



Geography Key Concepts Progression Map



Key Concept	EYFS	KS1		KS2			
	Reception	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
Biome	<ul style="list-style-type: none">-Children will know that a woodland is a large area with lots of trees and has a variety of woodland animals, e.g. foxes, squirrels, and owls.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">-Children will learn what a biome is.-They will discuss the difference between a woodland and forest biome.-Children will explain that biomes can be similar, e.g. climates, animals, and plants. They will discuss how the animals in a biome depend on the plants that grow there for their food.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Children will be able to identify the four African biomes (Savannah, Desert, Grassland, and forest) name some of their characteristics and make comparisons.-They will learn about the main biome of the UK and its characteristics.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">-Children will understand that the rainforest has four main layers, and each has its own climate and ecosystem.-Children will understand what the key features are in deciduous forests and rainforests, making comparisons between the two.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">-Children will understand that the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn are latitudes to the north and south of the equator and they help to conserve and balance the ecosystem.-Children will know that the different layers of the ocean are the sunlight zone, the twilight zone, the midnight zone, the lower midnight zone and the trenches. Each act as its own ecosystem and mirrors that of a biome.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">-They will know there are two biomes in Egypt. The first and largest is the desert biome. This is the hottest biome where there is little life. The desert of Egypt is dry and composed of limestone sand. This biome covers nearly all of Egypt. The second Egyptian biome is the freshwater biome. The Nile River supplies water to Egyptians. Annual floods provide nourishment to crops allowing Egyptians to consume producers for energy needed to survive.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">-Children will explore the term biome: a large community of vegetation and wildlife adapted to a specific climate.-They will know that the Earth's surface is divided into five basic types: aquatic, forest, desert, tundra, and grassland and that these divisions affect climate patterns, soil types, and the animals and plants that inhabit an area.
Climate	<ul style="list-style-type: none">-Children will be able to identify that Africa is a hot place-Children will be able to name the four seasons and say what happens in them, e.g. leaves fall off trees, it gets cold, it is hot.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">-Children will know the names and order of the four seasons and to know some of their characteristics (such as weather conditions).-Children will begin to know that a climate is the typical weather in an area over a long period of time.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">-Children will know that the closer to the equator a place is, the hotter it will be.-The children will know how to use an atlas and globe and will be able to locate the north and south poles, the Equator and countries close to, and far from the Equator.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">-Children will understand how graphs (fieldwork) inform about the seasons in the rainforest.-Children will understand the key features of deciduous forests and rainforests and make comparisons.-Children will understand what climate means.-Children will understand that climate and weather can be different in two contrasting locations.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">-Children will understand the impact on the environment because of rising sea levels and melting ice.-Children will understand that because of the impact on the environment, disturbances occur to many eco-systems.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">-Children will understand that climate is the usual or average weather conditions over a long period of time, whereas weather is the specific meteorological conditions on a given day.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">-Children will know that a country's climate is influenced by lines of latitude and the biome can be used to predict weather conditions.-They will know the impact that global warming is having on the Earth (polar ice caps melting, rising sea levels, increased coastal flooding and extreme weather patterns) and the negative consequences for humans and animals (loss of habitats, increases in extinction), and can suggest ways in which human activity is contributing to this process (burning of fossil fuels, deforestation and plastic pollution).

Continent	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Children will know the name of the continent Africa. -Children will be able to locate UK on a map. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Children will begin to explore what a continent is. -Children to know the names of 4 continents (Europe, Africa, Australia and Antarctica). -Children to begin to locate these continents on a map. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Children will be able to identify human and physical features in Estonia and Egypt. They will be able to articulate some similarities and differences. -The children will be able to name and locate the continents and oceans of the world using atlases and globes. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Children will understand that rainforests are found between the tropics of Capricorn and Cancer and the continents they cover. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Children will know where the key mountain and mountain ranges are located across the world. -The children will know the significance of the British Empire and countries that were a part of the British Empire. -The children will know where the Vikings travelled from and across Europe and that they settled in the North and East of England. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -They will know that Egypt is located in North-eastern Africa. Egypt is bordered by the Mediterranean Sea and the Red Sea, Libya to the west, Sudan to the south and Israel and the Gaza Strip to the east. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -They will know that a continent is a large landmass made up of a number of countries and that North America, including Central America is a separate continent to South America. -Children will know the position on a world map of lines of latitude and longitude, the Equator, the Northern and Southern Hemispheres, the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn and the Prime Meridian line. -Children will know that Death Valley is a desert valley located in Eastern California, in the northern Mojave Desert bordering the Great Basin Desert and that it is one of the hottest places in the world along with deserts in the Middle East.
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Landform	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Children will know they live near Eston Hills. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Children will be able to identify local landforms. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Children will be able to collect and organise simple data from first hand sources including fieldwork, describing key human and physical features. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Children will understand physical and human features that occur along rivers in two contrasting locations (Ganges and Thames). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Children will know that there are 5 different types of mountains (dome, plateau, volcanic, fault-block, fold) and their formation. -Children will know what contour lines look like on a map and how they represent how steep a mountain is. -Children will know that the 10 significant rivers in the UK are the Severn, Thames, Trent, Wye, Great Ouse, Ure, Tay and Clyde. -Children will know that a mountain range is a group of mountains connected by high ground. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Children will know the upper course of the River Tees has hard impermeable rocks and vertical erosion has formed a V-shaped valley. -Children will know that High Force, the UK's largest waterfall at 21 metres high, is located in the upper course. An area of hard rock, called Whin Sill (or Whinstone), is located above a layer of soft rocks (sandstone and shale) and together they create this impressive waterfall. -Children will understand As the River Tees starts to erode sideways (lateral erosion), it forms meanders. These can be identified in the middle course near Barnard Castle. Near Yarm, the meanders in the lower course are much larger, and oxbow lakes have formed. In this area there are also levees which have formed when the river has flooded. -Children will know the River Tees has a very large estuary with mudflats and sandbanks which supports wildlife in the area. Sites such as Seal Sands are protected areas. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -They will understand that erosion is when the Earth's surface is worn away by natural forces such as water, wind, ice and gravity and that weathering can be biological, physical or chemical. -They will know how bays and headlands are created based on the strength of the rocks and describe the process of coastal erosion, using the terms caves, arches, stacks and stumps. -The children will know that landscapes can change due to environmental and economic development. They will know of the seven ancient wonders of the world.
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Region	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Children will know that they live in England. -Children will know that London is the capital of England -Children will know they live in Eston. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Children will know and be able to locate the four countries that make up the United Kingdom. -Children to know the names of the four countries of the UK and to identify some of the characteristics of each country. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Children will be able to name and locate the 4 countries, capitals and seas of the UK including some characteristics. -Children will be able to compare and contrast the physical and human characteristics of the capital cities of the four countries of the UK. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Children will learn to identify what maps tell us about our local area and the changes have taken place in our local area. -They will learn to identify key human and physical features on maps in the local area and the symbols that represent them. -Children will compare different styles of maps of Eston and maps that have developed over time. -Children will learn about the significance of the River Ganges, locate it on a map and describe the locational features. They will also repeat this learning sequence for the river Thames and draw comparisons. -Children will learn what the layers of a rainforest are called and their features. Children to research the layers of the rainforest under these key headings - temperature, humidity, animals that live there/ecosystem, height of each layer. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Children will learn what the positive and negative impacts a river can have upon a place and focus on rivers across the UK to do this. -Children will learn what oil spills are and how they affect the environment, people's lives and wildlife. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Children will know and be able to locate the names of some major industrialised towns/cities and the rivers that they are situated near to alongside the counties that they flow through. -Children will know that the River Tees has its source in the Pennine Hills on Cross Fell and flows into the North Sea near Middlesbrough. -Children will understand why Egypt is identified as a popular tourist destination based on their understanding of location, climate and human features. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Children will know that there are 8 regions and 48 counties and be able to refer to them when locating famous landmarks and physical features. -Children will understand that the primary geographical difference between the Arctic and Antarctica is that the Arctic is ocean covered by a thin layer of sea ice and surrounded by land while Antarctica is a continent covered by a very thick ice cap.
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Sustainability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Children will consider habitats for different tigers and look at what has caused them to become endangered or extinct. -Children know that if nothing is done to help the tigers over time they will die out 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Children will discuss why it is important to make sure the forests have different varieties of trees and plants to ensure it encourages a variety of wildlife and habitats. -Children will know that sometimes trees need to be cut down to allow light into the forest to help promote new habitats and wildlife. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Children will understand the impact of lifestyle on sustainability and the environment. -Children will understand the impact of industry and commercial trade on sustainability in the rainforest. -Children will know what steps people can take to protect their natural environment. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Children will know that water pollution occurs due to contamination of water. -Children will know how resources were distributed during the Victorian times. -Children will know how oil spills occur and the affect this can have on people and wildlife. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Children will know some positive and negative effects of river, land use and economic activity along the River Tees. -Children will understand that dams provide a range of economic, environmental, and social benefits, including recreation, flood control, water supply, hydroelectric power, waste management, river navigation, and wildlife habitat. -Children will know different types of power stations including coal, nuclear, wind and solar and how they use fuel and energy to generate power. -Children will know some advantages and disadvantages of renewable energy resources (hydroelectric power stations are very reliable and produce large amounts of electricity; solar farms are expensive and depending on the weather are somewhat useless) -Children will know that biomass is a renewable organic material that comes from plants and animals that is used as fuel to produce electricity and heat. -Children will know the benefits of importing food including protection against the effect of a poor UK harvest; foods that only grow in certain seasons will be available all year round; and supermarkets can negotiate lower prices meaning we pay less for our food. To know how our daily routines can affect our potential waste and savings. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Children will know that global changes for the future will have negative and positive effects on our landscape. -They will know that fair-trade is a system of certification that aims to ensure a set of standards are met in the production and supply of a product or ingredient. For farmers and workers, Fairtrade means workers' rights, safer working conditions and fairer pay and that for shoppers it means high quality, ethically produced products
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