

Progression in place knowledge

Key Stage 1

Place Knowledge: Understand geographical similarities and differences through studying the human and physical geography of a small area of the United Kingdom, and of a small area in a contrasting non-European country		
	Unit	Activities
Year 1		No place knowledge units.
Year 2	The British Isles	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Compare our local area with Cape Town, South Africa. Compare physical and human geography.

Key Stage 2

Place knowledge: understand geographical similarities and differences through the study of human and physical geography of a region of the United Kingdom, a region in a European country, and a region within North or South America		
	Unit	Activities
Year 3	Settlements	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Compare settlement types in the UK• Compare areas of population density within the UK.
	The South West of England	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Understand that the South West of England is known for its beaches and coastline.• Understand that the coastline is eroding due to the rough seas of the Atlantic Ocean.• Understand why this area is known as the Jurassic Coast.• Understand that tourism is a big feature in the South West.• Agriculture and mining were important industries in the past in the South West.• Agriculture and tourism are important industries today in the South West.
	Western Europe	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Compare similarities and differences in human and physical geography between London and Paris.

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compare, location, language, population, landmarks, rivers, transport, jobs people do, parliament buildings
Year 4	Mediterranean Europe Eastern Europe Northern Ireland London and South East England	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Discuss all the things that would be found in a major European settlement e.g. airports, motorways, tall buildings, offices, shops. Look at maps of Athens and Venice, compare the locations. • Compare the physical and human features of Russia and the UK. Look at size, location, surrounding seas, rivers, mountains, climate, population, cities, landmarks. • Understand that Northern Ireland is a popular tourist destination. • Understand that Northern Ireland and the Republic of Ireland are two countries. • Compare the similarities and differences between the two countries. • Compare the features of London, Canterbury, Brighton and Dover.
Year 5	East Anglia, The Midlands and Yorkshire	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Understand East Anglia is warmer and drier than most of the UK and the land is very flat. These are ideal conditions for growing crops. The climate, flat land and soils are ideal for growing crops such as wheat, barley, apples, beans, peas, strawberries, salad and flowers. • In the past, much of East Anglia was marshland, people drained the marsh water into man-made rivers which are very straight. People built windmills to push the water along and carry it out to sea. The Fens are a region of East Anglia that is just above, at, or just below sea level. The natural marshy land is home to many types of wildlife and the surrounding land is very fertile. • Understand that the Midlands has been an important industrial region for many years. In the Middle Ages Coventry was known for its wool and cloth industry. In the 20th century Coventry was Britain's most important region for car manufacturing. • The biggest city in the Midlands is Birmingham. Many years ago, Birmingham was a market town and people came from miles around to trade. Now millions of people live in Birmingham and there are many shops and businesses. • The Midlands is 'resource rich'; coal and iron were mined years ago, helping businesses to prosper.

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yorkshire covers a very large area. It used to be the largest county in the UK, but it has since been divided up into four smaller counties, North Yorkshire, South Yorkshire, East Yorkshire and West Yorkshire. • Yorkshire is known for many things including its Yorkshire puddings, the Yorkshire Dales and the cathedral in the city of York, called York Minster. • The Yorkshire Dales is a National Park which means it is a protected area. The Yorkshire Dales have high hills, steep valleys and fast flowing rivers.
Year 6	North America	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compare London to Anchorage. Look at climate and the location of the cities in relation to the Equator and Poles as well as physical geographical differences.
	South America	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compare the terrain of the Incan Empire including Peru, Ecuador, Bolivia, Argentina, Chile and Columbia. • Compare the terrain of the Andes mountains including deserts, lakes, forests and volcanoes.