skills and Fieldwork</b> Locate the world's five oceans on a map. Locate the United Kingdom's surrounding seas on a map. Locate globally significant marine places on a map and how their physical geography vary. Use compass directions and locational and directional language to describe the location of features in the school grounds.</p>	<p><b>Geographical Skills and Fieldwork</b> Locate and identify characteristics of the four countries and capital cities of the United Kingdom including the surrounding seas using a map and atlas. Use maps and atlases to identify key human and physical features of the United Kingdom. Devise a map of the United Kingdom including the countries, surrounding seas, capital cities and</p>	<p><b>Geographical Skills and Fieldwork</b> Locate countries on a map where fossils have been discovered. Locate countries on a map and atlas that are showing evidence of the Interglacial Ice Age.</p>	<p><b>Geographical Skills and Fieldwork</b> Locate Viking homelands on maps and articulate which bodies of water they would need to travel on to get the different areas in Britain. Draw a map of the change in Britain to include Danelaw and the evolved Anglo Saxon settlements. Locate different areas on a map where key events happened in 1066.</p>	<p><b>Geographical Skills and Fieldwork</b> Locate counties and cities on a map of the United Kingdom. Locate cities, towns, villages and hamlets on a map of Sussex. Create a map of Sussex including towns and cities, key human and physical features using the eight points of a compass, key and symbols. Sketch a map of Aldingbourne Church. O.S. maps of Aldingbourne including</p>	<p><b>Geographical Skills and Fieldwork</b> Plot the route of the Jarrow March through counties and cities. Identify countries that were involved in WWII on a map and who were allies and who were axis</p> 

		<p>Use compass directions and locational and directional language to describe routes on a map.</p> <p>Devise a simple map and construct a basic key for physical features such as: beach, cliff, coast, forest, hill, mountain, sea, ocean, river, soil, valley and vegetation.</p> <p>In maths, describe position, direction and movement using terms such as whole, half, quarter, three quarter turn, near and far as well as compass directions.</p> <p>In science, observe changes across the four seasons.</p> <p>Observe and describe weather associated with the seasons and how day length varies.</p>	<p>compass using basic symbols and a key.</p> <p>Devise a map of London following the River Thames including key landmarks.</p> <p>Articulate key human features in London.</p> <p>Articulate key physical and human features of Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland.</p> <p>During maths, use mathematical/geographical vocabulary to describe position, direction and movement including movement in a straight line, right angle turns, clockwise, anticlockwise, left and right as well as compass directions.</p> <p>During OAA, use plan perspectives to recognise basic human and physical features.</p>			<p>a six figure grid reference.</p> <p>Using O.S. maps, create a Ye Olde Map of Aldingbourne.</p> <p>Use computer mapping to locate local human and physical landmarks.</p>	
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## IMPACT (END POINTS)

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EYFS	KEY STAGE ONE		KEY STAGE TWO			
YEAR R	YEAR 1	YEAR 2	YEAR 3	YEAR 4	YEAR 5	YEAR 6
Children know about similarities and differences in relation to	A Year 1 geographer will be able to name the 7 continents and 5 oceans	A Year 2 geographer will be able to name the 7 continents, 5 oceans and	A Year 3 geographer will have a comprehensive understanding of bodies	A Year 4 geographer will be proficient in using a map, atlas and globe to	A Year 5 geographer will be aware of the countries in both North and South	A Year 6 geographer will be able to use a wide vocabulary of

<p>places. They talk about the features of their own immediate environment and how environments might vary from one another.</p>	<p>as well as the 4 countries that make up the United Kingdom. They use aerial photographs and plan perspectives to recognise basic human and physical features. They use their observational skills to draw a simple map, Identifying the human and physical features of the local area. They can use directional language such as near, far, left and right.</p>	<p>UK countries, name some famous landmarks in UK and compare how UK is the same or different to other countries. They talk about the different types of weather in different countries, discuss the different climate zones, articulate how location impacts on climate, and weather relating to the equator and the North and South Pole. They sort human and physical features found in particular regions. They understand how globes and maps represent the world and create their own.</p>	<p>of water and the location of a range of significant physical features associated with water. They will know how a river changes from source to mouth because of geographical processes. They will have a knowledge of tectonic plates and how these are pivotal to the creation of volcanoes and earthquakes. They can explain the impact extreme conditions have on people's lives. They know the significance of location in terms of conditions and processes that may occur, focusing on the water cycle and rainforests. They can compare physical geography of the Amazon Rainforest to West Sussex. They can carry out fieldwork through the use of maps and four figure grid references, observations, measuring, recording and sketching. They understand how landmass has changed over time and can articulate the evolution of the continents.</p>	<p>locate continent, oceans and various countries. They understand and can recall the usage for different types of maps. They can identify the Equator, Northern and Southern Hemisphere and locate locations within these. They can identify the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn, Arctic and Antarctic circle. They understand different time zones. They can identify key human and physical geography in a variety of countries around the world which have Wonders studied and compare the geography to the United Kingdom.</p>	<p>America. They know cities/states and varied human and physical features across the USA and both continents whilst being able to compare them with the UK. They use maps and read information from them and are able to plot their own maps using a variety of symbols. They will be able to use fieldwork to explore local geography. A Year 5 geographer will be able to use O.S. maps of Aldingbourne to locate both human and physical geography. They can name and locate counties in the UK as well as cities, towns, villages and Hamlets in West Sussex. They are proficient at using computer mapping to locate human and physical landmarks.</p>	<p>geographical terms to explain their understanding of places around the world, making comparisons of many features including climate, population, trade and lifestyles. They can justify and articulate when you would use different types of maps. They will be able to explain how the physical features of a country impact on land use and industry. They will be able to comment on the impact of humans on the environment. They will be competent at using a four and six figure grid reference. They will know where Europe is and be able to name a number of its countries and significant physical and human features such as food, minerals, rivers and mountain regions. They can articulate and justify mass migration and the impact that has on countries involved in Europe. They can locate major cities within European countries and can articulate the difference in population, resources, climate and relate that to the location.</p>
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