



This is the carefully selected 'locational knowledge', 'place knowledge' and 'knowledge of human and physical Geography' that form our bespoke St James Geographical Milestones. These have been chosen based on our community needs allowing all children to progress to their next stage of learning.

Reception:	
1	We live in England in the United Kingdom . Children develop an awareness of the four countries of the United Kingdom.
2	A map is a picture of a place, usually drawn from above. We can follow this to tell us where to go.
3	There are four seasons in a year. They are spring, summer, autumn and winter . Each season is different and unique and be able to talk about them.
4	Countries experience different weather and other countries also have different features including how they live their lives. Children are aware of these differences.
Year 1:	
1	There are four seasons in a year. They are spring, summer, autumn and winter , which all experience changes in the weather. Children can confidently discuss these changes.
2	The weather is the conditions that are experienced outside. For example, it could be raining, windy, cloudy or sunny.
3	We live in the country of England , which is one of four countries within the United Kingdom , in Europe .
4	St Helens is the town that we live in and it is in the North West of England.
5	The capital cities of countries that make up the United Kingdom are: London (England), Belfast (Northern Ireland), Edinburgh (Scotland) and Cardiff (Wales).
6	The seven continents of the world are Europe, Antarctica, Africa, Asia, Australia, North America and South America.
7	The North Pole and South Pole are two of the coldest regions on Earth. The Arctic is found in the North Pole region.

Year 2:

1	There are four points to the compass. They are North, East, South and West which can be remembered by the rhyme 'Never, Eat, Shredded, Wheat'. We live in the North West of England .
2	There are four seas around the United Kingdom of Great Britain. They are the Irish Sea , the North Sea , the English Channel and the Atlantic Ocean . We live closest in distance to the Irish Sea.
3	An island is a piece of land with water all around it. They can be different shapes and sizes. Some islands are large, like the United Kingdom while others are small like the Isle of Man.
4	A city is a large place, that must have a cathedral. For example, Liverpool or Beijing. A town is a central place with streets and buildings, where people live and work. St Helens is a town. A village is a group of houses with other buildings such as a church and a school, in a country area.
5	Anything that is built or created by a person is a human feature . For example, the Dream in St Helens, a pier by the sea or the Great Wall of China. Anything that is built or created by a process or the weather is a physical feature . For example, Billinge Hill in St Helens, the shape of the coast in Blackpool, or the famous Himalayan Mountains in China.
6	A landmark is a famous place of interest to visit, that can be either human or physical. For example, The World of Glass, Blackpool Tower, or the Forbidden City in China.
7.	The culture of a place is any special activity that has been passed on through the years. Chinese culture is very different to British culture.

Year 3:

1	There are a number of large cities in the United Kingdom (all which have a cathedral). England's capital city is London , while Birmingham , Bristol , Glasgow , Edinburgh , Newcastle , Cardiff , and Belfast are all significant cities in the United Kingdom. The two closest cities to St Helens are Liverpool and Manchester .
2	We live in the continent of Europe located entirely in the Northern Hemisphere and mostly in the Eastern Hemisphere . It is one of the smallest continents, with an area of 10.18 million square km.
3	Some of Europe's most significant countries and their capital cities, that are within the European Union , include: Iceland (Reykjavik), Norway (Oslo), Portugal (Lisbon), Ukraine (Kiev), Spain (Madrid), Czech Republic (Prague), France (Paris), Sweden (Stockholm), Russia (Moscow), Germany (Berlin), Poland (Warsaw), Italy (Rome), Greece (Athens) and Denmark (Copenhagen).
4	An imaginary line, called the Equator , runs around the middle of Earth, right in the centre between North and South Poles . Places nearer to the equator have a warmer climate .
5	The layers of the Earth (from closest to us through to the centre of the Earth) are the crust , mantle , outer core and inner core .
6	Tectonic plates are large pieces of the Earth's crust that are constantly moving at a slow rate of 1cm to 10cm per year. Movement of these plates is what causes many natural disasters such as earthquakes and some volcanic eruptions.
7	Earthquakes (measured on the Richter Scale) are usually caused when rock underground suddenly breaks along a fault . Volcanoes erupt when pressure in the crust builds up and pressure is released (as a result of plate movement) causing magma to explode to the surface.
8	People sometimes like to live near to areas that commonly have natural disasters due to economic activity and jobs that are provided by fertile ground , tourism and power .

Year 4:

1	The journey of any river can be divided into three sections: the upper course , middle course and lower course . The upper course is where the river starts (often as a stream at its source), then the river flows downhill through the middle course to the lower course where the river is widest/has most power. The end of the river is called the mouth , which is where it meets the sea.
2	The shape of a river is constantly changing. Erosion is the wearing away of material and occurs when water erodes or breaks down a the bank of a river . The opposite is deposition , which is where materials/rocks are being dropped on the riverbed and changes the river's shape.
3	Traditionally, many British cities including Liverpool were built on a river for the initial purpose of transport (including both people and materials); we call this a land use . Today, in many cities this has developed into tourism for leisure. The River Mersey in Liverpool, is a good example of a tourist hotspot today.
4	Some famous UK rivers include: the Thames (in London), the Severn (the longest), the Tyne (in Newcastle) and the Dee (in Chester).
5	A mountain is usually defined as part of the landscape with steep slopes over 300m . Mountains can be found in groups called ranges , while others are isolated summits (meaning peaks that are on their own). Two common ways mountains are created are when tectonic plates collide or push up (known as fold mountains) or through the eruption of volcanoes .
6	The highest peak in the UK is Ben Nevis , in Scotland. (standing at 1,345 metres above sea level), while the highest peak in England is Scafell Pike . Mount Elbrus is generally known as the highest mountain in Europe.
7	Tourism can have positive effects upon an area, including more money for the area. However, tourism can also have negative effects upon an area, including erosion of the land, congestion and pollution , when lots of people visit.

Year 5:

1	Five of the biggest mountain ranges in the United Kingdom, include: the Pennines (893m), Grampians (1344m), Snowdonia (1085m), Cumbrian Mountains (978m) and Sperrin Mountains (683m). [Y4 Retrieval Knowledge].
2	Lines of latitude circle the Earth in an east-west direction. They are parallel. Meanwhile, lines of longitude run from the top of the Earth to the bottom. They are not parallel as lines of latitude are - they meet at a point at the north and south poles and are called meridians .
3	Brazil is located in the Southern Hemisphere in South America . All countries in South America border Brazil except Chile and Ecuador. The equator runs through the northern part of the country, creating a warm climate .
4	The capital city of Brazil is Brasilia . Rio de Janeiro , the second largest city, is on the Atlantic coastline . 85% of people in Brazil live in urban areas — push factors encourage people to leave and pull factors encourage people to move to the city. Many children in Brazil live in Favelas (Shanty towns).
5	Brazil makes money from industries such as textiles, shoes & chemicals and from agriculture (farming) growing coffee, cocoa beans and wheat.
6	Rainforests occur in the 'tropics' between the Tropic of Capricorn and Tropic of Cancer —usually just above or just below the Equator. Brazil has the most tropical rainforests—the Amazon being the largest. The Amazon Rainforest covers many South American countries including Brazil , Peru , Colombia and Venezuela . It has 2 million visitors each year.
7	The climate in the Rainforest is hot and humid —with average temperatures around 28 degrees. In the rainforest it usually rains every day—this is because of the regular warm weather. The Rainforest is made up of 4 layers— emergent , canopy , understory and forest floor .
8	Many rainforests have been affected by deforestation —one of the main causes of this is palm oil which is used in many different products.

Year 6:

1	The Prime Meridian is an imaginary line that, similar to the equator, divides the earth into eastern and western hemispheres. It is sometimes referred to as the Greenwich Meridian .
2	A map is a drawing or representation of an area of land or sea showing all of its features. A map key or legend gives you the information needed for the map to make sense. Maps often use symbols or colours to represent things, and the map key explains what they mean.
3	Geographical maps contain many other features. When a map is scaled it is made smaller to fit on the paper. The index is found at the back of an atlas to help find places of interest. Grid referencing is used to locate places on a map. Co-ordinates are a group of numbers used to indicate the position of a point on a map.
4	Coastlines can be made up of a variety of features (including the coast, bay, headland, beach, dune, cave, cliff, arch, stack, stump and spit). These features are caused by weathering and erosion of different types of rock. Importantly, some types of rock weather or erode more easily than others. This causes these natural features of the coastline to form.
5	Borders of UK countries have changed over time. This has been due to a variety of reasons: rising sea levels , invasion , migration , war, Royal Union and the formation of political union. Similarly, Europe has introduced many changes to its borders, which are constantly changing.
6	We know that the world is constantly changing and by 2050 experts have predicted: <ul style="list-style-type: none">- the world population will have grown to around 10 billion.- rainfall will increase by 20%- global temperature rises will lead to the development of wine producing regions in northern Britain- CO2 levels will be twice the levels in 1800- nearly half of the Amazon rainforest will have been deforested.