Geography Subject Progression Map –

Early years

Understanding the World (People and Communities)

Children know about similarities and differences between themselves and others, and among families, communities and traditions.

Understanding the World (The World)

Children know about similarities and differences in relation to places, objects, materials and living things. They talk about the features of their own immediate environment and how environments might vary from one another.

Strand		Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
Places World	Learning intention	Name and locate the world's seven continents and five oceans on a world map.	Name and locate seas surrounding the UK, as well as some seas and oceans around the world on a world map or globe.	Locate countries in Europe (including Russia) on a world map.	Locate the countries of North, Central and South America on a world map, atlas or globe. Locate states in the USA.	Name, locate the Nile, Egypt and other countries in Africa.	Name, locate and describe major world cities.
	Knowledge	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. *(Dinosaur Planet or Paws, claws and whiskers)*	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. *(Coastline)*	Countries in Europe include the United Kingdom, France, Spain, Germany, Italy and Belgium. Russia is part of both Europe and Asia. *(Scrumdiddlyumptious).*	The North American continent includes the countries 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, Venezuela, Uruguay, Ecuador, Bolivia and Paraguay. *(Road trip USA)*	There are 54 countries in the continent of Africa. It is surrounded by the Atlantic Ocean, Mediterranean Ocean and Indian Ocean. The capital city of Egypt is Cairo. They can locate the other countries in Africa including Egypt, Libya, Chad and Ethiopia on the world map. The Nile is the longest river in the world and flows through the countries of Egypt, Ethiopia, Sudan and Burundi. *(Pharaohs)*	Major cities around the world include London, New York, Shanghai, Istanbul, Moscow, Manila, Lagos, Nairobi, Baghdad, Damascus and Mecca. *(ID)*
Strand		Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6

Places UK	Learning intention	Name and locate the four countries of the UK and their capital cities on a map, atlas or globe. Identify characteristics of the four countries and major cities of the UK.		Name, locate and describe some major cities in the UK.	Create a detailed study of geographical features, such as a significant river or mountainous region of the UK. Identify the topography of an area of the UK using contour lines on a map.		Describe patterns of human population growth and movement, economic activities, space, land use and human settlement patterns of an area of the UK or the wider world.
	Knowledge	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. 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. The characteristics of countries include their size, landscape, capital city, language, currency and key landmarks. England is the biggest country in the United Kingdom. *(Bright lights big city)*		Major cities of the United Kingdom include London, Birmingham, Edinburgh, Cardiff, Manchester and Newcastle. *(Urban Pioneers)*	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 y Fan, the Scottish Highlands and the Pennines. *(Traders and Raiders)* Topography is the arrangement of the natural and artificial physical features of an area. *(Misty Mountain Winding River)*		A geographical pattern is the arrangement of objects on the Earth's surface in relationship to one another. *(A Child's War)*
Strand		Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
Places Location	Learning intention	Locate hot and cold areas of the world in relation to the equator.			Identify the location of the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn on a world map. Locate significant places using latitude and longitude.		Identify the position and explain the significance of latitude, longitude, equator, Northern Hemisphere, Southern Hemisphere, the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn, Arctic and Antarctic Circle, the Prime (or Greenwich) Meridian and

							time zones (including day and night).
	Knowledge	Warmer areas of the world are closer to the equator and colder 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. (Paws, Claws and Whiskers in relation to where animals ae found)			The Tropic of Cancer is 23.4 degrees north of the equator and Tropic of Capricorn is 23.4 degrees south of the equator. Latitude is the distance north or south of the equator and longitude is the distance east or west of the Prime Meridian. *(Blue Abyss)*		The Prime (or Greenwich) Meridian is an imaginary line that divides the 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. The Northern Hemisphere is the part of Earth that is to the north of 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. *(Frozen Kingdom)*
Strand		Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
Places Position	Learning intention	Use simple directional and positional language to give directions, describe the location of features and discuss where things are in relation to each other.	Use simple compass directions to describe the location of features or a route on a map.	Use the eight points of a compass to locate a geographical feature or place on a map.		Use compass points and grid references to interpret maps, including Ordnance Survey maps, with accuracy.	Use lines of longitude and latitude or grid references to find the position of different geographical areas and features.
	Knowledge	Positional language includes behind, next to and in front of. Directional language	The four cardinal points on a compass are north, south, east and west. A route is a set of	The eight points of a compass are north, south, east, west, north-		Compass points can be used to describe the relationship of features to each other or describe	Invisible lines of latitude run horizontally around the Earth and show the northerly or southerly

		includes left, right, straight ahead and turn. Use the language of near and far. *(Moon Zoom or Bright Light Big City)*	directions that can be used to get from one place to another. *(Coastline)*	east, north-west, south-east and south-west. *(Rocks, Relics and Rumbles)*		the direction of travel. Accurate grid references identify the position of key physical and human features. *(Alchemy Island)*	position of a geographical area. Invisible lines of longitude run vertically from the North and South Pole and show the westerly or easterly position of a geographical area. *(A Child's War or ID)*
Strand		Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
Places maps	Learning intention	Draw or read a simple picture map.	Draw or read a range of simple maps that use symbols and a key.	Begin to use four-figure grid references to describe the location of objects and places on a simple map.	Use four figure grid references and keys to describe the location of objects and places on a map.		Use 6 figure grid references, contour lines and symbols in maps and on globes to understand and record the geography of an area.
	Knowledge	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. *(Paws Claws and Whiskers or Enchanted Woodland)*	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 show a geographical feature. *(Wriggle and Crawl or Coastline)*	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 map. Four-figure grid references give specific information about locations on a map. *(Urban Pioneers or Through the Ages)*	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 map. Four-figure grid references give specific information about locations on a map. *(Raiders and Traders and reviewed in Road Trip USA)*		A six figure grid reference is more specific than a four figure grid reference. The first three numbers are called the easting and are found along the top and bottom of a map. The second three numbers are called the northing and are found up both sides of a map. 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 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. *(ID)*
Strand		Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
Comparison Compare and contrast	Learning intention	Identify the similarities and differences between two places.		Classify, compare and contrast different types of geographical feature (volcanoes).	Describe and compare aspects of physical features.	Identify and describe the similarities and differences in physical and human geography between continents.	
	Knowledge	Places can be compared by size, amenities, transport, location, weather and climate. *(Bright Lights Big City)*		Volcanoes are a type of geographical feature. They can be compared in different ways including their size, location or type for examples, stratovolcanoes or lava dome. They can also be compared by their status which includes- active, dormant or extinct. *(Rocks, Relics and Rumbles)*	A physical feature is one that forms naturally and can change over time due to physical processes, 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. *(Road Trip USA and Misty Mountain Winding River)*	The seven continents (Africa, Antarctica, Asia, Australia, Europe, North America and South America) vary in size, shape, location, population and climate. *(Alchemy Island)*	
Strand		Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
Processes Climate and weather	Learning intention	Identify patterns in daily and seasonal weather.		Explain how the climate affects land use.	Explain climatic variations of a country or continent.		
	Knowledge	There are four seasons in the UK: spring, summer, autumn and winter. Each season has typical weather 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. *(To complete during the register at least weekly)*		Changes to the weather and climate (temperature, weather patterns and precipitation) can affect land use. Farmers living in different countries adapt their farming practices to suit their local climate and landscape. *(Scrumdiddlyumptious)*	Climatic variation describes the changes in weather patterns or the average weather conditions of a country or continent. *(When studying Road Trip USA compare the daily climate during the register for England and a couple of key places in USA)*		
Strand		Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6

Processes Physical Processes	Learning intention		Describe, in simple terms, the effects of erosion.	Explain the physical processes that cause earthquakes and volcanic eruptions.	Use specific geographical vocabulary and diagrams to explain the water cycle. Water cannot be made.	Describe how soil fertility, drainage and climate affect agricultural land use.	
	Knowledge		Erosion is a physical process that involves the 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. *(Coastline)*	Volcanic eruptions and earthquakes happen when 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. *(Rocks, Relics and Rumbles)*	It is constantly recycled 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. *(Misty Mountain Winding River)*	Soil fertility, drainage and climate influence the placement and success of agricultural land. *(Pharaohs)*	
Strand		Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
Nature Physical features	Learning intention	Use basic geographical vocabulary to identify and describe physical features.	Describe the size, location and position of a physical feature.	Describe the parts of a volcano or earthquake. Name and describe properties of the Earth's four layers.	Identify, describe and explain the formation of different mountain types.	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.	Compare and describe physical features of polar landscapes.
	Knowledge	Physical features are naturally-created features of the Earth. Physical features include beach, lake, forest, coast, hill, mountain, river, coastline, flatland and island. *(Bright lights, big city)*	A physical feature is one that forms naturally, and can change over time due to weather and other forces. *(Coastline)*	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 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	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 land upwards. There are five types of mountain: fold, fault-block, volcanic, dome and plateau. *(Misty Mountain Winding River)*	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 variety of biomes, including desert, alpine, rainforest and grasslands. *(Beast creator)*	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 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,

				cause severe damage. There are two types of volcanic eruption- effusive and explosive. The Earth is made of four different layers. The inner core is made mostly of hot, solid iron and nickel, and the outer 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. *(Rocks, Relics and Rumbles)*			icebergs, ice caps, ice sheets, ice shelves and sea ice. *(Frozen Kingdom)*
Strand		Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
Nature Environment	Learning intention		*Describe ways to improve the local environment.*		Describe altitudinal zonation on mountains.		Explain how climate change affects climate zones and biomes across the world.
	Knowledge		*The local environment can be improved by picking up litter, planting flowers and improving amenities.* *(Wriggle and Crawl)*		Altitudinal zonation describes the different climates and types of wildlife at different 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. *(Misty Mountain Winding River)*		Climate change is the long-term change in expected patterns of weather, which contribute to 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. The Earth has five climate zones: desert, equatorial, polar, temperate and tropical. 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. *(Frozen Kingdom)*
Strand		Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
Human Kind Human Features and landmarks	Learning intention	Name and describe the purpose of human features and landmarks.	Use geographical vocabulary to describe how and why people use a range of human features.	Describe the type and purpose of different buildings, monuments and services, and identify reasons for their location.	Describe a range of human features and their location and explain how they are interconnected.		Explain how humans function in the place they live.
	Knowledge	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. *(Bright Lights Big City)*	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. Vocabulary- City, town, villages. *(Magnificent Monarchs or Coastline)*	Services include banks, post offices, hospitals, public transport and garages. Monuments and statues can be erected for a variety of reasons including to remember historic events, significant people or to celebrate. *(Urban Pioneers)*	Human features can be interconnected by function, type and transport links. *(Road trip USA)*		The distribution of and access to natural resources, cultural influences and economic activity are significant factors in community life in a settlement. *(Frozen Kingdom)*
Strand		Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
Human Kind Settlements and land use	Learning intention		Identify the characteristics of a settlement.		Explain ways that settlements, land use or water systems are used in different parts of the world.		Describe the distribution of natural resources in an area or country.
	Knowledge		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		Land uses include agricultural, recreational, housing and industry. Water systems are used for		Natural resources include food, minerals (aluminium, sandstone and oil) energy sources (water, coal and gas) and water.

			urban settlements. Features of towns and cities include homes, shops, roads and offices. *(Coastline)*		transport, industry, leisure and power. *(Blue Abyss with reference to this in Misty Mountain Winding River)*		*(Frozen Kingdom)*
Strand		Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
Investigation Geographical Resources	Learning intention	Identify features and landmarks on an aerial photograph or plan perspective.		Analyse maps, atlases and globes, including digital mapping, to locate countries and describe features studied.	Study and draw conclusions about places and geographical features using a range of geographical resources, including maps, atlases, globes and digital mapping.	Analyse and compare a place or places using aerial photographs. atlases and maps.	
	Knowledge	An aerial photograph or plan perspective shows an area of land from above. *(Bright lights big city)*		Maps, globes and digital mapping tools can help to locate and describe significant geographical features. *(Urban Pioneers, Scrumdiddlyumptious)*	An atlas is a collection of maps and information that shows geographical features, topography, boundaries and climatic information. *(Raiders and Traders or Blue Abyss)*	Aerial photography is used in cartography, land-use planning and environmental studies. It can be used alongside maps to find out detailed information about a place or places. *(Beast Creator or Peasants, Princes and Pestilence)*	
Strand		Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
Investigation Data Analysis	Learning intention		Collect and organise simple data in charts and tables from primary sources (fieldwork and observation) and secondary sources (maps and books).	Analyse primary data, identifying any patterns observed.		Collect and analyse primary and secondary data, identifying and analysing patterns and suggesting reasons for them. Summarise geographical data to draw conclusions.	Analyse and present increasingly complex data, comparing data from different sources and suggesting why data may vary.
	Knowledge		Data can be recorded in different ways, including tables, charts and pictograms. *(Coastline)*	Primary data includes information gathered by observation and investigation. *(Urban Pioneers)*		Secondary data includes information gathered by geographical reports, surveys, maps, research, books and the internet. Geographical data, such as demographics or economic statistics, can be used as evidence to support 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, different sites, environmental conditions and unexplained anomalies).

						(Beast Creator, Peasants Princes and Pestilence)	*(Link to data collection in the ID unit)*
Strand		Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
Investigation Fieldwork	Learning intention	Carry out fieldwork tasks to identify characteristics of the school grounds or locality.	Ask and answer simple geographical questions through observation or simple data collection during fieldwork activities.	Gather evidence to answer a geographical question or enquiry.	Investigate a geographical hypothesis using a range of fieldwork techniques.		Ask and answer geographical questions and hypotheses using a range of fieldwork and research techniques.
	Knowledge	Fieldwork includes going out in the environment to look, ask questions, *(Bright Lights Big City)*	Fieldwork can help to answer questions about the local environment and can include observing or measuring, identifying or classifying and recording. *(Coastline)*	The term geographical evidence relates to facts, information and numerical data. *(Through the Ages)*	Fieldwork techniques, such as sketch maps, data collection and digital technologies, can provide evidence to support and answer a geographical hypothesis. *(Blue Abyss or Raiders and Traders)*		Representing, analysing, concluding, communicating, reflecting and responding are helpful strategies to answer geographical questions. *(Frozen Kingom)*
Strand		Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
Materials Natural and Man Made Materials	Learning intention	Describe the properties of natural and man-made materials and where they are found in the environment.		Name and describe the types, appearance and properties of rocks.		Explain how the topography and soil type affect the location of different agricultural regions.	
	Knowledge	Materials found in the environment can be natural (rock, stone, water, sand, soil, water and clay) and man-made (brick, glass, plastic and concrete). Natural and man-made materials are used to make human features. *(Moon Zoom- link to science materials lessons)*		There are three main types of rock found in the Earth's crust. They are sedimentary, igneous and metamorphic. Sedimentary rocks are made from sediment that settles in water and becomes squashed over a long time to form rock. They are often soft, permeable, have layers and may contain fossils. Igneous rocks are made from cooled magma or lava. They are usually hard, shiny and contain visible crystals. Metamorphic rocks are formed when existing rocks are heated by the magma under the Earth's crust or squashed by the		The topography of an area intended for agricultural purposes is an important consideration. In particular, the topographical slope or gradient plays a large part in controlling hydrology (water) and potential soil erosion. *(Taught in science week)*	

				movement of the Earth's tectonic plates. They are usually very hard and often shiny. Describe the properties of different types of soil. Different types of soil include clay, sandy, silty and loamy. *(Rocks, Relics and Rumbles)*			
Strand		Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
Significance Significant places	Learning intention	Name important buildings and places and explain their importance.	Name, locate and explain the significance of a place.	Name and locate significant volcanoes and plate boundaries and explain why they are important. Identify some of the problems of farming in a developing country and report on ways in which these can be supported.	Name, locate and explain the importance of significant mountains or rivers.		
	Knowledge	A place can be important because of its location, buildings, landscape, 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. *(Bright Lights Big City)*	A significant place is a location that is important to a community or society. Places can also be significant because of religious or historic events that may have happened in the past near the location. *(Coastline)*	Significant volcanoes include Mount Vesuvius in Italy, Laki in Iceland and Krakatoa in Indonesia. Significant earthquake-prone areas include the San Andreas Fault in North America. The Ring of Fire 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	Significant mountain ranges include the Himalayas, Urals, Andes, Alps, Atlas, Pyrenees, Apennines, Balkans and Sierra Nevada. Significant rivers include the Mississippi, Nile, Thames, Amazon, Volga, Zambezi, Mekong, Ganges, Danube and Yangtze. *(Misty Mountain Winding River)*		

				happen along the Ring of Fire. *(Rocks, Relics and Rumbles)* Farming challenges for developing countries include poor soil, disease, drought and lack of markets. Education, fair trade and technology are ways in which these challenges can be reduced. *(Scrumdiddylumptious)*			
Strand		Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
Change Geographical Change	Learning intention		Describe how an environment has or might change over time.	Describe how a significant geographical activity has changed a landscape in the short or long term. Describe the activity of plate tectonics and how this has changed the Earth's surface over time (continental drift).	Explain how the physical processes of a river have changed a landscape over time.	Describe how the characteristic of a settlement changes as it gets bigger (settlement hierarchy).	Present a detailed account of how an industry, including tourism, has changed a place or landscape over time.
	Knowledge		An environment or place can change over time due to a geographical process, such as erosion, or human activity, such as housebuilding. *(Coastline)*	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. 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,	Rivers, seas and oceans can transform a landscape through erosion, deposition and transportation. *(Misty Mountain Winding River)*	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. (Pharoahs)	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. *(Frozen Kingdom)*

				volcanos and earthquakes. (Rocks, Relics and Rumbles)			