

Progression of Skills and Knowledge for Geography							
	Locational Knowledge						
EYFS	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6	
EYFS  - Can start to talk about or ask questions about their environment.  - Can talk about things they have observed.	Year 1  - Can name and locate the world's seven continents and can start to name the five oceans.  - Can name and locate the four countries of the United Kingdom.  Children at Greater Depth will: Locate these in atlases and globes.	- Can name and locate the seven continents and five oceans Can name, locate and identify the characteristics of the four countries and capital cities of the United Kingdom and its surrounding seas.  Children at Greater Depth will: Recognise the location of the Equator and the North and South Poles. Children at Greater Depth are able to locate these using a variety of resources.	Year 3  - Can name and locate counties and cities of the UK, geographical regions and their identifying human and physical characteristics key topographical features (including hills, mountains, coasts and rivers).  - Can start to name some of the countries and major cities in Europe.  - Can identify the position of the Equator, Northern and Southern Hemisphere.  Children at Greater Depth will: Locate different countries in Europe using a globe or atlas.	Year 4  - Can name and locate different countries in Europe (they can locate Russia on a map) and North America concentrating on their environmental regions, key physical and human characteristics and some major cities.  - Can identify the position and significance of latitude, longitude, Equator, Northern Hemisphere and Arctic and Antarctic circle.  Children at Greater Depth will: Locate different countries in Europe and North America using a globe or atlas.	Year 5  - Can name and locate an increasing number of different countries in Europe and South America concentrating on their environmental regions, key physical and human characteristics and major cities.  - Can identify the position and significance of latitude, longitude, the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn.  Children at Greater Depth will: Locate different countries in Europe and South America using a globe or atlas.	- Can name and locate all of the different countries in Europe and most in North and some in South America concentrating on their environmental regions, key physical and human characteristics and major cities Can identify the different tropics of Cancer and Capricorn, the Prime/Greenwich Meriden and time zones (including day and night).  Children at Greater Depth will: Locate with ease different countries in Europe and North and South America using a globe or atlas. Children at greater	



						latitude, longitude etc.
Related National		vorld's seven continents			ocus on Europe (including	the location of Russia)
Curriculum	and five oceans.			_	n their environmental re	rgions, key physical and
Objectives in italics:	- Name, locate and ide	entify characteristics of	human characteristics,	countries, and major citi	es.	
	the four countries an	d capital cities of the	- Name and locate cou	ınties and cities of the U	Jnited Kingdom, geogra <mark>j</mark>	phical regions and their
	United Kingdom and its	s surrounding seas.	identifying human and	d physical characteristic	cs, key topographical fe	eatures (including hills,
	_	_			erns; and understand ho	
			have changed over time	е.		
			- Identify the position	and significance of latit	ude, longitude, Equator,	Northern Hemisphere,
			Southern Hemisphere,	the Tropics of Cancer of	and Capricorn, Arctic an	d Antarctic Circle, the
			Prime/Greenwich Meric	dian and time zones (incl	uding day and night).	

	Place Knowledge					
EYFS	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
- Can begin to ask	- Can recognise the	- Can start to	- Can recognise the	- Can confidently	- Can identify and	- Can identify and
questions about the	similarities and	understand the	geographical	recognise the	describe the	describe the
place they live in and	differences between	geographical	similarities and	geographical	geographical	geographical
start to look at what is	our local area	similarities and	differences through	similarities and	similarities and	similarities and
similar and different	compared to a	differences by	the study of human	differences through	differences through	differences through
to the places they	geographically	studying a small	and physical	the study of human	the study of human	the study of human
visit.	different part of the	area of the UK and	geography of	and physical	and physical	and physical
	world.	comparing it to a	different regions of	geography of	geography of a region	geography of a region
		small area of a	the UK and a region	different regions of	of the UK, a region of	of the UK, a number
	Children at Greater	contrasting non-	of a European	the UK and a region	Europe and South	of regions of Europe
	Depth will:	European country.	country.	of a European	America as well as	and North and South
	Confidently be able			country or a region	explaining the	America as well as
	to describe the local	Children at Greater	Children at Greater	within North	importance of a	explaining the
	area and how it is	Depth will:	Depth will:	America.	region.	importance of a
	different and similar	Confidently be able	Be able to explain			region.
	to alternative	to describe the local	why some regions are	Children at Greater	Children at Greater	
	locations.	area and how it is	different to others.	Depth will:	Depth will:	Children at Greater
		different and similar		Start to use	Confidently use	Depth will:
		to alternative		appropriate technical	technical language to	Confidently explain
		locations.		language to describe	describe similarities	the importance of a
					and differences.	region.



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		the similarities and			
		differences.			
Related National	- Understand geographical similarities and	- Understand geographical similarities and differences through the study of human and physical			
Curriculum Objectives	differences through studying the human	geography of a region of the United Kingdom, a region in a European country, and a region			
in italics:	and physical geography of a small area of	within North or South America.			
	the United Kingdom, and of a small area in				
	a contrasting non-European country.				

Human and Physical Geography						
EYFS	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 manmade.	- Can start to recognise human and physical geographical features Can begin to understand that some parts of the world are hot and some are cold.  Children at Greater Depth will: Will explain the differences between human and physical features.	- Can identify seasonal and daily weather patterns in the United Kingdom Can start to locate the hot and cold areas of the world in relation to the Equator and North and South Poles Can use basic geographical vocabulary to refer to: key physical features including beach, cliff, coast, forest, hill, sea and ocean. Key human features including: city, town, village, farm and house.  Children at Greater Depth will: Talk	Can start to describe and understand key aspects of: - Physical geography, including rivers, mountains and the water cycle Human geography including types of settlements and land use.  Children at Greater Depth will: Locate and start to describe different physical and human aspects of an area studied.	Can describe and understand key aspects of: - Physical geography including climate zones and locate the hot and cold areas of the world and describe the characteristics of these Human geography including types of settlement and land use.  Children at Greater Depth will: Be able to locate and describe different physical and human aspects of land use of an area studied.	Can define and understand key aspects of: - Physical geography including biomes and vegetation belts and describe the characteristics of these Human geography including economic activity and distribution of natural resources.  Children at Greater Depth will: Be able to explain the impact of economic activity on the local area and its natural resources e.g. in relation to the rainforest.	Can assess and understand key aspects of: - Physical geography including volcanoes and earthquakes and describe the characteristics of these Human geography including economic activity including trade links and distribution of natural resources such as food, minerals and water.  Children at Greater Depth will: Be able to explain the impact of economic activity on an area and start to



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	seasons change and	understand the				
	describe the hot and	impact of trade links.				
	cold parts of the					
	world. They can use					
	technical language to					
	describe human and					
	physical features.					
Related National	- Identify seasonal and daily weather	Describe and understand key aspects of:				
Curriculum	patterns in the United Kingdom and the	- Physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, rivers, mountains,				
Objectives in italics:	location of hot and cold areas of the world ir	volcanoes and earthquakes, and the water cycle.				
	relation to the Equator and the North and	- Human geography, including: types of settlement and land use, economic activity including trade				
	South Poles.	links, and the distribution of natural resources including energy, food, minerals and water.				
	Use basic geographical vocabulary to refe	·				
	to:					
	- Key physical features, including: beach, cliff,	,				
	coast, forest, hill, mountain, sea, ocean,					
	river, soil, valley, vegetation, season and	1				
	weather.					
	- Key human features, including: city, town					
	village, factory, farm, house, office, port,					
	harbour and shop.					

	Geographical Skills and Fieldwork						
EYFS	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6	
Can notice features of objects in their environment.	- Can use world maps (appropriate to the age group) to identify the different continents and oceans. - Can understand the terms North, South,	- Can use world maps, atlases and globes to identify the UK and other countries and oceans studied Can use simple compass directions to describe the	- Can use maps, atlases, digital/computer mapping to locate countries and features covered in the UK and elsewhere.	- Can use maps, atlases, digital/computer mapping to locate countries and features covered in the UK and elsewhere.	- Can use a range of resources to locate countries and features covered in the world Can start to use an eight-point compass and six figure grid	Can confidently use a range of resources to locate countries and features covered in the world as well as parts of the UK Can use an eight point compass and six	
	East and West. Can start to recognise features and landmarks on aerial	locational features on a map and give simple directions or routes on map.	- Can start to use a four-point compass and four figure grid references, symbols	- Can use a four point compass and four figure grid references, symbols and a key	references, symbols and a key (including Ordnance Survey maps) to build their	figure grid references, symbols and a key (including Ordnance Survey maps) to build	



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	photographs and plan	- Can use aerial	and a key (including	(including Ordnance	knowledge of the UK	their knowledge of	
	perspectives.	photographs and plan	Ordnance Survey	Survey maps) to build	and world.	the world and the UK.	
	- Can start to use	perspectives to	maps) to build their	their knowledge of	- Can find, observe	- Can confidently find,	
	simple fieldwork to	recognise landmarks	knowledge of the UK.	the UK and areas	and record the	observe and record	
	look at the school	and basic human and	- Can use fieldwork to	studied.	human and physical	the human and	
	grounds and locate	physical features.	observe, record and	- Can find, observe	features of the local	physical features of	
	different features	- Can draw a simple	find the human and	and record on sketch	area using different	the local area using	
	both Human and	map, use and draw	physical features of	maps the human and	methods, including	different methods,	
	Physical.	symbols in a key.	the local area using	physical features of	sketch maps, plans	including sketch	
-	- Can draw a simple	- Can use simple	different methods,	the local area	and start to use	maps, plans and use	
	map.	fieldwork and	including maps and	including maps and	digital technologies.	digital technologies.	
		observational skills to	plans.	plans.			
	Children at Greater	study the geography			Children at Greater	Children at Greater	
	Depth will:	of the school and its	Children at Greater	Children at Greater	Depth will:	Depth will:	
	Be able to locate	grounds and identify	Depth will:	Depth will:	Locate features on a	Locate and describe	
	places using a range	the key human and	Use a range of	Use a range of	map using an eight-	the features on a map	
	of resources. They	physical features.	resources to find	resources to find	point compass and six	using an eight-point	
,	will be able to locate		different countries	different countries	figure grid references.	compass and six	
1	features on a map	Children at Greater	and can use grid	and can use grid		figure grid references.	
	and draw a map with	Depth will:	references to plot a	references to			
	a key.	Use a range of	route.	accurately plot a			
		resources to find		route.			
		different countries					
		not studied at this					
		stage. They can locate					
		places using simple					
		grid references e.g.					
		A.3.					
Related National	-U se world maps, atlase	es and globes to identify	- Use maps, atlases, g	globes and digital/comp	uter mapping to locate	countries and describe	
	_	d its countries, as well as	features studied.				
Objectives in italics:	the countries, continents and oceans studied at			f a compass, four and six-			
	this key stage.		the use of Ordnance Su	rvey maps) to build their	knowledge of the United	Kingdom and the wider	
	- Use simple compass d	lirections (North. South.	world.				
		-					
		cational and directional					



right], to describe the location of features and	- Use fieldwork to observe, measure, record and present the human and physical features in the
routes on a map.	local area using a range of methods, including sketch maps, plans and graphs, and digital
	technologies.