

Curriculum Progression Geography



Key Concept	N	R	1	2	3	4	5	6
Humankind Human features and landmarks	Human features of the immediate environment include the school, the playground, streets and houses. Notice and begin to name different man-made features in the immediate environment, including the school grounds, local streets and the place they live.	Human features are man-made and include houses, shops, buildings, offices, parks, streets and places of worship. Name and talk about man-made features in the local environment, including shops, houses, streets and parks	Human features are man-made and include factories, farms, houses, offices, ports, harbours and shops. Landmarks and monuments are features of a landscape, city or town that are easily seen and recognised from a distance. They also help someone to establish and describe a location. Name and describe the purpose of human	Human features are man-made and include castles, towers, schools, hospitals, bridges, shops, tunnels, monuments, airports and roads. People use human features in different ways. For example, an airport can be used for work or leisure and a harbour can be used for industry or travel. Use geographical vocabulary to describe how and why	Services include banks, post offices, hospitals, public transport and garages. Land use types include leisure, housing, industry, transport and agriculture. Describe the type, purpose and use of different buildings, monuments, services and land, and identify reasons for their location.	Human features can be interconnected by function, type and transport links. Describe a range of human features and their location and explain how they are interconnected.	Transport networks can be tangible, such as rails, roads or canals, or intangible, such as air and sea corridors. These networks link places together and allow for the movement of people and goods. Transport networks are usually built where there is a high demand for the movement of people or goods. They run between places where journeys start or finish, such as airports, bus	How humans function in the place they live.



			features and landmarks.	people use a range of human features.			stations, ferry terminals or railway stations. Describe and explain the location, purpose and use of transport networks across the UK and other parts of the world.	
Settlements and land use	Say how two places in the immediate environment are the same or different.	Describe a contrasting environment to their own.	A settlement is a place where people live and work and can be big or small, depending on how many people live there. Towns and cities are urban settlements. Features of towns and cities include homes, shops, roads and	Industries are businesses that make things, sell things and help people live their everyday lives. Land can be used for recreational, transport, agricultural, residential and commercial purposes, or a mixture of	Different types of settlement include rural, urban, hamlet, town, village, city and suburban areas. A city is a large settlement where many people live and work. Residential areas surrounding cities are called suburbs.	Land uses include agricultural, recreational, housing and industry. Water systems are used for transport, industry, leisure and power. Explain ways that settlements, land use or water systems are used in the UK and other	Agricultural land use in the UK can be divided into three main types, arable (growing crops), pastoral (livestock) and mixed (arable and pastoral). An allotment is a small piece of land used to grow fruit, vegetables and flowers. A wide variety of crops	

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			offices. Identify the characteristics of a settlement.	these. Describe the size, location and function of a local industry.	Describe the type and characteristics of settlement or land use in an area or region.	parts of the world.	are farmed in the UK, such as wheat, barley, oats, potatoes, other vegetables, fruits and oilseed rape. A wide variety of livestock are reared on farms in the UK, such as sheep, dairy cattle, beef cattle, poultry and pigs. Describe in detail the different types of agricultural land use in the UK.	
Processes- Climate and weather	Changes in the local environment, such as leaves changing colour or the number of people outside, occur	There are four seasons in the United Kingdom: spring, summer, autumn and winter. Each season has	There are four seasons in the UK: spring, summer, autumn and winter. Each season has typical weather	A weather pattern is a type of weather that is repeated. Describe simple weather patterns of	Excessive precipitation includes thunderstorms, downbursts, tornadoes, waterspouts, tropical cyclones,	Climatic variation describes the changes in weather patterns or the average weather conditions of a	Changes to the weather and climate (temperature, weather patterns and precipitation) can affect land use. Farmers	Climate and extreme weather can affect the size and nature of settlements, shelters and buildings, diet, lifestyle

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	with the passing of the seasons. Notice ways that the local environment changes during different seasons.	typical weather patterns. Record observations about the way the local environment changes throughout each season.	patterns. Types of weather include sun, rain, wind, snow, fog, hail and sleet. In the United Kingdom, the length of the day varies depending on the season. In winter, the days are shorter. In summer, the days are longer. Symbols are used to show different types of weather. Identify patterns in daily and seasonal weather.	hot and cold places.	extratropical cyclones, blizzards and ice storms. Explain how the weather affects the use of urban and rural environments.	country or continent. Explain climatic variations of a country or continent.	living in different countries adapt their farming practices to suit their local climate and landscape. Explain how the climate affects land use.	(settled or nomadic), jobs, clothing, transport and transportation links and the availability of natural resources. Evaluate the extent to which climate and extreme weather affect how people live.
Physical Processes			Weather is a physical process. Describe in	Erosion is a physical process that involves the	Volcanic eruptions and earthquakes happen when	Water cannot be made. It is constantly recycled	Soil fertility, drainage and climate influence the	Physical processes that can affect a landscape

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			<p>simple terms how a physical process or human behaviour has affected an area, place or human activity.</p>	<p>weathering and movement of natural materials, such as rock, sand and soil. Erosion is caused by wind and water, including waves, floods, rivers and rainfall. Describe, in simple terms, the effects of erosion.</p>	<p>two tectonic plates push into each other, pull apart from one another or slide alongside each other. The centre of an earthquake is called the epicentre. Explain the physical processes that cause earthquakes and volcanic eruptions.</p>	<p>through a process called the water cycle. The four stages of the water cycle are evaporation, condensation, precipitation and collection. During the water cycle, water changes state due to heating and cooling. Use specific geographical vocabulary and diagrams to explain the water cycle.</p>	<p>placement and success of agricultural land. Describe how soil fertility, drainage and climate affect agricultural land use.</p>	<p>include erosion by wind, water or ice; the deposition of stone and silt by water and ice; land movement, such as landslides and tectonic activity, such as earthquakes or volcanic eruptions. Describe the physical processes, including weather, that affect two different locations.</p>
Geographical Resources		<p>Maps and photographs can be used to show key features of the local environment.</p>	<p>An aerial photograph or plan perspective shows an area of land from above. Identify</p>	<p>An aerial photograph can be vertical (an image taken directly from above) or oblique (an</p>	<p>Maps, globes and digital mapping tools can help to locate and describe significant</p>	<p>An atlas is a collection of maps and information that shows geographical features,</p>	<p>Aerial photography is used in cartography, land-use planning and environmental</p>	<p>Satellite images are photographs of Earth taken by imaging satellites. Use satellite</p>

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		Use photographs and maps to identify and describe human and physical features from their locality.	features and landmarks on an aerial photograph or plan perspective.	image taken from above and to the side). Study aerial photographs to describe the features and characteristics of an area of land.	geographical features. Analyse maps, atlases and globes, including digital mapping, to locate countries and describe features studied.	topography, boundaries, climatic, social and economic statistics of an area. Study and draw conclusions about places and geographical features using a range of geographical resources, including maps, atlases, globes, etc.	studies. It can be used alongside maps to find out detailed information about a place, or places. Analyse and compare a place, or places, using aerial photographs, atlases and maps.	imaging and maps of different scales to find out geographical information about a place.
Data Analysis		Geographical information can be collected by using simple tally charts and pictograms. Begin to collect simple geographical data during fieldwork activities.	Data is information that can be collected and used to answer a geographical question. Collect simple data during fieldwork activities.	Data can be recorded in different ways, including tables, charts and pictograms. Collect and organise simple data in charts and tables from primary sources	Primary data includes information gathered by observation and investigation. Analyse primary data, identifying any patterns observed.	Secondary data includes information gathered by geographical reports, surveys, maps, research, books and the internet. Collect and analyse primary and secondary	Geographical data, such as demographics or economic statistics, can be used as evidence to support conclusions. Summarise geographical data to draw conclusions	Data helps us to understand patterns and trends but sometimes there can be variations due to numerous factors (human error, incorrect equipment, different time frames,

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				(fieldwork and observation) and secondary sources (maps and books).		data, identifying and analysing patterns and suggesting reasons for them.		different sites, environmental conditions and unexplained anomalies). Analyse and present increasingly complex data, comparing data from different sources and suggesting why data may vary.
Fieldwork		Fieldwork includes going on walks and visits to collect information about the environment. Take photographs, draw simple picture maps and collect simple data during fieldwork activities.	Fieldwork includes going out in the environment to look, ask questions, take photographs, take measurements and collect samples. Carry out fieldwork tasks to identify characteristics of the school	Fieldwork can help to answer questions about the local environment and can include observing or measuring, identifying or classifying and recording. Ask and answer simple	The term geographical evidence relates to facts, information and numerical data. Gather evidence to answer a geographical question or enquiry.	Fieldwork techniques, such as sketch maps, data collection and digital technologies, can provide evidence to support and answer a geographical hypothesis. Investigate a geographical hypothesis	A geographical enquiry can help us to understand the physical geography (rivers, coasts, weather and rocks) or human geography (population changes, migration, land use, changes to inner city,	Representing, analysing, concluding, communicating, reflecting and responding are helpful strategies to answer geographical questions. Ask and answer geographical questions and hypotheses

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			grounds or locality.	geographical questions through observation or simple data collection during fieldwork activities.		using a range of fieldwork techniques.	urbanisation, developments and tourism) of an area and the impacts on the surrounding environment. Construct or carry out a geographical enquiry by gathering and analysing a range of sources.	using a range of fieldwork and research techniques.
Physical features			Physical features are naturally-created features of the Earth. Use basic geographical vocabulary to identify and describe physical features, such as beach, cliff, coast, forest, hill, mountain, sea, ocean,	A physical feature is one that forms naturally, and can change over time due to weather and other forces. Describe the size, location and position of a physical feature, such as beach, cliff, coast, forest,	A volcano is an opening in the Earth's surface from which gas, hot magma and ash can escape. They are usually found at meeting points of the Earth's tectonic plates. When a volcano erupts, liquid	Mountains form over millions of years. They are made when the Earth's tectonic plates push together or move apart. Mountains are also formed when magma underneath the Earth's crust pushes large areas of	North America is broadly categorised into six major biomes: tundra, coniferous forest, grasslands (prairie), deciduous forest, desert and tropical rainforest. South America has a vast	The Arctic is a sea of ice surrounded by land and located at the highest latitudes of the Northern Hemisphere. It extends over the countries that border the Arctic Ocean, including Canada, the

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			<p>river, soil, valley and vegetation.</p>	<p>hill, mountain, sea, ocean, river, soil, valley and vegetation.</p>	<p>magma collects in an underground magma chamber. The magma pushes through a crack called a vent and bursts out onto the Earth's surface. Lava, hot ash and mudslides from volcanic eruptions can cause severe damage. Describe the parts of a volcano or earthquake.</p> <p>The Earth is made of four different layers. The inner core is made mostly of hot, solid iron and nickel, and the outer</p>	<p>land upwards. There are five types of mountain: fold, fault-block, volcanic, dome and plateau. Identify, describe and explain the formation of different mountain types.</p>	<p>variety of biomes, including desert, alpine, rainforest and grasslands. Identify and describe some key physical features and environmental regions of North and South America and explain how these, along with the climate zones and soil types, can affect land use.</p>	<p>USA, Denmark, Russia, Norway and Iceland. Antarctica is a continent located in the Southern Hemisphere. Antarctica does not belong to any country. Physical features typical of the Arctic and Antarctic regions include glaciers, icebergs, ice caps, ice sheets, ice shelves and sea ice. Compare and describe physical features of</p>
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					<p>core is made of liquid iron and nickel. The mantle is made of solid rock and molten rock called magma. The crust is a thin layer of solid rock that is broken into large pieces called tectonic plates. These pieces move very slowly across the mantle. Name and describe properties of the Earth's four layers.</p>			<p>polar landscapes.</p>
<p>Environment</p>	<p>It is everybody's responsibility to look after the environment. Show care for living things</p>	<p>Litter has a harmful effect on the areas where we live, work and play. People need to put their rubbish into</p>	<p>Litter and pollution have a harmful effect on the areas where we live, work and play. Describe how</p>	<p>The local environment can be improved by picking up litter, planting flowers and improving</p>	<p>The Earth has five climate zones: desert, Mediterranean , polar, temperate and tropical. Identify the</p>	<p>Altitudinal zonation describes the different climates and types of wildlife at different</p>	<p>The Earth has five climate zones: desert, Mediterranean , polar, temperate and tropical. Mountains</p>	<p>Climate change is the long-term change in expected patterns of weather that contributes to</p>

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	and the environment.	the bin and not throw it on the ground. Describe ways to look after the immediate environment.	pollution and litter affect the local environment and school grounds.	amenities. Describe ways to improve the local environment.	five major climate zones on Earth.	altitudes on mountains. Examples include forests that grow at low altitudes and support a wide variety of plants and animals, tundra that is found at higher altitudes and supports plants and animals that are adapted to harsher environments, and the summits of mountains, which are usually covered in ice and snow and don't support any life. Describe altitudinal	have variable climates depending on altitude. A biome is a large ecological area on the Earth's surface, such as desert, forest, grassland, tundra and aquatic. Biomes are often defined by a range of factors, such as temperature, climate, relief, geology, soils and vegetation. Name and locate the world's biomes, climate zones and vegetation belts and explain their common characteristics.	the melting of polar ice caps, rising sea levels and extreme weather. Climate change is caused by global warming. Human activity, such as burning fossil fuels, deforestation, habitat destruction, overpopulation and rearing livestock, all contribute to global warming. Explain how climate change affects climate zones and biomes across the world.
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						zonation on mountains		
Sustainability			<p>Natural environments can be affected by the actions of humans, including cutting down trees or dropping litter. Humans can protect the environment by choosing to preserve woodlands and hedgerows, recycling where possible and disposing of waste carefully. Describe ways to protect natural environments, such as woodlands,</p>	<p>Conservation is the protection of living things and the environment from damage caused by human activity. Conservation activities include reducing, reusing and recycling, composting, saving water and saving energy. Conservation activities protect the environment for people in the future. Describe how human behaviour can be beneficial</p>	<p>Conservation is the protection of living things and the environment from damage caused by human activity. Conservation activities include reducing, reusing and recycling, composting, saving water and saving energy. Conservation activities protect the environment for people in the future. Describe how human behaviour can be beneficial to local and global</p>	<p>The environment produces natural resources. Humans use some natural resources to make energy. Some natural resources cannot be replaced, like coal or oil. They are non-renewable. Some, like wind or flowing water, are renewable sources of energy. Describe how natural resources can be harnessed to create sustainable energy.</p>	<p>Industries can make their manufacturing processes more sustainable and better for the environment by using renewable energy sources, reducing, reusing and recycling and sharing resources. Identify and explain ways that people can improve the production of products without compromising the needs of future generations.</p>	<p>Natural resource management (NRM) manages natural resources, including water, land, soil, plants and animals. It recognises that people rely on healthy landscapes to live and aims to create sustainable ways of using land now and in the future. Explain the significance of human-environment relationships and how natural resource management</p>

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			hedgerows and meadows.	to local and global environments, now and in the longer term.	environments, now and in the longer term.			can protect natural resources to support life on Earth.
World	The world has lots of different places. Talk about places that they have been to or seen in photographs. Play with globes, observe maps and listen to stories to develop an awareness of other places in the world.	Globes and maps can show us the location of different places around the world. Begin to notice and talk about the different places around the world, including oceans and seas.	A continent is a large area of land. The world's seven continents are Africa, Antarctica, Asia, Australia, Europe, North America and South America. The five oceans are the Arctic Ocean, Atlantic Ocean, Indian Ocean, Pacific Ocean and Southern Ocean. Name and locate the world's seven continents and five oceans on a world map.	An ocean is a large sea. There are five oceans on our planet called the Arctic, Atlantic, Indian, Pacific and Southern Oceans. Seas include the Black, Red and Caspian Seas. The United Kingdom is an island surrounded by the Atlantic Ocean, English Channel, Irish Sea and North Sea. The world's seven continents are Africa, Antarctica,	Countries in Europe include the United Kingdom, France, Spain, Germany, Italy and Belgium. Russia is part of both Europe and Asia. Locate countries and major cities in Europe (including Russia) on a world map.	The North American continent includes the countries of the USA, Canada and Mexico as well as the Central American countries of Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Costa Rica and Panama. The South American continent includes the countries of Brazil, Argentina, Chile, Colombia, Peru,	Major cities around the world include London in the UK, New York in the USA, Shanghai in China, Istanbul in Turkey, Moscow in Russia, Manila in the Philippines, Lagos in Nigeria, Nairobi in Kenya, Baghdad in Iraq, Damascus in Syria and Mecca in Saudi Arabia. Name, locate and describe major world cities.	Geographical interconnections are the ways in which people and things are connected. Explain interconnections between two or more areas of the world.

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				Asia, Australia, Europe, North America and South America. Name and locate seas surrounding the UK, as well as seas, the five oceans and seven continents around the world on a world map or globe.		Venezuela, Uruguay, Ecuador, Bolivia and Paraguay. Locate the countries and major cities of North, Central and South America on a world map, atlas or globe.		
U.K.			The United Kingdom (UK) is a union of four countries: England, Northern Ireland, Scotland and Wales. A capital city is a city that is home to the government and ruler of a country.	The characteristics of countries include their size, landscape, capital city, language, currency and key landmarks. England is the biggest country in the United	Counties of the United Kingdom include Derbyshire, Sussex and Warwickshire. Major cities of the United Kingdom include London, Birmingham, Edinburgh, Cardiff,	Significant rivers of the UK include the Thames, Severn, Trent, Dee, Tyne, Ouse and Lagan. Significant mountains and mountain ranges include Ben Nevis, Snowdon, Helvellyn, Pen	Relative location is where something is found in comparison with other features. Describe the relative location of cities, counties or geographical features in the UK in relation	A geographical pattern is the arrangement of objects on the Earth's surface in relation to one another. Describe patterns of human population growth and movement, economic

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			London is the capital city of England, Belfast is the capital city of Northern Ireland, Edinburgh is the capital city of Scotland and Cardiff is the capital city of Wales. The countries of the United Kingdom are made up of cities, towns and villages. Name and locate the four countries of the UK and their capital cities on a map, atlas or globe.	Kingdom. Identify characteristics of the four countries and major cities of the UK.	Manchester and Newcastle. Name, locate and describe some major counties and cities in the UK	y Fan, the Scottish Highlands and the Pennines. Create a detailed study of geographical features including hills, mountains, coasts and rivers of the UK.	to other places or geographical features.	activities, space, land use and human settlement patterns of an area of the UK or the wider world.
Location	Explore and talk about the ways that the weather, plants and	Describe how the weather, plants and animals of one place is	Warmer areas of the world are closer to the equator and colder	The equator is an imaginary line that divides the world into the	Latitude is the distance north or south of the equator and longitude is	The Tropic of Cancer is 23 degrees north of the equator and Tropic of	The Prime (or Greenwich) Meridian is an imaginary line that divides the	The Northern Hemisphere is the part of Earth that is to the north of



	<p>animals of places can be different through pictures and stories.</p>	<p>different to another using simple geographical terms.</p>	<p>areas of the world are further from the equator. The equator is an imaginary line that divides the Earth into two parts: the Northern and Southern Hemispheres. Continents have different climates depending on where they are in the world. The climate of a place can be identified by the types of weather, plants and animals found there. Locate hot and cold areas of the world in relation to the equator.</p>	<p>Northern and Southern Hemispheres. The North Pole is the most northern point on Earth. The South Pole is the most southern point on Earth. Locate the equator and the North and South Poles on a world map or globe</p>	<p>the distance east or west of the Prime Meridian. Locate significant places using latitude and longitude.</p>	<p>Capricorn is 23 degrees south of the equator. Identify the location of the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn on a world map.</p>	<p>Earth into eastern and western hemispheres. The time at Greenwich is called Greenwich Mean Time (GMT). Each time zone that is 15 degrees to the west of Greenwich is another hour earlier than GMT. Each time zone 15 degrees to the east is another hour later. Identify the location and explain the function of the Prime (or Greenwich) Meridian and different time zones (including day and night).</p>	<p>the equator. The Southern Hemisphere is the part of Earth that is to the south of the equator. The Prime Meridian is the imaginary line from the North Pole to the South Pole that passes through Greenwich in England and marks 0° longitude, from which all other longitudes are measured. Identify the position and explain the significance of latitude, longitude, equator, Northern Hemisphere,</p>
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								Southern Hemisphere, the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn, the Arctic and Antarctic Circles, the Prime (or Greenwich) Meridian and time zones (including day and night).
Maps	Describe a familiar route and use maps as part of role play	A map is a picture or drawing of an area of land or sea. Make and use simple maps in their play to represent places and journeys, real and imagined.	A map is a picture or drawing of an area of land or sea that can show human and physical features. A key is used to show features on a map. A map has symbols to show where things are located. Draw or read a	A map is a picture or drawing of an area of land or sea that can show human and physical features. Maps use symbols and a key. A key is the information needed to read a map and a symbol is a picture or icon used to	A four-figure grid reference contains four numbers. The first two numbers are called the easting and are found along the top and bottom of a map. The second two numbers are called the northing and are found up both sides of a	A six-figure grid reference contains six numbers and is more precise than a four-figure grid reference. The first three figures are called the easting and are found along the top and bottom of a map. The second three figures are	The geographical term 'relief' describes the difference between the highest and lowest elevations of an area. Relief maps show the contours of land based on shape and height. Contour lines show the elevation of	A geographical area can be understood by using grid references and lines of latitude and longitude to identify position, contour lines to identify height above sea level and map symbols to identify physical and human

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			simple picture map.	show a geographical feature. Draw or read a range of simple maps that use symbols and a key	map. Four-figure grid references give specific information about locations on a map. Use four-figure grid references to describe the location of objects and places on a simple map.	called the northing and are found up both sides of a map. Six-figure grid references give detailed information about locations on a map. Use four or six-figure grid references and keys to describe the location of objects and places on a map.	the land, joining places of the same height above sea level. They are usually an orange or brown colour. Contour lines that are close together represent ground that is steep. Contour lines that are far apart show ground that is gently sloping or flat. Identify elevated areas, depressions and river basins on a relief map.	features. Use grid references, lines of latitude and longitude, contour lines and symbols in maps and on globes to understand and record the geography of an area.
Compare and contrast	Talk about simple differences between the way people live in the community and beyond	Places can have different climates, weather, food, religions, culture, wildlife, transport and	Places can be compared by size, amenities, transport, location, weather and climate.	A non-European country is a country outside the continent of Europe. For example, the	Geographical features created by nature are called physical features. Physical features	A physical feature is one that forms naturally and can change over time due to physical processes,	The seven continents (Africa, Antarctica, Asia, Australia, Europe, North America and South America)	Climate is the long-term pattern of weather conditions found in a particular place.

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	using pictures, books, maps and other geographical resources.	amenities. Describe how two places are the same or different using simple picture maps, photographs, data and other geographical resources.	Identify the similarities and differences between two places.	USA, Australia, China and Egypt are non-European countries. European countries include the United Kingdom, Germany, France and Spain. Describe and compare the human and physical similarities and differences between an area of the UK and a contrasting non-European country.	include beaches, cliffs and mountains. Geographical features created by humans are called human features. Human features include houses, factories and train stations. Classify, compare and contrast different types of geographical feature.	such as erosion and weathering. Physical features include rivers, forests, hills, mountains and cliffs. An aspect of a physical feature might be the type of mountain, such as dome or volcanic, or the type of forest, such as coniferous or broad-leaved. Describe and compare aspects of physical features.	vary in size, shape, location, population and climate. Identify and describe the similarities and differences in physical and human geography between continents.	Climates can be compared by looking at factors including maximum and minimum levels of precipitation and average monthly temperatures. Describe the climatic similarities and differences between two regions.
Significant places		A place can be important because of its location, use buildings or landscape.	A place can be important because of its location, buildings, landscape,	A significant place is a location that is important to a community or society. Places	Significant volcanoes include Mount Vesuvius in Italy, Laki in Iceland and	Significant mountain ranges include the Himalayas, Urals, Andes, Alps, Atlas,	Farming challenges for developing countries include poor soil, disease,	North America, Europe and East Asia are the main industrial

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		Discuss and describe places that are important to them	community, culture and history. Important buildings can include schools, places of worship and buildings that provide a service to the community, such as shops and libraries. Some buildings are important because they tell us something about the past. Name important buildings and places and explain their importance.	can also be significant because of religious or historic events that may have happened in the past near the location. Significant places can also include monuments, such as the Eiffel Tower, or natural landscapes, such as the Great Barrier Reef. Name, locate and explain the significance of a place.	Krakatoa in Indonesia. Significant earthquake-prone areas include the San Andreas Fault in North America and the Ring of Fire, which runs around the edge of the Pacific Ocean and is where many plate boundaries in the Earth's crust converge. Over three-quarters of the world's earthquakes and volcanic eruptions happen along the Ring of Fire. Name and locate significant volcanoes and	Pyrenees, Apennines, Balkans and Sierra Nevada. Significant rivers include the Mississippi, Nile, Thames, Amazon, Volga, Zambezi, Mekong, Ganges, Danube and Yangtze. Name, locate and explain the importance of significant mountains or rivers.	drought and lack of markets. Education, fair trade and technology are ways in which these challenges can be reduced. Identify some of the problems of farming in a developing country and report on ways in which these can be supported.	regions of the world due to a range of factors (access to raw materials, transportation, fresh water, power and labour supply). Name, locate and explain the distribution of significant industrial, farming and exporting regions around the world.
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					plate boundaries and explain why they are important.			
Geographical change		Discuss how the local environment has changed over time using photographs and first-hand experiences.	Geographical features can change over time. Describe how a place or geographical feature has changed over time.	An environment or place can change over time due to a geographical process, such as erosion, or human activity, such as housebuilding. Describe how an environment has or might change over time.	Significant geographical activity includes earthquakes and volcanic eruptions. These are known as natural disasters because they are created by nature, affect many people and cause widespread damage. Describe how a significant geographical activity has changed a	Rivers, seas and oceans can transform a landscape through erosion, deposition and transportation. Explain how the physical processes of a river, sea or ocean have changed a landscape over time	Settlements come in many different sizes and these can be ranked according to their population and the level of services available. A settlement hierarchy includes hamlet, village, town, city and large city. Describe how the characteristic of a settlement changes as it gets bigger	Tourism is an industry that involves people travelling for recreation and leisure. It has had an environmental, social and economic impact on many regions and countries. Present a detailed account of how an industry, including tourism, has changed a place or

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					<p>landscape in the short or long term.</p> <p>The crust of the Earth is divided into tectonic plates that move. The place where plates meet is called a plate boundary. Plates can push into each other, pull apart or slide against each other. These movements can create mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes. Describe the activity of plate tectonics and how this has changed the Earth's surface over</p>		<p>(settlement hierarchy).</p>	<p>landscape over time.</p>
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					time (continental drift).			
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