

GUARDIAN ANGELS' RCPS
PROGRESSION OF KNOWLEDGE IN GEOGRAPHY

Year	Learning Journey 1	Learning Journey 2	Learning Journey 3
Nursery	My school is Guardian Angels' RCPS. My school is located in the town Bury. Bury is in England. We all travel to school from different houses and not all houses are the same. In autumn, the leaves on some trees will turn yellow, orange, red and brown. Endpoint <i>We want our children to know...</i> Our school is Guardian Angels. We live in Bury and all live in different houses.	Winter is the coldest season. It sometimes it snows in Bury during winter. Spring is not as cold as winter. Flowers begin to grow as it gets a little warmer. Flowers such as daffodil begin to grow in spring. Hedgehogs wake up from their hibernation in spring. Endpoint <i>We want our children to know...</i> As the seasons change, the temperature changes. We will see visible changes in the environment around us.	Summer is the warmest season. I live in England. England is surrounded by the sea. The sea is blue on a map. Boats travel across the sea. There are different countries in the world. Some people travel with their families to other countries in the world. This is known as a holiday abroad. Endpoint <i>We want our children to know...</i> There are other counties in the world, some are similar and some are different to England.

Reception	My school is Guardian Angels' RCPS My school is located in the town of Bury. Bury is in England. Guardian Angels' RCPS is one school building. Outside, my school has one forest school, one playground, one carpark and one field. There are lots of different types of houses near to my school. There is a park near to my school and a tall church. In autumn, the leaves on some of the trees will turn yellow, orange, red and brown. Endpoint <i>We want our children to know...</i> Guardian Angels' is located in Bury, England. There's a church, park and lots of different types of houses near to my school.	In winter, in Bury, it is very cold. It often gets frosty. In Spring, it gets a little warmer which means the plants can begin to grow. Flowers such as daffodils and tulips begin to grow in spring. Animals who went to sleep over the winter months wake from hibernation. There are hot and cold places in the world. Animals such as penguins, orca and elephant seals live in Antarctica. Animals such as elephants, lions and wildebeest live in Kenyan grasslands. Endpoint <i>We want our children to know...</i> The changes in the seasons changes the natural world around us. Certain animals prefer to live in certain contrasting environments such as Antarctica and Kenyan grasslands.	Summer is the warmest of the four seasons. The days are longer in summer. People spend time going on holiday in summer, sometimes to another country. There are different modes of transport including sailing boats in the sea. The sea is a part of the ocean The sea/ocean is blue on a map/globe Land is green on a map/globe. Sailors sail boats on the sea. Endpoint <i>We want our children to know...</i> Summer is the warmest seasons and has the longest days. People choose to travel to holiday destinations in summer. Boats travel across the seas.
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Year 1	The United Kingdom is part of the continent of Europe. It is made up of the four countries, which all have their own capital city. Each country has its own flag. The United Kingdom also has a flag, which is sometimes called the Union Jack. The United Kingdom is an island; it is surrounded by water. The North Sea, Celtic Sea, English Channel and Atlantic Ocean surround the UK. The UK has human and physical features. Human features are made by people and physical features are made by nature. Endpoint <i>We want our children to know...</i> The United Kingdom and island and is a part of the continent of Europe. Four countries form the UK and each country has its own flag and capital city. These are Edinburgh, Belfast, Cardiff and London.	It is warmer near the Equator and Colder near the South and North Poles. There are three climate zones around the world, hot, cold and mild. A continent is a large solid area of land. The seven continents are: Africa, Antarctica, Australia, Europe, North America and South America. An ocean is the large amount of water between each continent. The five oceans are: Artic, Atlantic, Indian, Pacific and Southern. Endpoint <i>We want our children to know...</i> The location of the North Pole, South Pole and Equator on a map and globe. There are seven continents and five oceans.	Bury is a town near to the city of Manchester. A human feature is something made or built by humans. Some human features in Bury including Higher Woodhill Farm (Jersey Girls), a factory, houses, offices and shops (Croston's retail park) A physical features is a natural feature on the Earth's surface. Some physical features in Bury including the River Irwell, Holcombe Hill, Birtle Hill and soil and vegetation. Endpoint <i>We want our children to know...</i> Bury is a town near to the city of Manchester. There are both human and physical features in Bury. These Higher Woodhill Farm, Croston's Retail Park, Holcombe Hill and the River Irwell.
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Year 2	There are many different types of maps .including road maps, tram route, zoo maps, topographical maps, aerial maps and OS maps. There 4 compass points which can be used as directions, north south east and west. There are 4 countries in the UK with 4 capital cities. Other large cities include Manchester, Liverpool, Glasgow, Swansea and Derry. The Equator passes through eleven countries. These countries do not experience four seasons but two, wet and dry. Polar regions have long and cold winters. They are often windy and the soil is covered with ice throughout the year. Endpoint <i>We want our children to know...</i> How to use a map and atlas to locate areas, countries and cities. Some places in the world are hot or cold all year due to their placement near the Equator or Poles.	Kenya is 4,000 miles from England. The town of Naro Moru is located at the foot of Mount Kenya , tourists visit and attracts a lot of tourists. Many people travel to Bury to visit the open air market. River Irwell runs through Bury. Naro Moru is located next the Naro Moru river. Approximately 9,000 people live in Naro Moru but more people live in Bury (nearly 200,000). The people in Naro Moru often build their houses out of bricks made of clay. Most house in Bury are built of clay bricks. Naro Moru is classed as having a tropical savannah climate with a dry winter season. In Bury, it rains a lot. Endpoint <i>We want our children to know...</i> There are many similarities and differences between Naro Moru in Kenya and Bury in England. Tourists choose to visit Naro Moru to climb Mount Kenya. Tourists choose to visit Bury to shop in Bury Market.	The edge of an island is called the coast. It is where the land meets the water. Coastal towns in the UK include Blackpool, Brighton, St Andrew, Conway and Kilkeel Tourists choose to visit coastal towns. Human features have changed the natural landscape including ports, harbors and piers. Physical and human features in coastal towns have changed over time Ordnance Survey Maps are used to help people to find their way around an area. This is particularly helpful to tourist. Endpoint <i>We want our children to know...</i> Coastal towns are important to the economy. Tourists travel to coastal towns to see both the human and physical features
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Year 3	Four countries that form the UK and can name their capital cities and key landmarks. The nine regions of the England are: North East, North West, Yorkshire and The Humber, East Midlands, West Midlands, East of England, London, South East, and South West. The five counties of North West are: Cumbria, Greater Manchester, Lancashire and Merseyside. Bury is in county of Greater Manchester. The UK has many physical features including mountain ranges, rivers and coastlines. Land use varies around the UK between rural and urban areas. Wind is a renewable sources of power. There are many wind turbine stations across the UK including in Bury. Endpoint We want our children to know... The UK is sectioned into regions and counties. There are many physical and human features across the UK. Wind turbines create a renewable source of power.	The continent of Europe is made up of many different countries. The UK and Italy are a part of the continent of Europe. Physical features of Italy include: The Alps and the Apennines, the Dolomites, glacial lakes, Mount Vesuvius and Mount Etna. Human features of Italy include: The Leaning Tower of Pisa, Arena Verona, Pompeii ruins, Ponte Vecchio, and the Milan Cathedral. Rome is the capital city of Italy with many historic landmarks, including the Vatican, Colosseum, Roman Forum and St Peter's Cathedral. Tourists choose to visit Rome which important to the Italian economy. Tourists choose to visit the UK. The capital city of London attracts lots of tourists who travel to see the landmarks. Endpoint We want our children to know... How to use an atlas to locate cities. To know that tourists visit cities to see both physical and human features. Tourism benefits a country's economy.	The earth is made up of layers. The top layer (the Earth's crust) consists of large slabs of rocks called plates. The movement of these plates leads to earthquakes. Earthquakes are measured on the Richter Scale. Earthquakes cause devastating damage to buildings, roads and land. Small earthquakes happed hundreds of times a day. Great earthquakes happen roughly once a year. (Japan 2024) There are three types of volcanoes, Cinder Cone, Composite and Shield volcanoes. The movement of the earth's plates can cause volcanoes to erupt The eruption of a volcano has significant impact on the local people, environment and economy. There are active volcanoes such as the Nyiragongo volcano which erupted in 2021. There are extinct volcanoes and active volcanoes across the world including Arthur's seat in Edinburgh,, Mount Vesuvius in Italy and Mount Kenya in Kenya. Earthquakes and volcanoes can cause Tsunamis. Endpoint We want our children to know... There are both active and extinct volcanoes across the world. Earthquakes and volcanoes can cause devastating damage and tsunamis. This has a significant impact upon local people, the environment and the economy.
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Year 4	The water cycle is the way in which water moves around the Earth. There are four stages of the water cycle. Evaporation, condensation, precipitation and collection. Rivers have many uses around the world, including cleaning, cooking, growing crops, transport and creating power. Historically, people chose to create settlements near rivers. The river Irwell begins near Bacup and ends in the Mersey. Endpoint <i>We want our children to know...</i> There are four stages to the water cycle. Rivers have many uses including enabling people to cook, clean, grow crops, transport goods and create power.	The climate is effected by the position of the Earth in relation to the sun. the world's main climate zones are the Equatorial, Tropical, Desert, Temperate and Arctic and Polar Climate Zones. Climate is an average of weather conditions in a location over 30 years. Climate is affected by latitude, distance from the Equator altitude and terrain. A biome is a large region of the world that has a similar climate, with similar vegetation and animals that have adapted to live in the usual conditions. Environments can change. This has an effect on living things Endpoint <i>We want our children to know...</i> The world's main climate zones are the Equatorial, Tropical, Desert, Temperate and Arctic and Polar Climate Zones. A Biome is a large region of the world that has a similar climate with similar vegetation and animals that have adapted to live in the usual conditions	Bury is a town within Greater Manchester, lying on the River Irwell. The source of the River Irwell is in near to Bacup. It flows through Rawtenstall, Ramsbottom and Bury before joining the Mersey. The River Irwell provided transportation to enable people to trade goods easily to other towns. Bury's physical features include the River Irwell, Burrs Country Park, Holcombe Hill. Human features include Peel Tower and the World Famous Bury Market. As Bury's cotton trade industry declined after the war, factory chimneys and mills were demolished and The Millgate shopping Centre and 'The Rock' have been built. Bury Market (dating back to 1440) attracts many tourists today and brings in £1 million pounds a year to Bury council. Endpoint <i>We want our children to know...</i> Bury has changed over time. Once the River Irwell and cotton mills were important factors. Today, retail plays a big part in supporting the local economy, including Bury's 'World Famous' Market
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Year 5	Invisible lines of latitude and longitude form a grid over the Earth and can locate a place using coordinates. Important lines of latitude include: The Tropic of Cancer, The Equator, The Tropic of Capricorn, The Arctic Circle, The Antarctic Circle. Tropical rainforests are found north and south of the equator between the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn. The time of the day is different depending on where you are in the world. the two main longitudes are the Prime Meridian and the 180° meridian. They divide the earth into the Eastern and the Western Hemispheres. The tundra regions are near The Arctic Circle and The Antarctic Circle Endpoint <i>We want our children to know...</i> Invisible lines of latitude and longitude form a grid over the Earth. These lines help to create a coordinate to locate a place accurately. They determines day length, seasonality, and to a large extent, climate.	The key features of a mountain range include the summit, slope or face, ridge and valley. Mountains are formed when two of the earth's plates collide and land is pushed upwards or folded. There are mountain ranges on all continents in the world. There are many well-known mountains including Mount Everest, Mount Fuji, The Matterhorn, Mont Blanc, K2, Denali, Maclear's Beacon, Mount Kilimanjaro, Mount Olympus, Mount Narodnaya, Monte Pissis, Mount Kosciuszko. The tallest mountains in the UK. Are Ben Nevis, Snowdonia, Scafell Pike and Slieve Donard. Mountains tend to have wetter climates than the flat land surrounding them Endpoint <i>We want our children to know...</i> Mountains are formed when two plates collide and the land is pushed upwards. There are mountains and mountain ranges across every continent in the world. Because mountains are so high, they have their own climates.	A port is a place that boats can load and unload supplies and people. There are many different types of ports. The river Rhine is important to the location of Rotterdam. Rotterdam has changed over time and has a very modern skyline. This includes skyscrapers and cube houses. Wind turbines generate some renewable energy for the port and surrounding community in Rotterdam. Rotterdam has the world's most powerful wind turbine. There are wind turbines in Bury. Endpoint <i>We want our children to know...</i> Rotterdam sits at the mouth of two rivers. It has one of the biggest ports in the world. Following World War Two, the city has been rebuilt and now has a very modern skyline.
Year 6	Clothing and goods come from other places in the world. The world's biggest importer is the USA. The world's biggest exporter is China. Large companies have a lot of influence. Trade affects people and places around the world. Mobile production of the components of a phone	Brazil is the largest country in South America. Brazil has a population of population of over two hundred million people. Some of the physical features of Brazil include Serra do Mar and Serra do Espinhaço mountain ranges, the Amazon River, Ipanema Beach, pamas grasslands, Tijuca National Park and long coastal plain, Sugarloaf Mountain	The town of Bury is 10.4 miles away from the city of Manchester. I know that the Metro link service links Bury to other large towns including Rochdale, Oldham The census gathers information which shows that Bury is continually changing. Computer maps enable us to learn more about our local environment.

	and the assembly of the final product often takes place in different countries. Everyday choices affect the lives of people and places in other parts of the world Goods reach the UK via different transportation methods including land, air and sea. Endpoint <i>We want our children to know...</i> Where some common commodities and goods come from, go to and why they reach or leave the UK. We are linked to people in other parts of the world through trade, technology and culture. Our choices affect the lives of others	Human features of Brazil include: Christ the Redeemer, Museum of Tomorrow, Metropolitan Cathedral Escadaria Selarón, São Paulo Cathedral and Octávio Frias de Oliveira Bridge South America's biggest industry is agriculture. Brazil's biggest export is coffee. Santos, Sao Paula has a very large trading port. There are many similarities between Bury, Rotterdam and Santos Endpoint <i>We want our children to know...</i> That there are geographical similarities and differences between regions across the world. Historical events, culture, trade and architecture shape what a place looks like.	Endpoint <i>We want our children to know...</i> Bury is one of many large towns in the county of Greater Manchester. OS maps guide us and help us to travel to a location.
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