

Highbank Primary and Nursery School **Progression Map** **Geography**



At Highbank we follow the guidance of the national curriculum in our delivery of Geography through a personalised and progressive approach. The vast majority of the Geography curriculum is taught through our whole-school theme of 'Big Wide World'. With our youngest children, we start by grounding learning in what they already know, what they can see and what they can experience. We then develop understanding and knowledge by extending beyond pupil's everyday experiences to progressively open the world up to them. We personalise our curriculum and learning to reflect the children we have at our school and use their experiences of travel and their backgrounds to enhance our knowledge and to make learning more tangible. Geography is an important driver of our Diversity Curriculum: we recognise the opportunities geographical learning presents and through our HEART values, we encourage children to think empathetically about the different characteristics represented in the countries we study.

Our aim is that pupils leave Highbank both knowledgeable and curious about our planet. We want them to be excited about the world beyond Highbank and Clifton and have the ambition to explore and travel. Alongside this, we want our learners to care. Through our ethos of 'Building a Brighter Future for All', we aim to motivate pupils to become active citizens, engage with global issues, and make a positive contribution to the world in which they live.

It is our aim that pupils:

- build curiosity and excitement about the world further than personal experiences.
- know about different places in the world, develop map work skills and directional language
- recognise and know the differences and similarities between places physically, culturally and geographically
- know how life may change depending on where people live in the world
- have an understanding of distance
- have developed knowledge, understanding, tolerance and empathy towards different people and their lifestyles
- have ambitions to travel the world and experience different places

GEOGRAPHY CURRICULUM MAP

	Autumn <i>Big Wide World</i>
Nursery	Nursery & Beyond
F2	We Love Nottingham
Year 1	The Great UK
Year 2	Interrailing Around Europe
Year 3	Contrasting Locality (Kawangware, Kenya)
Year 4	Developing Country (India)
Year 5	South America – Pacific Ring of Fire and Amazon Rainforest
Year 6	Backpacking North America

Links to learning in EYFS

In the EYFS, children are given opportunities to make sense of their physical world and their community. Personal experiences increases their knowledge and sense of their world around them such as visiting libraries, parks and museums. Children can compare places, talk about their immediate environment, make observations and explain why some things occur or change. Through knowledge and experiences, children begin to understand the diverse world they live in.

Year 1	The Great UK		
Skills			
Locational Knowledge	Place Knowledge	Human and Physical Geography	Geographical Skills and Fieldwork
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • understand geographical similarities and differences through studying the human and physical geography of different and contrasting small areas of the United Kingdom 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ key physical features, including: beach, cliff, coast, forest, hill, mountain, sea, ocean, river, soil, valley, vegetation, season and weather ○ key human features, including: city, town, village, factory, farm, house, office, port, harbour and shop 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • use world maps, atlases and globes to identify the United Kingdom and the continents and oceans studied at this key stage • use simple compass directions (North, South, East and West) and locational and directional language [for example, near and far; left and right], to describe the location of features and routes on a map • use aerial photographs and plan perspectives to recognise landmarks and basic human and physical features
Knowledge			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The UK stands for United Kingdom. • There are four countries in the United Kingdom: England, Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland. • The UK is bordered by four seas: to the south by the English Channel, to the east by the North Sea, to the west by the Irish Sea and the Atlantic Ocean. • The capital of England is London. The capital of Scotland is Edinburgh. The capital of Wales is Cardiff. The capital of Northern Ireland is Belfast. • Buckingham Palace is in England. Edinburgh Castle is in Scotland. Giant's Causeway is in Northern Ireland. Conwy Castle is in Wales. • The highest peak in England is Scafell Pike. The highest peak in Scotland is Ben Nevis. The highest peak in Wales is Snowdon. The highest peak in Northern Ireland is Slieve Donard 			

Skills

Locational Knowledge	Place Knowledge	Human and Physical Geography	Geographical Skills and Fieldwork
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> name and locate the world's seven continents and five oceans name, locate and identify characteristics of some of the countries and capital cities of the Europe 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 European country 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> identify seasonal and daily weather patterns in Europe and the location of hot and cold areas of the continent in relation to the Equator and the North and South Poles use basic geographical vocabulary to refer to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> key physical features, including: beach, cliff, coast, forest, hill, mountain, sea, ocean, river, soil, valley, vegetation, season and weather key human features, including: country, city, town, village 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> use world maps, atlases and globes to identify the continent of Europe and specific countries in Europe and the 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 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

Knowledge

- There are seven continents: Asia, Africa, Antarctica, Australia, North America, South America, Europe.
- Europe is the continent the UK is located in.
- The capital city of France is Paris. The capital city of Italy is Rome. The capital city of Spain is Madrid. The capital city of Germany is Munich. The capital city of Poland is Warsaw. The capital city of Portugal is Lisbon.
- There are five Oceans. The Pacific, the Atlantic, the Indian, the Arctic and the Antarctic.
- The Eiffel Tower is a landmark in France. The Leaning Tower of Pisa is a landmark in Italy. The Basilica is a landmark in Spain. The Brandenburg Gate is a landmark in Germany.
- The currency is the Euro.

Year 3

Contrasting Locality (Kawangware, Kenya)

Skills

Locational Knowledge	Place Knowledge	Human and Physical Geography	Geographical Skills and Fieldwork
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> locate countries, using maps and concentrating on their environmental regions, key physical and human characteristics, countries, and major cities identify the position and significance the Equator 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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> understand geographical similarities and differences through the study of human and physical geography of a region of the United Kingdom and a region within Africa 	<p>describe and understand key aspects of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> physical geography, including: climate zones, rivers, mountains and the water cycle human geography, including: types of settlement and land use, economic activity and the distribution of natural resources including energy, food, minerals and water 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied use the eight points of a compass 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.

Knowledge

- Kenya is one of Africa's 54 countries. It is in East Africa. It has a population of 55 million people.
- Kenya borders five countries: Tanzania, Ethiopia, South Sudan, Uganda and Somalia. The longest border is shared with Ethiopia (867km).
- In 1893, Kenya was under the control of the British Empire. It became independent in 1963.
- Kenya has a tropical climate along the coast and an arid climate in the highlands.
- The Great Rift Valley cuts through the country from north to south.
- The longest river in Kenya is the Tana River. Lake Turkana is Kenya's largest lake and also the world's largest desert lake.
- Kenya's highest mountain is Mount Kenya with 5,199 m/ 17,058 ft. This extinct volcano is also the second highest peak on the African continent - after Mount Kilimanjaro in Tanzania.
- Kenya has over 50 national parks. Here the native wildlife is protected against hunters and poachers. Maasai Mara National Park in the country's western region is a popular safari destination.
- Most of the Kenyan people live in the capital city Nairobi, along the shores of Lake Victoria in the western region or along the eastern coastline. Less than 30% of the population live in cities and towns. The biggest cities are Nairobi, Mombasa and Kisumu.
- Agriculture accounts for about one third of the country's national income. About 50% of the country is used for agriculture. Roughly 75% of all Kenyans work in the agricultural sector. Tourism is the second biggest economic sector.
- Kenya is the third largest tea producer in the world - after China and India.
- The main trading partners of Kenya are Uganda, Pakistan, the USA, China and India.

Skills

Locational Knowledge	Place Knowledge	Human and Physical Geography	Geographical Skills and Fieldwork
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> locate countries, using maps to concentrate on their environmental regions, key physical and human characteristics, countries, and major cities identify the position and significance of latitude, longitude and the Equator 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> understand geographical similarities and differences through the study of human and physical geography of India 	describe and understand key aspects of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, rivers, mountains, 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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied use the eight points of a compass, four-figure grid references, symbols and key to build their knowledge of the wider world

Knowledge

- Bordering Countries: Bangladesh, Myanmar, China, Nepal and Pakistan.
- The Himalayas are mountains reaching across northern India and bordering countries. India has the largest area of snow and glaciers in the world covering 248,000km.
- The Deccan Plateau is an area of raised land occupying much of central India. It is bordered by two hill ranges.
- The Western Ghats are hills that are often called the 'backbone of India'. They stretch from the tip of the country for 1000k along the west coast.
- The Thar Desert is also known as the 'Great Indian Desert'. It forms the border between India and south eastern Pakistan.
- The River Ganges starts in the Himalaya Mountains and flows down to the Bay of Bengal (a sea that is next to India). The Ganges is about 2, 510 km long.
- India is the second most populous country in the world and thus has also many big cities. However, about two thirds of the population still live in rural areas.
- Most of the people in India live in the country's northern regions along the fertile banks of the Ganges river and the southern coastal regions.
- The Economy of India is the fifth largest in the world with a GDP of £2.5 trillion. However, due to India's huge population, the economy is approximately still only £5,287 per person per year.

Skills

Locational Knowledge	Place Knowledge	Human and Physical Geography	Geographical Skills and Fieldwork
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 identify the position and significance of latitude, longitude, Equator, Southern Hemisphere, the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> understand geographical similarities and differences through the study of human and physical geography of two different regions of South America 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate South American countries and their major geographical features and describe features studied use the eight points of a compass, four and six-figure grid references, symbols and keys to build their knowledge of the wider world

Knowledge

- South America is made up of 12 countries.
- The Pacific Plate is a tectonic plate which is underneath most of the Pacific Ocean. Its outer edges cause lots of volcanoes and earthquakes, this is known as the Pacific Ring of Fire.
- The Andes is the longest mountain range in the world, it runs down the west side of South America because of the Pacific Plate and is almost 4,500 miles long.
- The Atacama Desert (which is located in parts of Chile, Peru, Bolivia and Argentina) is the driest desert in the world, most years it is entirely rainless.
- The Amazon river is the second longest river in the world and the largest by volume. It carries more water than the next 10 biggest combined!
- The Amazon rainforest is located between the Tropic of Cancer and the Tropic of Capricorn and near the Equator. This means it has a very hot and humid climate.
- The Amazon rainforest is the largest in the world, it covers over 40% of South America.
- Cattle ranching accounts for 70% of the deforestation of the Amazon rainforest.
- Jair Bolsonaro (President of Brazil) has increased deforestation in the Amazon in the past 5 years, he wants to use the rainforest as a resource to boost Brazil's economy.

Skills

Locational Knowledge	Place Knowledge	Human and Physical Geography	Geographical Skills and Fieldwork
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> locate the continent of North America, using maps and concentrating on the environmental regions, key physical and human characteristics, countries, and major cities identify the position and significance of latitude, longitude, Equator and the Prime/Greenwich Meridian and time zones (including day and night) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> understand geographical similarities and differences through the study of human and physical geography of two different regions of North America 	<p>describe and understand key aspects of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, rivers, mountains 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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied use the eight points of a compass, six-figure grid references, symbols and keys to build their knowledge of the wider world

Knowledge

- North America is made up of 23 countries and is the third largest continent
- Due to its size, North America has a varied climate and varied landscape. Northern regions have a polar climate and tundra landscape, the Caribbean region (closer to the equator) has a tropical climate, parts of the USA have an arid climate and desert landscape
- North America has a range of spectacular geographical features including Niagara Falls on the US/Canadian border, the Hubbard glacier in Alaska, Grand Canyon in Arizona, and the Samana Peninsula in the Dominican Republic
- The Panama Canal is a man-made shipping canal which links the Atlantic and Pacific oceans. It opened in 1914 and is a very important trade route. Between 13,000 and 14,000 ships use the canal every year
- Tourism is extremely important to lots of North American countries, as tourism grew so did their economies and their landscapes
- The Mississippi River flows through or borders 10 different US States. It is the world's fourth longest river and it has lots of cities on its banks as the river would have been important for trade
- There are 7 time zones across North America which account for Earth's rotation