

Geography Progression Grid

Geography	EYFS		Key Stage 1		Lower Key Stage 2		Upper Key stage 2	
	Nursery	Reception	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
<p><u>Geographical Knowledge</u> The UK and local area</p>	<p>That directions can be followed and lead to different places</p> <p>Know that more than one house is in a village or town</p>	<p>That directions can be verbal, pictorial or written</p> <p>That every house has its own address</p>	<p>Name and locate the four countries and capital cities of the United Kingdom and its surrounding seas.</p> <p>Develop knowledge of the human and physical geography of a small area of the United Kingdom.</p>	<p>Name, locate and identify characteristics of the four countries and capital cities of the United Kingdom and its surrounding seas.</p>	<p>Name and locate counties, cities and geographical regions of the United Kingdom and recognise their identifying human and physical characteristics and why people settled there.</p>		<p>Identify the geographical regions and key topographical features of the United Kingdom (including hills, mountains, coasts and rivers), and land-use patterns.</p>	<p>Identify the geographical regions and key topographical features of the United Kingdom (including hills, mountains, coasts and rivers), and land-use patterns; and understand how some of these aspects have changed over time.</p>

<p><u>Geographical Knowledge</u> The World and continents</p>	<p>Know that there are different countries in the world and talk about the differences that they have experienced or seen in pictures</p> <p>The country that they live in</p> <p>That not all countries in the world are the same</p>	<p>Understand that some places are special to members of their community</p> <p>The four countries of the United Kingdom</p>	<p>Name the world's seven continents and five oceans.</p>	<p>Name and locate the world's seven continents and five oceans.</p>		<p>Locate the world's countries, focusing on Europe.</p> <p>Identify the position of the Equator, Northern Hemisphere, Southern Hemisphere, the Prime/Greenwich Meridian and time zones (including day and night).</p>	<p>Locate the world's countries, using maps to focus on Europe and North and South America, concentrating on their environmental regions, key physical and human characteristics, countries and major cities.</p> <p>Identify the position and significance of latitude, longitude, Equator, Northern Hemisphere, Southern Hemisphere, the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn, Arctic and Antarctic Circles.</p>	<p>Locate the world's countries, using maps to focus on Europe (including the location of Russia) concentrating on their environmental regions, key physical and human characteristics, countries and major cities.</p> <p>Identify the position and significance of latitude, longitude, Equator, Northern Hemisphere, Southern Hemisphere, the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn, Arctic and Antarctic Circles, the Prime/Greenwich Meridian and time zones (including day and night).</p>
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<p><u>Geographical Understanding</u> Physical themes</p>	<p>Explore natural materials with different properties</p> <p>Explore and respond to different natural phenomena There are different types of weather that change</p>	<p>Explore the natural world around them</p> <p>Know the seasons and key changes to nature in each season</p> <p>Know simple vocabulary to label visible features of the area around them.</p> <p>Explore the local area for both the built and the natural environment.</p> <p>That weather changes according to the seasons and where we are in the world</p> <p>That we need to dress accordingly to keep ourselves safe</p>	<p>Identify seasonal and daily weather patterns in the United Kingdom and the location of hot and cold areas of the world.</p> <p>Use basic geographical vocabulary to refer to key physical features, including: beach, cliff, forest, hill, sea, ocean, river, soil, season and weather.</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>Use basic geographical vocabulary to refer to key physical features, including: beach, cliff, coast, forest, hill, mountain, sea, ocean, river, soil, valley, vegetation, season and weather.</p>	<p>Describe key aspects of physical geography in the UK and Egypt including: Earthquakes, rivers and the water cycle.</p>	<p>Describe and understand key aspects of physical geography in Italy and Greece including: volcanoes and mountains.</p>	<p>Describe and understand key aspects of physical geography in the UK, Scandinavia, North and South America, including: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts.</p>	<p>Deepen their understanding of key aspects of physical geography across Europe, including: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts.</p> <p>Deepen their understanding of key aspects of physical geography, including: rivers, mountains.</p>
<p><u>Geographical Understanding</u> Human themes</p>	<p>Continue developing positive attitudes about the</p>	<p>Know some similarities and differences</p>	<p>Use basic geographical vocabulary to refer to key human features, including: city, town, village, farm,</p>	<p>Use basic geographical vocabulary to refer to key human features, including: city, town, village, house</p>	<p>Describe key aspects of human geography including: types of settlement and land use, economic activity including trade links.</p>		<p>Deepen their understanding of key aspects of human geography, including: types of settlement and land use.</p>	<p>Deepen their understanding of key aspects of human geography including: economic activity including trade links, and the distribution of natural resources</p>

	differences between people.	between different religious and cultural communities in this country  Explain some similarities and differences between life in this country and life in other countries	house and shop.	office, port, harbour and shop.				including energy, food, minerals and water.
<u>Geographical Understanding</u> Understanding places and connections	Talks about why things happen and how things work	Children know about similarities and differences in relation to places, objects, materials and living things.  They make observations of animals and plants and explain why some things occur, and talk about changes.	Begin to understand geographical similarities and differences through studying the human and physical geography of a small area of the United Kingdom.	Understand geographical similarities and differences through studying the human and physical geography of a small area of the United Kingdom.  Understand geographical similarities and differences through studying the human and physical geography of a small area of a contrasting nonEuropean country.	Understand geographical similarities and differences through the study of human and physical geography of a region of the United Kingdom and a region of Africa (Egypt).  Establish an understanding of the interaction between physical and human processes linked with Africa.	Understand geographical similarities and differences through the study of human and physical geography of a region of the United Kingdom and a region in a European country (Greece).  Establish an understanding of the interaction between physical and human processes linked with Greece.	Understand geographical similarities and differences through the study of human and physical geography of the United Kingdom and a region of South America.  Deepen an understanding of the interaction between physical and human processes linked with South America.	Deepen an understanding of the interaction between physical and human processes linked with Europe.

<p><u>Geographical Skills and Enquiry Map and atlas work</u></p>	<p>What a map looks like  That a map is about a place</p>	<p>Draw information from a simple map  That signs and symbols can tell us about a place  That the signs and symbols usually represent an object that does not move</p>	<p>Use world maps and globes to identify the United Kingdom and its countries, as well as the continents and oceans.</p>	<p>Use world maps, atlases and globes to identify the United Kingdom and its countries, as well as the countries, continents and oceans.  Use simple compass directions (North, South, East and West) and locational and directional language (e.g. near and far; left and right), to describe the location of features and routes on a map.</p>	<p>Become familiar with maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries.</p>	<p>Continue to develop the use of maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied.  Use symbols and key (including the use of Ordnance Survey maps) to build their knowledge of the United Kingdom and the wider world.</p>	<p>Use with increasing confidence: maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied.  Recognise the eight points of a compass, four- and six-grid references, symbols and key (including the use of Ordnance Survey maps) to build their knowledge of the United Kingdom and the wider world.</p>	<p>Independently use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied.  Independently use the eight points of a compass, four- and six-grid references, symbols and key (including the use of Ordnance Survey maps) to build their knowledge of the United Kingdom and the wider world.</p>
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<p><u>Geographical Skills and Enquiry</u> Fieldwork and investigation</p>			<p>Use aerial photographs and plan perspectives to recognise landmarks and basic human and physical features;</p> <p>Use simple fieldwork and observational skills to study the geography of their school and its grounds and the key human and physical features of its surrounding environment.</p>	<p>Use simple fieldwork and observational skills to study the geography of their school and its grounds and the key human and physical features of its surrounding environment and devise a simple map; and use and construct basic symbols in a key.</p>	<p>Use a range of methods including sketch maps, plans and graphs, and digital technologies.</p> <p>Use fieldwork to observe, measure, record and present the human and physical features in the local area.</p>	<p>Use a range of methods including sketch maps, plans and graphs, and digital technologies.</p> <p>Use fieldwork to observe, measure, record and present the human and physical features in the local area.</p>	<p>Use a range of methods including sketch maps, plans and graphs, and digital technologies.</p> <p>Use fieldwork to observe, measure, record and present the human and physical features in the local area.</p>	<p>Use a range of methods including sketch maps, plans and graphs, and digital technologies.</p> <p>Use fieldwork to observe, measure, record and present the human and physical features in the local area.</p>
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