Buttsbury Junior School Geography Progression

Year 3	Locational Knowledge	Place Knowledge	Human and Physical Geography	Geographical Skills and Fieldwork
	Name and locate counties and cities of the United Kingdom. Name and locate the three highest mountains in the UK Name and locate mountain regions around the world Name and locate the tallest mountains around the world Describe locations in relation to others in the UK.	Compare human and physical similarities and differences of settlements in different regions of the UK	<u>Human</u> Identify types of settlement. Recognise land use related to settlements Recognise land use related to mountains <u>Physical</u> Mountains – features and formation. Explore regional climates of the UK	Use the eight points of a compass Use maps, atlases, globes and digital computer mapping to locate countries and describe features. Use maps to locate UK capital cities. Use Ordnance Survey maps to build knowledge of the UK. Use symbols and keys to build knowledge of the UK Use four-figure grid references when reading a map To use eight points of a compass Use fieldwork to observe, record and present the human and physical features in the local area using interviews with locals and annotated sketch maps

Year 3 Brain Busters	Where in the UK do we live?	What is a mountain?
	BB1: UK consists of England, Wales, Scotland, Northern Island	BB1: A mountain is at least 300 metres high.
	BB2: Capital City of England = London	BB2: Ben Nevis is the highest mountain in Scotland.
	BB3: Capital City of Wales = Cardiff	BB3: Snowdonia is the highest mountain in Wales.
	BB4: Capital City of Scotland = Edinburgh	BB4: Scafell Pike is the highest mountain in England.
	BB5: Capital City of Northern Ireland = Belfast	BB5: The highest mountain in the world is Mount Everest.

Buttsbury Junior School Geography Progression

Year 3 Vocabulary	Where in the UK do we live?	What is a mountain?
	Hamlet Town Settlement Village Rural Population United Kingdom capital city climate counties	Mountain Peak Valley Ridge Summit Slope Snow line

Buttsbury Junior School Geography Progression

Year 4	Locational Knowledge	Place Knowledge	Human and Physical Geography	Geographical Skills and Fieldwork
	Understand how land use around volcanoes has changed over time. Locate volcanoes around the world including Vesuvius Describe how land formation has changed over time for coasts and rivers Name and locate rivers within the UK Name and locate significant rivers around the world (Including: Amazon, Nile)	Human and physical features of a region of a European country (Italy, Naples/Vesuvius/Pompeii) Human geography including land use.	<u>Human</u> Describe distribution of natural resources - water. <u>Physical</u> Rivers -features and formation Volcanoes – features and formation Water cycle (covered in Science)	Use the eight points of a compass Use maps, atlases, globes and digital computer mapping to locate countries and describe features. Use maps to locate countries and regions within Europe Use Google Earth to locate a country or place of interest e.g. follow the journey of rivers, or volcanoes Use aerial images to acquire and discuss geographical information Measure rainfall and present findings in a simple graph Use an atlas to make comparisons of local rainfall to various locations around the world

Year 4 Brain Busters	Why are rivers important?	What is life like near a Volcanoe?
	BB1: A river is a natural flowing watercourse.	BB1: A volcano is an opening in the Earth's crust.
	BB2: A river is made up of three sections: the upper, middle and lower course.	BB2: When a volcano erupts, hot gases and melted rock are emitted.
	BB3: Erosion involves the wearing away of rock and soil found along the river bed.	BB3: The 3 main types of volcanoes are composite, shield and dome.
	BB4: A meander is a bend in a river.	BB4: A tectonic plate is a massive slab of solid rock.
	BB5: The start of the river is the source, where it meets the sea is the mouth.	BB5: Magma contains many minerals like diamond, gold, copper, lead and sulphur.

Buttsbury Junior School Geography Progression

Year 4 Vocabulary	Why are rivers important?	What is life like near a Volcano?
	Upper course middle course lower course waterfall plunge pool meander oxbow lake source estuary	eruption ash lava active dormant extinct conduit magma crust vent crater fault core mantle Ring of wire

Buttsbury Junior School Geography Progression

Year 5	Locational Knowledge	Place Knowledge	Human and Physical Geography	Geographical Skills and Fieldwork
	Locate the world's continents and identify major countries and cities within them (Including: Europe – Italy, South America – Brazil, Africa – Egypt, Europe – Russia, North America - Mexico) Recognise environmental regions of major countries and cities. 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 (including day and night). Name and locate regions susceptible to earthquakes around the world (Including: Japan)	Understand geographical similarities and differences throughout the study of human and physical geography (Russia)	<u>Human</u> Recognise the distribution of natural resources - energy, food, minerals. <u>Physical</u> Earthquakes – features and formation Understand the significance of tectonic plates	Use the eight points of a compass Use maps, atlases, globes and digital computer mapping to locate countries and describe features. Use maps and globes to locate the equator, the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn and the Greenwich Meridian To create a sketch map of the world. Explain what data which has either been collected or researched shows and the impact of it. Present data in graphs e.g. number of earthquakes Understand how colours are used on a map to show different physical zones.

Year 5 Brain Busters	How do earthquakes impact us?	What makes our world?
	BB1: The continents of the world sit on top of tectonic plates.	BB1: There are seven continents: Asia, Africa, North America, South America, Antarctica, Europe, and Australia.
	BB2: Earthquakes are caused by the movement of tectonic plates.	BB2: The equator is an imaginary line halfway between the north and south pole.
	BB3: Earthquakes occur near tectonic plate fault lines.	BB3: Lines of latitude are imaginary horizontal lines that divide the Earth.
	BB4: The epicentre is the part of the Earth's surface that is directly above an earthquake's start point	BB4: Lines of longitude are imaginary vertical lines that divide the Earth.
	BB5: The hypocentre is the site underground where the earthquake starts	BB5: Russia is in Europe and is the largest country in the world.

Buttsbury Junior School Geography Progression

Year 5 Vocabulary	How do earthquakes impact us?	What makes our world?
	Tectonic plate plate boundary epicentre hypocentre magnitude Richter scale	Biomes Tropical/Temperate Rainforest Desert Tundra Grassland Savannah Mediterranean Aquatic Lines of longitude/latitude Equator hemisphere

Buttsbury Junior School Geography Progression

Year 6	Locational Knowledge	Place Knowledge	Human and Physical Geography	Geographical Skills and Fieldwork
	Locate countries and cities within South America Locate the Amazon region within South America Key physical and human characteristics of regions within Brazil Locate and describe the position of the IOW (and it's surrounding water) in relation to other aspects of the UK	Understand geographical similarities and differences through the human and physical geography of South America to the UK. Understand geographical similarities and differences through the human and physical geography of IOW to the Billericay.	<u>Human</u> Investigate economic activity including trade links Describe land use – change over time <u>Physical</u> Identify Climate Zones, biomes and vegetation belts in South America Investigate changes in rock formation over time	Use the eight points of a compass Use maps, atlases, globes and digital computer mapping to locate countries and describe features. Use maps to locates geographical of South America Know how to use graphs to record features such as temperature or rainfall across the world Comparisons with old maps and photographs. (Covered in History) Use six-figure grid references when reading a map

Year 6 Brain Busters	What makes South America unique?	Isle of Wight
	BB1: South America is the 4th largest continent in the world.	BB1: Isle of Wight is an English Island
	BB2: North and South America has all 5 Climate Zones (Tropical, dry, continental, temperate and Polar).	BB2: Isle of Wight is located in the English Channel
	BB3: Brazil has 5 regions (North, North-East, Centre-West, South-East and South)	BB3: The body of water between the IOW and England is known as the Solent
	BB4: The Amazon = half of the world's remaining rainforest	BB4: The Needles are a rock formation known as a stack
	BB5: Rainforests help ward off climate change.	BB5: The IOW is a popular tourist attraction

Buttsbury Junior School Geography Progression

Year 6 Vocabulary	What makes South America unique?	Isle of Wight
	Rainforest eco system sustainability fair trade deforestation canopy emergence shrub layer vegetation belts climate zones regions environmental impact	Island Solent The Needles Stack Alum Bay English Channel