



Curriculum Progression Document

Geography

Lower Key Stage 2 (years 3 and 4)



United Kingdom Study

Location Knowledge	Place Knowledge	Human and Physical Geography	Geographical Skills/Fieldwork
Name and locate counties and cities of the United Kingdom, geographical regions and their identifying human and physical characteristics, key topographical features and land-use patterns; and understand how some of these aspects have changed over time	Understand geographical similarities and differences through the study of human and physical geography of a region of the United Kingdom.	Describe and understand key aspects of physical geography, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Cornwall and nearby counties- Significant rivers	Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied. Use the eight points of a compass, four and six-figure grid references, symbols and key (including the use of Ordnance Survey maps) to build their knowledge of the United Kingdom and the wider world.
Key Concepts and Vocabulary			
City, County, Country England, Scotland, Wales, Northern Ireland, (Republic of Ireland) United Kingdom/Great Britain London, Cardiff, Edinburgh, Belfast Cities: Bristol, Plymouth, Liverpool, Manchester, Birmingham	Counties: Cornwall, Devon, Somerset Dorset Rivers: Thames, Tamar, Fal Bodmin Moor, Dartmoor	Physical features: Woodland, Forest, hill, mountain, valley, river, stream , Marsh, lake, Sea, Ocean, Beach, Cliff, Coast Human features: Settlement, Factory, Farm, Port Harbour, house, shop, office, church/place of worship, airport, industry, road, path, quarry, motorway, railway, resort, bridge	Compass, Grid reference , symbol, key, Longitude, Latitude, Scale North, North-east, North-west South, South-east, South-west East, West GPS



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European Study

Location Knowledge	Place Knowledge	Human and Physical Geography	Geographical Skills/Fieldwork
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	Understand geographical similarities and differences through the study of human and physical geography in a European country.	Human geography, including: types of settlement and land use, economic activity including trade links, and the distribution of natural resources including energy, food, minerals and water	Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied
Key Concepts and Vocabulary			
Continent, Europe Southern Europe (Mediterranean), Northern Europe (Scandinavia & British Isles), Eastern Europe, Western Europe	Rivers: Danube, Rhine, Po, Tague, Elbe, Dnieper, Shannon Paris, Berlin, Moscow, Istambul, Madrid, Kiev, Vienna, Barcelona, Rome, Lisbon, Prague, Brussels, Amsterdam, Copenhagen, Athens, Stockholm	Physical features: Woodland, Forest, hill, mountain, valley River, Marsh, lake Sea, Ocean, Beach, Cliff, Coast	Human features: Settlement, Factory, Farm, Port Harbour, house, shop, office, church, airport, industry, road, path, quarry, motorway, railway, resort, bridge



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Lower Key Stage 2 (years 3 and 4)



Explorers

Location Knowledge	Place Knowledge	Human and Physical Geography	Geographical Skills/Fieldwork
Identify the position and significance of latitude, longitude, Equator, Northern Hemisphere, Southern Hemisphere, the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn, Arctic and Antarctic Circle, the Prime/Greenwich Meridian and time zones (including day and night)	Understand geographical similarities and differences through the study of physical geography of regions of the world.	Describe and understand key aspects of physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes, and the water cycle	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. Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied
Key Concepts and Vocabulary			
latitude, longitude, Equator, Northern Hemisphere, Southern Hemisphere, Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn, Arctic and Antarctic Circle,	The Prime/Greenwich Meridian and time zones (including day and night)	Climate: temperate, tropical, polar Biomes (vegetation belts): Boreal/ Taiga forest, Temperate/deciduous forest, Rainforest, Grassland, Desert, Savannah, Tundra, Aquatic Earthquake:	Volcano: Water Cycle: Precipitation, Evaporation, Condensation, transpiration, run off.