

Geography

Skills Progression



	EYFS	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
Locational Knowledge Aims To develop contextual knowledge of the location of globally significant places – both terrestrial and marine – including their defining physical and human characteristics and how these provide a geographical context for understanding the actions of processes.	Understanding the World (Three- and Four-Year olds) Know that there are different countries in the world and talk about the differences they have experienced or seen in photos	<i>Local area and United Kingdom</i> Name and locate the world's seven continents and five oceans.	The world and the United Kingdom. Name, locate and identify characteristics of the four countries and capital cities of the United Kingdom and its surrounding seas.	Locate the world's countries, using maps to focus on North and South America , concentrating on their environmental regions, key physical and human characteristics, countries, and major cities.	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.	Name and locate counties and cities of the United Kingdom , geographical regions and their identifying human and physical characteristics, key topographical features (including hills, mountains, coasts and rivers), and land-use patterns; and understand how some of these aspects have changed over time	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)
Place Knowledge Aims To develop contextual knowledge of the location of globally significant places – both terrestrial and marine – including their defining physical and human characteristics and how these provide a geographical context for understanding the actions of processes.	Understanding the world (Children in Reception) - Recognise some similarities and differences between life in this country and life in other countries. - Recognise some environments that are different to the one in which they live.	<i>Local area and United Kingdom</i> Understand geographical similarities and differences through studying the human and physical geography of a small area of the United Kingdom.	The world and the United Kingdom. Understand geographical similarities and differences through 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.	Understand geographical similarities and differences through the study of human and physical geography of a region of the United Kingdom, a region in a European country, and a region within North or South America .	Understand geographical similarities and differences through the study of human and physical geography of a region of the United Kingdom, a region in a European country , and a region within North or South America.	Understand geographical similarities and differences through the study of human and physical geography of a region of the United Kingdom , a region in a European country, and a region within North or South America.	Understand geographical similarities and differences through the study of human and physical geography of a region of the United Kingdom, a region in a European country, and a region within North or South America.

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Human & Physical Geography Aims To understand the processes that give rise to key physical and human geographical features of the world, how these are interdependent and how they bring about spatial variation and change over time	Understand the world (birth to 3 years) Explore and respond to different natural phenomena in their setting and on trips.	Identify seasonal and daily weather patterns in the United Kingdom. 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 key human features, including: city, town, village, factory, farm, house, office, port, harbour and shop	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. 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 key human features, including: city, town, village, factory, farm, house, office, port, harbour and shop	Describe and understand key aspects of: physical geography, including: Mountains human geography, including: Types of settlement and land use Economic activity including trade links The distribution of natural resources including energy, food, minerals and water	Describe and understand key aspects of: physical geography, including: volcanoes and earthquakes human geography, including: Types of settlement and land use Economic activity including trade links The distribution of natural resources including energy, food, minerals and water	Describe and understand key aspects of: physical geography, including: Rivers The water cycle human geography, including: Types of settlement and land use Economic activity including trade links The distribution of natural resources including energy, food, minerals and water	Describe and understand key aspects of: physical geography, including: climate zones biomes vegetation belts human geography, including: Types of settlement and land use Economic activity including trade links The distribution of natural resources including energy, food, minerals and water

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Geographical Skills & Fieldwork Aims To collect, analyse and communicate with a range of data gathered through experiences of fieldwork that deepen their understanding of geographical processes To interpret a range of sources of geographical information, including maps, diagrams, globes, aerial photographs and Geographical Information Systems (GIS) To communicate geographical information in a variety of ways, including through maps, numerical and quantitative skills and writing at length.	Mathematics (Three and Four-year-olds) - Describe a familiar route. - Discuss routes and locations, using words like 'in front of' and 'behind'. Understanding the world (Children in Reception) - Draw information from a simple map.	First hand observation. 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 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 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 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.	<i>First hand observation.</i> 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. 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. 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. 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.	Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied Use the eight points of a compass, symbols and key (including the use of Ordnance Survey maps) to build their knowledge of the United Kingdom and the wider world 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.	Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied Use the eight points of a compass, four-figure grid references, symbols and key (including the use of Ordnance Survey maps) to build their knowledge of the United Kingdom and the wider world 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	Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied 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 United Kingdom and the wider world 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.	Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied 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 United Kingdom and the wider world 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.