



Subject: Geography Progression Plan

Reception	Children will draw information from a simple map. They will explore the natural world around them, describing what they see, hear and feel outside. Children will recognise that some environments are different to the one in which they live.					
	Key Stage 1		Lower Key Stage 2		Upper Key Stage 2	
	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
Locational Knowledge	Name, locate and identify characteristics of the four countries and capital cities of the UK and its surrounding seas.	Name and locate the world's seven continents and five oceans.	<p>Locate the main countries of Europe, including Russia.</p> <p>Identify capital cities of Europe.</p> <p>Identify the position and significance of the Equator, North and South Hemisphere, Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn.</p>	<p>On a world map, locate areas of similar environmental regions, either desert, rainforest or temperate regions.</p> <p>Identify some of the main rivers in the UK and the world.</p> <p>Locate and name some key counties and cities in the UK.</p>	<p>Locate the main countries in Europe and North and South America, and their principal cities.</p> <p>Compare a rural and urban region in the UK.</p> <p>Locate and name the main counties and cities in the UK.</p> <p>Compare land use maps over time, mapping how land use in the local area has changed.</p>	<p>On a world map, locate the main countries in Africa, Asia and Australasia/Oceania.</p> <p>Identify their main environmental regions, key physical and human characteristics, and major cities.</p> <p>Name and locate the key topographical features including coasts, features of erosion, hills, mountains and rivers, and understand how these features have changed over time.</p> <p>Identify the position and significance of latitude and longitude and the Greenwich Meridian. Explore different time zones, including day and night.</p>

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<p>Place Knowledge</p>	<p>Observe and describe the human and physical geography of a small area of the UK.</p> <p>Name, describe and compare familiar places.</p>	<p>Understand geographical similarities and differences through studying the human and physical geography of a small area of the UK, and a small area in a non-European country.</p>	<p>Understand geographical similarities and differences through the study of human and physical geography of a region of the UK and small area in a contrasting European country.</p>	<p>Understand geographical similarities and differences through the study of human and physical geography of a region of the UK and small area in a contrasting European country.</p>	<p>Compare a region in the UK with a region in North or South America with significant differences and similarities.</p>	<p>Compare a region in the UK with a region in North or South America with significant differences and similarities. Understand the reasons for some of these similarities and differences.</p>
<p>Human and Physical Geography</p>	<p>Identify seasonal and daily weather patterns in the UK.</p> <p>Use basic geographical vocabulary to refer to physical features of their school, its grounds and of the surrounding environment.</p>	<p>Identify seasonal and daily weather patterns in the UK.</p> <p>Identify 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 physical features and human features of the contrasting non-European country.</p>	<p>Describe and understand key aspects of:</p> <p>Physical Geography; earthquakes, volcanoes, climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts</p> <p>Human Geography; types of settlements in Early Britain, and reasons for their location, linked to History.</p>	<p>Describe and understand key aspects of:</p> <p>Physical Geography; rivers and the water cycle (not including transpiration)</p> <p>Human Geography; Types of settlements in modern Britain, villages, towns, cities.</p>	<p>Describe and understand key aspects of:</p> <p>Physical Geography; coasts, the water cycle (including transpiration)</p> <p>Human Geography; trading between counties, fair and unfair distribution of resources, types of settlement in Anglo-Saxon Britain, linked to History.</p>	<p>Describe and understand key aspects of:</p> <p>Physical Geography; Volcanoes and earthquakes, looking at plate tectonics and the ring of fire.</p> <p>Human Geography; distribution of natural resources including energy, food, minerals and water.</p>
<p>Geographical Skills and Fieldwork</p>	<p>Use world maps, atlases and globes to identify the United Kingdom and its countries.</p> <p>Use locational and directional language to describe the location of features and routes on maps.</p> <p>Use photographs to recognise landmarks and</p>	<p>Use maps, atlases and globes to identify the continents and oceans studied at this Key Stage.</p> <p>Use simple compass directions to describe the location of features and routes on a map.</p> <p>Use aerial photographs and plan perspectives to recognise landmarks and</p>	<p>Use maps, atlases, globes and digital mapping to locate countries and describe features studied.</p> <p>Learn the eight points of a compass, 2 figure grid references, some basic symbols and key (including Ordnance Survey) to build their knowledge of the UK and the wider world.</p>	<p>Use maps, atlases, globes and digital mapping to locate countries and describe features studied.</p> <p>Learn the eight points of a compass, 4 figure grid references, basic symbols and key (including Ordnance Survey) to build their knowledge of the UK and the wider world.</p>	<p>Use maps, atlases, globes and digital mapping to locate countries and describe features studied.</p> <p>Learn the eight points of a compass, 6 figure grid references, symbols and key (including Ordnance Survey) to build their knowledge of the UK and the wider world.</p>	<p>Use maps, atlases, globes and digital mapping to locate countries and describe features studied.</p> <p>Learn the eight points of a compass, 6 figure grid references, symbols and key (including Ordnance Survey) to build their knowledge of the UK and the wider world.</p>

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	<p>basic human and physical features.</p> <p>Devise simple picture maps.</p> <p>Use simple fieldwork and observational skills to study the geography of their school and its grounds.</p>	<p>basic human and physical features: devise a simple map; use and construct basic symbols in a key.</p> <p>Use fieldwork and observational skills to study the key human and physical features of the school's surrounding areas.</p>	<p>Use fieldwork to observe and record human and physical features in the local area using a range of methods, including sketch maps, plans, graphs and digital technologies.</p>	<p>Use fieldwork to observe and record human and physical features in the local area using a range of methods, including sketch maps, plans, graphs and digital technologies.</p>	<p>Use fieldwork to observe and record human and physical features in the local area using a range of methods, including sketch maps, plans, graphs and digital technologies.</p>	<p>Understand latitude and longitude.</p> <p>Extend map skills to include non-UK countries.</p> <p>Use fieldwork to observe and record human and physical features in the local area using a range of methods, including sketch maps, plans, graphs and digital technologies.</p>
Vocabulary	<p>Near, far, left, right, beach, cliff, forest, coast, hill, mountain, sea, ocean, river, soil, valley, vegetation, season, weather, city, town, village, factory, farm, house, office, port, harbour, shop, North, South, East, West, England, Scotland, Northern Ireland, Wales, North Sea, English Channel, Irish Sea, Atlantic Ocean, seasons, temperature, Africa, Antarctica, Asia, Europe, North America, South America, Oceania, Antarctic, Arctic, Atlantic, Indian, Pacific, pole, map, key, symbol</p>		<p>France, Spain, Italy, Germany, Russia, Portugal, Equator, North Hemisphere, South Hemisphere, Tropic of Cancer, Tropic of Capricorn, desert, rainforest, temperate, climate, earthquake, volcano, biome, vegetation belt, settlement, grid reference, river, water cycle, meander, valley, floodplain, tributary, stream, erosion, mouth</p>			<p>Rural, urban, land use, North America, South America, coasts, transpiration, distribution, Fair Trade, erosion, latitude, longitude, Greenwich Meridian, time zones, tectonics, ring of fire, energy, food, minerals, water.</p>



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Year 1

A Year 1 Geographer should:

- know the names of the four countries in the United Kingdom and locate them on a map
- keep a weather chart and answer questions about the weather
- know about some of the main things that are in hot and cold places
- know which clothes I would wear in hot and cold places
- know how the weather changes throughout the year and name the seasons
- point to the equator, North and South Pole on an atlas and globe
- know about some of the features of an island
- know where I live and tell someone my address
- know the four main directions on a compass are North, East, South and West
- know what I like and do not like about the place I live

Year 2

A Year 2 Geographer should:

- name the continents of the world and locate them on a map
- name the world's oceans and locate them on a map
- name the capital cities of England, Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland
- know what I like and do not like about a place that is different to the one I live in
- describe a place outside Europe using geographical words
- know how jobs may be different in other locations
- know the key features of a place from a picture using words like beach, coast, forest, hill, mountain, ocean, valley
- know about the facilities that a village, town and city may need and give reasons
- use the directional vocabulary: near; far; left; right to explain where a location is



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Year 3

A Year 3 Geographer should:

- know the name of a number of countries in the northern hemisphere
- know the capital city of at least six European countries
- locate the Tropic of Cancer, the Tropic of Capricorn and the Greenwich meridian on a map
- know whether a country is located in the Southern or Northern hemisphere
- know why people may be attracted to live in cities
- know why people may choose to live in one place rather than another
- know about, locate and name some of the world's most famous volcanoes
- know about and describe the key aspects of earthquakes
- know about and describe the key aspects of volcanoes

Year 4

A Year 4 Geographer should:

- know how to plan a journey from my town/city to another place in England
- know how to find at least six cities in the UK on a map
- research to discover features of villages, towns and cities and appreciate the differences
- know about, name and locate some of the main islands that surround the United Kingdom
- know the areas of origin of the main ethnic groups in the United Kingdom and in our school
- know the difference between the British Isles, Great Britain and the United Kingdom



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Year 5

A Year 5 Geographer should:

- know, name and locate the capital cities of neighbouring European countries
- know the countries that make up the European Union
- know about, name and locate many of the world's most famous mountainous regions
- know why most cities are situated by rivers
- know about the course of a river
- name and locate many of the world's most famous rivers
- know why ports are important and the role they play in distributing goods around the world

Year 6

A Year 6 Geographer should:

- know how to use an atlas by using the index to find places
- know how to use some basic Ordnance Survey map symbols
- know how to use Ordnance Survey symbols and six-figure grid references
- collect and accurately measure information (e.g. rainfall, temperature, wind speed, noise levels etc)
- know why some places are similar and dissimilar in relation to their human and physical features
- know how time zones work and calculate time differences around the world
- name the largest deserts in the world and locate desert regions in an atlas