

Etwall Primary School – Geography Progression Map

Our End Goal

What will our geographers be able to do when they leave Etwall Primary School?

Geography is by nature an investigative subject that provides the opportunity to provoke thought and discussion about natural and human aspects of the world. At Etwall Primary School, children are encouraged to develop a greater understanding of the world as well as their place in it. The Geography curriculum enables children to develop knowledge and skills that are challenging and progressive. We seek to inspire in children a curiosity and fascination about the world and its people which will remain with them for the rest of their lives. We also aim to enrich the children's interest and understanding of diverse places, people, resources and natural and human environments, together with a deep understanding of the Earth's key physical and human processes through an ambitious series of cross-curricular learning experiences.

Curriculum Coverage (National Curriculum)

What are the basic requirements from the National Curriculum?

How will local geography be inter-woven into the learning experiences we provide for the children?

EYFS	Year 1/2A	Year 1/2B	Year 3/4A	Year 3/4B	Year 5/6A	Year 5/6B
<p>The children will talk about their surroundings through observations, discussions and stories.</p> <p>They will begin to talk about similarities and differences between their locality and one from a book.</p> <p>Be able to talk about the weather and how this might change from day to day and over the year.</p>	<p>7 worlds, 1 planet A study into the 7 continents and 5 oceans. Comparing the different cultures.</p> <p>Oh I do like to be beside the seaside A look at the coastal regions of the United Kingdom and their geology alongside a study into the four countries of the UK.</p>	<p>Healthy Planet A study into climate change and how this is effecting the plants, animals and weather of our world.</p> <p>Where Do I Live? A look into our local area, its human and physical geography. Practice mapping the area.</p> <p>Sensational Safari During this unit the children will learn about Kenya. They will study the human and physical features of the country as well as the weather patterns.</p>	<p>Polar Exploration An understanding of the location of the Polar regions; the unique physical geography of the area and similarities and differences with other known locations.</p> <p>Under the Canopy A study into the diverse landscape of Brazil; from the varying animals inhabiting the hot, wet biome of the Rainforest to the urban landscape.</p>	<p>Where we Live This will be a study into England and the UK. The children will learn about the counties and countries that make up the UK and it's key physical and human characteristics.</p> <p>Friends of the Earth During this topic the children will consider the environmental impact of humans and their settlements have on the planet.</p>	<p>Water World This is a look into the water cycle. The children will also look at the geographical features of rives, oceans, lakes and seas</p> <p>North America This is a comparative study of the different regions in North America. There will be a focus upon the key human and physical features and land use.</p>	<p>Peak District A local study into an area of the United Kingdom with a focus upon the physical and human geography and key topographical features using field work.</p> <p>Extreme Earth The children will learn about the physical geography that effects the weather such as climate zones. They will also learn how volcanoes and earthquakes happen and how they affect people.</p>

Commented [BS1]: May be good to link alongside 'states of matter' science (y4) or changes of materials (y5)

Procedural Knowledge			
What skills do we want our geographers to have? We want them to analyse, evaluate and solve problems How will these skills build on what went before and help prepare our children for what is coming next?			
EYFS	Year 1/2	Year 3/4	Year 5/6
<p>Begin to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Talk about similarities and differences in relation to places, objects, materials and living things. Begin to explore the local environment of Etwell and its landmarks. Talk about and find their way around school showing an awareness of where things belong and the people within the school. To make observations of the environment and explain why some things occur and talk about changes. Children use everyday language to talk about positions and distance. Can describe their relative position. Begin to use field work to observe and discuss the human and physical features within Etwell. 	<p>Continue to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mapping- know where the 7 continents, 5 oceans and England is on the world map. Concepts- identify similarities and differences between two different geographical locations. Interpretation- begin to use a range of sources and comment on what they find Enquiry- develop the skills to study geography by asking and answering questions and using geographical sources to find answers Communication- use a wide range of vocabulary and geographical terms through reports; use oral and written forms of communication 	<p>Develop:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mapping- understand how a map is divided up; know the location of major countries around the world. Concepts – their ability to find similarities and differences between different locations; begin to make connections and contrasts between change, cause and significance Interpretation – have an understanding of the different ways in which geographic concepts can be communicated and interpreted Enquiry – their ability to answer and devise geographically valid questions and use sources to help answer questions about our planet Communication – recall geographical vocabulary and use accurately to communicate ideas and concepts through written recount, reports and information. 	<p>Can/have/know:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mapping- have a knowledge of globally significant places both on land and marine, including their defining physical and human characteristics Concepts – understand the processes that give rise to key physical and human geographical features of the world, how these are interdependent and how they bring about spatial variation and change of time Interpretation – collect, analyse and communicate with a range of data gathered through fieldwork; interpret a range of geographical information including maps, diagrams, globes, aerial photographs and GIS Enquiry – can answer and devise geographically valid questions. Know how our knowledge of the past is gathered from a range of geographical sources and can organise relevant geographical information using those sources Communication – geographical information in a variety of ways, including through maps, numerical and quantitative skills as well as writing at length using geographically accurate vocabulary.

Commented [BS2]: Y5/6 copied from Aims part of NC
Other year groups worked down from there

Commented [BS3]: May need to change

Commented [BS4]: May need to change re: look at y5/6
Concepts and work back

Propositional Knowledge – What key knowledge will our geographers have? What knowledge do we want to emphasise? How will knowledge be built on what went before and prepare our children for what is coming next?						
EYFS	Year 1/2A	Year 1/2B	Year 3/4A	Year 3/4B	Year 5/6A	Year 5/6B
<p>Locality</p> <p>*My school is in Etwell.*I live in Derby.*I live in England.*The village has a shop, school, park, houses and Church</p> <p>Wider World</p> <p>*Hear stories from a different country. *Spot basic differences between</p>	<p>Seven Worlds, One Planet</p> <p>*That there are 7 continents: Africa, Antarctica, Asia, Australasia, Europe, South America.*The five oceans are: the Arctic Ocean, the Atlantic Ocean, the Indian Ocean, the Pacific Ocean and the Southern Ocean.*The equator is an</p>	<p>Healthy Planet</p> <p>*there are changes of weather in each season *the weather effects what we do and wear *in England we have 4 seasons *</p> <p>Where do I Live?</p> <p>*Derby is in the midlands in Derbyshire *the River Dove runs through Derby</p>	<p>Under the Canopy</p> <p>Brazil is in the continent of South America, located in the Atlantic Ocean. The equator runs through the Northern regions of Brazil.*The capital city is Brasilia; has a population of around 195500000 people; the currency is Real and the official</p>	<p>Where we Live</p> <p>*the UK is split into many counties such as Derbyshire, Greater London, Aberdeenshire, Derry, Cardiff *Ben Nevis and the Cuillin Mountain range are found in Scotland *Edinburgh is the capital city *Scotland is surrounded by many Islands *Loch's are found</p>	<p>North America</p> <p>North America is in the Northern Hemisphere but does reach down towards the equator. It includes the USA, Greenland, Alaska and Canada*North America contains 23 different countries but covers a huge area of the globe, extending over</p>	<p>Extreme Earth</p> <p>*the earth is made of layers (crust, mantle, core, inner core) *there are different soil layers humus, topsoil, subsoil, bedrock) *volcanoes are made when pressure builds up inside the earth *Mount Fuji in Japan is a volcano *Tornadoes are swirling funnels of air that</p>

<p>their own locality and that in a story.</p> <p>Weather</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> *Talk about the weather. *Use words such as rain, sun, wind, cold, hot 	<p>invisible band that runs around the middle of the earth.*The northern hemisphere is to the north of the equator and the southern hemisphere is the south of the equator.*Europe is the second smallest continent. It has around 44 countries, including England. About 740 million people live in Europe. It has the 3rd largest population.*Some of the famous landmarks include: Stonehenge in England, the Eiffel Tower in France.*Landmarks in other continents include the Yangtze River in China and the Great Barrier Reef of the coast of Australia. *Countries around the world have different climates.*Climates can be sorted into the following zones: warm, cold (polar), tropical and temperate. *Countries near the equator tend to have a hotter climate.*Different animals are better suited to living in countries with a particular climate.</p> <p>Oh I do like to be beside the seaside</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> *People visit lots of different seaside resorts they are called tourists *the physical features of a seaside resort are cliffs, sea, caves and the beach *Human features of a seaside resort can be a pier and promenade, lighthouse and fairground *Seaside resorts in England have been popular since the Victorian 	<p>*There are 2 schools; a leisure centre; shops and a church in Etwall *Etwall is a village in Derby</p> <p>Let's go on Safari</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> *Africa has 53 countries in it in which Kenya is located to the East *The capital city is Nairobi *Nelson Mandela came from South Africa *Kenya lies on the equator *the weather is hot and dry but cool in the highlands *there are over 50 national parks and house endangered animals *the big 5 are the largest and most dangerous African animals eg, cape buffalo, African leopard, white/black rhinoceros, African elephant and lion. 	<p>language is Portuguese.*Brazil has 5 different climate zones from equatorial to arid and flooding is common on some regions.*The River Amazon runs through the Amazon Rainforest (the largest Rainforest in the world). Brazil is considered one of the most biodiverse places in the world.*There are large cities in Brazil with large areas of high-rise buildings and large volumes of traffic.*Similarities include the city areas. Differences include the rural communities and areas of poverty.</p> <p>Polar Exploration</p> <p>The poles are located on the far North and far south of the globe. They are the two furthest points from the equator. Antarctica is much larger than Europe and has no separate countries.*In the Arctic the weather regularly reaches below zero. It is very dry and hardly rains and is basically a floating ice-cap. It is marginally warmer in the Arctic as it is closer to the equator*There are no inhabitants of Antarctic as it is hard to survive in such a cold climate. Animals include: killer whales, seals, penguins and the albatross. There are only</p>	<p>in Scotland *Cardiff is the capital of Wales *Mount Snowdon is the tallest in Wales *there are many valleys in Wales *Farming is popular in Wales*Belfast is the capital of N. Ireland *the Giant's causeway is found in N. Ireland.*London is the capital of England *the River Severn is the longest river *the white cliffs of Dover are found on the south coast of England</p> <p>Around The World</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> *Name and locate the world's largest countries and their capitals *latitude lines run around the world from east to west *longitude lines run over the top from N to S *these lines help to create co-ordinates *the arctic is located north *the Antarctic is located south <p>Friends of the Earth</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> *sustainability is being able to give back what we use *fossil fuels are energy sources that come from the earth such as gas, oil and coal *renewable energy is produced by the sun (solar), wind or water (hyra) *Curitiba is the 'greenest city on Earth' in Brazil *bio-articulate buses are used in Curitiba this was the first change made there *there are many types of pollution (air, noise, light, water) 	<p>several latitude and longitude lines. The physical features of the countries vary significantly as does the weather, land use, flora and fauna*There are 5 main climate groups which are determined by the lines of latitude and where the sun is at different times of the year. The climate types are polar, temperate, tropical, dry and continental. These can also determine the natural features of a place*You can look at the human features and physical features of a location to make comparisons*The Rockies are a mountain range that stretch from Alaska, Canada, western America down to Mexico*The climate ranges dramatically across the Rockies as it stretches over many climate zones*Physical Features: In the Rockies you might find bears, cougars, moose, chipmunks and bald eagles; Alberta falls, Bear Lake;*Human Features: National Parks, tourist attractions</p> <p>Water World</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> *understand the water cycle *clouds form when air is cooled *understand the terms evaporation, condensation, melting and freezing *water is stored in reservoirs and treated 	<p>forms when warm air rises from the ground *they often happen in America</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> *Tsunami's are giant waves caused by underwater earthquakes *earthquakes are caused when the earth's tectonic plates suddenly move <p>Peak District</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> *The Peak District is located in the north of Derbyshire. *Dovedale is a steep limescale valley. *There are 5 basic types of mountains- fold, fault-block, dome, volcanic and plateau. *Contour lines show mountain ranges on a map.*The key features of a mountain are the summit, tree line, ridge, foot, face, plateau, slope and valley. *The River Dove runs through the Peak District and Dovedale. *Rivers are important for animals and plants, leisure activities, farming and even to produce energy. *The parts of a river upper course, middle course, lower course, valley, channel, meander, tributary, estuary, delta
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	ages *The UK is made up of 4 countries, Scotland, Northern Ireland, England and Wales		4million people living in the Arctic- these are called the Inuit*In 1914, a team of brave British explorers, led by Ernest Shackleton, set out to cross Antarctica from one coast to the other via the South Pole. *Scott led a crew of 5 that reached the South Pole IN January 1912. After finding he had been beaten by a Norwegian explorer the crew died from hunger, cold and exhaustion.		to be used in our homes *pollution such as litter, chemicals and fertilisers get into the water *a river has an upper course, middle course and lower course*how a meander and oxbow lake are formed hydroelectric power is a way of producing electricity using water	
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Vocabulary – What key vocabulary will our geographers need? When will it be introduced?

Vocabulary will be re-visited throughout all year groups as it is so important to communicate concepts

EYFS	Year 1/2A	Year 1/2B	Year 3/4A	Year 3/4B	Year 5/6A	Year 5/6B
Key Geographical Vocabulary:						
School, England, house, shop, Church, park, rain, sun, wind, cold, hot, England, Derby, Etwall, map	Bakery, bay, beach, butcher, climate, coast, compass points, descriptive temperate words, endangered, environment, equator, farm, fauna, flora, forest, grassland, harbour, key, map, north, south, east, west, ocean, northern hemisphere, ocean, passport, physical feature, pier, precipitation, rainfall, rock pool, river, sand, seaside, South Pole, Southern Hemisphere, symbol, temperature, tourism, weather		Amazon Basin, Amazon River, Ancient, Antarctic, Antarctic circle, Arctic, Arctic circle, cliff, coral, endangered, glacier, global positioning systems (GPS), lines of latitude, man-made, migration, natural, OS grid reference, Rockies, slum, South Pole, time zone, tropical, vegetation belt,		Active volcanoe, altitude, biome, channel, condensation, confluence, dormant volcanoe, drought, earthquake, erosion, esturay, evaporation, extinct volcano, infiltration, lava, mountain range, peak, plate boundary, precipitation, prime meridian, Richter scale, run-off, scree, techtonic plates, source, tributary, tropic of cancer, tropic of Capricorn, tsunami, volcano	

Content Specific Vocabulary						
	<p>7 Worlds, One Planet continent, country, climate, rural, field, beach, map, mountains, school, road, path, lake, sea, river, city, town, Africa, South America, North America, Australia, Antarctica, Asia, Europe, United Kingdom, cliff, forest, coast, natural, man-made, equator, north, south, east, west, population, landmark, endangered, rural, urban, symbol, temperature</p> <p>Oh I Do Like to Be Beside the Seaside Beach, cliff, coast, forest, mountain, sea, ocean, river, soil, valley, vegetation, soil, season, weather, city, town, village, factory, farm, house, office, port, harbour, shop, countries, counties, oceans, United Kingdom, North, South, East, West, Local area, national, resort, tourist, feature, physical feature, human feature, pier, promenade, sea bathing, attractions, bay, climate</p>	<p>Healthy Planet Global warming, Ice caps, Ozone layer, desertification, deforestation, wetlands, Weather, seasons, Sensational Safari Africa, Kenya, Nairobi, Indian Ocean, Riva Tana, Mount Kenya, population, drought, Swahili, National Park, Savannah, safari, tourists, endangered species, Big Five, Maasai Tribe, mud huts, jumping dance, urban, rural</p> <p>Where Do I Live? School, home, address, compass, directions, street map, local area, position, fieldwork, street map, observe, record, route, record, detached, housing, semi-detached, terraced, cottage, bungalow, job, community</p>	<p>A Polar Exploration Arctic, Arctic circle, Tropic of Cancer, Inuit, Arctic circle, explorer, equator, Pole, Shackleton, climate change, ice cap. Population, energy</p> <p>Under the Canopy Climate zone, Brazil, Brasilia, currency, language, Amazon River, Amazon Rainforest, Sao Paulo, Rio, over-crowding, urban slum</p>	<p>Friends of the Earth Renewable energy, sustainability, eco-tourism, conservation, afforestation, reuse, protected environment, recycle</p> <p>Where We Live County, prime meridian, immigration, UK, Great Britain, landmark, England, Scotland, Northern Ireland, Wales, London, Edenborough, Cardiff, Belfast,</p>	<p>North America Biomes, climate, continent t, country, flora, fauna, longitude, weather, equator, latitude, polar, temperate, sub tropics, tropical</p> <p>Water World Channel, dam, condensation, evaporation, dam, deposition, discharge, erosion, mouth, source, tidal bore, tributaries, valley, middle source, lower course, upper course, pollution, reservoir, water vapour, volcanoes, tsunami, tornadoes, earthquake, tremor, tectonic plates, erupt, crust, mantle, fossils, magma, outer core, inner core, humus, topsoil, subsoil, bedrock</p>	<p>Extreme Earth Earthquake, Cumulonimbus cloud, erupt, fossils, magma, tectonic plates, crust, mantal, outer core, inner core, humus, topsoil, subsoil, bedrock, tsunami, volcanoes, tornadoes</p> <p>Peak District Peak District, Dovedale, Limescale, valley, mountain, fold mountain, fault-block mountain, dome mountain, plateau mountain, volcanic mountain, contour lines, summit, foot, face, tree line, ridge, slope, plateau, erosion, upper course, middle course, lower course, channel, meander, tributary, estuary, delta, oxbow lake</p>
	Geographical Skills Vocabulary					

Behind, next to, on top, under, near, far, church, road, school, map, features, human, physical,	Symbol, key, map, north, south, east, west, equator, hemisphere, atlases, globes, oceans, countries, continents, near and far, left and right, human features, physical features, aerial photos, observation, environment	Scale, grid, northeast, northwest, southeast, southwest, longitude, latitude, maps, atlases, digital mapping, measure, record
Geographical human and physical Vocabulary		
Weather, change, natural, rain, sun, rainbow, hot, cold, windy, cloudy.	Beach, cliff, coast, forest, mountain, sea, ocean, river, soil, valley, vegetation, soil, season, weather, city, town, village, factory, farm, house, office, port, harbour, shop, countries, counties, oceans, United Kingdom, North, South, East, West	Biomes, climate zones, water cycle, earthquakes, vegetation belts, rivers, mountains, volcanoes, earthquakes, types of settlements, land use, economic activity, energy, food, minerals, water, distribution of natural resources
Locational and Place Vocabulary		
Human and physical features, route, map, Close, far, place, similarities, differences,	London, Cardiff, Dublin, Edinburgh, England, Ireland, Scotland, Wales, Europe, Africa, North America, South America, Asia, Australia,	Arctic, Antarctic circle North America, South America, countries, major city, latitude, longitude, equator, northern hemisphere, southern hemisphere, tropics, time zones, hills, mountains, rivers, topography, land-use patterns, environmental regions,