

Geography Knowledge Progression 'At Worthington We Will Know.....'

	Autumn		Spring		Summer	
Nursery	Where do I find things in my classroom?	What do we celebrate in nursery?		How do routes help?		Which animals live in the zoo and why?
	We will know... The name of our nursery. That our new classroom has different areas. Where each area is. That each area has different equipment. Where our area is outside. Where equipment is stored outside.	We will know... There are other countries in the world. Some special occasions our families celebrate. People celebrate differently around the world. Many Christians celebrate Christmas. The similarities between festivals; Christmas, Eid, Diwali. Two different places of worship including a church.	We will know... How to observe the weather. How to discuss weather appropriate clothing.	We will know... How to identify land and water on a simple map. How to use a simple map to walk from nursery to different locations in the school (Hall/ reception/ daily mile track) How to use positional language to discuss routes and locations (in front of, behind, under, next to.)	We will know... How to talk about places we have been to (local shops, park, cinema, play centres, restaurants) How to talk about different places (looking at different locations that people can go on holiday to, children can talk about their own holidays/ how they got there)	We will know... There are other countries in the world Some animals that live in England Some animals that live at the zoo Some animals that live in other countries
Ongoing throughout the year	We will know... We live in England How to use positional language (in front of, behind, under, next to.) How to recognise seasonal changes.					

	Vocabulary Worthington Primary School, Water, sand, creative area, writing area, funky fingers table, cloakroom, maths area, construction area, small world area, outdoor area, equipment	Vocabulary Celebrate, festival, family, world, different, culture, light, special, belief, religion, Christmas, Diwali, Eid	Vocabulary Rain, sun, wind, ice, snow, hail, foggy, hat, coat, scarf, gloves, jumper, t-shirt, long trousers, shorts, skirts, hot, cold.	Vocabulary Land, water, nursery, hall, daily mile track, over, across, in front of, behind, next to, map, route.	Vocabulary Shop, post office, cinema, play centre, restaurant, Plane, train, car, bus, beach, forest, campsite, theme park, hot, cold, windy, rainy,	Vocabulary Country, world, different, weather, globe, dessert, zoo, safari, culture
Reception	Who is in my school? Where do I find ...?	Can penguins live in Sale? How is Diwali celebrated in India and the UK?	How do I get to school?	Are trains different in other countries?		Which animals can live in a woodland?
	We will know... How to talk about our family and recognise that all families are different (relevant to each year group) How to talk about the adults that work in and around our school and what they do How to help create a map of our classroom	We will know... That the weather, buildings and animals are different in the South Pole and Sale How to describe a celebration that is important in other countries - Diwali in India and the UK	We will know... How to draw a map of my walk to school including 2/3 different buildings or landmarks I might pass	We will know... 2 different environments seen from the train window using the correct vocabulary (see vocab list) How to suggest another view from the train window that is different from where I live (south Pole) How to describe a difference between a train journey in England and a train journey in Japan – ticket, station and train		We will know... That different habitats have different food, shelter and weather and name 2 - desert, woodland, polar, rainforest How to name some nocturnal animals - mole, bat, owl, fox and diurnal animals that I can use in my story Robin, rabbit, squirrel, otter
	Vocabulary : family members, Classroom,	Vocabulary South Pole , Arctic India, Diwali , Sale,	Vocabulary Park, shops, canal, garage, road,	Vocabulary Farm, country, town, hill, meadow, market	Vocabulary	Vocabulary woodland, habitat, nocturnal, beach,

	playground, hall, corridor, cloakroom, office Areas of the classroom – maths table, writing table, small world, funky fingers table, sand tray, role play area, story table ,	Sale Moor, Remembrance, Christmas, Harvest	pavement, flats, church, churchyard, playground, village Sale , Sale Moor	square, seaside, Japan, bullet train, Tokyo, Manchester Piccadilly, stations		woodland, polar, shelter, climate, nocturnal, diurnal , den, set, burrow, drey.
Year One	How can we describe Sale Moor?		What did Katie see in London?		Why do we have different weather?	
	We will know... To know they live in Sale/Sale Moor. To know Sale is a town and Sale Moor is a village. To know the need for an address to help us locate places. To identify features and know they can be physical (natural) and human (built) Human - town, village, house, school, shop, church, road, tram stop, station, bridge, canal, motorway. Physical – hill, mountain, river, cliffs, beach, sea To know there are different types of maps – Google maps, atlas, Google Earth, maps To know we can follow a route on a map.		We will know... We live in the United Kingdom (UK). The UK is made up of four countries – England (the largest), Wales, Scotland (the most Northern), Northern Ireland. The UK is an island. Each country has a capital city (Edinburgh, London, Cardiff and Belfast) and London is also the capital city of the UK. Some of the features of the capital cities – rivers, cathedrals, castles, famous landmarks. Which features are human and which are physical.		We will know... The world is made up of countries which can be grouped into seven continents. The name of the seven continents. The UK is part of Europe. Where the South and North Pole are and that these areas are very cold. There is an imaginary line called the equator around the middle of the Earth. It is very hot and wet near the equator. In the middle of the poles and equator the weather is seasonal. The UK has seasons and this affects the weather – seasonally and daily.	
	Vocabulary Sale, Sale Moor, maps, atlas, human and physical features, town, village, house, school, shop,		Vocabulary Island, coast line, United Kingdom, England, Scotland, Wales, Ireland and Northern Ireland,		Vocabulary World, countries, continents – Antarctica, Australia, North and South America, Europe,	

	church, road, tram stop, station, bridge, canal, motorway, hill, mountain, river, cliffs, beach, sea route	sea, capital city, London, Belfast, Cardiff, Edinburgh. Landmark, tourist, features, characteristics, Ariel views, landmarks,	Africa, Asia – Types of weather season equator continents maps world ocean weather equipment analysis block graph, pictogram clothes climate seasonal Singapore Norway similarities and differences
Year Two	What is it like to live in a city?	What makes the United Kingdom unique?	What is it like for a seven-year-old to live in a Maasai Mara Village?
	We will know... Sale is a town and Manchester is our closest city. How to locate Sale and Manchester on a map. How to identify the human and physical features of Sale and Manchester. (museum, river, stadium, offices, hill, skyscrapers, tram stations, airport, shops, house, green space.) The features and landmarks in Sale (Sale Town Hall, Sale Waterpark, Worthington Park, Bridgewater Canal, Walkden Gardens.) The features and landmarks in Manchester. (Manchester Town Hall, Etihad Stadium, Palace Theatre, Manchester Arndale, Museum of Science and Industry, Manchester Cathedral) How to locate landmarks in Manchester using directional language.	We will know... How to identify UK seas (Irish Sea, North Sea, Celtic Sea, English Channel). How to identify physical characteristics of each country. (England – mostly flat and rolling countryside; Wales – has mountains, hills and beaches; NI is flat and marshy; Scotland has a rugged landscape, lots of mountains, hills and lochs.) How to use directional language to describe the position of the seas and countries. How to identify characteristics on a selection of maps using a key.	We will Know... How to name and locate the 5 oceans (Pacific Ocean. Atlantic Ocean. Indian Ocean. Arctic Ocean. Antarctic Ocean). How to compare weather patterns from two different locations around the world (Maasai Mara village in Kenya vs Sale, Manchester, UK). How to explain why these weather patterns are different. How to identify human and physical features of both places. Kenya – reserve, desert, plain, river How to compare life in Sale Moor to a Kenyan village. Compare- houses, food, water, electric and schools. How to plan a route from a Maasai Mara village using compass points.
	Vocabulary city, town, village, factory, house, office, motorway, shop, train station, road, tram stops bridge, canal, human, physical, compass points, north, south, east, west, aerial view, landmark.	Vocabulary island, beach, cliff, coast, forest, hill, mountain, sea, ocean, river, soil, valley, vegetation, season, weather and waterfall, capital city, port and harbour characteristics, symbols, map, aerial view, perspective, compass points -north west, north east etc, Snowdonia, Ben Nevis, Scafell Pike,	Vocabulary village, house, island, beach, hill, mountain, sea, ocean, river, soil, valley, vegetation, season, weather, continents, countries, compass, compass points, north, south, east, west, directions, route, comparison, patterns,

		Slieve Donard, Thames, Severn, River Tay, River Bann, Loch Ness, Llyn Tegid, Loch Lomond, marsh, rugged,	
Year Three	Do we like to be beside the seaside?	Who are our neighbours in Europe?	Why is climate important?
	We will know... How to locate UK coastal places on a map using Google Maps To introduce a region of the UK (South West), and discover how varied its coastline is How to compare and contrast natural features found at the coast, such as sand dunes, sea stacks/arches, bays and headlands. Family and economic activities that occur around the coast of the UK Use geographical vocabulary to describe built coastal features – harbours, piers, promenades, lighthouses. How to complete fieldwork at a local beach. To extend the children's knowledge and understanding beyond their local area to include a range of places in the UK - Jurassic Coast, Causeway Coast, Llandudno.	We will know... Where to locate Europe on a world map and find out about its features. How to identify and locate countries in Europe using an atlas. The major capital cities of Europe. How to identify European countries according to their features. How Europe fuel their homes The fuel used within the UK.	We will know... The sun's rays have less distance to travel close to the equator and more at the poles so temperatures are warmed closer to the equator and colder at the poles. Climate is the average weather patterns over a long period of time. Climate zones are places on Earth with similar climates. There are five main lines of Latitude – Equator, Artic Circle, Antarctic Circle, Tropic of Cancer and Tropic of Capricorn. A climate graph shows rainfall and temperature over a period of time. A climate graph can be used to spot weather patterns in locations around the world. A biome is a region of the world that has similar climate, weather, plants and animals adapted to living there Living things are interdependent. Climate change is a large-scale and long-term change in the planet's climate, including weather patterns and average temperatures. Greenhouse gases trap heat. It can cause drought and heatwaves in parts of the world. It can negatively affect vegetation and wildlife and living things must adapt to new climates.
	Vocabulary Sea, waves, seaside, coast, coastline, beach, sand, dune, rocks, cliff, location, holiday, bays, headlands, sea stack, sea arch, promenade, harbour, lighthouse, pier, erosion	Vocabulary Europe, fossil fuels, renewable energy, capital city, country, human features, physical features, climate.	Vocabulary solar energy, equator, poles, axis, climate, latitude, Equator, Artic Circle, Antarctic Circle, Tropic of Cancer, Tropic of Capricorn, temperature, location, climate zones, weather, data, horizontal, vertical, axis, climate graph,

			adapt, interdependent, environment, drought, heatwave, greenhouse gases.
Year Four	Where does the water come from to fill our rivers?	How does the Earth shake, rattle and roll?	What will I see on a great American road trip?
	The water cycle can be split into land and air. The meanings of evaporation, condensation, precipitation, surface run-off. That water we use now was on Earth during the time of dinosaurs as it is a cycle that constantly repeats. Rivers begin at the source and end at the mouth. Rivers begin in mountains and flow downhill due to gravity. A meander is a bend in the river. A tributary is where a smaller river or stream joins a larger river. Grid references are used to locate places on an Ordnance survey map The River Mersey source is in Stockport and its mouth is Liverpool.	The cause and outcomes of earthquakes: That the earth is covered with tectonic plates that are constantly moving. The plates rub together, move towards and away from each other causing the earth to shake. Earthquakes can cause buildings to collapse. The cause and outcomes of volcanoes: The earth is constantly moving and this leads to a build-up of pressure. Magma is forced upwards and erupts as lava. Ash clouds can shoot high into the air and cover a large area very quickly. Pyroclastic flow contains gases, ash, and rock. The Ring of Fire in the Pacific Ocean is home to 90% of the world's earthquakes and 75% of volcanoes. That the worst affected countries are Japan, Mexico, Indonesia, West Coast of USA and West coast of Africa That the Ring of Fire is shaped like a horse shoe.	A continent is a large solid area of land. Three of them are N America, S America and Europe. North America is made up of USA, Canada, Mexico and 20 other independent nations. South America is made up of 12 countries. That the Americas stretch from the Arctic to the Antarctic. The Americas span northern and Southern hemisphere That North and South America are in between the Atlantic Ocean and Pacific Ocean. That the Rockies, Great Lakes Prairies and Arizona Desert are in North America. That the Andes, Atacama Desert, Pampas Grassland and Amazon rainforest are in South America.
	Vocabulary River, stream, mountain, water cycle, infiltration, percolation, source, mouth, estuary, sea, tributary, meander, evaporate, water vapour, condensation, precipitation, surface run-off,	Vocabulary Mantle, crust, core, molten, magma, lava, crater Plate tectonics, active, dormant, extinct, magnitude, pyroclastic flow, Ring of Fire	Vocabulary City, state, country, continent, North America, South America, northern hemisphere, compass points (8), , region, southern hemisphere,
Year Five	How is our country changing?	Why do people choose to visit the Alps?	Where do all our things come from?

	We will know... Some key topographical features of the UK and our own region. That local people will have differing opinions about change in their region, and to explain some ways in which development can be sustainable. That regions change over time and that change is continual. That change is happening in the local area, and that changes will continue to happen. How the local area has changed and how it might change in the future How the local area has changed and to consider what it might be like in the future.	We will know... How to use physical and political maps to identify a region in Europe. That Alps are a mountain range in Europe. That they are the youngest mountain range in Europe. The Alps are an Alpine region. The alps be found in France, Italy, Slovenia, Austria, Germany, Lichtenstein. How fold mountain ranges are formed, and that mountains form over millions of years because the Earth is continually changing. How homes are designed to suit their physical location. The importance of the tourist industry to Alpine communities and to understand that tourism brings advantages and disadvantages. The causes and effects of avalanches.	We will know... That our food and clothes can come from all over the world. That each type of fruit grows in particular climatic conditions and in a particular season, and that fruit may have to travel long distances to reach our fruit bowl. That clothes can be produced fairly and sustainably, and to understand that unwanted clothing may be recycled and processed. Which locally made and grown products are available in our area, and to investigate locally imported products available in our area. The perspectives of a range of people on geographical issues, and to understand that what people buy affects the lives of others. The journey of a product to your home.
	Vocabulary Legacy, Regeneration, County, British Isles, Region, sustainable.	Vocabulary The alps, alpine region, climate, tectonic plates, layers, fold mountains, avalanche, tourism, social impact, economic impact, environmental impact, mountain range, tourism, physical map, political map, slab, sluff	Vocabulary Continents, Regions, Import, Export, Trade, Raw Materials, Man-made, Native, Season, Biome, Climate, Consumer, Distributor, Producer, Manufacturer.

Year Six	How will our world look in the future?	What is life like in the Amazon?	
	We will know... How houses can be eco-friendly. What sustainability is. What changes we make to traditional building materials used in house building. How we can reduce waste in our homes.	We will know... What the Amazon is and where it is located. The Amazon's climate and how it differs to my local area. How native animals adapt to the Amazon's climate. Some of the human and physical features of the Amazonian city of Manaus. What life is like for the indigenous people of the Amazon and about the sustainable slash and burn method. How the Amazon is being damaged through deforestation. How different people, including myself, can protect the Amazon rainforest	
	Vocabulary Sustainable, eco-friendly, reduce, reuse, recycle, earth ship	Vocabulary Biome, river basin, climate, shifting cultivation, sustainable, indigenous	