	Focus: United Kingdom Is the United Kingdom the same all over? Has the landscape and land use of the United Kingdom has changed over time?	Focus: Europe Is Europe the same all over? Includes mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes Why are water and rivers so important?	Focus: North and Central America Where do all of our things come from? How is North America similar or different to the North West of England?	Focus: South America What is life like in the Amazon and why is South America so diverse? Are we damaging our world?	
Strands	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6	Expectation at end of key stage
Locational knowledge	 Know the difference between the United Kingdom, Great Britain and the British Isles Know the different regions in England Know where the nearest cities are in the North West Name and locate the main mountains, coasts and rivers in each country in the UK using a map Locate these cities on a map – London, Belfast, Cardiff, Edinburgh, Manchester, Newcastle, 	 Name and locate numerous countries in Europe (including the location of Russia) Match capital cities to their country Describe and understand aspects of Europe's key topographical features, including hills, mountains, coasts and rivers. Identify the position and significance of the Equator and time zones 	 Locate and name the mainland countries of North and Central America using maps Name some of the major cities of countries in North America Locate the island countries of Central America. Identify the significance and position of latitude, longitude, Equator, Hemispheres, the Tropics, Arctic and Antarctic Circle, the Prime/Greenwich Meridian & time zones in relation to North America 	 Name and locate all the countries in South America using a map Name and match the capital cities to countries in South America Identify the position and significance of latitude, longitude, Equator, Hemispheres, the Tropics, Arctic and Antarctic Circle, the Prime/Greenwich Meridian & time zones in relation to South America and talk about 	 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 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,

	 Glasgow, Bristol, Liverpool Identify and explain some changes to GMJS and the local area over time Know one city in each of the regions of England 	 Identify the Equator, Northern Hemisphere, Southern Hemisphere and the countries that lie within them. Compare and contrast areas of the North West and a region in Naples. Begin to identify significant places and environments X - I can match capital cities to their country 	 Discuss and identify time zones across the world Make comparisons and highlight contrasts between the Lake District and the Great Lakes Identify the significance of a country's location in North America and can identify the different environments across the continent of North America. Identify some of the counties in the North West of England Identify some of the counties in the UK Name and locate countries from which food is imported to the UK 	 the significance of their location. Understand and use time zones across the world Name and locate counties and cities in the UK. 	 coasts and rivers), and land-use patterns; and understand how some of these aspects have changed over time 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)
Place knowledge	 Know the regions of the main rivers and mountains Understand how Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland could be split into regions, rather than as just one unit of the whole country 	 I can build upon knowledge of the topography of the UK from Y3 and look at hills, mountains (with heights) and the rivers in Europe. Understand geographical similarities and differences through the study of human and 	 Build upon knowledge of the topography from Y4 Europe topic and name hills, mountains, volcanoes and rivers in North America, making comparisons to those in Europe geographical similarities and differences through the study of human and physical geography of 	 Able to draw upon my knowledge and understanding of beyond the local area. Give reasons for the impact of geographical influences/ effects on people, place or themes studied. Understand geographical similarities and 	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

Geography Progression of Knowledge and Skills

	 Begin to identify significant places and environments in the UK 	physical geography of a region of a country in Europe Locate the main volcanoes in Europe Begin to identify significant places and environments in Europe Recognise and describe key mountains, volcanoes and plates around in Europe	North West England and the Great Lakes region Identify significant places and environments	 differences through the study of human and physical geography of a region within South America Confidently identify significant places and environments in South America Give reasons for the impact of geographical influences/ effects on people or places in South America Compare and contrast areas within South America. Recognise and describe biomes and vegetation belts around the world 	
Human and physical geography	 Understand key aspects of human geography in the local area, eg. settlement, economy and land use Describe and understand key aspects of physical Geography in the UK - rivers and mountains, climate zone, biome 	 Describe and understand key aspects of physical Geography in Europe, eg. Climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes and the water cycle. Understand key aspects of human geography a region of 	 Name some human and physical places of interest across North America Understand and describe key aspects of physical geography, including climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts Understand and describe key aspects of human geography in a region of North America, including 	 Give an extended description of the physical features in South America and around the world, including climate zones, biomes, vegetation belts, rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes Describe how some places are similar and others are different in 	 Describe and understand key aspects of: Physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes, and the water cycle Human geography, including: types of settlement and land use,

	 Describe the main physical differences between cities and villages Explain why people may choose to live in a village rather than a city 	Europe, such as settlement, economy and land use Describe the main features of a well- known city	 economic activity including trade links and the distribution of natural resources (food) Discuss reasons why a country's climate would affect the food it can grow Identify the steps required to import and export food and other goods to the UK 	 relation to their physical and human features Give an extended description of the human features around the world, including types of settlement and land use, economic activity including trade links and distribution of natural resources (energy, food, minerals and water) Investigate how decisions about places and environments affect the future quality of people's lives. 	economic activity including trade links, and the distribution of natural resources including energy, food, minerals and water
Geographic al Skills and Fieldwork	 Use the four points of a compass to describe the position of different cities in relation to Manchester and when on a local walk Use a simple grid with letters and numbers to locate features Use a key to locate green spaces, residential areas, Manchester Airport and GMJS on a map 	 Use computer mapping and atlases/ maps to identify famous world rivers on a world map and track their course from source to mouth Use 4 figure grid references to locate landmarks on a map of region of Europe Use atlases to find places using index/ content page Understand how height is shown on maps and what contours mean. 	 Use ordnance survey maps to describe and compare geographical features of the North West with the Great Lakes region (e.g. rivers, mountain regions, size, population) Use 6 figure grid references to locate major landmarks on a map I can give a six-figure grid reference as the location of a point of interest I can use satellite images and aerial photographs to 	 Show Brazil's major exports to different countries on a world map Measure the distance between different locations on OS maps Use 8 figure grid references to locate major landmarks on a map and to investigate the local area Use fieldwork to observe, measure, record and present the human and physical 	 Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied Use the eight points of a compass, four and six- figure grid references, symbols and key (including the use of ordnance survey maps) to build their knowledge of the United Kingdom and the wider world Use fieldwork to observe, measure, record and

 Use atlases to find places using index/ content page Look at hills and mountains on an OS map. Compare satellite images with a geological map Observe, measure and record some of the human and physical features in the local area using sketch maps and infrastructure Investigate the local area. looking at types of shops, services, houses and infrastructure Start to use OS maps to lock at features in the local area. Have experience of area. Have experi	es in the g a range of ding sketch d graphs,

Geography Progression of Knowledge and Skills

Vocabulary	region economy physical geography human geography fieldwork coast Northern Hemisphere Equator Ordnance map settlement compass point symbol population land use grid reference biome	river source border capital city desert Europe grassland mountain range peak topography tundra confluence estuary flood plain irrigation meander mouth source tributary	Caribbean landlocked latitude longitude Prime Meridian San Andreas Fault state commodity distribution export Fairtrade import manufacture supply chain trade	biodiversity climate change desert greenhouse gases longitude latitude net zero renewable energy source Andes Atacama desert deforestation Incas inhabitant sparsely populated sustainable rural urban