

Progression of Knowledge

Year 3 – Fair Oak (a local area study)		
National Curriculum	Composite	Component
Name and locate counties and cities of the United Kingdom.	They live in Fair Oak.	The United Kingdom is composed of England, Northern Ireland, Scotland and Wales. Edinburgh is the capital of Scotland. Belfast is the capital of Northern Ireland. Cardiff is the capital city of Wales. London is the capital city of England. Fair Oak's location on a map. Fair Oak is in the United Kingdom. Fair Oak is in England. Fair Oak is in Hampshire which is a county. Fair Oak has direct links with Hedge End and Eastleigh.
Name and locate counties and cities of the United Kingdom and identify their human and physical characteristics, topographical features and land use patterns.	The facilities supports the people who live here. The needs of the residents has changed over time.	New housing estates have been built which has increased the population. Within Fair Oak there are 4 schools. There are shops. There is a church. There is a library. There are green spaces and parks.
Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied.	Skills needed to read a local map.	A key helps you identify key physical and land use features. A map has to be read at a specific orientation. There are 4 compass directions (N,S,E,W). A map shows distance by using a scale.
Use fieldwork to observe, measure, record and present the human and physical features in the local area.	There are risks surrounding us in our everyday lives. We can make decisions to mitigate those risks.	Risks we should be aware of include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Crossing a road • Encountering members of the public • Meeting unfamiliar animals.

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Losing members of the group • Uneven ground.
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Year 3 – River Nile		
National Curriculum	Composite	Component
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.	Egypt is a country in Africa and has different physical and human features to the UK.	<p>The River Nile is in Egypt</p> <p>The mouth of the river flows into the Mediterranean Sea.</p> <p>There are different types of land use along the Nile.</p> <p>Cairo is the capital city of Egypt.</p> <p>Egypt has very little rainfall and would be a desert if it wasn't for the River Nile.</p> <p>The River is good for trade</p> <p>The River provides jobs – fishing and trade provided important jobs.</p> <p>The River Nile was, and is, alive with a huge variety of different species of animals.</p> <p>When the River Nile flooded, it would deposit black silt on to the land which, when the flooding receded, would leave fertile land which was essential for good crop production.</p> <p>If the river floods, people have to leave their homes.</p>
Physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes, and the water cycle.	A river has different features that all serve a different purpose.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Source – where the river begins – for the River Nile, this is Lake Victoria. • Meander – bends within the river channel. • Tributary – a smaller stream or river that flows into a larger stream or river. For the River Nile the three main tributaries

		<p>are the Blue Nile, White Nile and Atbara.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mouth – the point a river flows into a larger body of water.
Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied	Skills needed to read a map.	<p>A key helps you identify key physical and land use features.</p> <p>A map has to be read at a specific orientation.</p> <p>There are 4 compass directions (N,S,E,W).</p> <p>A map shows distance by using a scale.</p>

Year 3 – Volcanoes, Earthquakes and Mountains

National Curriculum	Composite	Component
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.	<p>The Himalayas are located in the continent of Asia.</p> <p>The Mid-Atlantic Ridge is located in the Atlantic Ocean.</p>	<p>The Himalayas are a tall mountain range found in Asia.</p> <p>The Mid-Atlantic ridge is a long mountain range mostly under water in the Atlantic Ocean.</p> <p>The Himalayas and Mid-Atlantic Ridge are formed in different ways.</p> <p>Mount Everest is the highest peak in the Himalayas but also in the world.</p>
Describe and understand key aspects of physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes, and the water cycle.	Volcanoes, Earthquakes and Mountains are formed by the movement of tectonic plates.	<p>The earth's crust is split into different parts. Mountains and volcanoes are formed by tectonic plates moving together or apart from each other.</p> <p>The Himalayas and Mid-Atlantic Ridge are formed in different ways.</p> <p>There are different parts to a volcano, some that can't be seen on the outside.</p>

		<p>Shield volcanoes, stratovolcanoes and calderas have different features including size, gradients and explosion types.</p> <p>An earthquake is simply a vibration of the Earth's crust.</p> <p>Earthquakes occur along plate boundaries where they move past each other.</p> <p>The focus is the point deep underground where the earthquake begins.</p> <p>Seismic waves spread out from the focus.</p> <p>The epicentre is the point on the earth's surface that is immediately above the focus.</p> <p>The close to the epicentre, the greater the impact of the earthquake.</p> <p>A tsunami is a powerful ocean wave.</p>
Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied.	Skills needed to read a map.	<p>A key helps you identify key physical and land use features.</p> <p>A map has to be read at a specific orientation.</p> <p>There are 4 compass directions (N,S,E,W).</p> <p>A map shows distance by using a scale.</p>

Year 4 – Climate		
National Curriculum	Composite	Component
Describe and understand the key aspects of human geography including land use, economic activity including trade links, and the distribution of natural resources including energy, food, minerals and water.	Climate change is a problem facing the world and solutions are required to support a sustainable future.	<p>Climate change refers to a large-scale, long-term shift in the planet's weather patterns and average temperatures.</p> <p>A drought occurs when a place has less precipitation (this could be rain or snow) than normal for a few months or longer.</p> <p>The increase in temperatures melts ice sheets and raises sea levels, threatening coastal and island communities.</p>

		<p>The ocean also absorbs carbon dioxide, keeping it from the atmosphere.</p> <p>The next 30 years will see problems of food supply and security (how reliable it is).</p> <p>2020 was one of the hottest years on record and higher temperatures and heat waves are becoming more frequent.</p> <p>These increased temperatures are causing wild fires to start more easily and spread due to the dry conditions.</p> <p>Increased temperatures can also cause heat related illnesses.</p> <p>Scientists believe that all weather in the world today is affected in some way by climate change.</p> <p>Not only are extreme weather events happening more often, they are also more severe.</p> <p>Carbon dioxide is one of the main contributors of climate change. Trees can have a hugely positive impact when trying to reduce the amount of carbon dioxide in the air.</p> <p>Not only do trees capture the carbon dioxide and use it during photosynthesis. They also store it which removes it from the atmosphere.</p> <p>When we burn fossil fuels like oil, coal and gas, polluting gases are released into the atmosphere.</p> <p>Energy sources that will never run out are known as renewable.</p> <p>Renewable energy sources do not pollute the air or water in the same way that fossil fuels do.</p> <p>A lot of waste is produced from the food we eat and the things we buy and throw away,</p>
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		and the cars we drive pollute the atmosphere. We can recycle, reuse or reduce the amount of waste we create.
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Year 4 – Europe's major cities		
National Curriculum	Composite	Component
Describe and understand the key aspects of physical geography including mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes.	To identify and describe which tectonic plate movements result in different land forms. To identify why earthquakes, mountains and volcanoes form at different areas of the world (specifically within Europe).	There are different layers in the earth: Crust, mantle, outer core, inner core – science The crust is split into tectonic plates Tectonic plates are constantly moving due to the unstable nature of the mantle. Tectonic plates move in three different ways. The movement can cause earthquakes, mountains and volcanoes.
Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied. Describe and understand the key aspects of physical geography including mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes.	To recognise 5 European countries (Greece, France, Italy, Spain, England) and their location within Europe. To know that each country has a capital city. To make predictions of physical geographical features including mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes based on a map of tectonic plates. To use map symbols and keys to recognise physical features of the Greek Islands e.g. height of land. To explain how a convergent plate boundary caused the formation of the Greek islands.	The continent of Europe is composed of many different countries. Pompeii is in Italy (not it's capital) Athens is the capital city of Greece. Paris is the capital city of France Madrid is the capital city of Spain. London is the capital city of England. Europe sits within the Eurasian tectonic plate with a boundary to the African and Arabian plate to the South and East. The Greek islands were formed as a result of convergent tectonic plate movements – oceanic crust under continental crust.

Identify 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.	To recognise the capital cities of major European cities.	Athens is the capital city of Greece and its location impacts its position as a capital city. London is the capital of England. Paris is the capital of Paris. Madrid is the capital of Spain. Each of these cities is suited to the position of capital e.g. due to trade links
Describe and understand the key aspects of human geography including land use, economic activity including trade links, and they distribution of natural resources including energy, food, minerals and water.	To know that Mt Vesuvius is in Pompeii in Italy and it erupted in 79AD causing catastrophic damage. Mt Vesuvius was formed as a result of a collision plate boundary between the Eurasian and African plate.	Mt Vesuvius is close to the coast and is 9km from the coast of Naples. Mt Vesuvius is 1,281m high. Mt Vesuvius is a stratovolcano – a steep profile, composed of a layer of hardened lava and ash. They have a tall, conical shape and involve explosive eruptions. People lived near Mount Vesuvius because the soil is very nutrient rich. People didn't realise the true danger of living next to a volcano when it erupted in 79AD. There was no monitoring of volcanic activity. Geothermal energy can be harvested.
Understand geographical similarities and differences through the study of human and physical geography of a region of the United Kingdom, a region of a European country and a region within North of South America.	London/Paris	

Year 4 – Local area study

National Curriculum	Composite	Component
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Year 5 – Climate and biomes		
National Curriculum	Composite	Component

Year 5 – South America		
National Curriculum	Composite	Component

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Year 6 – Polar Regions		
National Curriculum	Composite	Component
<p>Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied.</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>There are 2 polar circles, the Arctic in the north and Antarctic in the south.</p>	<p>The Arctic circle is in the northern hemisphere.</p> <p>The Arctic circle runs through different countries.</p> <p>The Antarctic circle is in the southern hemisphere. The Antarctic circle doesn't pass through any countries</p>
<p>Identify the position and significance of latitude, longitude, Equator, Northern Hemisphere, Southern Hemisphere, the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn, Arctic and Antarctic Circles, the Prime/Greenwich Meridian and time zones.</p>	<p>The Arctic and Antarctic circles encompass different time zones and countries across a specific line of latitude.</p>	<p>The Arctic circle is in the northern hemisphere.</p> <p>The Arctic circle runs through different countries.</p> <p>The Antarctic circle is in the southern hemisphere. The Antarctic circle doesn't pass through any countries.</p> <p>Antarctica is the fifth largest continent but has the smallest population.</p> <p>The equator is an invisible line that runs around the centre of the world.</p> <p>The world is split into different time zones.</p>

<p>Describe and understand key aspects of physical geography including: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, rivers, mountains, volcanoes, earthquakes and the water cycle.</p>	<p>The Arctic and Antarctic have cold climates as a result of the tilt of the earth's axis and the Albedo effect.</p> <p>The Arctic is characterised by the tundra biome which is the coldest biome.</p>	<p>There are different climates around the world that have different rainfall and temperature patterns.</p> <p>A polar climate is characterised by low temperatures and precipitation.</p> <p>The Arctic is a frozen sea surround by land. The Antarctic is land covered by an ice cap. The Arctic is warmer than the Antarctic. The Arctic is formed of ice sheets and tundra. Tundra is characterised by small shrubs, grasses and mosses.</p> <p>There is more biodiversity in the Arctic and Antarctic.</p>
<p>Describe and understand the key aspects of human geography including land use, economic activity including trade links, and the distribution of natural resources including energy, food, minerals and water.</p>	<p>People live within the Arctic Circle.</p> <p>Those who live furthest north are often nomadic hunter gatherers.</p> <p>There are no native people who live on Antarctica. The only people who spend time in Antarctica are research scientists or tourist</p>	<p>The Nenet are a nomadic tribe of reindeer herders who migrate each year on the Yamal Peninsula in Russia.</p> <p>Their lives have been impacted by climate change.</p> <p>Their lives have been impacted by climate change.</p> <p>The Arctic is also home to great reserves of natural resources like gas and oil. The extraction of this is having a huge impact on the Nenet tribe.</p>

Year 6 – Coasts		
National Curriculum	Composite	Component
<p>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 understanding how some of these aspects have changed over time.</p>	<p>A coast is where the land meets the sea.</p> <p>Christchurch Bay is a coastal village in Dorset.</p>	<p>A coast is where the land meets the sea. There are different land features you can find at the coast including beaches, bays, headlands, arches, caves, stacks, stumps and splits.</p> <p>Erosion is a process where materials are gradually worn down and transported away. This process gradually changes the shape of the land.</p> <p>Cliff - is a steep rock face often found where the land meets the sea. If there is an area of weakness within a rock, such as a crack or line, erosion can mean that the area of weakness gets made larger over time. This can form a small cave. Through constant erosion, caves are made larger and deeper.</p> <p>Arch – where a cave is extended all the way through the rock.</p> <p>Stacks/stumps – caused when the top of the arch wears down and is no longer strong enough to stay in place.</p> <p>There are different strategies to tackle beach erosion including: planting vegetation, building sea walls, using sand bags or building a sand fence.</p>

		<p>Christchurch Bay lies between Hengistbury Head and Hurst Spit.</p> <p>Coastal erosion is a huge problem at Christchurch Bay and they use different strategies that we have discussed but also something called groynes.</p> <p>Groynes stop the process of long-shore drift and trap sediment.</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 wider world.</p>	<p>Skills needed to read a map.</p>	<p>Grid references are a method of describing a location using intersecting vertical and horizontal grid lines, indicated by numbers and/or letters.</p>

Year 6 – North America

National Curriculum	Composite	Component
<p>Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied.</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>Skills needed to read a map.</p>	<p>Grid references are a method of describing a location using intersecting vertical and horizontal grid lines, indicated by numbers and/or letters.</p>

<p>Describe and understand the key aspects of human geography including land use, economic activity including trade links, and the distribution of natural resources including energy, food, minerals and water.</p>	<p>There are different geographical features found in America including Niagara falls, the Hoover Dam and the San Andreas Fault.</p>	<p>A dam is a structure built across a river or stream to hold back water. Manmade dams create artificial lakes called reservoirs. The Hoover Dam sits on the border between Nevada and Arizona. Dams can generate hydro-electric power. There are disadvantages to dams including stopping the migration of fish, reduced water supplies down stream and causing the build up of silt which can stop hydro-electric power.</p>
<p>Describe and understand key aspects of physical geography including: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, rivers, mountains, volcanoes, earthquakes and the water cycle.</p>	<p>There are different geographical features found in America including Niagara falls, the Hoover Dam and the San Andreas Fault.</p>	<p>Niagara falls is found on the border between the USA and Canada. It is actually a city however has a famous set of 3 waterfalls. Waterfalls are river's falls over a rocky ledge into a plunge pool below. Erosion has a big part to play in how waterfalls are formed. Niagara falls is classified as a block waterfall. This means that it descends from a wide stream. Waterfalls are a barrier to transport and navigation.</p> <p>The Ring of Fire is a string of volcanoes and tectonic plate activity around the edge of the Pacific Ocean.</p>

		<p>As the tectonic plates are sat atop the molten rock of the mantle, they are constantly in motion.</p> <p>Sometimes the plates collide, move apart or slide next to each other.</p> <p>Small waves or ripples spread out from where the stone hit the water. It's just the same with earthquakes. When an earthquake happens, it sends out waves (seismic waves) that travel through the ground making it shake.</p>
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