

## Geography Progression Grid Class 4/ 5– CYCLE 1

<p><b>Autumn – The UK</b>  <b>Objectives –</b>          To know some counties and cities of the United Kingdom, some geographical regions and their identifying human and physical characteristics</p>	<p><b>Spring- Land use</b>  <b>Objectives –</b>          To know how land is used in counties and cities of the United Kingdom.          To understand the difference between rural and urban land use.          To understand why land is used in different ways.</p>	<p><b>Summer- Marvellous maps</b>  <b>Objectives-</b>          To explore the range of maps available to geographers and to develop their understanding of the key features of maps          To study a range of maps and atlases, including digital maps, and compare their features.          To learn to use the eight compass points to give directions and give grid references to locate places on a map.</p>
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**Minimum learning is highlighted**

**Minimum vocabulary is in bold**

### What children will know and remember

<p>To know that a county is an area of the UK containing lots of towns and villages They are the top level of local government. They control the local area and the services within, such as education, transport, policing, fire &amp; public safety, social care, libraries, and waste management.</p> <p>(Scotland has “council areas” which are similar to England’s counties)</p>	<p>To know that urban means places like towns and cities ; rural means and land that is the countryside or used for farming and greenbelt means rural land surrounding a town or city which cannot be built upon and that “land use” is the term we use to describe how land is used</p>	<p>To know that different types of maps are used by geographers for different reasons:</p> <p>Physical Maps: These maps show the natural features of the Earth's surface, such as mountains, rivers, deserts, and oceans.</p> <p>Political Maps: Political maps display borders between countries or regions, as well as cities, towns, and capitals. They focus on human-made boundaries and political divisions.</p> <p>Topographic Maps: Topographic maps provide detailed information about the shape and elevation of the land surface. They use contour lines to show changes in elevation and depict physical features like hills, valleys, and mountains.</p> <p>Thematic Maps: Thematic maps focus on specific themes or topics, such as population density, climate zones, land use, or economic activities. They help geographers analyse and visualize spatial patterns and relationships.</p> <p>Climatic Maps: Climatic maps show different climate zones and weather patterns across regions. They help illustrate variations in temperature, precipitation, and other climatic factors.</p> <p>Geological Maps: Geological maps depict the distribution of rocks, minerals, and geological formations in an area. They provide valuable information for understanding the Earth's structure and geologic history.</p> <p>Navigation Maps: Navigation maps are used for navigation purposes, including road maps for driving, nautical charts for marine navigation, and aviation charts for air travel. They provide detailed information about transportation routes and landmarks.</p> <p>Satellite Imagery Maps: Satellite imagery maps use images captured by satellites to show detailed views of the Earth's surface. They are used for various purposes, including environmental monitoring, urban planning, and disaster response.</p>
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<p>To know that my school is in the county of West Yorkshire and it is bordered by North Yorkshire to the north and East; South Yorkshire to the south.; Greater Manchester and Lancashire are to the west Lancashire</p>	<p>To know that land use can change over time due to urbanisation or erosion and this changes how land is used. Urbanisation means more land will be needed for houses, transport , sops, leisure and other services people may need/demand and erosion means that the land available for people to live and work in is reduced</p> <p>(urbanisation – increase in size of towns and cities due to people moving to them Erosion – where the land/coastline is worn away over time by weather and sea)</p>	<p>To know that an ordinance survey map is a type of topographic map and it can be used for:</p> <p>Finding Places: You can use an Ordnance Survey map to find out where different places are located, like towns, rivers, mountains, and even individual buildings.</p> <p>Giving Directions: It helps people know which way to go when they're walking, cycling, or driving. The map has symbols and colours to show roads, paths, and landmarks.</p> <p>Understanding the Landscape: Ordnance Survey maps also show the shape of the land, like hills, valleys, and forests. This helps people understand what the area looks like and plan their adventures, like hiking or exploring.</p>
<p>To know that some counties are known for different things</p> <p><u>Greater London</u> Physical Geography: London is situated on the River Thames, a large river that flows through the city. It has several parks, like Hyde Park and Regent's Park, providing green spaces within the urban environment. Human Geography: London is known for its iconic landmarks such as the Tower of London, Buckingham Palace, and the Houses of Parliament. It's a bustling metropolis with diverse neighbourhoods, museums, and theatres.</p> <p><u>Devon:</u> Physical Geography: Devon has a varied landscape with sandy beaches along its coastlines, rugged cliffs, and rolling hills inland. Dartmoor and Exmoor National Parks offer stunning scenery and wildlife. Human Geography: Devon is dotted with charming villages, historic towns like Exeter and Plymouth, and picturesque fishing harbours. It's a popular destination for tourists seeking outdoor activities and relaxation by the sea.</p> <p><u>Yorkshire:</u> Physical Geography: Yorkshire boasts diverse landscapes including the Yorkshire Dales with its limestone hills, valleys, and waterfalls, and the North York Moors with heather-covered moorland and forests. Human Geography: Yorkshire is home to vibrant cities such as Leeds, Sheffield, and York, known for their historic architecture, museums, and cultural events. It also has quaint villages, market towns, and traditional pubs.</p> <p><u>Edinburgh (council area)</u> Physical Geography: Edinburgh is built on several hills and is dominated by Edinburgh Castle, situated on a volcanic rock. The city is divided by the narrow, steep-sided valley of the Water of Leith.</p>	<p>To know how to create a map of Batley showing the main physical features from school to include, Tesco, train station, Red Brick Mill</p> <p>(field work used to identify natural and manmade features– explain that: the hills are steep and cannot easily be built on for housing or roads so they remain as land; that the larger buildings (supermarkets) are near roads for access and that the roads are built on flat and the hills but the main (bigger) roads are on the flat; mills (no longer in use) were built near natural water and rail links)</p>	<p>To know that a grid reference is a way to find locations on a map and that some are 4 numbers and some are 6 number and I can use both</p> <p>A four-figure grid reference provides a general location within a larger grid square. It consists of two numbers, representing the easting (horizontal position) and northing (vertical position) of the bottom-left corner of the grid square. For example, a four-figure grid reference like "12,34" would indicate a square on the map, and the location would be somewhere within that square.</p> <p>A six-figure grid reference provides a more precise location within a grid square. It consists of three numbers, representing the easting and northing of a specific point within the grid square. The first two numbers indicate the position along the bottom and left sides of the grid square, while the third number provides additional detail to pinpoint the location within that square. For example, a six-figure grid reference like "123,456" would narrow down the location to a specific point within the larger square identified by the four-figure reference "12,34."</p>

<p>Human Geography: Edinburgh's Old Town and New Town are UNESCO World Heritage Sites, known for their historic buildings, narrow alleyways, and grand Georgian architecture. It's a centre for arts, festivals, and academic institutions.</p> <p><u>Kent:</u> Physical Geography: Kent has a varied landscape with fertile farmland, orchards, and vineyards. It's bordered by the English Channel and has chalk cliffs along its coastline, including the iconic White Cliffs of Dover.</p> <p>Human Geography: Kent has historic cities like Canterbury with its famous cathedral, as well as seaside towns like Margate and Folkestone. It's known for its agriculture, tourism, and transportation links to Europe</p> <p><u>Gwynedd:</u> Physical Geography: Gwynedd is a county in Wales known for its beautiful natural features like tall mountains, green valleys, and pretty coastlines. The most famous mountain in Wales, Mount Snowdon, is in Gwynedd. People love to climb it and see the amazing views from the top. There are also lots of other fun outdoor activities to do in Gwynedd, like hiking, biking, and swimming in rivers and lakes.</p> <p>Human Geography: In Gwynedd, many people speak Welsh, which is a special language spoken in Wales. People celebrate Welsh language and culture with festivals and events. Gwynedd has old castles, like Caernarfon Castle and Harlech Castle, which are like big, old forts. People visit them to learn about history and see knights and kings</p> <p><u>Antrim:</u> Physical Geography: Antrim is famous for its stunning natural features like tall cliffs, rugged coastlines, and beautiful beaches. The Giant's Causeway is one of the most famous places in Antrim. It's like a big puzzle made of thousands of hexagon-shaped rocks. People love to visit and explore this unique place.</p> <p>Human Geography: In Antrim, people have a special accent and way of speaking. They're known for being friendly and welcoming to visitors. Antrim has old castles and historic sites like Dunluce Castle and Carrickfergus Castle. People visit them to learn about history and see what life was like long ago.</p>		
<p>To know that people visit the UK to see historic sites such as Buckingham Palace, The Tower of London, Edinburgh Castle and to experience some of the natural beauty such as the Yorkshire Dales, the White Cliffs of Dover and beautiful beaches and coast lines. But to know that some people would choose to remain in the UK (immigration) to work, study or stay with their family.</p>	<p>To know the eight points of a compass - North (N),Northeast (NE), East (E), Southeast (SE), South (S), Southwest (SW), West (W) and Northwest (NW)</p>	<p>To know what the key on an ordnance survey map means and know some of the symbols:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Roads and paths</li> <li>Railways</li> <li>Rivers, lakes, and other water bodies</li> <li>Contour lines (to show elevation)</li> <li>Buildings and landmarks</li> <li>Woodland and forests</li> <li>Boundaries (such as county or parish boundaries)</li> </ul>

		Points of interest (such as churches, schools, or tourist attractions)
To know a <b>topographical</b> map shows the shape and features of the land including mountains, rivers, lakes and valleys and to be able to interpret one	To know that Batley and Dewsbury would be called urban	To know how to plan a journey using the eight compass points and four or six-figure grid references. N,S, E, W, NE, MW, SE, SW
<b>Disciplinary skills and knowledge</b>		
To know human and physical characteristics of the world are interdependent and they bring about special variation and change – how the differences between counties impacts those places	To collect and analyse and communicate with data gathered through fieldwork	To interpret maps, globes, aerial photos and Geographical Information Systems