### **RAEDWALD ACADEMY TRUST**

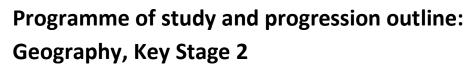
## Programme of study and progression outline:



### Geography, Key Stage 2

	- Programme of Study KE Area of study	Area of study	Area of study	Area of study
	Locational	Place knowledge	Human and	Geographical skills
	knowledge	I lace knowledge	Physical	and fieldwork
	Knowiedbe		geography	and neidwork
Prior	Name and locate the	Understand the	Identify the	Use simple fieldwork
learning	7 continents and 5	geographical similarities	location of hot	and observational
KS1		and differences through	and cold areas	
K31	oceans,		in the world in	skills to study the school and local area.
	understanding the terms 'continent'	studying the human and	relation to the	School and local area.
		physical geography of a		
	and 'sea'	small area of the UK and	Equator and the	
	Understand that a	of a small area in a	North and	
	world map shows all	contrasting non-	South Poles	
	the countries of the	European country		
	world.		Identify UK	
			weather	
	Name, locate and		patterns	
	identify the			
	characteristics of the		Identify the	
	4 countries and		human and	
	capital cities of the		physical	
	UK and its		features of the	
	surrounding areas.		two localities	
			studied.	
	Area of study	Area of study	Area of study	Area of study
	Locational	Place knowledge	Human and	Geographical skills
	knowledge	_	Physical	and fieldwork
			geography	
Year 3/4	Use maps, atlases,	Compare a region of the	Name and	Understand the 8
<b>,</b>	globes and	UK with a volcanic region	locate counties	compass points and
	digital/computer	of Italy e.g. Sicily.	and cities of the	use them to
	mapping (Google		United	explain/identify
	Earth) to locate the	Identify similarities and	Kingdom,	points on a map.
	countries of Europe,	differences between		Fieldwork project
	including Russia.	this region and a region	Describe	
	including Nussia.	of the UK.		
	IV. a. The Street	of the ok.	geographical	
	Know the position		regions and	
	and significance of		their identifying	
	the Equator, the		human and	

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	Tropic of Cancer and the Tropic of Capricorn.		physical characteristics, key topographical features (including hills, mountains, coasts and rivers), and land-use patterns; and understand how some of these aspects have changed over time	
Year 5/6	Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping (Google Earth) to locate the countries of Africa.  Use 4 figure grid references to read maps. Make connections between the Equator and the tropics and Africa.	Study of North America - Environmental regions, key physical and human characteristics. Major cities, mountain ranges, rivers, lakes, landmarks.	Earthquakes/ natural disasters – floods, tsunamis	
Subsequent learning	Extend their locational knowledge and deepen their spatial awareness of the world's countries using maps of the world to focus on Africa, Russia, Asia (including China and	Understand geographical similarities, differences and links between places through the study of human and physical geography of a region within Africa, and of a region within Asia	Understand, through the use of detailed place-based exemplars at a variety of scales key processes in physical and human geography	Build on their knowledge of globes, maps and atlases and apply and develop this knowledge routinely in the classroom and in the field

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# Programme of study and progression outline:



India), and the
Middle East,
focusing on their
environmental
regions, including
polar and hot
deserts, key physical
and human
characteristics,
countries and major
cities

Understand how human and physical processes interact to influence, and change landscapes, environments and the climate; and how human activity relies on effective functioning of natural systems Interpret Ordnance Survey maps in the classroom and the field, including using grid references and scale, topographical and other thematic mapping, and aerial and satellite photographs

Use Geographical Information Systems (GIS) to view, analyse and interpret places and data

Use fieldwork in contrasting locations to collect, analyse and draw conclusions from geographical data, using multiple sources of increasingly complex information.