

Progression of skills and knowledge for Geography

Geography skills and processes

- Locational Knowledge
- Place Knowledge
- Human and Physical Geography
- Geography Skills and Fieldwork

Each skill needs to be visited at least TWICE across the key stage so progression can be measured.

Level Expected at the End of EYFS

These are the Early Learning Goals that link most closely to the Geography National Curriculum.

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.

Locational Knowledge

Early Years	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
Can start to talk about or ask questions about their environment.	Can name and locate the world's seven continents and can start to name the five oceans.	Can name and locate the world's seven continents and five oceans Can name, locate and identify	Can name and locate countries and cities of the UK, geographical regions and identify their human and physical	Can name and locate different countries in Europe and North America concentrating on their environmental regions, key physical	Can name and locate an increasing number of different countries in Europe and South America concentrating on their environmental	Can name and locate an increasing number of different countries in Europe, North and South America concentrating on their environmental regions,

Can talk about things they have observed	Can name and locate the four countries of the United Kingdom	characteristics of the four countries and capital cities of the United Kingdom and its surrounding seas	<p>characteristics and key topographical features (including hills, mountains, coasts and rivers).</p> <p>Can start to name some of the countries and major cities in Europe</p> <p>Can identify the position of the Equator, Northern and Southern Hemisphere.</p>	<p>and human characteristics and some major cities.</p> <p>Can identify the position and significance of latitude, longitude, Equator, Northern Hemisphere and Arctic and Antarctic circle.</p>	regions, key physical and human characteristics and some major cities.	<p>key physical and human characteristics and some major cities and significance in the news.</p> <p>Can identify the different Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn, the Prime/Greenwich Meriden and time zones (including day and night)</p>
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Place Knowledge

Early Years	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
Can begin to ask questions about the place they live in and start to look at what is	Can start to understand geographical similarities and differences through	Can understand geographical similarities and differences through studying the human	Can recognise the geographical similarities and differences through the study of human	Can confidently recognise the geographical similarities and differences through	Can identify and describe the geographical similarities and difference through	Can identify and describe the geographical similarities and difference through the

similar and different to the places they visit	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.	and physical geography of a small area of the United Kingdom specifically weather and beaches.	and physical geography of different regions of the UK and a region of a European country.	the study of human and physical geography of different regions of the UK and a region of a European country (Spain) or a region within North America (Alaska).	the study of human and physical geography of a region of the UK, a region of Europe (Greece) and South America (Brazil) as well as explaining the importance of a region.	study of human and physical geography of a region of the UK, a number of regions of Europe and North and South America as well as explaining the importance of a region.
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Human and Physical Geography

Reception	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
Can look closely at similarities, differences patterns and change in places which are familiar to them. Can start to distinguish if things are natural or man-made.	<p>Can start to recognise human and physical geographical features.</p> <p>Can begin to understand that some parts of the world are hot and some are cold.</p>	Can identify seasonal and daily weather patterns in the United Kingdom and the location of hot and cold areas of the world in relation to the Equator and the North and South Poles Can use basic geographical vocabulary to refer to:	<p>Can start to describe and understand key aspects of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Physical geography, including rivers, mountains and the water cycle. • Human geography including 	<p>Can describe and understand key physical aspects of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Physical geography including volcanoes and earthquakes and describe the characteristics of these. • Human Geography 	<p>Can define and understand key aspects of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Physical geography including climate zones and locate the hot and cold areas of the world and describe the characteristics of these. 	<p>Can assess and understand key aspects of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Physical geography including biomes and vegetation belts and describe the characteristics of these. • Human Geography

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> key physical features, including: beach, cliff, coast, forest, hill, mountain, sea, ocean, river, soil, valley, vegetation, season and weather key human features, including: city, town, village, factory, farm, house, office, port, harbour and shop 	types of settlements and land use	including types of settlement and land use.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Human Geography including economic activity and distribution of natural resources 	including economic activity including trade links and distribution of natural resources such as food, minerals and water.
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Geographical Skills and Fieldwork

Reception	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
Can notice detailed features of objects	Can use world maps, atlases and globes to identify the United Kingdom and its	Can use world maps, atlases and globes to identify the United Kingdom and its	Can use maps, atlases, digital/computer mapping to locate	Can use maps, atlases, digital/computer mapping to locate countries and features	Can use a range of resources to locate	Can confidently use a range of resources to locate countries and features covered in the

<p>in their environment.</p>	<p>countries, as well as the countries, continents and oceans studied at this key stage</p> <p>Can understand the terms North, South, East and West.</p> <p>Can start to use aerial photographs and plan perspectives.</p> <p>Can start to use simple fieldwork and observational skills to study the geography of their school and its grounds and the key human and physical.</p> <p>Can draw a simple map.</p>	<p>countries, as well as the countries, continents and oceans studied at this key stage</p> <p>Can use simple compass directions (North, South, East and West) and locational and directional language [for example, near and far; left and right], to describe the location of features and routes on a map.</p> <p>Can use aerial photographs and plan perspectives to recognise landmarks and basic human and physical features; devise a simple map; and use and construct basic symbols in a key</p> <p>Can use simple fieldwork and</p>	<p>countries and features covered in the UK and elsewhere.</p> <p>Can start to use a four point compass and four figure grid references, symbols and a key (including Ordnance Survey maps) to build their knowledge of the UK.</p> <p>Can use fieldwork to observe, record and find the human and physical features of the local area using different methods, including maps and plans.</p>	<p>covered in the UK and elsewhere.</p> <p>Can use a four point compass and four figure grid references, symbols and a key (including Ordnance Survey maps) to build their knowledge of the UK and areas studied.</p> <p>Can find, observe and record on sketch maps the human and physical features of the local area including maps and plans.</p>	<p>countries and features covered in the world.</p> <p>Can start to use an eight point compass and six figure grid references, symbols and a key (including Ordnance Survey maps) to build their knowledge of the UK and world.</p> <p>Can find, observe and record the human and physical features of the local area using different methods, including sketch maps, plans and start to use digital technologies.</p>	<p>world as well as parts of the UK.</p> <p>Can use an eight point compass and six figure grid references, symbols and a key (including Ordnance Survey maps) to build their knowledge of the UK and world.</p> <p>Can confidently find, observe and record the human and physical features of the local area using different methods, including sketch maps, plans and start to use digital technologies.</p>
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		observational skills to study the geography of their school and its grounds and the key human and physical features of its surrounding environment.				
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Vocabulary Progression

(REVISE AND SECURE VOCABULARY INTRODUCED IN PREVIOUS YEAR GROUPS)

Reception	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
world map land sea town country cold place hot Place Arctic Antarctic Australia desert forest grassland mountain hill weather season globe Spring Summer Autumn Winter	locate city ocean continent island nation capital landmark local area North Pole South Pole Equator distant place river hill city town village coast United Kingdom weather near far plan grid symbols England Wales Scotland Northern Ireland rainforest climate mountains Europe Africa North America	United Kingdom Britain Mainland Sea Coast Weather Climate Continent Ocean Climate zone North pole South pole Antarctic Circle Arctic circle Tropic of Cancer Tropic of Capricorn Equator Human feature Physical feature Lighthouse Harbour Seawall Pier Road Railway Bridge River Lake Mountain	tropical temperate polar climate zone latitude longitude Prime Meridian Greenwich Meridian urban area coastal area time zone tropics poles Northern Hemisphere Southern Hemisphere hemisphere flood drought climate change tide erosion settlement forecast climate climate zone	state route British Isles county topographical feature volcano earthquake settlement volcanic eruption North America South America USA hemisphere Tropic of Cancer Tropic of Capricorn landscape Caribbean stream water cycle source mouth estuary terrain tributary confluence meander evaporation	borough sustainability regeneration development canal enquiry import export trade raw material man made environmental region economic activity native country of origin import producer retailer consumer trade sustainability rainforest primary source secondary source settlement indigenous	Land use pattern habitat vegetation belt water cycle Alpine Region natural resources industry agriculture tourism avalanche topographical features renewable non- renewable wind power biomass wave energy geothermal energy hydroelectricity tidal energy solar energy fossil fuels endangered

	<p>South America Oceania Asia Australia Antarctica Great Britain Ireland Atlantic Ocean Pacific Ocean Indian Ocean Southern Ocean savannah journey distance</p>	<p>Hill Forest Cliff Beach Archipelago Coral reef</p>	<p>biome glacier iceberg Artic Antarctic polar tundra desert monsoon globe map longitude latitude continent ocean Equator North Pole South Pole Northern Hemisphere Southern Hemisphere county Earth solar system universe Tropic of Cancer Tropic of Capricorn Arctic Circle Antarctic Circle Earth's rotation axis compass point N, NE, E, SE, S, SW, W, NW, Mediterranean cliff location resort physical features human features settlement tourism region peninsula reef Erosion deposition tides Storm Trade</p>	<p>condensation clouds transpiration hydrological cycle (Thames) basin rural reservoir glacier tributary confluence OS (Ordnance Survey) Map grid reference key upstream downstream rock strata core mantle crust tectonic plate plate boundary tectonics crater cone lava molten ash plume caldera pressure converge diverge Mid - Atlantic Ridge Iceland Richter Scale magnitude</p>	<p>cultivation agriculture fallow nomad/nomadic deforestation</p>	<p>species biodiversity recycle waste</p>
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