



May Park Primary Geography Progression Document

Purpose:

A high-quality geography education should inspire in pupils a curiosity and fascination about the world and its people that will remain with them for the rest of their lives. Teaching should equip pupils with knowledge about diverse places, people, resources and natural and human environments, together with a deep understanding of the Earth's key physical and human processes. As pupils progress, their growing knowledge about the world should help them to deepen their understanding of the interaction between physical and human processes, and of the formation and use of landscapes and environments. Geographical knowledge, understanding and skills provide the frameworks and approaches that explain how the Earth's features at different scales are shaped, interconnected and change over time.

Key Concepts:

Overall Concept Coverage									
		EYFS	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6	Year 7
knowledge	Place		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
	Location		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
	Human Processes			✓			✓	✓	
	Human Features		✓	✓			✓	✓	

	Physical process and features		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
	Climate		✓		✓		✓	✓	
	Environmental Impact			✓				✓	
	Cultural understanding and diversity.		✓				✓	✓	
Disciplinary concepts	Mapping		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
	Geographical Data		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

Place, Location, Human processes and features, physical processes and features, Climate, Environmental Impact, Mapping and geographical data, cultural understanding and diversity.

EYFS

The EYFS Framework 2026 states that **understanding the world** requires children to make sense of their physical world and their community. In the Early Years we will foster a child's understanding domain-specific language and begin their understanding of **key concepts of chronology, continuity & change and similarities** and differences.

	Nursery to Reception
Breadth of study	Statutory ELG: The Natural World Children at the expected level of development will: - Explore the natural world around them, making observations and drawing pictures of animals and plants;

- Know some similarities and differences between the natural world around them and contrasting environments, drawing on their experiences and what has been read in class;
- Understand some important processes and changes in the natural world around them, including the seasons and changing states of matter.

Statutory ELG: People, Culture and Communities

Children at the expected level of development will:

- Describe their immediate environment using knowledge from observation, discussion, stories, non-fiction texts and maps;
- Know some similarities and differences between different religious and cultural communities in this country, drawing on their experiences and what has been read in class;
- Explain some similarities and differences between life in this country and life in other countries, drawing on knowledge from stories, non-fiction texts and – when appropriate – maps.

What we explore-

The World- Where in the World are we?

Continents, UK, South West, Bristol

Features of our physical environment and how they change – The Woods, Growing Spaces and School & Home

How seasons change and what is different about them – notice, explore and explain

Different celebrations, cultures and religions. How people celebrate and why. Celebration of diversity and how it makes us special.

How life compares in this country and others – talk about what we notice, similarities and difference.

Yearly Overview	KS1		KS2			
	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
Term 2	The UK and our Local Area (Fieldwork)	Street Detectives– Maps* (Fieldwork)	Farming in the UK (Fieldwork)	Mountains	Antarctica *	UK trade, transport and industry, local study (Fieldwork)
Term 4	The Weather	Continents and Oceans, and Australia*	Rivers (Fieldwork)*	North America, USA place studies * Fieldwork)	Fair Trade (Fieldwork) *	UK trade, transport and industry, local study * (Fieldwork)
Term 6	Hong Kong*	Weston Super Mare a Coastal Town (Fieldwork)	Europe and Porto Case Study	Amazon Rainforest *	Violent Earth, volcanoes and earthquakes*	Kenya a Changing Nation*
Breadth of Study National Curriculum link: Location Place	<u>The UK and Local Area</u> Name, locate and identify characteristics of the four countries and capital cities of the United Kingdom and its surrounding seas. <u>The Weather</u> Identify seasonal and daily weather patterns in the United Kingdom,	<u>Street Detectives– Mapping the local Area (RGS)</u> Use key geographical vocabulary to refer to key physical features: forest, soil, river. Key human features: Town, farm, house, office, shop.	<u>Farming in the UK</u> Describe and understand key aspects of physical geography including: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts. Describe and understand key aspects of human	<u>Mountains</u> Describe and understand key aspects of physical geography: mountains and the water cycle <i>(cross curricular link with Science for The Water Cycle)</i> <u>North America (RGS)</u>	<u>Antarctica and Climate Change (RGS)</u> Describe and understand key aspects of human geography: the distribution of natural resources including energy, food, minerals and water. Identify the position and significance of latitude and longitude, Equator, Northern Hemisphere,	<u>The UK: Transport, trade and energy. (RGS)</u> Describe and understand key aspects of human geography: economic activity including trade links. Name and locate counties and cities of the United Kingdom, geographical regions and their identifying human and physical characteristics,

<p>Human and Physical Geography</p>	<p>and to locate hot and cold places of the world in relation to The Equator.</p> <p><u>Hong Kong (RGS)</u></p> <p>Understand geographical similarities and differences through studying the human and physical features of a small area of the United Kingdom, and of a small area in a contrasting non-European country.</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>Use simple compass directions (North, South, East and West) to describe the location of features and routes on a map.</p> <p><u>Continents and Oceans, Australia place study (RGS)</u></p> <p>Understand geographical similarities and differences through studying the human and physical features of a small area of the United Kingdom, and of a small area in a contrasting non-European country.</p> <p><u>Weston Super Mare</u></p> <p>Use key geographical vocabulary to refer to key physical features:</p>	<p>geography: types of settlement and land use.</p> <p><u>Rivers (RGS)</u></p> <p>Describe and understand key aspects of physical geography: rivers.</p> <p>Identify the position of latitude and longitude, Equator, Northern and Southern Hemisphere.</p> <p><u>European Study– Porto</u></p> <p>Understand geographical similarities and differences through the study of human and physical geography of a</p>	<p>Identify the position and significance of the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn.</p> <p>Identify the position and significance of the Prime/Greenwich Meridian and time zones (including day and night)</p> <p>Understand geographical similarities and differences through the study of human and physical geography of a region within North America.</p> <p>Locate the world's countries, using maps, focusing on North America, key physical and human characteristics,</p>	<p>Southern Hemisphere, the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn, Arctic and Antarctic Circle and the Prime/Greenwich Meridian.</p> <p><u>Fair Trade (RGS)</u></p> <p>Describe and understand key aspects of human geography: types of settlement and land use, economic activity including trade links, and the distribution of food.</p> <p><u>Volcanoes (RGS)</u></p> <p>Describe and understand key aspects of physical geography: volcanoes and earthquakes.</p> <p>Identify the position of latitude and longitude,</p>	<p>key topographical features (including hills, mountains, coasts and rivers), and land use patterns; and understand how some of these aspects have changed over time.</p> <p>Understand geographical similarities and differences through the study of human and physical geography of a region of the United Kingdom</p> <p><u>Kenya a Changing Nation (RGS)</u></p> <p>Describe and understand key aspects of human geography: types of settlement and land use, economic activity including trade links, and the distribution of food.</p>
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		beach, cliff, coast, sea and ocean.	region in a European country. Locate the world's countries, using maps to focus on Europe (including the location of Russia) concentrating on their environmental regions, key physical and human characteristics, and major cities.	countries and major cities. <u>Rainforests (RGS)</u> Understand geographical similarities and differences through the study of human and physical geography of a region within South America (The Amazon Rainforest.)	Equator, Northern and Southern Hemisphere. <u>Earthquakes</u> Describe and understand key aspects of physical geography: volcanoes and earthquakes.	
<p>Breadth of Study</p> <p><u>National Curriculum:</u></p> <p>Fieldwork and map knowledge</p>	<p><u>The UK and Local Area</u></p> <p>Use simple fieldwork and observational skills to study the geography of their school and grounds.</p> <p>Use aerial photographs and plan perspectives to recognise landmarks and basic human and physical features.</p> <p>Use world maps, atlases and globes to identify the</p>	<p><u>Street Detectives Local Area</u></p> <p>Use simple fieldwork and observational skills to study the key human and physical features of the surrounding environment.</p> <p>Use aerial photographs and plan perspectives to recognise landmarks and basic human and physical features.</p>	<p><u>Farming in the UK</u></p> <p>use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied</p> <p><u>Rivers</u></p> <p>use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied</p>	<p><u>Mountains</u></p> <p>Use the eight points of a compass, four and six-figure grid references, symbols to build their knowledge of the United Kingdom and the wider world.</p> <p><u>North America and the US</u></p> <p>Use the eight points of a compass, four and six-figure grid references,</p>	<p><u>Antarctica</u></p> <p>use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied</p> <p><u>Fair Trade</u></p> <p>use fieldwork to observe, measure, record and present the human and physical</p>	<p><u>UK trade, transport, industry</u></p> <p>use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied</p> <p>use the eight points of a compass, four and six-figure grid references, symbols and key (including the use of Ordnance Survey maps) to build their knowledge of the United Kingdom and the wider world</p>

	<p>United Kingdom and its countries.</p> <p>Use locational and directional language [for example, near and far; left and right] to describe the location of features and routes on a map.</p>	<p>Devise a simple map and use and construct basic symbols in a key.</p> <p><u>Weston Super Mare</u></p> <p>Use simple compass directions (North, South, East and West) to describe the location of features and routes on a map.</p> <p>Use aerial photographs and plan perspectives to recognise landmarks and basic human and physical features.</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>Europe and Porto:</p> <p>use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied</p>	<p>symbols to build their knowledge of the United Kingdom and the wider world</p> <p>use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied</p> <p>Rainforests:</p> <p>use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied</p>	<p>features in the local area using a range of methods, including sketch maps, plans and graphs, and digital technologies.</p>	<p>use fieldwork to Understand that energy use can be identified from satellite images. Understand that rural areas use less energy than urban areas. Vocab: Light pollution.</p> <p><u>Kenya:</u></p> <p>use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied</p> <p>use the eight points of a compass, four and six-figure grid references, symbols and key (including the use of Ordnance Survey maps) to build their knowledge of the United Kingdom and the wider world</p>
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Key Concepts:

Place, Location, Human processes and features, physical processes and features, Climate, Environmental Impact, Mapping and geographical data, cultural understanding and diversity.

	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
Place 	<p><u>Hong Kong</u> Lamma Island is the 3rd largest of Hong Kong's islands – population of 7,000 and 4.3 miles long. It is accessed by ferry and no cars on the island.</p> <p>Hong Kong Island is the most populated island, home to the country's business centres and the most visited – urban area. Most of the population live in apartments (flats) and travel by train to work. Victoria harbour is the largest in Asia and 3rd largest seaport in the world.</p>	<p><u>Australia</u> The 6th largest country in the world. The main cities in Australia are: Sydney, Melbourne, Perth, Brisbane, Darwin, Adelaide, Hobart and Canberra – the capital city. The cities are all located at the coast or close to the coast. Sydney's population is 4.6 million. It is one of the largest cities in the world by area. It has hundreds of smaller suburbs where most people live outside the city centre.</p> <p><u>Weston Super Mare</u> Weston is a coastal town in the South West of England. It is larger than a village but smaller than a city. It is an urban location at the seaside. It is surrounded by many rural locations where people visit, including the cliffs at Brean Down.</p>	<p><u>Europe and Porto</u> Most people live along the coast in Portugal, with a third of the population living in the large metropolitan areas of Lisbon and Porto. Porto is one of the oldest European centres. Porto was an important trading centre for many years, growing around the River Douro and out to the Atlantic Ocean. Now, the main industries are port wine, tourism, and cork products.</p>	<p><u>North America</u> The Grand Canyon is steep-sided canyon carved by the Colorado River in Arizona, United States.</p> <p>Manhattan is the business and entertainment centre of New York City. It is the largest populated city in the US. It is on the East Coast of the USA.</p> <p><u>Mountains</u> In the UK, Ben Nevis is the highest mountain, in the Grampian range – they occupy most of the Highland region. Grampian range occupy over half of Scotland – it is one of the 'three peaks'</p> <p><u>Rainforest:</u> The Amazon is the world's largest rainforest – it's over half the size of Europe! More than half of the rainforest is found in Brazil, with the rest in Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, French Guiana, Peru, Suriname and Venezuela.</p>	<p><u>Antarctica:</u> The South Pole is the most southerly place in the world, and is one of two places in the world upon which the earth's axis is centred. The USA's permanently-manned Amundsen-Scott station is positioned at the pole.</p> <p><u>Fair Trade</u> In the Piura and Vitor regions of Peru, cotton is farmed. Turkey: Textiles are made. In the UK, cotton T shirts are sold. These places form what is known as the supply chain. Because of globalisation, our goods come from many places around the world.</p> <p><u>Violent Earth</u> The Ring of Fire is a horseshoe-shaped line on a map which is home to around 75% of the world's volcanoes and 90% of the world's earthquakes. It lies in the Pacific Ocean. Parts of California in the USA are located on the San Andreas fault. Sicily in Italy is located on the boundary of African Plate and Eurasian Plates.</p>	<p><u>The UK: Transport, trade and energy.</u> The UK is current split into 100 geographic counties – 48 in England, 33 in Scotland, 13 in Wales and 6 in Northern Ireland. The most populous UK cities are London (9.75 million) Birmingham (2.5 million) and Manchester (1.9 million)</p> <p>Bristol has a population of 440,500 making it the tenth largest district in the UK The city grew prosperous as a result of its port and trading, which led to the manufacture of goods like chocolate, tobacco. The city used the nearby coalfields to fuel its industries. There has been a shift in the main industries in the city, towards financial services, defence, technology and the media.</p> <p><u>Kenya a Changing Nation</u> Kenya is a changing nation because more and more people are leaving the rural locations to live in cities. This results in challenges for large cities like Nairobi and Mombasa. The Maasai Mara National Park is home to the Maasai Mara tribe. The park is popular with tourists, but is being damaged by tourism. The government is promoting sustainable tourism</p>

<p>Location</p> 	<p><u>The UK and Bristol</u> The United Kingdom, made up of England, Scotland, Wales and North Ireland, is an island nation in north western Europe.</p> <p>Great Britain is an island—it is surrounded by seas: The Irish Sea, The North Sea and The English Channel</p> <p>Bristol is a city in the South West of England.</p> <p><u>Hong Kong</u> Hong Kong is on China's southern coast, 60km (37 miles) east of Macau. It, and its 260 nearby islands, are located at the mouth of the Pearl River Delta. The area of Hong Kong is distinct from Mainland China, but is considered a part of "Greater China."</p>	<p><u>Weston:</u> . Weston-Super-Mare, also known as Weston, is a seaside town in North Somerset, England. It lies by the Bristol Channel 20 miles (32 km) south west of Bristol. The Bristol Channel is part of the Celtic Sea, which is part of the Atlantic Ocean.</p> <p><u>Australia</u> Some areas of the world are hot, some are cold. This depends on how close or far away they are from the equator</p> <p>There are 7 continents: North America, South America, Asia, Europe, Africa, Antarctica and Australasia. Sometimes Australasia is called Oceania.</p>	<p><u>Rivers</u> The World's Longest Rivers Nile (Africa), Amazon (South America), Yangtze (Asia), Mississippi (North America), Yenisei (Asia)</p> <p><u>Farming</u> Most arable farming is in the South of England and in the North of England. In the hillier North, there is more livestock farming.</p> <p><u>Europe and Porto</u> Portugal is the westernmost point of Europe and lies on the west coast of the Iberian Peninsula.</p> <p>Porto lies along the estuary of the Douro River, 2 miles (3 km) from the river's mouth on the Atlantic Ocean and 175 miles (280 km) north of Lisbon.</p>	<p><u>North America</u> The USA is located in the continent of North America. It is in the northern hemisphere and surrounded by the Atlantic Ocean to the east and Pacific Ocean to the west. Made up of 50 states. Lines of latitude indicate that the USA has 6 time zones.</p> <p><u>Mountains</u> Mountain environments make up one-fifth of the world's landscape. Mountains can often be found together in groups or mountain ranges. The world's major mountain ranges are: Rocky mountains, Andes, Alps and the Himalayas.</p> <p><u>The Rainforest</u> All tropical rainforests are located in tropical areas (between the two tropics). We can also call these places 'equatorial areas' due to their proximity to the equator.</p>	<p><u>Antarctica and Climate Change</u> Antarctica is Earth's southernmost and least-populated continent. Situated almost entirely south of the Antarctic Circle and surrounded by the Southern Ocean (also known as the Antarctic Ocean), it contains the geographic South Pole. It is the fifth-largest continent, being about 40% larger than Europe.</p> <p><u>Fair Trade</u> The Banelino Co-operative is in the Dominican Republic, in the Caribbean Sea.</p> <p><u>Volcanoes and Earthquakes</u> Famous volcanoes: Soufrière (St Lucia, North America), Eyjafjallajökull (Iceland, Europe), Popocatepetl (Mexico, North America), Vesuvius (Italy, Europe), St Helens (USA, North America), Etna (Italy, Europe).</p>	<p><u>The UK: Transport, Trade and Energy</u> Bristol is a city in the South-West of England. It is located about 120 miles (190 km) west of London at the confluence of the Rivers Avon and Frome. It has been ideally located as a seaport and inland port over time, close to trade routes. Just west of the city, the Avon flows into the estuary of the River Severn, which itself empties into Bristol Channel of the Atlantic Ocean. Bristol is a historic seaport and commercial centre. It holds a strategic position on the M4 corridor with good road, rail, air and ferry services.</p> <p><u>Kenya:</u> Kenya is on the Equator in East Africa, with the Indian Ocean to the south east.</p>
<p>Human Processes and Features</p> 	<p><u>The Weather</u> People need to wear and use different things for hot and cold places. Sometimes, weather affects how people build their homes.</p>	<p><u>Weston</u> Tourism is when people travel from where they live to another place for pleasure or relaxation. This can be a day trip or a few days holiday. Tourism is important to a settlement as it helps create money for the local economy.</p> <p><u>Australia:</u></p>	<p><u>Europe:</u> The mild, moist climate and generally fertile soils have encouraged intensive farming in the Douro region, including winter and summer cereals, vegetables, and tree products including cork.</p>	<p><u>Rainforest</u> Logging (cutting down trees) and farming have seen large areas of the Amazon forest cleared – deforestation. Last 30 years, size of the Amazon has shrunk by one fifth.</p> <p><u>North America:</u> Most people live in cities and near coasts in the USA. New York is one of the most densely populated districts in</p>	<p><u>Fair Trade</u> Trade involves swapping goods and services for money or other goods. Humans make jobs in a process called industry. Goods traded are called exports.</p> <p><u>Primary Industry</u> Taking natural materials from the earth to be used. Fair trade helps those in poorer countries to be paid fairly for these.</p> <p><u>Secondary Industry</u></p>	<p><u>UK trade transport and industry</u></p> <p><u>Human Processes</u> The overall population density of the UK is 259 people per square kilometre. Bristol has a population density of around 4000 people per square kilometre.</p> <p>83% of people live in towns and cities in the UK. The industrial revolution led people to seek jobs in cities.</p>

		<p>Most of the population of Australia (90%) live in urban areas, mostly by the in temperate climates where weather is cooler.</p>	<p>Porto has a high population density, and overcrowding is common.</p> <p>Rivers:</p> <p>Humans use rivers washing, fishing and irrigation, for example on the river Zambezi. Humans use rivers as means of transportation, for example in London. Humans depend on rivers to irrigate their land, and water held behind a dam creates hydro-electric energy (electricity)</p> <p>Farming</p> <p>Arable farming is growing crops, such as cereals and vegetables. Pastoral farming is rearing animals, such as cows and sheep. Mixed farming is both growing crops and rearing animals.</p> <p>The UK produces the equivalent of 60% of domestic food consumption. The UK is 54% self-sufficient in vegetables, but only 16% self-sufficient in fruit. This is because many fruits) cannot be grown in the UK climate and are imported from warmer countries.</p>	<p>the world. Buildings are built in skyscraper style. Land has been reclaimed from the sea to create more space for people to live</p>	<p>Turning raw materials into other products (cotton – tshirt) Tertiary Providing service without a tangible product (banking, retail, healthcare)</p> <p>Countries rely on each other for a supply chain of goods, especially those natural resources they cannot produce for themselves. Fair trade means that those on low incomes receive fairer treatment and communities can invest in education and healthcare. Some companies have been criticised for paying low wages to those who work in primary and secondary industries in developing countries.</p> <p><u>Violent Earth</u></p> <p>Today around 500 million people live on or close to volcanoes. Mount Etna in Sicily, Italy, attracts many tourists from around Europe and further afield. In the Napa Valley of California, the volcanic soils have a high mineral content and are very good for producing fine quality wines. Buildings in Japan and California have to now be built using earthquake proof methods</p>	<p>The UK's largest exports are cars, machinery, medicinal products, metals, oil and chemicals. Bristol exports aeroplane parts but most jobs are in services. The Royal Portbury Dock's imports now include refined petroleum products, animal foodstuffs, and forest products</p> <p>Land use in Bristol has changed as older manufacturing industries have closed. This has led to some urban regeneration. Temple Quay has been regenerated. It had abandoned potteries, ropeworks and timber yards. It is now an area with many offices, businesses, and some residential apartments.</p> <p><u>Kenya:</u></p> <p>People migrate from rural to urban areas for better jobs, better living standards and opportunities and to escape famine in rural areas.</p> <p>This increasing urban migration has resulted in overcrowding and congestion in cities like Nairobi, as well as pressure on hospitals, water and road. In rural areas, the population is decreasing and younger people leaving has a negative impact on rural economies like the Maasia Mara.</p> <p>The city of Nairobi is growing at a rate of over 4% annually, primarily because of the high birth rates and migrants that come searching for jobs. It is estimated that the population will reach 5 million in 2025. Tourism is a vital part of the economy of Kenya and the Maasia Mara. Tourism can</p>
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						however damage the environment.
Human Features						
<p><u>Hong Kong</u> Lamma Island- no motor vehicles except for emergency vehicles. Transport is on foot, ferry to other islands, or by bicycle. While most of the population live in villages on Lamma island, on Hong Kong island people live in cities. Central Hong Kong is the location of shops, banks, government buildings and homes.</p> <p><u>The UK and our School</u> At our school are lots of buildings, We have a car park.</p>	<p><u>Australia</u> Sydney Harbour Bridge , Darling Harbour and Sydney Opera house are famous landmarks. In cities, many people live in suburbs, an outlying district of a city, in homes with gardens which sometimes have air conditioning instead of heating.. Many people have outdoor swimming pools. Like most urban places, Sydney has roads and railway links, homes, shops, offices and restaurants.</p> <p><u>Weston:</u> Many of the buildings in the centre of Weston are used for tourism. The Grand Pier is one of the most popular tourist attractions in the town. Also there is a helicopter museum, restaurants, play parks and amusement arcades.</p>	<p><u>Europe:</u> Many of the world's best known landmarks are in Europe such as The Eiffel Tower, Colosseum in Rome , Many people live in cities in Western Europe, which are very densely populated. Around 10% of the world's population live in Europe.</p> <p>The Douro River is spanned in central Porto by several bridges. The city is a centre for business and industry, with many business such as banks having headquarters there.. There are a number of famous landmarks, like Clerigos tower. There is famous architecture, shops and restaurants.</p> <p>Transport includes river cruises and cable cars to view the city's sights.</p> <p>The city's world famous export is the fortified wine called port Wine is transported from the vineyards of the Douro</p>	<p><u>North America</u> Districts and landmarks (statue of liberty, Met Gala, Empire State Building, Ground Zero) in New York have become well known.</p> <p><u>Rainforests</u> Some tribes still live deep within the Amazon rainforest, without any contact from the modern world. City within the middle of the rainforest, Manaus, with factories, buildings and jobs.</p>	<p><u>Antarctica and Climate Change</u> There are no countries in Antarctica, and no permanent residents. Antarctica is divided into foreign-run 'territories.' The only temporary human inhabitants are scientists and researchers.</p> <p><u>Violent Earth:</u> Farms and industries often grow around areas of volcanic activity due to the fertility of the soil.</p>	<p><u>UK trade, transport and industry</u> The UK is linked by many miles of road and railways. Most motorways (larger, faster roads) run from North to South. Bristol has a major problem with traffic congestion so public transport and cycle routes are being developed to encourage people to leave the car at home.</p> <p>Bristol has many high-tech service industries which have helped to make the city prosperous. Many of these are located on the edge of the city in science and business parks. It is home to global companies such as Aardman Animations and Toshiba.</p> <p>Retail is a growing leisure activity. Cabot Circus opened in 2006 and provides shops, leisure facilities and 250 apartments.. The Harbourside area has been converted to bars and restaurants as well as a museum.</p>	

			valley where it is aged to become port.			
Physical Processes and Features 	Physical Processes					
	<u>The Weather</u> The seasons of the UK: Autumn, Winter, Spring and Summer. The tilting of the earth on its axis as it rotates around the sun results in seasons where weather changes. There are 12 months in the year. Daily weather can be taken on a thermometer, recording it on a weather chart.	<u>Australia</u> Two thirds of the country consists of desert landscape which is referred to as 'outback'. It is vast, dry, and remote. Uluru, which is in the centre of the country, is the largest lone standing rock in the world. The Great Barrier Reef in eastern Australia is the biggest coral reef in the world. A reef is a ridge just below the surface of the water . It protects the coast from the ocean. <u>Weston</u> Coastal erosion is the process by which local sea level rise, strong wave action, and coastal flooding wear down or carry away rocks, soils, and/or sands along the coast.	<u>Rivers</u> The water cycle is the way in which water moves around the Earth. It never stops! A river is a large natural stream of water emptying into an ocean, sea, or another river. A river has three main stages: upper course, middle course, and lower course. Rivers break up and deposit soil in a process called transportation. Flooding is caused by poor drainage around or close to a river. Waterfalls form when rivers flow over a steep incline.	<u>Mountains</u> When continental plates collide, they wrinkle, and forming fold mountain ranges – the plates are still moving towards each other, making the mountain taller. Dome mountain – smooth and round looking mountain. They are formed when a great amount of melted rock (magma) pushes its way up under the earth's crust but doesn't flow out. <u>Rainforest:</u> The water cycle uses sunshine and rainfall which are both plentiful in a tropical climate. Rainforests receive at least 1,800 mm (70 inches) of rain every year. Rainforests are biomes, giant ecosystems where all parts depend on each other. There are hundreds of different kinds of trees and plants.. Rainforests have several layers. <u>USA:</u> The USA has 4 different time zones . Time zones occur because the Earth rotates on its axis once every 24 hours, dawn and dusk happen at different times in different places in the world.	<u>Antarctica and Climate Change</u> Glaciers are large masses of ice that form over hundreds, or thousands of years from layers of compressed snow. When it flows into the sea, an ice shelf is formed and floats on water. If the block of ice breaks free from the glacier, a process calving forms icebergs <u>Volcanoes</u> Volcanoes are caused when magma rises to the surface of the Earth, which causes bubbles of gas to appear in it. The gas can cause pressure to build up in the mountain, and eventually explodes. Volcanic rock is called igneous rock. <u>Earthquakes</u> Earthquakes are usually created when rock underground suddenly breaks along a fault. Sudden release of energy causes seismic waves that makes the ground shake. The strength is recorded on the Richter scale.	<u>Kenya:</u> Maasai Mara people are finding traditional cattle herding much harder because the weather is getting hotter and the rain is more unpredictable This is a result of climate change .

				A canyon is formed when a plate of the Earth's crust rises higher than the surrounding land. Rivers and glaciers that cut through these elevated areas of land create deep canyons.		
Physical Features						
<u>Our School</u> There is a woodland area in our school , as well as fields and trees. <u>Hong Kong</u> Hong Kong is made up of islands, like the UK – has a number of beaches. On Hong Kong island, Victoria Harbour is a natural harbor – third largest in Asia and the third largest seaport in the world. Hong Kong island and Victoria Peak is a popular tourist site.	<u>Australia:</u> Sydney is famous for its beaches, like Bondi or Coogee. It is a city built around a large harbour. The Blue Mountains are to the west. <u>Weston</u> The Bristol Channel has a large tidal range; the low tide mark in Weston Bay is about 1 mile (1.6 km) from the seafront. The beach of Weston Bay lies on the western edge of the town. Near to Weston- Super-Mare is Brean Down, which is a piece of land jutting into the sea. The cliffs on the northern and southern flanks of Brean Down have lots of fossils washed by the sea into the land about 320–350 million years ago. The cliffs are affected by erosion.	<u>Europe and Porto</u> The River Douro begins in the centre of Spain and runs 900km to the Atlantic Ocean. The Douro Valley is a fertile area where grapes grow and the wine is made. Porto is on the river's estuary, and is an important habitat for wildlife including birds. <u>Farming in the UK</u> 75% of the UK's land is suitable for farming. The topography of the UK affects the kind of farming which takes place. Crops are grown on flatter land, animals reared on more mountainous zones. Flatter land e.g. in the South West of England provides an environment that is suited to a mixture of grazing livestock farms, arable and dairy farms.	<u>North America</u> USA has several biomes including temperate coniferous forests, desert, and Arctic tundra. The Great Lakes are a series of huge interconnected lakes across the USA-Canada border. On the border of the USA and Canada, the Niagara Falls is one of the most visited natural wonders of North America. The Mississippi River is the second-longest on the continent and longest in the USA. <u>Mountains</u> Mountains have a summit, or highest points, slopes at their sides, and the dip between mountains (valley) Avalanche happens when a slab of snow on a mountain becomes dislodged and moves down the mountain quickly. <u>Rainforest:</u> Rainforests have several layers: Emergent are the tallest trees. The canopy contains over 50% of the rainforest wildlife. The under canopy mainly contains bare tree trunks and lianas. The shrub layer has the densest plant growth. It contains plants	<u>Fair Trade</u> Naturally occurring resources are often the country's largest export. For example, there are copper mines in Chile, banana plantations in Dominican Republic, fishing in Greenland, cotton grows in Peru, and cocoa grows in Ghana. <u>Volcanoes</u> Lava produces fertile soil, Mt Etna and Vesuvius in Italy. Igneous Rock contains minerals such as gold, copper, lead and silver. Igneous rock is used for buildings. <u>Earthquakes</u> Fault lines are sources of geothermal energy.	<u>UK, trade transport and industry</u> There are 15 National Parks across England, Scotland and Wales, which have all been created since 1950.. National Parks account for 10% of the total land in England, and 20% of Wales. The terrain of Britain is roughly split into highland and lowland by the Tees-Exe line. The River Avon flows from Bath in the south-east, through Bristol and into the Severn Estuary at Avonmouth. To the west of Bristol it has cut through the limestone to form the Avon Gorge. This feature helped protect Bristol Harbour. <u>Kenya:</u> Maasai Mara National Park in Kenya is a large game reserve with an area of 1,510 square kilometres. Every July and August more than 2 million wildebeest and herd animals migrate here in search of lush grass before heading south in the winter. Kenya's land rises from a low-lying coastal plain in the south east to steep mountains and high plateaus that make up part of the Great Rift Valley	

				needing less light. The forest floor is dark and damp.		
<p>Climate</p> 	<p><u>The Weather</u> The weather is the daily temperature, wind and rain – it can change every day. Weather is affected by the seasons. Rain -droplets of water falling from clouds. Wind – movement of air. Temperature is hotter when the North of the earth is tilted towards the sun in summer months.</p> <p><u>Hong Kong</u> The Weather in Hong Kong is hot and tropical and sometimes wet due to its closeness to the equator.</p> <p><u>The Weather</u> The equator is a circle of latitude that divides the Earth, into the Northern and South ern hemisphere.</p>	<p><u>Australia</u> The earth is divided into climate zones, because of the weather they have. The climate zone is important because it can shape the rest of the environment. Different habitats for animals depend on different climates. The climate zones change according to how close to the equator or the earth's poles they are. Climate zones close to the equator are hot and wet. Close to the poles they are cold. Australia is so huge it has 3 climate zones!</p>	<p><u>Farming</u> Britain is milder than other places at the same latitude, largely because of warm air arriving from the Atlantic via the Gulf Stream. In general, the south is warmer and brighter than the north. The warmer weather in the south and east of England are perfect for arable farming, whereas the wet and windy hills of central Wales are most suited to pastoral sheep farming.</p> <p><u>Porto:</u> Porto and its metropolitan area feature a Mediterranean climate https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mediterranean climate with mild wet winters and warm dry summers.</p>	<p><u>The Americas</u> Climate zones in the US vary with latitude (from arid in Texas in polar in Alaska). The USA has a largely warm temperate climate, with polar climates in the north and arid deserts in the mid-west. Florida has a tropical climate.</p> <p>Tropic of Cancer is a line of latitude and know its location in relation to the equator (north) and the USA (just south).</p> <p><u>Mountains</u> Mountains have their own climate, sometimes called Alpine. The higher up you go, the colder it gets. They receive a lot of rainfall and snow at the top of mountains (temp. is so cold)</p> <p><u>Rainforest:</u> Grow in tropical climates- hot and humid. Topics are the region of Earth surrounding the Equator. Climate Change is affecting the Amazon Rainforest.</p>	<p><u>Antarctica</u> The climate of Antarctica is polar. Because it experiences such little rain, Antarctica is considered a desert; The Dry Valleys of Antarctica are the driest place on Earth. On average, Antarctica is the windiest continent. Winds in some places of the continent can reach 200 mph.</p>	<p><u>The UK: Transport, Trade and Energy</u> The overall climate is temperate maritime. This means that it is mild with temperatures not much lower and 0'c in winter and much higher than 32'c. It also means that it is damp and is subject to frequent changes.</p> <p><u>Kenya:</u> Kenya lies on the equator and has a pleasant, tropical climate, but there are large regional climatic variations influenced by several factors, including altitude. Kenya's daytime temperatures average between 20°C/68°F and 28°C/82°F, but it is warmer on the coast.</p>
<p>Environmental Impact</p> 		<p>Climate change, or the earth becoming hotter, has led to bush fires and droughts in Australia.</p>	<p><u>Farming:</u> Modern intensive farming techniques include chemical pesticides, synthetic fertilizers and irrigation technologies. This damages the soil with chemicals, has a negative impact on the environment</p>	<p><u>Rainforests</u> World depends on the rainforests – they 'breathe' for us all, absorbing greenhouse gases. A fifth of the world's oxygen is produced in the Amazon rainforest. Large parts are being cleared for Palm Oil plantations, destroying the habitats of animals.</p> <p><u>USA:</u> Droughts are of particular concern in California, causing</p>	<p><u>Antarctica</u> Antarctic ice has been rapidly melting over recent years, a consequence of global warming. Further melting would threaten low lying counties with floods if sea levels rise.</p>	<p><u>UK:</u> There are a number of ways power is generated in the UK. Energy can be generated at gas-fired power stations, by nuclear power and by burning coal. There are also renewable power options that use the wind, sun or water to generate energy. The UK does not produce enough of its own energy naturally and relies on imports of natural gas.</p>

			UN report that the amount of dairy and meat that people are consuming is fueling global warming. It is thought that cows, sheep and goats are responsible for up to 14% of all greenhouse emissions.	loss of wildlife lower water levels in reservoirs, ponds and rivers affects fish species. Flooding causes loss of property and sometimes life in the Mississippi floodplain.		As a result of economic activity, including car journeys, the UK is the second largest emitter of carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gases (GHG) in Europe. In 2015 Bristol became the first city in the UK to be awarded the status of European Green Capital, due to a focus on sustainable transport and renewable energy.
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Mapping and geographical data (fieldwork in green text)

 <p>Mapping</p>	<p><u>The Weather</u> Symbols on a weather map tell us quickly what the weather is like in a place. A group of them is called a key.</p>	<p><u>Street Detectives</u> Know that maps can be small scale and large scale and have a key to explain their symbols. Symbols replace words and are similar in all maps.</p>	<p><u>Farming around the World</u> Using ordnance survey maps, locate human and physical features in a local farm, asking questions such as 'Where are the farms located?' 'What does the map tell you about the topography of the farmland?'</p>	<p><u>Mountains</u> Contour lines are faint red-brown lines drawn on a map connecting points of equal elevation above sea level. They also show elevation and the shape of the terrain. Contour lines can be used to track and compare mountain heights and widths.</p>	<p><u>Fair Trade</u> OS Maps have a grid system to help locate places with accuracy. The horizontal lines that divide the map are known as eastings and the vertical lines are known as northings. A four-digit and six-digit grid reference corresponds to a specific square on the map, allowing you to accurately describe an area on the map. We can locate local businesses on an OS map.</p>	<p><u>UK:</u> Historical OS maps can show us how land use has changed over time and can be used to compare. We use 6 figure grid references to locate places exactly.</p>
	<p><u>The UK and Our School</u> Some maps are aerial photographs which are real photos. Some maps are drawings. Most maps are from a bird-eye view. This means they are drawn as if you are looking down from the sky. Aerial photographs are taken from above and are useful for mapping their school grounds. To talk specifically about a feature on an aerial photograph, we can use the vocabulary: next to, behind, near, close to, in front of, closet to, further than. A compass is a tool which points out directions, such as North, South, East</p>	<p>A simple map can be used to track a route from one place to another, such as our route to school</p> <p>A simple key can be used to read the map and what is located on the route.</p> <p>Grid references help us find places on maps and are read horizontally and vertically (along and up) . You read the eastings number first and the northings number second (along and up) 4 figure grid references are references with a 2 digit northing and a 2 digit easting.</p>	<p>On a local farm visit (linked with fieldwork) draw a sketch map, with a key, of the layout of a farm.</p> <p><u>Rivers</u> Local OS and digi maps can be used to locate The River Avon in Bristol. These maps can be used to draw diagrams of the local map, drawing on their knowledge of a river's journey and features.</p> <p>Topographic maps usually portray both natural and manmade features. They show and name works of nature including mountains, valleys, plains, lakes, rivers, and</p>	<p>Topography on a map shows elevation, an example being mountains. The elevation, or height, of mountains and other objects is recorded in reference to sea level (the surface of the ocean).</p> <p>We can create sketch maps of our local town or village's physical and human features in order to compare them with another place.</p>	<p><u>Volcanoes</u> Using eight point compass points (North, East, South, West, North-West, South - East, South - West, North – East) allows for more accurate location of the world's volcanoes in relation to neighboring countries and position within the world.</p>	<p>Charts and graphs show us the sources of energy for the UK, and how these have changed over time.</p> <p>We can visit a local site to produce a map of the land use, and use this in producing an annotated guide to a redeveloped site and how maps show us that it has changed over time.</p>

	<p>and West. North points towards the North Pole and South points towards the South Pole. These do not change</p> <p>We can create a simple map of our school grounds using symbols on a key</p>		<p>vegetation. They show the relief of the land.</p> <p>A population density map shows the number of people living per square kilometre</p>			
<p>Geographical data</p> 		<p><u>Street Detectives</u> A travel survey of the local area (vehicles driving past school) shows which is the most common mode of transport at a certain time in the day – afternoon. Collecting those results in a bar chart allows us to see the results in a clear way and make conclusions.</p> <p><u>Weston:</u> Visiting Weston to note the use of buildings in the town centre, collating information about how many buildings are used for tourism and comparing this to buildings in their own location. Pupils can present their findings in simple bar charts.</p>	<p><u>Rivers :</u> River landforms can be recorded using annotated field sketches or annotated photographs.</p>	<p><u>USA</u> Google earth satellite images and aerial photos show physical and human features. Temperature and precipitation charts can show us the climate and weather conditions in different climate zones, and the impact of climate change.</p>	<p><u>Fair Trade:</u> We can use information from charts and tables to find out about a country's industries and exports.</p> <p>Surveying a local industrial estate, we can note the types of business and produce charts to reflect our findings.</p> <p><u>Violent Earth</u> We can use data produced by the Red Cross to show the impact of earthquakes and volcanoes around the world</p>	<p><u>Kenya:</u> A relief map shows us the topography of a country or region</p> <p>Satellite images show us the topography and the soil conditions.</p>

Key Concepts - Geography

Concept	Symbol	Definition	Year Group	
Place		Place as a concept develops understanding of the physical and human characteristics of places. Children will understand how people's attachments and experiences in an area can lead to a greater sense of importance. As a concept it examines the uniqueness of a space and questions what is specific about this area. Place scrutinises the diversity, sustainability and other features of an area although these are often personal and subjective.	Year 1 Year 2 Year 3 Year 4 Year 5 Year 6	
Location		Location as a concept can be explained in terms of a designated area (for example, a locality such as a town, city or country). It also refers to the specific location of a place, in terms of latitude and longitude. The idea 'relative location' allows places to be organised and located when compared with other landmarks.	Year 1 Year 2 Year 3 Year 4 Year 5 Year 6	
Human processes and features		Human processes can be seen as human involvement that has affected the world. The concept will develop an understanding of how these events and activities can lead to changes within the places, landscapes and societies of the world. A human feature is the outcome of these processes, e.g. a settlement.	Process Year 2 Year 5 Year 6	Feat. Year 1 Year 2 Year 5 Year 6
Physical processes and features		The geographical concept of physical processes looks at naturally occurring events. A physical process can be seen as events which happen naturally due to the effects and importance of a specific force of nature, e.g. volcano, plate tectonics. A physical feature is the outcome of a physical process, e.g. a mountain range.	Process Year 1 Year 2 Year 3 Year 4 Year 5 Year 6	Feat. Year 1 Year 2 Year 3 Year 4 Year 5 Year 6
Climate		Climate is the average weather in a given area over a longer period of time. A description of a climate includes information on, e.g. the average temperature in different seasons, rainfall, and sunshine. The climate of a location determines its biodiversity and human activity.	Year 1 (The Weather) Year 3 Year 5 Year 6	

Environmental Impact		<p>The concept considers the impact of human activity on the natural world, and will develop an understanding in relation to change, systems, biodiversity, living and non-living elements, interconnections, and sustainability</p> <p>This key concepts builds on pupil's knowledge of place, location and human processes. It explores ideas including: settlements, land use, economic activity, and the distribution of natural resources. It will also examine patterns of human migration and how these factors can have a significant impact on how land use changes over time..</p>	Year 2 Year 6	
Mapping and geographical data		<p>The concept of scale relates to the idea of size.</p> <p>One version is the size relationship between a place's real-world location on the Earth and a pictorial representation on a map. This includes considering how ratio can be used to show different scales on maps.</p> <p>The second idea of scale is observational, and takes into account how geographers compare and contrast ideas, for example globally, locally or internationally.</p>	Mapping Year 1 Year 2 Year 3 Year 4 Year 5 Year 6	Geo Data Year 1 Year 2 Year 3 Year 5 Year 6
Cultural understanding and diversity		<p>This concept develops an appreciation and awareness of similarities and differences between environments, places, people and cultures to help develop our understanding of different societies and economies. It will help to build an appreciation of people's beliefs and attitudes and the influence that they may have on social, environmental, economic and political issues.</p>	Year 1 Year 5 Year 6	