

Knowledge Progression (including core and specific) for Geography

Year 1

Autumn term

Childhood

core knowledge Geographical features can change over time.

Everyday Materials

core knowledge A material is something used to build or make something else. Natural materials are dug out of the ground, grown or taken from a living thing. Man-made materials are often made from natural materials but have been changed to have different properties.

Our Wonderful World

core knowledge A continent is a large area of land. The world's seven continents are Africa, Antarctica, Asia, Australia, Europe, North America and South America. The five oceans are the Arctic Ocean, Atlantic Ocean, Indian Ocean, Pacific Ocean and Southern Ocean.

core knowledge The United Kingdom (UK) is a union of four countries: England, Northern Ireland, Scotland and Wales. A capital city is a city that is home to the government and ruler of a country. London is the capital city of England, Belfast is the capital city of Northern Ireland, Edinburgh is the capital city of Scotland and Cardiff is the capital city of Wales. The countries of the United Kingdom are made up of cities, towns and villages.

core knowledge Places can be compared by size, amenities, transport, location, weather and climate.

core knowledge Warmer areas of the world are closer to the equator and colder areas of the world are further from the equator. The equator is an imaginary line that divides the Earth into two parts: the Northern and Southern Hemispheres. Continents have different climates depending on where they are in the world. The climate of a place can be identified by the types of weather, plants and animals found there.

core knowledge Physical features are naturally-created features of the Earth.

specific knowledge Physical features include a beach, cliff, coastline, forest, hill, mountain, sea, ocean, river, soil, valley and lake.

specific knowledge Human features are made by people. They include a city, town, village, factory, farm, road, bridge, house, office, port, harbour and shop.

core knowledge A settlement is a place where people live and work and can be big or small, depending on how many people live there. Towns and cities are urban settlements. Features of towns and cities include homes, shops, roads and offices

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capital city of Scotland and Cardiff is the capital city of Wales. The countries of the United Kingdom are made up of cities, towns and villages.

core knowledge Positional language includes behind, next to and in front of. Directional language includes left, right, straight ahead and turn.

specific knowledge A location is a place or the position of something.

specific knowledge Direction is the way you travel to get somewhere.

specific knowledge The compass points north, south, east and west can be used when giving directions.

core knowledge An aerial photograph or plan perspective shows an area of land from above.

specific knowledge Google Earth is a computer program that accesses aerial images of the world via satellites.

core knowledge A map is a picture or drawing of an area of land or sea that can show human and physical features. A key is used to show features on a map. A map has symbols to show where things are located.

core knowledge Data is information that can be collected and used to answer a geographical question.

core knowledge Fieldwork includes going out in the environment to look, ask questions, take photographs, take measurements and collect samples.

core knowledge Natural environments can be affected by the actions of humans, including cutting down trees or dropping litter. Humans can protect the environment by choosing to preserve woodlands and hedgerows, recycling where possible and disposing of waste carefully.

Spring term

Bright Lights, Big City

core knowledge The United Kingdom (UK) is a union of four countries: England, Northern Ireland, Scotland and Wales. A capital city is a city that is home to the government and ruler of a country. London is the capital city of England, Belfast is the capital city of Northern Ireland, Edinburgh is the capital city of Scotland and Cardiff is the capital city of Wales. The countries of the United Kingdom are made up of cities, towns and villages.

core knowledge Places can be compared by size, amenities, transport, location, weather and climate.

specific knowledge Kuala Lumpur is the capital city of Malaysia.

core knowledge There are four seasons in the UK: spring, summer, autumn and winter. Each season has typical weather patterns. Types of weather include sun, rain, wind, snow, fog, hail and sleet. In the United Kingdom, the length of the day varies depending on the season. In winter, the days are shorter. In summer, the days are longer. Symbols are used to show different types of weather.

core knowledge Physical features are naturally-created features of the Earth.

specific knowledge Physical features of the UK include mountains, hills, lakes, forests, islands, coastlines and rivers

core knowledge Human features are man-made and include factories, farms, houses, offices, ports, harbours and shops. Landmarks and monuments are features of a landscape, city or town that are easily seen and recognised from a distance. They also help someone to establish and describe a location.

specific knowledge Significant London landmarks include the Royal Albert Hall, Tower Bridge, Houses of Parliament, Westminster Abbey, Big Ben, Buckingham Palace and Monument to the Great Fire of London.

core knowledge A settlement is a place where people live and work and can be big or small, depending on how many people live there. Towns and cities are urban settlements. Features of towns and cities include homes, shops, roads and offices.

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core knowledge Fieldwork includes going out in the environment to look, ask questions, take photographs, take measurements and collect samples.

specific knowledge Human features are man-made and include buildings, roads and bridges.

core knowledge A place can be important because of its location, buildings, landscape, community, culture and history. Important buildings can include schools, places of worship and buildings that provide a service to the community, such as shops and libraries. Some buildings are important because they tell us something about the past.

Seasonal Changes

core knowledge Weather is a physical process.

Summer term School Days

core knowledge A map is a picture or drawing of an area of land or sea that can show human and physical features. A key is used to show features on a map. A map has symbols to show where things are located.

core knowledge Fieldwork includes going out in the environment to look, ask questions, take photographs, take measurements and collect samples.

specific knowledge Fieldwork tasks, including mapwork and observation, can help us gain a better understanding of the characteristics of our school, its grounds and the local environment.

core knowledge Litter and pollution have a harmful effect on the areas where we live, work and play.

specific knowledge Litter in the school grounds can be a risk to the safety and wellbeing of children and wildlife.

core knowledge Geographical features can change over time.

Year 2

Autumn term Movers and Shakers

core knowledge A significant place is a location that is important to a community or society. Places can also be significant because of religious or historic events that may have happened in the past near the location. Significant places can also include monuments, such as the Eiffel Tower, or natural landscapes, such as the Great Barrier Reef.

Let's Explore the World

core knowledge An ocean is a large sea. There are five oceans on our planet called the Arctic, Atlantic, Indian, Pacific and Southern Oceans. Seas include the Black, Red and Caspian Seas. The United Kingdom is an island surrounded by the Atlantic Ocean, English Channel, Irish Sea and North Sea. The world's seven continents are Africa, Antarctica, Asia, Australia, Europe, North America and South America.

specific knowledge An atlas is a book of maps and charts.

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specific knowledge An atlas is a book of maps and charts.

core knowledge The characteristics of countries include their size, landscape, capital city, language, currency and key landmarks. England is the biggest country in the United Kingdom.

specific knowledge The United Kingdom is split into four countries. England is the largest country. It has a population of 56 million people. It has flat and hilly areas, mountains and lakes. Northern Ireland is the smallest country. It has a population of two million people. There are mountains, rolling hills and the UK's largest lake. Scotland is the second largest country. It has a population of five million people. It has mountains, forests and moorland. Wales is the third largest country. It has a population of three million people. It has mountains, valleys, forests and marshes.

core knowledge A non-European country is a country outside the continent of Europe. For example, the USA, Australia, China and Egypt are non-European countries. European countries include the United Kingdom, Germany, France and Spain.

specific knowledge There are many similarities and differences between Somalia and England. Similarities include sharing a border with other countries, having four seasons and both having cities and villages. Differences include location, climate, types of seasons, landscape, lifestyle of people and the structure and size of the capital cities.

core knowledge A weather pattern is a type of weather that is repeated.

specific knowledge Hot places are close to the equator and cold places are far away from the equator. Temperate places are between the hot and cold places. South America, Africa and Asia are on the equator. These continents have a hot climate. The North and South Poles are far away from the equator. They have a cold climate. Europe is in between the equator and the poles. It has a temperate climate.

core knowledge The equator is an imaginary line that divides the world into the Northern and Southern Hemispheres. The North Pole is the most northern point on Earth. The South Pole is the most southern point on Earth.

core knowledge An ocean is a large sea. There are five oceans on our planet called the Arctic, Atlantic, Indian, Pacific and Southern Oceans. Seas include the Black, Red and Caspian Seas. The United Kingdom is an island surrounded by the Atlantic Ocean, English Channel, Irish Sea and North Sea. The world's seven continents are Africa, Antarctica, Asia, Australia, Europe, North America and South America.

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core knowledge The four cardinal points on a compass are north, south, east and west. A route is a set of directions that can be used to get from one place to another.

specific knowledge A compass is an instrument that is used for finding a direction.

core knowledge A map is a picture or drawing of an area of land or sea that can show human and physical features. Maps use symbols and a key. A key is the information needed to read a map and a symbol is a picture or icon used to show a geographical feature.

specific knowledge Maps help people to plan a route from one place to another and to identify and locate physical and human features.

core knowledge Data can be recorded in different ways, including tables, charts and pictograms.

core knowledge Fieldwork can help to answer questions about the local environment and can include observing or measuring, identifying or classifying and recording.

specific knowledge Data is a collection of facts, such as numbers, words, measurements, observations or descriptions. Studying data helps people to answer questions, draw conclusions, make decisions and take action.

core knowledge Conservation is the protection of living things and the environment from damage caused by human activity. Conservation activities include reducing, reusing and recycling, composting, saving water and saving energy. Conservation activities protect the environment for people in the future.

specific knowledge Sustainability means maintaining the Earth's environment and its natural resources for future generations.

core knowledge The local environment can be improved by picking up litter, planting flowers and improving amenities.

Spring term

Coastline

core knowledge An ocean is a large sea. There are five oceans on our planet called the Arctic, Atlantic, Indian, Pacific and Southern Oceans. Seas include the Black, Red and Caspian Seas. The United Kingdom is an island surrounded by the Atlantic Ocean, English Channel, Irish Sea and North Sea. The world's seven continents are Africa, Antarctica, Asia, Australia, Europe, North America and South America.

specific knowledge The United Kingdom is a group of islands with an expansive coastline.

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specific knowledge The United Kingdom is a group of islands with an expansive coastline.

core knowledge A physical feature is one that forms naturally, and can change over time due to weather and other forces.

specific knowledge Physical features of the coastline include headlands, caves, arches, stacks, bays, beaches, cliffs, sandbanks and sand dunes.

specific knowledge Saltwick Nab is an example of a physical coastal feature. It presents a danger to ships in the Whitby area.

core knowledge Human features are man-made and include castles, towers, schools, hospitals, bridges, shops, tunnels, monuments, airports and roads. People use human features in different ways. For example, an airport can be used for work or leisure and a harbour can be used for industry or travel.

core knowledge An ocean is a large sea. There are five oceans on our planet called the Arctic, Atlantic, Indian, Pacific and Southern Oceans. Seas include the Black, Red and Caspian Seas. The United Kingdom is an island surrounded by the Atlantic Ocean, English Channel, Irish Sea and North Sea. The world's seven continents are Africa, Antarctica, Asia, Australia, Europe, North America and South America.

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core knowledge The four cardinal points on a compass are north, south, east and west. A route is a set of directions that can be used to get from one place to another.

core knowledge An aerial photograph can be vertical (an image taken directly from above) or oblique (an image taken from above and to the side).

core knowledge A map is a picture or drawing of an area of land or sea that can show human and physical features. Maps use symbols and a key. A key is the information needed to read a map and a symbol is a picture or icon used to show a geographical feature.

core knowledge Data can be recorded in different ways, including tables, charts and pictograms.

specific knowledge Human features of the coastline include hotels, castles, sea walls, lifeboat stations, harbours, piers, amusement arcades, lighthouses, shops and cafes.

specific knowledge Whitby is a coastal town with a range of human features.

core knowledge Fieldwork can help to answer questions about the local environment and can include observing or measuring, identifying or classifying and recording.

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core knowledge A significant place is a location that is important to a community or society. Places can also be significant because of religious or historic events that may have happened in the past near the location. Significant places can also include monuments, such as the Eiffel Tower, or natural landscapes, such as the Great Barrier Reef.

core knowledge An environment or place can change over time due to a geographical process, such as erosion, or human activity, such as housebuilding.

core knowledge Erosion is a physical process that involves the weathering and movement of natural materials, such as rock, sand and soil. Erosion is caused by wind and water, including waves, floods, rivers and rainfall.

core knowledge Industries are businesses that make things, sell things and help people live their everyday lives. Land can be used for recreational, transport, agricultural, residential and commercial purposes, or a mixture of these.

specific knowledge Tourism is an industry that provides services for visitors when they travel for pleasure or business. Tourist services include accommodation, catering and entertainment.

Uses of Everyday Materials

core knowledge Materials found in the environment can be natural (rock, stone, water, sand, soil, water and clay) and man-made (brick, glass, plastic and concrete). Natural and man-made materials are used to make human features.

Summer term

Magnificent Monarchs

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specific knowledge Different types of royal residency include castles, palaces and stately homes.

specific knowledge Significant royal residencies include Buckingham Palace in London; Balmoral Castle in Aberdeenshire; Sandringham House in Norfolk; Windsor Castle in Berkshire; Osborne House on the Isle of Wight; St James's Palace and Hampton Court Palace in London

Year 3

Autumn term

Through the Ages

core knowledge Services include banks, post offices, hospitals, public transport and garages. Land use types include leisure, housing, industry, transport and agriculture.

specific knowledge Humans in the Stone Age made a range of monuments, including long barrows, henges, cursus monuments, standing stones and stone circles.

One Planet, One World

core knowledge Countries in Europe include the United Kingdom, France, Spain, Germany, Italy and Belgium. Russia is part of both Europe and Asia.

specific knowledge Europe is a continent in the Northern Hemisphere. It has over 50 countries (including transcontinental countries).

core knowledge Counties of the United Kingdom include Derbyshire, Sussex and Warwickshire. Major cities of the United Kingdom include London, Birmingham, Edinburgh, Cardiff, Manchester and Newcastle.

specific knowledge A county is an area of land according to political divisions. Counties are governed by local governments.

specific knowledge Counties have distinct characteristics according to their size, population, industries, location and physical and human features.

specific knowledge A city is a large human settlement, where lots of people live and work. Significant cities of the UK include London, Birmingham and York.

specific knowledge Cities have distinct characteristics according to their size, population, industries, landmarks, location and physical and human features.

core knowledge Latitude is the distance north or south of the equator and longitude is the distance east or west of the Prime Meridian.

core knowledge Geographical features created by nature are called physical features. Physical features include beaches, cliffs and mountains. Geographical features created by humans are called human features. Human features include houses, factories and train stations.

core knowledge The crust of the Earth is divided into tectonic plates that move. The place where plates meet is called a plate boundary. Plates can push into each other, pull apart or slide against each other. These movements can create mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes.

core knowledge The Earth has five climate zones: desert, Mediterranean, polar, temperate and tropical.

core knowledge The Earth is made of four different layers. The inner core is made mostly of hot, solid iron and nickel, and the outer core is made of liquid iron and nickel. The mantle is made of solid rock and molten rock called magma. The crust is a thin layer of solid rock that is broken into large pieces called tectonic plates. These pieces move very slowly across the mantle.

core knowledge Excessive precipitation includes thunderstorms, downbursts, tornadoes, waterspouts, tropical cyclones, extratropical cyclones, blizzards and ice storms.

specific knowledge Hot weather can melt tarmac, dry land and encourage people to enjoy the outdoors. Wet weather can cause flooding and encourage people to take shelter. Windy weather can break branches and blow leaves, and discourage people from leaving home. Cold weather can cause slippery pavements, crack pipes and prevent everyday outdoor activities, but encourage outdoor play.

core knowledge Services include banks, post offices, hospitals, public transport and garages. Land use types include leisure, housing, industry, transport and agriculture.

core knowledge Different types of settlement include rural, urban, hamlet, town, village, city and suburban areas. A city is a large settlement where many people live and work. Residential areas surrounding cities are called suburbs.

core knowledge A person's carbon footprint is the amount of carbon dioxide released into the atmosphere from their activities. People can reduce their carbon footprint by driving less, eating less meat, flying less and wasting less food and products.

core knowledge Maps, globes and digital mapping tools can help to locate and describe significant geographical features.

specific knowledge Countries are located within continents. Countries have capital cities and geographical features.

core knowledge The eight points of a compass are north, south, east, west, north-east, north-west, south-east and south-west.

core knowledge Primary data includes information gathered by observation and investigation.

specific knowledge Geographical data might relate to human activity in a place, such as how many people visit the local shop in a day, or physical, for example, measuring how deep or fast a river flows at different points.

core knowledge A four-figure grid reference contains four numbers. The first two numbers are called the easting and are found along the top and bottom of a map. The second two numbers are called the northing and are found up both sides of a map. Four-figure grid references give specific information about locations on a map.

core knowledge The term geographical evidence relates to facts, information and numerical data.

Spring term

Rocks, Relics and Rumbles

core knowledge Significant volcanoes include Mount Vesuvius in Italy, Laki in Iceland and Krakatoa in Indonesia. Significant earthquake-prone areas include the San Andreas Fault in North America and the Ring of Fire, which runs around the edge of the Pacific Ocean and is where many plate boundaries in the Earth's crust converge. Over three-quarters of the world's earthquakes and volcanic eruptions happen along the Ring of Fire.

core knowledge Latitude is the distance north or south of the equator and longitude is the distance east or west of the Prime Meridian.

specific knowledge The North Pole is 90°N; the South Pole is 90°S. The equator is the line of 0° latitude. The Prime Meridian is the line of 0° longitude.

core knowledge Geographical features created by nature are called physical features. Physical features include beaches, cliffs and mountains. Geographical features created by humans are called human features. Human features include houses, factories and train stations.

specific knowledge A volcano is a physical feature, typically a conical mountain or hill, that has a crater or vent through which lava, rock fragments, hot vapour, and gas erupt or have erupted. A volcano can be active, dormant or extinct.

core knowledge Significant geographical activity includes earthquakes and volcanic eruptions. These are known as natural disasters because they are created by nature, affect many people and cause widespread damage.

specific knowledge When volcanoes erupt, they emit gases, lava and ash. Volcanic eruptions can destroy habitats, homes and businesses and can change the landscape.

specific knowledge Earthquakes can cause short and long-term problems. Short-term problems include fear, injury from falling debris and loss of personal items. Long-term problems include loss of homes, lack of water and sanitation, damaged roads and transport networks and loss of jobs and services.

core knowledge The crust of the Earth is divided into tectonic plates that move. The place where plates meet is called a plate boundary. Plates can push into each other, pull apart or slide against each other. These movements can create mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes.

specific knowledge Over 200 million years ago, all the Earth's continents were joined together as one supercontinent called Pangaea. Continental drift caused the supercontinent to break up and move apart to create the continents we have today.

specific knowledge Convergent tectonic plates push together. Divergent tectonic plates pull apart. Transform tectonic plates slide past each other.

core knowledge There are three main types of rock found in the Earth's crust. They are sedimentary, igneous and metamorphic. Sedimentary rocks are made from sediment that settles in water and becomes squashed over a long time to form rock. They are often soft, permeable, have layers and may contain fossils. Igneous rocks are made from cooled magma or lava. They are usually hard, shiny and contain visible crystals. Metamorphic rocks are formed when existing rocks are heated by the magma under the Earth's crust or squashed by the movement of the Earth's tectonic plates. They are usually very hard and often shiny.

core knowledge A volcano is an opening in the Earth's surface from which gas, hot magma and ash can escape. They are usually found at meeting points of the Earth's tectonic plates. When a volcano erupts, liquid magma collects in an underground magma chamber. The magma pushes through a crack called a vent and bursts out onto the Earth's surface. Lava, hot ash and mudslides from volcanic eruptions can cause severe damage.

core knowledge The Earth is made of four different layers. The inner core is made mostly of hot, solid iron and nickel, and the outer core is made of liquid iron and nickel. The mantle is made of solid rock and molten rock called magma. The crust is a thin layer of solid rock that is broken into large pieces called tectonic plates. These pieces move very slowly across the mantle.

core knowledge The eight points of a compass are north, south, east, west, north-east, north-west, south-east and south-west.

specific knowledge A tsunami is a series of waves in the sea or ocean, caused by an earthquake, volcanic eruption or other underwater explosion. In 2004, an earthquake off the coast of northern Sumatra triggered a series of tsunamis that travelled across the Indian Ocean causing widespread damage and destruction.

core knowledge Volcanic eruptions and earthquakes happen when two tectonic plates push into each other, pull apart from one another or slide alongside each other. The centre of an earthquake is called the epicentre.

Summer term

Geography revision and retrieval practice

Year 4

Autumn term Invasion

core knowledge An atlas is a collection of maps and information that shows geographical features, topography, boundaries, climatic, social and economic statistics of an area.

specific knowledge The geography of Britain affected invading groups in many ways. Physical features, such as the sea, high cliffs, marshland and mountains made invasion and travel in Britain difficult and affected which area the invaders landed in and conquered. Physical features, such as roads and bridges could have helped invading forces, but hillforts would have created barriers between the invading forces and the Britons.

Interconnected World

core knowledge The North American continent includes the countries of the USA, Canada and Mexico as well as the Central American countries of Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Costa Rica and Panama. The South American continent includes the countries of Brazil, Argentina, Chile, Colombia, Peru, Venezuela, Uruguay, Ecuador, Bolivia and Paraguay.

specific knowledge Political maps show the locations of countries and cities. Physical maps show the locations of physical features.

specific knowledge Atlases often contain additional data about countries, such as their population and land height.

specific knowledge Cultural studies of a country include the language, religion and values of the people who originate from, or live in, a particular place.

core knowledge Significant rivers of the UK include the Thames, Severn, Trent, Dee, Tyne, Ouse and Lagan. Significant mountains and mountain ranges include Ben Nevis, Snowdon, Helvellyn, Pen y Fan, the Scottish Highlands and the Pennines.

specific knowledge Significant physical features of the UK include mountains, rivers, islands, lakes and forests.

core knowledge The Tropic of Cancer is 23 degrees north of the equator and Tropic of Capricorn is 23 degrees south of the equator.

specific knowledge The tropics is an area of significance between the Tropic of Cancer and the Tropic of Capricorn.

core knowledge Climatic variation describes the changes in weather patterns or the average weather conditions of a country or continent.

specific knowledge Countries nearer the equator are hotter and countries further from the equator are colder. Some countries have contrasting climate zones.

specific knowledge Physical features, such as mountains and rainforests, can affect the climate.

core knowledge Human features can be interconnected by function, type and transport links.

specific knowledge Principle routes link major towns and cities across the country. Many principal routes terminate in London. Railway stations are sometimes linked to ferry interchanges and airports.

core knowledge Land uses include agricultural, recreational, housing and industry. Water systems are used for transport, industry, leisure and power.

specific knowledge The canals in Britain are man-made waterways that were created during the Industrial Revolution to transport raw materials and goods around the country. Locks, tunnels and aqueducts are all features of canals. Canals declined when railways and roads developed but were conserved after the Second World War and are used for recreation and leisure today.

core knowledge The environment produces natural resources. Humans use some natural resources to make energy. Some natural resources cannot be replaced, like coal or oil. They are non-renewable. Some, like wind or flowing water, are renewable sources of energy.

specific knowledge Renewable energy includes solar power, wind power, hydropower, geothermal energy and bioenergy.

core knowledge An atlas is a collection of maps and information that shows geographical features, topography, boundaries, climatic, social and economic statistics of an area.

core knowledge A six-figure grid reference contains six numbers and is more precise than a four-figure grid reference. The first three figures are called the easting and are found along the top and bottom of a map. The second three figures are called the northing and are found up both sides of a map. Six-figure grid references give detailed information about locations on a map.

specific knowledge When giving a four-figure grid reference, give the two-digit eastings first followed by the two-digit northings.

specific knowledge A four-figure grid reference locates a square on a map.

core knowledge The four cardinal directions are north (N), east (E), south (S) and west (W), which are at 90° angles on the compass rose. The four intercardinal (or ordinal) directions are halfway between the cardinal directions: north-east (NE), south-east (SE), south-west (SW) and north-west (NW).

specific knowledge Directions can be given using cardinal and intercardinal compass points.

core knowledge Fieldwork techniques, such as sketch maps, data collection and digital technologies, can provide evidence to support and answer a geographical hypothesis.

specific knowledge A hypothesis is a statement that is then proved or disproved by gathering and interpreting evidence.

Spring term

Misty Mountain, Winding River

core knowledge Significant mountain ranges include the Himalayas, Urals, Andes, Alps, Atlas, Pyrenees, Apennines, Balkans and Sierra Nevada. Significant rivers include the Mississippi, Nile, Thames, Amazon, Volga, Zambezi, Mekong, Ganges, Danube and Yangtze.

core knowledge Significant rivers of the UK include the Thames, Severn, Trent, Dee, Tyne, Ouse and Lagan. Significant mountains and mountain ranges include Ben Nevis, Snowdon, Helvellyn, Pen y Fan, the Scottish Highlands and the Pennines.

specific knowledge There are four mountain ranges in the UK that are home to each country's highest mountain: Ben Nevis, in the Grampian Mountains, Scotland; Scafell Pike, in the Cumbrian Mountains, England; Snowdon, in the Snowdonia Mountains, Wales; and Slieve Donard, in the Mourne Mountains, Northern Ireland.

core knowledge Topography is the arrangement of the natural and artificial physical features of an area.

specific knowledge A contour line is a line on a map that joins areas of equal height and shows the elevation of features in the landscape.

core knowledge A physical feature is one that forms naturally and can change over time due to physical processes, such as erosion and weathering. Physical features include rivers, forests, hills, mountains and cliffs. An aspect of a physical feature might be the type of mountain, such as dome or volcanic, or the type of forest, such as coniferous or broad-leaved.

specific knowledge A river is a body of water that flows downhill, usually to the sea. The place where a river starts is called the source. Tributaries are small rivers or streams that flow into larger rivers or lakes. Meanders are bends in rivers. The place where a river flows into the sea is called the mouth.

specific knowledge A mountain is a natural elevation of the Earth's surface, rising to a summit. Mountains have an elevation greater than that of a hill, usually greater than 610m.

core knowledge Rivers transport materials in four ways. Solution is when minerals are dissolved and carried in the water. Suspension is when fine, light material is carried. Saltation is when small pebbles and stones are carried along the riverbed. Traction is when large boulders and rocks are rolled along the riverbed.

core knowledge Different types of soil include clay, sandy, silty and loamy.

specific knowledge A layer of soil covers much of the land on Earth. It is made of rock particles, air, water and humus, which is decayed plant and animal material. The properties of soil include texture, structure, porosity, chemistry and colour. Loam is a soil type with roughly equal amounts of sand, silt and clay particles. Loam is good for plant growth.

core knowledge Altitudinal zonation describes the different climates and types of wildlife at different altitudes on mountains. Examples include forests that grow at low altitudes and support a wide variety of plants and animals, tundra that is found at higher altitudes and supports plants and animals that are adapted to harsher environments, and the summits of mountains, which are usually covered in ice and snow and don't support any life.

core knowledge Mountains form over millions of years. They are made when the Earth's tectonic plates push together or move apart. Mountains are also formed when magma underneath the Earth's crust pushes large areas of land upwards. There are five types of mountain: fold, fault-block, volcanic, dome and plateau.

core knowledge Water cannot be made. It is constantly recycled through a process called the water cycle. The four stages of the water cycle are evaporation, condensation, precipitation and collection. During the water cycle, water changes state due to heating and cooling.

core knowledge Land uses include agricultural, recreational, housing and industry. Water systems are used for transport, industry, leisure and power.

specific knowledge Rivers are used for leisure, farming, generating energy, transportation and settlements.

core knowledge An atlas is a collection of maps and information that shows geographical features, topography, boundaries, climatic, social and economic statistics of an area.

specific knowledge Rivers, and the landscape that surrounds them, have different characteristics. The upper course of a river is typically steep, narrow and rocky. The water is fast-flowing and turbulent. The middle course of a river is wider, deeper and curves in meanders. The water flows more slowly. The lower course of a river is flat and wide. The water runs into estuaries or creates deltas.

core knowledge A six-figure grid reference contains six numbers and is more precise than a four-figure grid reference. The first three figures are called the easting and are found along the top and bottom of a map. The second three figures are called the northing and are found up both sides of a map. Six-figure grid references give detailed information about locations on a map.

specific knowledge The River Trent is the third longest river in the UK. The river has a range of physical and human features along its course.

core knowledge Secondary data includes information gathered by geographical reports, surveys, maps, research, books and the internet.

specific knowledge Flooding can happen for a wide variety of natural and human reasons including excessive rainfall, lack of river dredging, land use and the topography of the land. Flooding can cause a wide range of problems including damaging property and equipment, contaminating farmland and cutting people off from vital services and supplies of food and water.

core knowledge Rivers, seas and oceans can transform a landscape through erosion, deposition and transportation.

specific knowledge Erosion involves the wearing down of rock and soil found along the riverbed and banks. Erosion also involves the breaking down of the rock particles being carried downstream by the river. Transportation is the movement of materials in rivers as they flow downstream. Deposition occurs when a river loses energy and material being carried is dropped or deposited

Summer term

Geography revision and retrieval practice

Year 5

Autumn term

Investigating Our World

core knowledge Major cities around the world include London in the UK, New York in the USA, Shanghai in China, Istanbul in Turkey, Moscow in Russia, Manila in the Philippines, Lagos in Nigeria, Nairobi in Kenya, Baghdad in Iraq, Damascus in Syria and Mecca in Saudi Arabia.

specific knowledge Capital cities are usually the seat of government of a country. They are large settlements with a wide range of human features and transport links and can be a centre for business and trade.

core knowledge Relative location is where something is found in comparison with other features.

core knowledge The Prime (or Greenwich) Meridian is an imaginary line that divides the Earth into eastern and western hemispheres. The time at Greenwich is called Greenwich Mean Time (GMT). Each time zone that is 15 degrees to the west of Greenwich is another hour earlier than GMT. Each time zone 15 degrees to the east is another hour later.

core knowledge The seven continents (Africa, Antarctica, Asia, Australia, Europe, North America and South America) vary in size, shape, location, population and climate.

specific knowledge Areas of human geography that can be compared between continents include, population, population density, literacy rates, wealth, life expectancy and religion.

core knowledge The Earth has five climate zones: desert, Mediterranean, polar, temperate and tropical. Mountains have variable climates depending on altitude. A biome is a large ecological area

on the Earth's surface, such as desert, forest, grassland, tundra and aquatic. Biomes are often defined by a range of factors, such as temperature, climate, relief, geology, soils and vegetation.

specific knowledge Climate zones have the same average weather conditions, such as temperature, rainfall and seasons. The climate determines the vegetation, or plants, of an area.

specific knowledge Vegetation belts are areas where certain species of plant grow. As animals eat plants, plants that grow in a vegetation belt determine the animals that live there.

specific knowledge Biomes are large areas that share similar climates, vegetation belts and animal species. They also include aquatic areas.

core knowledge Transport networks can be tangible, such as rails, roads or canals, or intangible, such as air and sea corridors. These networks link places together and allow for the movement of people and goods. Transport networks are usually built where there is a high demand for the movement of people or goods. They run between places where journeys start or finish, such as airports, bus stations, ferry terminals or railway stations.

specific knowledge A motorway is a main road built for fast travel over long distances. In the United Kingdom, they run north to south and east to west across the country, connecting towns and cities and transport links and allowing people and goods to be moved quickly.

core knowledge Industries can make their manufacturing processes more sustainable and better for the environment by using renewable energy sources, reducing, reusing and recycling and sharing resources.

core knowledge Aerial photography is used in cartography, land-use planning and environmental studies. It can be used alongside maps to find out detailed information about a place, or places.

core knowledge Compass points can be used to describe the relationship of features to each other, or to describe the direction of travel. Accurate grid references identify the position of key physical and human features.

specific knowledge Scale is the relationship between the size of an object on a map and its size in real life. For example, a scale of 1:25,000 means that 1cm on the map is equal to 25,000cm, or 250m, in real life. So 4cm on the map is equal to 1km.

core knowledge Geographical data, such as demographics or economic statistics, can be used as evidence to support conclusions.

core knowledge The geographical term 'relief' describes the difference between the highest and lowest elevations of an area. Relief maps show the contours of land based on shape and height. Contour lines show the elevation of the land, joining places of the same height above sea level. They are usually an orange or brown colour. Contour lines that are close together represent ground that is steep. Contour lines that are far apart show ground that is gently sloping or flat.

core knowledge Settlements come in many different sizes and these can be ranked according to their population and the level of services available. A settlement hierarchy includes hamlet, village, town, city and large city.

specific knowledge² Settlement hierarchy is a way of grouping and ranking settlements according to their type, significance, number and size. This can be shown in a settlement hierarchy diagram. Settlements get bigger, have a larger population and have more facilities, workplaces and transport links as you move up the settlement hierarchy diagram. The number of each type of settlement decreases as you move down the settlement hierarchy diagram.

Spring term

Sow, Grow, Farm

core knowledge Farming challenges for developing countries include poor soil, disease, drought and lack of markets. Education, fair trade and technology are ways in which these challenges can be reduced.

specific knowledge Coffee is grown in Peru because the warm climate, frequent rainfall and rich soil provide perfect growing conditions. Growing and processing coffee is a difficult, time-consuming task because the process has changed little over time and most of the work is still done by hand.

core knowledge The topography of an area intended for agricultural purposes is an important consideration. In particular, the topographical slope or gradient plays a large part in controlling hydrology (water) and potential soil erosion.

core knowledge The Earth has five climate zones: desert, Mediterranean, polar, temperate and tropical. Mountains have variable climates depending on altitude. A biome is a large ecological area on the Earth's surface, such as desert, forest, grassland, tundra and aquatic. Biomes are often defined by a range of factors, such as temperature, climate, relief, geology, soils and vegetation.

core knowledge North America is broadly categorised into six major biomes: tundra, coniferous forest, grasslands (prairie), deciduous forest, desert and tropical rainforest. South America has a vast variety of biomes, including desert, alpine, rainforest and grasslands.

core knowledge Soil fertility, drainage and climate influence the placement and success of agricultural land.

specific knowledge The warm climate, sloping topography, good transport links and seaweed fertiliser make Jersey an ideal place to grow Jersey Royal potatoes. Only potatoes grown on Jersey can be called Jersey Royals.

specific knowledge The soil and climate of California make it ideal for growing citrus fruits.

core knowledge Changes to the weather and climate (temperature, weather patterns and precipitation) can affect land use. Farmers living in different countries adapt their farming practices to suit their local climate and landscape.

core knowledge Transport networks can be tangible, such as rails, roads or canals, or intangible, such as air and sea corridors. These networks link places together and allow for the movement of people and goods. Transport networks are usually built where there is a high demand for the movement of people or goods. They run between places where journeys start or finish, such as airports, bus stations, ferry terminals or railway stations.

specific knowledge The journey that food travels from producer to consumer is measured in food miles.

core knowledge Agricultural land use in the UK can be divided into three main types, arable (growing crops), pastoral (livestock) and mixed (arable and pastoral). An allotment is a small piece of land used to grow fruit, vegetables and flowers. A wide variety of crops are farmed in the UK, such as wheat, barley, oats, potatoes, other vegetables, fruits and oilseed rape. A wide variety of livestock are reared on farms in the UK, such as sheep, dairy cattle, beef cattle, poultry and pigs.

core knowledge Compass points can be used to describe the relationship of features to each other, or to describe the direction of travel. Accurate grid references identify the position of key physical and human features.

specific knowledge Map features, such as contour lines and symbols, can help to determine the type of land use of an area.

core knowledge A geographical enquiry can help us to understand the physical geography (rivers, coasts, weather and rocks) or human geography (population changes, migration, land use, changes to inner city, urbanisation, developments and tourism) of an area and the impacts on the surrounding environment.

specific knowledge The location of an allotment can be influenced by the landscape, soil quality, drainage, amenities and transport links.

Summer term

Ground Breaking Greeks

core knowledge Aerial photography is used in cartography, land-use planning and environmental studies. It can be used alongside maps to find out detailed information about a place, or places.

specific knowledge Ancient Greece, in southern Europe, consisted of the Greek mainland and surrounding islands. 80% of mainland Greece is mountainous, which provided a natural barrier against attack from invaders and created isolated city states. Only 20% of the land was suitable for farming. Greece is surrounded by the sea, which was used by the ancient Greeks for trade, transport and warfare.

Year 6

Autumn term

Mafaa

core knowledge The distribution of and access to natural resources, cultural influences and economic activity are significant factors in community life in a settlement.

specific knowledge Africa is the world's second largest and second most populous continent, after Asia. Africa is a diverse continent with a variety of different climates, landscapes, human settlements and populations.

Our Changing World

core knowledge North America, Europe and East Asia are the main industrial regions of the world due to a range of factors (access to raw materials, transportation, fresh water, power and labour supply).

specific knowledge Countries worldwide trade with each other. They export and import goods, such as fossil fuels, metal ores and food. Some countries, such as Saudi Arabia, Russia and Iraq, have natural resources to export, such as coal, oil, gas and metal ores. Others, such as North America, Canada and Ukraine, have fertile farmland for growing crops and raising animals. Other countries, such as the United States of America, Mexico, the UK, China and Germany, use natural resources to make products, such as cars and toys, which they export worldwide.

core knowledge A geographical pattern is the arrangement of objects on the Earth's surface in relation to one another.

specific knowledge Settlements can be rural or urban. Their patterns include linear, circular, Y-shaped, T-shaped and cross-shaped. They can also be compact or dispersed. Settlements grow and change over time. Hamlets can become villages; villages can become towns, and towns can become cities.

core knowledge The Northern Hemisphere is the part of Earth that is to the north of the equator. The Southern Hemisphere is the part of Earth that is to the south of the equator. The Prime Meridian is the imaginary line from the North Pole to the South Pole that passes through Greenwich in England and marks 0° longitude, from which all other longitudes are measured.

specific knowledge The Tropic of Cancer and the Tropic of Capricorn are at 23.5° north and south of the equator. The Arctic Circle and Antarctic Circle are 66.5° north and south of the equator.

specific knowledge Greenwich Mean Time, or GMT, is taken from the Prime Meridian. There are 24 time zones around the world because there are 24 hours in a day. The times are calculated from GMT. Times to the east of the Prime Meridian are ahead of GMT (GMT+), times to the west are behind GMT (GMT-).

core knowledge Climate change is the long-term change in expected patterns of weather that contributes to the melting of polar ice caps, rising sea levels and extreme weather. Climate change is caused by global warming. Human activity, such as burning fossil fuels, deforestation, habitat destruction, overpopulation and rearing livestock, all contribute to global warming.

core knowledge Physical processes that can affect a landscape include erosion by wind, water or ice; the deposition of stone and silt by water and ice; land movement, such as landslides and tectonic activity, such as earthquakes or volcanic eruptions.

core knowledge The distribution of and access to natural resources, cultural influences and economic activity are significant factors in community life in a settlement.

core knowledge Natural resource management (NRM) manages natural resources, including water, land, soil, plants and animals. It recognises that people rely on healthy landscapes to live and aims to create sustainable ways of using land now and in the future.

core knowledge Satellite images are photographs of Earth taken by imaging satellites.

specific knowledge Maps are smaller than the places they represent, so they have to be drawn to scale. A scale on a map is written as a ratio, for example, 1cm:800km. Small scale maps show larger areas with less detail. Large scale maps show smaller areas with more detail. The scale on a map is used for measuring the size or distance between features.

specific knowledge Distances on maps can be measured using grid lines, the scale, a ruler, a finger, string and the scale bar.

core knowledge Invisible lines of latitude run horizontally around the Earth and show the northerly or southerly position of a geographical area. Invisible lines of longitude run vertically from the North to the South Pole and show the westerly or easterly position of a geographical area.

core knowledge Data helps us to understand patterns and trends but sometimes there can be variations due to numerous factors (human error, incorrect equipment, different time frames, different sites, environmental conditions and unexplained anomalies).

specific knowledge Traffic data about road accidents in Great Britain in 2019 show that most fatalities happened on fast rural roads. Most accidents happened on urban roads due to the volume of traffic, but there were fewer deaths. Factors that cause accidents on rural roads are speeding, blind bends, people walking in the road, no cycle lanes and motorcyclists overtaking or having little knowledge of the roads. Urban roads have higher traffic volumes but are usually wider, have fewer

bends, cycle lanes and more footpaths, so accidents are less likely to be fatal. Motorways Have the lowest number of accidents in each category.

core knowledge A geographical area can be understood by using grid references and lines of latitude and longitude to identify position, contour lines to identify height above sea level and map symbols to identify physical and human features.

specific knowledge A grid reference is a set of numbers that describes a position on a map. Contour lines join points of equal height above sea level and show an area's terrain. Map symbols are pictures or icons that represent physical and human features.

core knowledge Climate and extreme weather can affect the size and nature of settlements, shelters and buildings, diet, lifestyle (settled or nomadic), jobs, clothing, transport and transportation links and the availability of natural resources.

specific knowledge The Global Climate Risk Index is a set of data published every year that ranks how countries have been affected by extreme weather-related to climate change. The data has shown that extreme weather events, such as floods, droughts and storms, cause damage and destruction around the world. Developing countries, such as Mozambique and Zimbabwe, are more vulnerable to the effects of climate change and extreme weather and have a lower ability to cope with the damage they cause.

core knowledge Representing, analysing, concluding, communicating, reflecting and responding are helpful strategies to answer geographical questions.

Spring term

Frozen Kingdom

core knowledge The Northern Hemisphere is the part of Earth that is to the north of the equator. The Southern Hemisphere is the part of Earth that is to the south of the equator. The Prime Meridian is the imaginary line from the North Pole to the South Pole that passes through Greenwich in England and marks 0° longitude, from which all other longitudes are measured.

specific knowledge The boundaries of the polar regions are marked by the Arctic and Antarctic Circles. The polar regions experience the largest differences in daylight, as the effect of Earth's tilt is much more pronounced. It is the tilt towards the Sun that creates near-constant daylight, known as polar day or Midnight Sun. The tilt away from the Sun creates near constant darkness, known as polar night.

core knowledge Climate is the long-term pattern of weather conditions found in a particular place. Climates can be compared by looking at factors including maximum and minimum levels of precipitation and average monthly temperatures.

specific knowledge Antarctica is a continent, located south of the Antarctic Circle (66.5°S). Most of the landscape is ice-covered mountains, glaciers or ice sheets. The South Pole (90°S) is the most southern geographical point on Earth. The Antarctic has long, cold, dark winters and cool, light summers.

specific knowledge The Arctic is the area that is north of the Arctic Circle (66.5°N). The Arctic region is made up of the Arctic Ocean, surrounded by the continents of Europe, Asia and North America. Physical features of the Arctic include ice sheets, ice caps, mountains and hills, large

rivers and lakes, tundra (areas of permanently frozen soil) and some coniferous forest. The Arctic has long, cold, dark winters and cool, light summers.

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specific knowledge The Arctic is the area that is north of the Arctic Circle (66.5°N). The Arctic region is made up of the Arctic Ocean surrounded by the continents of Europe, Asia and North America. Physical features of the Arctic include ice sheets, ice caps, mountains and hills, large rivers and lakes, tundra (areas of permanently frozen soil) and some coniferous forest. The Arctic has long, cold, dark winters and cool, light summers.

specific knowledge The Arctic region has cold winters and cool summers. Average Arctic temperatures range from -43°C to 13°C depending on the season and location. The Antarctic region has cold winters and cool summers. Antarctica is the coldest, windiest and driest place on Earth. Average temperatures range between -60°C and -20°C.

core knowledge The polar oceans are significantly colder than other world oceans. This influences the presence of sea ice, glaciers and icebergs.

core knowledge Climate change is the long-term change in expected patterns of weather that contributes to the melting of polar ice caps, rising sea levels and extreme weather. Climate change is caused by global warming. Human activity, such as burning fossil fuels, deforestation, habitat destruction, overpopulation and rearing livestock, all contribute to global warming.

core knowledge The Arctic is a sea of ice surrounded by land and located at the highest latitudes of the Northern Hemisphere. It extends over the countries that border the Arctic Ocean, including Canada, the USA, Denmark, Russia, Norway and Iceland. Antarctica is a continent located in the Southern Hemisphere. Antarctica does not belong to any country. Physical features typical of the Arctic and Antarctic regions include glaciers, icebergs, ice caps, ice sheets, ice shelves and sea ice.

specific knowledge Icebergs are large pieces of frozen freshwater that have calved from glaciers, ice shelves or larger icebergs. Glaciers are slow-moving masses of ice that are made of compacted snow. Mountains are raised pieces of land that are usually covered in snow and ice. Ice fields are large areas of connected glaciers. Tundra is land where it is too cold for trees to grow as the ground is permanently frozen (permafrost). Boreal forests are large areas of land just south of the Arctic Circle where coniferous trees grow.

core knowledge The distribution of and access to natural resources, cultural influences and economic activity are significant factors in community life in a settlement.

specific knowledge Traditionally, indigenous people in the Arctic adapted to the cold, harsh conditions by hunting and eating animals native to the area, such as seals, whales and walrus and using reindeer skins to keep warm. Many lived nomadic lifestyles following reindeer herds.

specific knowledge Today, many indigenous people in the Arctic live in permanent settlements and have a modern lifestyle, but some still follow traditional ways of life.

core knowledge Natural resources include food, minerals (aluminium, sandstone and oil) energy sources (water, coal and gas) and water.

specific knowledge Natural resources in the Arctic include oil, gas, metals, minerals, fish, wood and freshwater. Combinations of these natural resources can be found in every country in the Arctic Circle and under the Arctic Ocean.

core knowledge A geographical area can be understood by using grid references and lines of latitude and longitude to identify position, contour lines to identify height above sea level and map symbols to identify physical and human features.

specific knowledge Latitude and longitude enable locations on Earth to be identified in relation to the equator and the Prime Meridian. Latitude and longitude are measured in degrees.

specific knowledge There are five major lines of latitude. These are the equator at 0°, the Tropics of Cancer (23.5°N) and Capricorn (23.5°S) and the Arctic (66.5°N) and Antarctic (66.5°S) Circles.

core knowledge Tourism is an industry that involves people travelling for recreation and leisure. It has had an environmental, social and economic impact on many regions and countries.

specific knowledge Visitor numbers are currently low in Antarctica, cruise ships are well regulated, there are no hotels or facilities for permanent residents, and tourists are asked to follow strict guidelines to ensure the land and wildlife isn't damaged.

core knowledge Representing, analysing, concluding, communicating, reflecting and responding are helpful strategies to answer geographical questions.

specific knowledge There are two oceans in Earth's polar regions. The Arctic Ocean is in the north polar region. The Southern Ocean is in the south polar region. They are the world's two smallest oceans.

Summer term

Britain at War

core knowledge Geographical interconnections are the ways in which people and things are connected.

specific knowledge The Axis Powers were Germany (led by Adolf Hitler), Italy (led by Benito Mussolini) and Japan (led by Emperor Hirohito). The Allied Powers were Great Britain (led by Neville Chamberlain and then Winston Churchill), the Soviet Union (led by Joseph Stalin) and the United States (led by Franklin D Roosevelt and then Harry S Truman). Members of the British Commonwealth of Nations also fought for the Allied Powers.