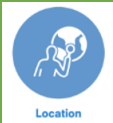


Geography Key Stage 1 Progression

Substantive Knowledge		Disciplinary Knowledge		
		Investigate Places	Investigate Patterns	Communicate Geographically
	Vocabulary	Year One	Vocabulary	Year Two
 Location	Town: a built up area with homes and shops, where people live. City: like a town but larger. Capital City: A large city usually where the government operates from Population: All the people who live in a place.	Children Learn about their school and its grounds:- -Where areas are located within the school grounds compared to their classroom. -Places within the building and outside. Children learn about Rednal/ Birmingham:- -Birmingham is a City in England. -Rednal is a town on the edge. A town is smaller than a city. -Local walk of the immediate area around the school to observe places and different features. Children learn about England and London:- -England is a country in the UK and has many cities and towns. -London is the Capital city and Birmingham is another big city. -The English Channel is the body of water that separates England and France.	Earth: planet we live on. magnetic Polar: Continent- a large area of land. Ocean: a large area of salty water. Sea: smaller, enclosed area of salted water Border: is a line that separates two countries.	Children learn about planet Earth: -There is an imaginary axis (pole) that runs through the centre of Earth. -Earth has an iron core and is why the Earth is magnetic -There is a North and South Pole due to the magnetism. -There are 7 continents and 5 oceans. The UK is in the northern Hemisphere. Children learn about Scotland: -It is to the North of England. - It is surrounded by the North Sea. -It borders England. Children learn about Wales: -It is to the West of England and borders it. -Next to the Irish Sea Children learn about Northern Ireland -is located to the west of Wales -Irish sea to the East and Atlantic Ocean. -It is in the North of Ireland. Children learn about Australia (Comparison study) -It is in the Southern hemisphere, surrounded by Indian and Pacific Ocean. -Smallest continent. - Its nearer the equator compared to the UK- so has a warmer climate.

 Human Features	Buildings- shops, houses, flats, churches, temples, Mosques, cinema, offices, restaurants, leisure Centres factories: a building where goods are made Government: the group of people who make the laws in a country. Public transport hospitals Monument: a statue or building made to remember a significant person/ event. Bridge Landmarks: feature that is easily recognisable from a distance.	Children Learn about their school and its grounds:- -Buildings, tyres, trim trail, carpark, roads, gates, bins etc. Children learn about Rednal/ Birmingham:- -St Stephan's Church, Great Park, Longbridge Shopping centre, street furniture, houses (different types). -Landmarks for Birmingham- QE hospital, Bull Ring shopping centre. Children learn about England and London:- -The underground (tube), Westminster, Tower Bridge, Buckingham Palace, Big Ben, London Eye. Children will be exposed to aerial views of London and its landmarks	Town: a built up area with homes and shops. City: like a town but larger. Harbour: a place for boats to moor in shelter from rough seas. port: places where ships load and unload urban/ rural settlements: where people live. Villages- is a small area where people live near each other (has fewer houses than a town). transport: way to carry people or goods farming monuments: a statue or building made to remember a significant person/ event. landmarks: feature that is easily recognisable from a distance. buildings roads	Children learn about planet Earth: -That human features are the things made by or changed by people - to name and describe some Human features- Children learn about Scotland: • Capital city is Edinburgh. • It has a smaller population than London • The National flag is the St Andrew's cross. • Famous landmark is Edinburgh castle. Children learn about Wales: -Capital city is Cardiff. -Has less cities than England and Scotland (less populated). -Flag is the Red Dragon. -Famous landmark- Cardiff Castle Children learn about Northern Ireland -Flag -Union Flag, but also the Ulster Banner. -Capital city is Belfast. -Has less cities and town than other UK countries because it is smaller. -Most of the land is rural. Children learn about Australia (Comparison study) -Capital city is Canberra. - Cities are all located near the coast. -Famous landmarks Sydney Opera House and Uluru.
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Physical Features

Hill- naturally raise in the land

Woodland: area covered by trees

River: a natural flow of water to the sea.

Children Learn about their school and its grounds:-

- Forest School, hedges, trees

Children learn about Rednal/ Birmingham:-

- Lickey Hills, Cofton Park

Children learn about England and London:-

- River Thames

Rural- relating to the countryside

Remote: far away and hard to get to

Inhabitants- people living in a place

Valley: area between the bottom of mountains

coast: where the land meets the sea

rainforests: dense forest in climates with heavy rainfall.

desert: dry land with no rain and little vegetation.

Mountains- are larger than hills and usually steeper. They are made from rock.

Lakes a large area of water surrounded by land.

Hills a natural rise in the land. Not as big as a mountain.

Woodlands-land that is covered in trees.

Forests a large area covered with trees and undergrowth.

Beach strip of land near the coast covered with sand, pebbles, shingle.

Children learn about planet Earth:

-That physical features are naturally occurring landforms. They have been there for thousands of years.

- to name and describe some Physical features- mountains, volcanoes, rivers, lakes, cliffs, coastlines, forests and woodlands.

Children learn about Scotland:

-Has a cooler and wetter climate compared to England due to it being further north.

-It has costal and rural areas

-It has a lot of mountains (highlands and lowlands).

Children learn about Wales:

-Has mountains and valleys

-Has coastal and rural land (similar to Scotland).

Children learn about Northern Island

-Giants Causeway

-Most of the land is rural.

Children learn about Australia (Comparison study)

-2/3 of the country consists of desert landscape which is known as the outback.

-Uluru rock is a natural landmark in the centre of the country.

-The Great Barrier Reef is in the East coast and is the largest coral reef in the world.

 Human Processes	Trade Tourism: providing services for people on holiday	Children Learn about their school and its grounds:- Children learn about Rednal/ Birmingham:- Children learn about England and London:- Trade and tourism. London is a popular destination to visit because of its range of shops and landmarks to see.	industry: taking natural resources and making them into things to use	Children learn about Scotland: -It is more densely populated in the low lands with less inhabitants in the highlands. Children learn about Wales: -Was known for mining industry- now it is known more for tourism. Children learn about Northern Island -Ireland was split to Northern Ireland and Ireland following people wanting to stay in the UK. Children learn about Australia (Comparison study) -Plastic waste is killing coral reefs- creating bacteria from the plastic. -Recycling can help prevent the damage.
 Mapping Technique	Map: a representation of land showing features. Aerial view: a viewpoint of the land from above it.	Using aerial view from satellites/ helicopters/ planes to help locate areas around the school area. Using an outline of an aerial map to locate and label areas of the school/ Rednal. (Connect use of main roads to services/ smaller roads to residential). Children will create their own maps using a key. Children through the units will use outlines of the UK map Field work: observational walk of the school site, Junior school site and local area.	Hemisphere: half of the earth Atlas: a book of maps Physical Map- a map showing physical features Compass- a tool that uses magnetic to show the direct of North. Globe- the Earth. Model to demonstrate where countries are located. World Maps- show the whole globe laid out flat.	The equator is an imaginary line that runs round the middle of the Earth which helps geographers locate places. The equator is used to name the Northern and Southern hemispheres Compass directions will be taught to aid description of the location of places (see above). Children will use an outline of the UK to locate countries, capital cities. Physical maps will be used to locate the physical features. Atlases will be used to name the 7 continents. Atlases will be used to locate Australia in comparison to the UK Children will devise their own maps of a coastal area using a key and grid references.

				Field work: trip to Lickey Hills to make observations from the look out point. Identifying both physical and human features.
 Physical Processes Through longitudinal learning	Weather- sunny partly cloudy cloudy rain snow windy thunder storms cold.	Learning about the weather through the season within the UK. Using symbols is a technique that geographers use. We see them when the weather is being presented on the News. Through the year, children will experience and learn about the changes in weather due to the changes in the seasons	Climate vs weather- Climate usually remains the same over long periods of time. Weather changes more frequently. Certain types of weather are likely to be found in different seasons or locations across the globe	Learning about climate- by comparing to other locations. Children will build on their learning from year 1 and continue to learn how the seasons change the weather. Climate will be introduced as children learn about the globe. Longitudinal learning will include the climate that is typical for Australia through the year as a comparison study. Extreme weather from around the world will be referred to during actual situations- eg. Drought, heat wave, flooding, monsoons, storms, cyclones/ hurricanes



Knowledge categories explained



Location



Physical
features



Human
features



Diversity



Physical
processes



Human
processes



Techniques