



Gotham Primary Geography Progression Planning

Location and place knowledge

EYFS	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
<p>To comment and ask questions about aspects of their familiar world, such as the place they live or the natural world</p> <p>Locate places around the local area, understand Britain within the wider world (timetables, passports)</p>	<p>What areas are there to talk about in our world and country?</p> <p>-name and locate the world's seven continents and five oceans</p> <p>-name, locate and identify characteristics of the four countries and capital cities of the United Kingdom and its surrounding seas</p> <p>Where is Tokyo? (Olympics) How is it similar/different to where we live?</p> <p>-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</p>	<p>Can I identify hot and cold areas in the world?</p> <p>-Identify the location of hot and cold areas of the world in relation to the Equator and the North and South Poles</p> <p>Can I name and locate characteristics and features of the UK?</p> <p>-Name, locate and identify characteristics of the four countries and capital cities of the United Kingdom and its surrounding seas.</p> <p>-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</p> <p>Can I identify the differences and similarities of a small area of a non-European country compared to the UK?</p> <p>-Name and locate the world's seven continents and five oceans</p>	<p>Where in the world am I?</p> <p>-locate the world's countries, using maps to focus on Europe (including the location of Russia)</p> <p>-name and locate cities of the United Kingdom, geographical regions and their identifying human and physical characteristics, key topographical features (including hills, mountains, coasts and rivers)</p> <p>-identify the position and significance of latitude, longitude, Equator, Northern Hemisphere, Southern Hemisphere</p> <p>There's no place like home or is there?</p> <p>-understand geographical similarities and differences through the study of human and physical geography of a region of the United Kingdom</p>	<p>Where are the main British cities and how can I locate them?</p> <p>-name and locate counties and cities of the United Kingdom, geographical regions</p> <p>Where is South America and what is it like there?</p> <p>- use maps, atlases, globes and digital to locate countries and describe features studied</p>	<p>Where are different countries in the world and how can we explain their location?</p> <p>-use maps, atlases, globes and digital to locate countries and describe features studied</p> <p>How is Alaska both similar and different to the UK?</p> <p>- use maps, atlases, globes and digital to locate countries and describe features studied</p> <p>Why are there different time zones around the world?</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>How do the physical features of a European country compare to the UK?</p> <p>-locate the world's countries, using maps to focus on Europe (including the location of Russia), concentrating on their environmental regions, key physical and human characteristics, countries, and major cities -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>-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>

Vocabulary

Timetable, passport, Gotham, Clifton, Nottingham, village, city.	Continent, ocean, capital, UK, sea, map, atlas, globe	Equator, north and south pole, arctic, Antarctic, beach, cliff, coast, forest, hill, mountain, sea, ocean, river, soil, valley, vegetation, season, weather, compare, similarity, difference.	hills, mountains, coasts and rivers) -identify the position and significance of latitude, longitude, Equator, Northern Hemisphere, Southern Hemisphere	City, country, region, border, digital.	Latitude, longitude, tropics, time zones, comparison, greenish meridian,	Latitude, longitude, tropics, time zones, comparison, greenish meridian,
--	---	---	---	---	--	--

Human and Physical Geography

EYFS	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
<p>What transport could we use to get to different places?</p>	<p>What areas are there to talk about in our world and country? -identify seasonal and daily weather patterns in the United Kingdom -use basic geographical vocabulary to refer to: key human features, including: city, town, village, factory, farm, house, office, port, harbour and shop</p> <p>Where is Tokyo? (Olympics Enrichment week) How is it similar/different to where we live? -understand geographical similarities and differences through studying the human and physical geography of a small area of the United Kingdom, and of a small area in a contrasting non-European country</p>	<p>Can I identify the differences and similarities of a small area of a non-European country compared to the UK? -Understand geographical similarities and differences through studying the human and physical geography of a small area of the United Kingdom, and of a small area in a contrasting non-European country.</p>	<p>There's no place like home or is there? -describe and understand key aspects of physical geography, including: mountains, earthquakes and volcanoes</p>	<p>What is a river and how is it formed? -describe and understand key aspects of: physical geography, including: rivers and the water cycle -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>Where is South America and what is it like there? -understand geographical similarities and differences through the study of human and physical geography of a region of South America</p>	<p>How is Alaska both similar and different to the UK? -understand geographical similarities and differences through the study of human and physical geography of a region of North America (Alaska) -physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes - human geography, including: types of settlement and land use, economic activity including trade links.</p>	<p>How do the physical features of a European country compare to the UK? -understand geographical similarities and differences through the study of human and physical geography of a region in a European country.</p> <p>What are biomes and what would I find in them? -describe and understand key aspects of physical geography, including: biomes and vegetation belts</p>

Vocabulary

road, bus, Gotham, Clifton, car, train, travel	season, weather, city, town, village, factory, farm, house, office, port, harbour and shop similar/different, Asia, Japan,	Similarities, differences, Europe plus specific language for contrasting country chosen.	Mountain, earthquake, volcano, tectonic plate, boundary, Earth's core, mantle, crust.	Water cycle, precipitation, evaporation, run-off, water vapour, tributary, meander	Biome, climate, desert, temperate forest, rainforest, tundra, climate graph.	Biome, climate, desert, temperate forest, rainforest, tundra, climate graph.
--	--	--	---	--	--	--

Fieldwork

EYFS	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
<p>Walkabout Wednesdays involving an introduction to the local area where local features are visited, studied and discussed. This will sometimes involve simple recording.</p>	<p>What areas are there to talk about in our world and country? -directional language [for example, near and far; left and right], to describe the location of features and routes on a map -devise a simple map; use and construct basic symbols in a key -use simple fieldwork and observational skills to study the geography of their school and its grounds and the key human and physical features of its surrounding environment</p>	<p>Can I recognise and record human and physical features in our local environment? -use simple fieldwork and observational skills to study the geography of their school and its grounds and the key human and physical features of its surrounding environment -Use simple compass directions (North, South, East and West) and locational and directional language [for example, near and far; left and right], to describe the location of features and routes on a map</p>	<p>Which direction will get us to the right location? -use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied -use the eight points of a compass, symbols and key (including the use of Ordnance Survey maps) to build their knowledge of the United Kingdom and the wider world</p>	<p>Where are the main British cities and how can I locate them? -use the eight points of a compass, four-figure grid references, symbols and key (including the use of Ordnance Survey maps) to build their knowledge of the United Kingdom -use fieldwork to observe, measure, record and present the human and physical features in the local area</p> <p>What is a river and how is it formed? -use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied</p>	<p>Where are different countries in the world and how can we explain their location? -use the eight points of a compass, four and six-figure grid references, symbols and key (including the use of Ordnance Survey maps) to build their knowledge of the United Kingdom and the wider world</p>	<p>Are there any traffic problems in Gotham? -use fieldwork to observe, measure, record and present the human and physical features in the local area using a range of methods, including sketch maps, plans and graphs, and digital technologies.</p>

Vocabulary

Gotham, village, map,	Near, far, left, right, map, key	Map, key, symbols, North, South, East, West, compass	Map, atlas, globe, compass, all 8 compass points, Ordnance survey map.	Map, atlas, globe, compass, all 8 compass points, Ordnance survey map, 4 figure grid reference	Map, atlas, globe, compass, all 8 compass points, Ordnance survey map, four and six figure grid reference.	Survey, observation, sketch map, Ordnance survey map, six figure grid reference,
-----------------------	----------------------------------	--	--	--	--	--