



This progression of skills has been designed specifically for our school to show **what** we cover and progress all of the curriculum through relevant Geographical knowledge and skills across the year groups.

	EYFS	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
Locational Knowledge	<p>Observe, find out about and identify features in the place they live and in the natural world.</p> <p>Find out about their environment and talk about those features they like and dislike.</p> <p>Use appropriate words to help children make distinctions in their observations.</p> <p>Encourage children to express opinions on natural and built environments and give opportunities for them to hear different points of view on the quality of the environment.</p>	<p>Prior learning.</p> <p>Name the world's seven continents.</p> <p>Name and locate four countries and capital cities of the United Kingdom.</p>	<p>Prior learning.</p> <p>Name and locate the world's seven continents and five oceans.</p> <p>Name, locate and identify characteristics of the four countries and capital cities of the United Kingdom and its surrounding seas.</p>	<p>Prior learning.</p> <p>Locate countries, using maps to focus on Europe, and North and South America.</p>	<p>Prior learning.</p> <p>Locate the world's countries, using maps and atlases to focus on Europe (including the location of Russia) and North and South America.</p>	<p>Prior learning.</p> <p>Identify the position and significance of latitude, longitude, Equator, Northern Hemisphere, Southern Hemisphere, the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn, Arctic and Antarctic Circle, the Prime/Greenwich Meridian and time zones (including day and night).</p>	<p>Prior learning.</p> <p>Name and locate counties and cities of the United Kingdom.</p>
Place Knowledge	<p>They know that other children don't always enjoy the same things, and are sensitive to this. They know about similarities and differences between themselves and others, and among families, communities and traditions.</p> <p>Observe and identify features in the place they live and the natural world, and talk about features. Help children to find out about the environment by talking to people, examining photographs and simple maps and visiting local places.</p>	<p>Prior learning.</p> <p>Understand geographical similarities and differences through studying the human and physical geography of a small area of the United Kingdom.</p>	<p>Prior learning.</p> <p>Local area study and a small area in a contrasting non-European country understanding the geographical similarities and differences through studying the human and physical geography</p>	<p>Prior learning.</p> <p>A region in a European country.</p> <p>A region within North or South America.</p>	<p>Prior learning.</p> <p>A region of the United Kingdom.</p> <p>A region in a European country.</p> <p>A region within South America.</p>	<p>Prior learning.</p> <p>A region in a European country.</p>	<p>Prior learning.</p> <p>A region within North or South America.</p>



	Encourage the use of words that help children to express opinions, e.g. 'busy', 'quiet' and 'pollution'.						
Human and Physical Geography	<p>They make observations of animals and plants and explain why some things occur, and talk about changes.</p> <p>They know about similarities and differences between themselves and others, and among families, communities and traditions.</p> <p>Help children to notice and discuss patterns around them, e.g. rubbings from grates, covers, or bricks.</p> <p>Identify seasonal patterns – focusing on plants and animals.</p> <p>Explore their local environment and talk about the changes they see.</p> <p>Talk about the similarities and differences between them and their friends and well as looking at photos of children and places around the world.</p>	<p>Prior learning.</p> <p>Identify seasonal and daily weather patterns in the United Kingdom.</p> <p>Use basic geographical vocabulary to refer to physical and human features.</p>	<p>Prior learning.</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:</p> <p>Key physical features, including: beach, cliff, coast, forest, hill, mountain, sea, ocean, river, soil, valley, vegetation, season and weather.</p> <p>And key human features, including: city, town, village, factory, farm, house, office, port, harbour and shop</p>	<p>Prior learning.</p> <p>Describe aspects of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> physical geography, including: climate zones and rivers. human geography, including: the distribution of natural resources including energy, food, minerals and water. 	<p>Prior learning.</p> <p>Describe and understand key aspects of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> physical geography, including: climate zones, rivers, mountains and the water cycle. human geography, including: types of land use, and the distribution of food, minerals and water. 	<p>Prior learning.</p> <p>Describe and understand key aspects of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, volcanoes and earthquakes. 	<p>Prior learning.</p> <p>Describe and understand key aspects of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> human geography, including: types of settlement and land use, economic activity including trade links, and the distribution of natural resources including energy, food, minerals and water.
Geographical Skills and Fieldwork	<p>They talk about the features of their own immediate environment and how environments might vary from one another.</p> <p>They make observations of animals and plants and explain why some things occur, and talk about changes.</p>	<p>Prior learning.</p> <p>Use world maps, atlases and globes to identify the United Kingdom and its countries.</p> <p>Use simple compass directions (North, South, East and West).</p> <p>Use aerial photographs and</p>	<p>Prior learning.</p> <p>Use world maps, atlases and globes to identify the United Kingdom and its countries, as well as the countries, continents and oceans studied at this key stage.</p> <p>Use simple compass directions (North, South, East and West)</p>	<p>Prior learning.</p> <p>Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied.</p>	<p>Prior learning.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> use the eight points of a compass, four and six-figure grid references, symbols and key (including the use of Ordnance Survey maps) to build their knowledge of the 	<p>Prior learning.</p> <p>Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> use the eight points of a compass, four and six-figure grid references, symbols and key (including the 	<p>Prior learning.</p> <p>Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> use the eight points of a compass, four and six-figure grid references, symbols and key (including the use of Ordnance



	<p>Observe and identify features in the place they live and the natural world.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Find out about their environment and talk about features they like and dislike. • Examine change over time. • Pose carefully framed open-ended questions, such as “How can we...?” or “What would happen if...?”. 	<p>plan perspectives to recognise landmarks and basic human and physical features; devise a simple map.</p>	<p>and locational and directional language [for example, near and far; left and right], to describe the location of features and routes on a map Geography.</p> <p>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>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>United Kingdom and the wider world</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • use fieldwork to observe, measure, record and present the human and physical features in the local area using a range of methods, including sketch maps, plans and graphs, and digital technologies. 	<p>use of Ordnance Survey maps) to build their knowledge of the United Kingdom.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • use fieldwork to observe, measure, record and present the human and physical features in the local area using a range of methods, including sketch maps, plans and graphs, and digital technologies. 	<p>Survey maps) to build their knowledge of the United Kingdom AND the wider world.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • use fieldwork to observe, measure, record and present the human and physical features in the local area using a range of methods, including sketch maps, plans and graphs, and digital technologies.
<p>Geographical Vocabulary</p>	<p>Prior vocabulary.</p> <p>street, left, right, forwards, backwards, busy, quiet, bricks, plants, animals, changes, plants, environment, Penwortham, teacher, Head teacher, school, caretaker, cleaner, house, bungalow, church, zebra crossing, traffic lights, tunnel, bridge, roundabout and map.</p>	<p>Prior vocabulary.</p> <p>Continent, country, capital, cities, United Kingdom, human, physical, atlas, globe, near, far, North, South, East, West, transport, lorry, bus, car, weather, wind, snow, hail, rain, wet, dry, hot, cold, fog seasons, Winter, Summer, Autumn, Spring, long, short, wide, narrow, building, ocean, country, city, globe, Earth, journey, travel, town, village, farm, larger, smaller, local, distant, England, Wales, Scotland, Ireland, Northern Ireland, location, London, Cardiff, Edinburgh, Dublin, Belfast. North America, South America, Europe, Asia, Africa, Australia, and Antarctica.</p>	<p>Prior vocabulary.</p> <p>Oceans, Pacific Ocean, Atlantic Ocean, Indian Ocean, Arctic Ocean Southern Ocean. route, Equator, North, South, East, West, North Pole, South Pole, environment, North Sea, Irish Sea, English Channel, similar, different, aerial view, landscape, environment, terraced, semi-detached, bungalow, detached, address, beach, cliff, coast, forest, hill, mountain, sea, ocean, river, soil, valley, vegetation, season and weather, city, town, village, factory, farm, house, office, port, harbour, human, physical and man-made.</p>	<p>Prior vocabulary.</p> <p>North East, North West, South East, South West, equator, longitude, latitude, climate zone, tropical, settlement, valley, landscape mountain, harbour cliff, clay, ocean, lake, vegetation, weathering, community, factory, office, industry, sketch, diagram, relief map, political map, factory, deforestation, mapping, minerals, water.</p>	<p>Prior vocabulary.</p> <p>greenhouse, valley, warm, humid, condensation, evaporation precipitation, polytunnel, contour, height, coastal, market, gardening, allotment, mixed farming, organic farming, arable farming, intensive farming, Ordnance Survey, productivity, import, export, hemisphere, distribution, distance, natural resources, compass, grid reference, sustainable, man-made materials compass satellite, weathering, erosion, hemisphere, settlement patterns, natural disaster, inland, trade, sketch maps, graphs.</p>	<p>Prior vocabulary.</p> <p>latitude, longitude, Equator, Northern Hemisphere, Southern Hemisphere, Tropic of Cancer, Tropic of Capricorn, Arctic and Antarctic Circle, the Prime/Greenwich Meridian, time zones, transportation, biomes, flood plain, deposition, meander, tributary, surface, biomes, volcanoes, earthquakes, vegetation belts, sea level, mouth, river, source, terrain, products, features, industrial contour, lines, landscape, natural, sub-continent, water cycle, population, development arid, tectonic plates, magma, precipitation, irrigation, ground water, settlement, industry, tourist, excursion, and scale (maps).</p>	<p>Prior vocabulary.</p> <p>Naturalised, disperse, indigenous, sustainability, immigrant, renewable, natural disaster, survey, natural resources, questionnaire, vegetation belts Ordnance Survey, Greenwich/Prime Meridian, climate zones, distance, Time zone, Northern hemisphere, Southern hemisphere, equatorial, conservation, congestion, scale, pollution, symbols, urban, rural, land use, tectonic plates, location, subterranean.</p>