Rushbury C of E Primary School

Geography Progression Overview

National Curriculum Objective	Ticklerton (A)			Ticklerton (B)			Gretton (A)			Gretton (B)			Stanway (A)			Stanway (B)		
	Where do I live?	Map makers	Around the world	Lets go to the Arctic	Life in the city	Four Seasons	Our European Neighbours	Volcanoes	Countries of the World	Investigating India	Earning a Living	Rainforest	Grand Canyon	Extreme Earth	Exploring Scandinavia	Local Study: exploring and mapping	South America	Water World
Name and locate the world's seven continents and five oceans.	■		■	■														
Name, locate and identify characteristics of the four countries and capital cities of the United Kingdom and its surrounding seas.	■																	
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.				■	■													
Identify seasonal and daily weather patterns in the United Kingdom and the location of hot and cold areas of the world in relation to the Equator and the North and South Poles.				■		■												
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.	■		■	■	■	■												
Use basic geographical vocabulary to refer to key human features, including: city, town, village, factory, farm, house, office, port, harbour and shop.	■	■			■	■												
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.	■		■	■														
Use simple compass directions (North, South, East and West) and locational and directional language to describe the location of features and routes on a map.		■		■	■													

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Use aerial photographs and plan perspectives to recognise landmarks and basic human and physical features; devise a simple map; and 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.	■	■			■																			
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, 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).								■			■	■	■	■	■	■	■							
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.							■	■	■	■			■		■	■								■
Describe and understand key aspects of: o 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, economic activity including trade links, and the distribution of natural resources including energy, food, minerals and water.							■	■		■	■	■	■		■		■							
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													■			■								

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Ordnance Survey maps) to build their knowledge of the United Kingdom and the wider world.													
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.													