

# Knowledge Progression: Geography

Year group	Autumn A	Spring A	Summer A	Autumn B	Spring B	Summer B
Year 1	<b>Topic: Beside the Seaside</b> -Our school is located in the village of St Neot, which is near the towns of Liskeard and Bodmin. -Human features are things that are man-made, e.g. buildings. -Physical features are things that are natural, e.g. woodlands.	<b>Topic: Fieldwork and Map Skills</b> -The four countries of the UK are England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland. -The capital city of England is London. -The capital city of Wales is Cardiff. -The capital city of Northern Ireland is Belfast. -The capital city of Scotland is Edinburgh.	<b>Topic: The USA</b> -There are 7 continents: Asia, Africa, North America, South America, Antarctica, Europe, and Australia. -There are 5 oceans: Pacific, Atlantic, Southern, Arctic and Indian.	<b>Topic: Fieldwork and Map Skills</b> -Our school is located in the village of St Neot, which is near the towns of Liskeard and Bodmin. -Human features are things that are man-made, e.g. buildings. -Physical features are things that are natural, e.g. woodlands.	<b>Topic: Brazil</b> -South America is in both the Northern and Southern Hemisphere, with the Equator running directly through the continent. -The Amazon biome (covered by tropical rainforest) is located in South America. -There are four main reasons for deforestation: urbanisation, farming, manufacturing, fuel.	<b>Topic: Wonderful Weather</b> -We use weather instruments to measure the weather. -Weather types include rain, sun, snow and sleet. -The four seasons are spring, summer, autumn and winter.
Year 2	<b>Topic: Beside the Seaside</b> -Looe is a seaside town in Cornwall. -Human features are things that are man-made, e.g. piers. -Physical features are things that are natural, e.g. cliffs.	<b>Topic: Fieldwork and Map Skills</b> -The four countries of the UK are England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland. -Cornwall is located in the South West of England. -The capital city of England is London. London is home to the Houses of Parliament, Big Ben and The Tower of London (which is where the Crown Jewels are kept).	<b>Topic: The USA</b> -There are 7 continents: Asia, Africa, North America, South America, Antarctica, Europe, and Australia. The Equator is an imaginary line. -There are 5 oceans: Pacific, Atlantic, Southern, Arctic and Indian. The Pacific is the largest. -Antarctica is the polar region around the South Pole. It is a desert.	<b>Topic: Fieldwork and Map Skills</b> -Our school is located in the village of St Neot, which is near the towns of Liskeard and Bodmin. -Human features are things that are man-made, e.g. buildings. -Physical features are things that are natural, e.g. woodlands.	<b>Topic: Brazil</b> -South America is in both the Northern and Southern Hemisphere, with the Equator running directly through the continent. -The Amazon biome (covered by tropical rainforest) is located in South America and spans across 9 different countries, but the majority of it (around 60%) is located in Brazil. -The 95% of all deforestation (the action of clearing a wide area of trees) occurs in the tropics. There are four main reasons for deforestation: urbanisation, farming, manufacturing, fuel.	<b>Topic: Wonderful Weather</b> -We use weather instruments to measure the weather, such as rain gauges, wind vanes and thermometers. -In the UK, weather patterns change with the seasons. The UK has warm summers and cool winters. -Weather can vary at one time in different parts of the UK.

	Year 3	<b>Topic: Fieldwork and Map Skills</b> -Map symbols represent real objects and landmarks. In Truro (Cornwall's only city), Truro Cathedral is represented on the map by a circle with a cross on top. -A grid reference allows you to pinpoint a place on a map. -When reading a grid reference, we go to the eastings first and then the northings (along the corridor, up the stairs).	<b>Topic: All Around the World</b> - Europe is one of the smallest continents and is made up of 44 countries. -Lines of latitude run around the Earth and have numbers to show how many degrees north or south they are from the Equator. -Lines of longitude run from pole to pole.	<b>Topic: Rivers</b> -The water cycle includes the processes of evaporation and precipitation. -A river has a channel with banks on both sides and a bed. -In 2004, storms caused two rivers to burst their banks, and flooded Boscastle, Cornwall.	<b>Topic: Fieldwork and Map skills</b> -Contour lines on a map show high and low areas of land, measured in metres above sea level. -A volcano is a cone-shaped mountain with a central crater from which lava can be ejected. -Mount Vesuvius is an active volcano in Italy, famous for its eruption in 79 CE that destroyed the Roman cities of Pompeii and Herculaneum.	<b>Topic: Land Use</b> -Map symbols represent real objects and landmarks. In Truro (Cornwall's only city), Truro Cathedral is represented on the map by a circle with a cross on top. -A grid reference allows you to pinpoint a place on a map. -When reading a grid reference, we go to the eastings first and then the northings (along the corridor, up the stairs).	<b>Topic: The Americas</b> -There are 49 states in North America; the 50th state is Hawaii, an island which is not considered part of North America. -North America, the third-largest continent, is located in the Northern hemisphere. - South America, the forth-largest continent, is located in the Southern hemisphere.
	Year 4	<b>Topic: Fieldwork and Map Skills</b> -Map symbols represent real objects and landmarks. In Truro (Cornwall's only city), Truro Cathedral is represented on the map by a circle with a cross on top. -A grid reference allows you to pinpoint a place on a map. The horizontal grid lines are called northings; the vertical grid lines are called eastings. -When reading a grid reference, we go to the eastings first and then the northings (along the corridor, up the stairs).	<b>Topic: All Around the World</b> - Europe is one of the smallest continents and is made up of 44 countries. Russia is one of these countries; it spans Eastern Europe and Northern Asia and is the largest country in the world by area. -Lines of latitude run around the Earth and have numbers to show how many degrees north or south they are from the Equator. -Lines of longitude run from pole to pole and indicate how far east (positive numbers) or west (negative numbers) of the Prime Meridian any place is.	<b>Topic: Rivers</b> -The water cycle includes the processes of evaporation and precipitation. -A river has a channel with banks on both sides and a bed. Around the main channel of the river is the flood plain where the river expands when it floods. -In 2004, storms caused two rivers to burst their banks, resulting in two billion litres of water rushing down the valley straight into Boscastle, Cornwall.	<b>Topic: Fieldwork and Map skills</b> -Contour lines on a map show high and low areas of land, measured in metres above sea level. The contour lines join up areas of the same height. When they are close together, it means the hill or mountain is steep. -A volcano is a cone-shaped mountain with a central crater from which lava can be ejected. A mountain is a large land formation of solid rock, with no magma pit underneath and therefore no crater. -Mount Vesuvius is an active volcano near Naples, Italy, famous for its eruption in 79 CE that destroyed the Roman cities of Pompeii and Herculaneum.	<b>Topic: Land Use</b> -Map symbols represent real objects and landmarks. In Truro (Cornwall's only city), Truro Cathedral is represented on the map by a circle with a cross on top. -A grid reference allows you to pinpoint a place on a map. The horizontal grid lines are called northings; the vertical grid lines are called eastings. -When reading a grid reference, we go to the eastings first and then the northings (along the corridor, up the stairs).	<b>Topic: The Americas</b> -There are 49 states in North America; the 50th state is Hawaii, an island which is not considered part of North America. -North America, the third-largest continent, is located in the Northern hemisphere. The north of the continent is within the Arctic Circle and the Tropic of Cancer passes through the south of North America. - South America, the forth-largest continent, is located in the Southern hemisphere. The South of the continent is within the Antarctic Circle and the Tropic of Capricorn passes through South America.

	Year 5	<b>Topic: Fieldwork and Map Skills</b> -Landscape features and places (both human and physical) can be located on an Ordnance Survey map through the use of grid references and grid squares. -The 'Eastings' and 'Northings' are the numbers around the edge of an OS map. -The standard scale on an OS map is 1:25,000.	<b>Topic: Global Trade</b> -Africa spans across six different time zones. Central Africa Time (CAT) is 2 hours ahead of Coordinated Universal Time (UTC). -Nigeria is often called the "Giant of Africa." -Much of the value of Africa's exports are concentrated in natural resources like petroleum, gold, diamonds and coal.	<b>Topic: The Mediterranean</b> - There are 46,000 kilometres of Mediterranean coastline and these have provided opportunities for human activity for many millennia. -Its relatively small size make it ideal for transportation and trade between the many cities on its coast: a meeting place for people and goods from three continents. -Greece's Mediterranean climate means that it is both dry and warm (especially from spring to autumn) compared to the UK	<b>Topic: Fieldwork and Map Skills</b> -Nearly 75% of Cornwall's land area is managed for agricultural use. Only 5% of land is developed, significantly less than urban areas like London (over 40%) -The economy of Cornwall is largely dependent upon agriculture, followed by tourism. --Landscape features and places (both human and physical) can be located on an Ordnance Survey map through the use of grid references and grid squares.	<b>Topic: Shackleton</b> -Antarctica is a continent. It is found at the south on the Earth. - The size of Antarctica changes in the winter as the edge of the ice grows around the coast due to the sea ice. -The largest, the Ross Ice Shelf, is the size of France.	<b>Topic: Australia</b> -Australia is both a country and a continent. Australia is the sixth largest country in the world, and the smallest continent in the world. -Australia is a large country, so the landscape is very varied. There are rivers, beaches, cliffs, mountains, rainforests and deserts as well as many cities and towns. - Today there are around 23 million people living in Australia with around 600,000 being indigenous peoples of Australia.
	Year 6	<b>Topic: Fieldwork and Map Skills</b> -Landscape features and places (both human and physical) can be located on an Ordnance Survey map through the use of grid references and grid squares. -The 'Eastings' and 'Northings' are the numbers around the edge of an OS map. To pinpoint a place you take the Eastings number first, then the Northing (along the corridor and up the stairs). -The standard scale on an OS map is 1:25,000.	<b>Topic: Global Trade</b> -Africa spans across six different time zones. Central Africa Time (CAT) is 2 hours ahead of Coordinated Universal Time (UTC). -Nigeria is often called the "Giant of Africa." This name comes from the vastness of its land, the diversity of its peoples and languages, its huge population (the largest in Africa), and its oil and other natural resources. -Much of the value of Africa's exports are concentrated in natural resources like petroleum, gold, diamonds and coal. Agricultural commodities like tea, coffee and cotton also find large markets overseas. The EU is Africa's biggest trading partner.	<b>Topic: The Mediterranean</b> - There are 46,000 kilometres of Mediterranean coastline and these have provided opportunities for human activity for many millennia. -Its relatively small size make it ideal for transportation and trade between the many cities on its coast: a meeting place for people and goods from three continents. -Greece's Mediterranean climate means that it is both dry and warm (especially from spring to autumn) compared to the UK. As a result, children in Greece are able to spend more time outside, playing with friends or visiting outdoor cafes with their families.	<b>Topic: Fieldwork and Map Skills</b> -Nearly 75% of Cornwall's land area is managed for agricultural use. Only 5% of land is developed, significantly less than urban areas like London (over 40%) -The economy of Cornwall is largely dependent upon agriculture, followed by tourism. --Landscape features and places (both human and physical) can be located on an Ordnance Survey map through the use of grid references and grid squares.	<b>Topic: Shackleton</b> -Antarctica is a continent. Of all the continents in the world, Antarctica is the 5 <sup>th</sup> largest. It is found at the south on the Earth. - The size of Antarctica changes in the winter as the edge of the ice grows around the coast due to the sea ice. Its size doubles during the winter months. -The largest, the Ross Ice Shelf, is the size of France.	<b>Topic: Australia</b> -Australia is both a country and a continent. Australia is the sixth largest country in the world, and the smallest continent in the world. -Australia is a large country, so the landscape is very varied. There are rivers, beaches, cliffs, mountains, rainforests and deserts as well as many cities and towns. -The Australian population is made up of many people who have come from different parts of the world along with the indigenous Australian Aboriginal people and Torres Strait Islanders. Today there are around 23 million people living in Australia with around 600,000 being indigenous peoples of Australia.