

Geography Progression Map				
EYFS	Locational Knowledge	Place Knowledge	Human and Physical Geography	Skills and Fieldwork
	<p><i>UtW: Remember where objects belong.</i> <i>UtW: Notice detailed features of objects in their environment.</i> Know the names of countries and cities relevant to them and their families</p>	<p><i>UtW: children know about similarities and differences in relation to places, objects, materials and living things.</i> Know the key differences between the city and the country.</p>	<p><i>UtW: Developing an understanding of growth, decay and changes over time.</i> <i>UtW: Enjoy playing with small-world models such as a farm, a garage, or a train track.</i> Be able to identify and name key physical features such as sea, river, trees, buildings, roads, paths, flat/apartment, house, mountains Identify and name simple weather phenomena such as rain, thunder storm, snow, clouds</p>	<p><i>Maths: Can describe the relative position of objects such as 'behind' or 'next to'</i> <i>UtW: Comments and asks questions about aspects of their familiar world such as the place where they live or the natural world.</i> <i>UtW: Can talk about some of the things they have observed such as plants, animals, natural and found objects.</i></p>
KS1	Locational Knowledge	Place Knowledge	Human and Physical Geography	Skills and Fieldwork
<p>NC Geog Objectives for KS1</p>	<p>1. name and locate the world's seven continents and five oceans 2. name, locate and identify characteristics of the four countries and capital cities of the United Kingdom and its surrounding seas</p>	<p>1. 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</p>	<p>1. 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 2. use basic geographical vocabulary to refer to: a. key physical features, including: beach, cliff, coast, forest, hill, mountain, sea, ocean, river, soil, valley, vegetation, season and weather b. key human features, including: city, town, village, factory, farm, house, office, port, harbour and shop</p>	<p>1. 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 2. 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 3. Use aerial photographs and plan perspectives to recognise landmarks and construct basic symbols in a key 4. 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>
Yr1	<p>Know the names of and locate the seven continents of the world (1) Know the names of the four countries that make up the UK and name the three main seas that surround the UK (2)</p>		<p>Name and describe each of the four seasons in the UK (1) Describe daily weather patterns (1) Know and recognise main weather symbols (1) Know the main differences between a city, town and village (2b) Explain some of the advantages and disadvantages of living in a city or village (2b) Identify the following human features: factory, farm, house, office, port, harbour and shop (2b) Identify the following physical features: mountain, lake, island, valley, river, cliff, forest and beach (2a)</p>	<p>Use world maps, atlases and globes to identify the United Kingdom and its countries (1) Know and use locational and directional language [for example, near and far, left and right, below, next to] to describe the location of features and routes on a map (2) Use simple fieldwork and observational skills and study to the geography of their school and its grounds, including the key human and physical features of its surrounding environment(4)</p>
Year 2	<p>Know the names of and locate the five oceans of the world (1) Know the name of and locate the four capital cities of England, Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland (2)</p>	<p>Know the main similarities and differences between a small area in England and a small area in a non-European country (eg. comparing a city in England and city in India) (1)</p>	<p>Know hot and cold areas of the world in relation to the equator and North and South Poles (1)</p>	<p>Use world maps, atlases and globes to identify the countries, continents and oceans studied (1) Use world maps, atlases and globes to locate the equator and North and South Poles (1) Know the four points of a compass (2) Use the four compass points to describe the location of features and routes on a map (2) Use aerial photographs and plan perspectives to recognise landmarks and construct basic symbols in a key (3)</p>

Geography: KS2				
	Locational Knowledge	Place Knowledge	Human and Physical Geography	Skills and Fieldwork
NC Geography Objectives for KS2	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> locate the world's countries, using maps to focus on Europe (including the location of Russia) and North and South America, 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) 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> describe and understand key aspects of physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes, and the water cycle describe and understand key aspects of 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 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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
Year 3	Locate the equator, Tropic of Cancer, Tropic of Capricorn, Northern and Southern Hemispheres and Arctic and Antarctic Circle using maps, globes and atlases (1, 3) Know what is meant by the term 'tropics' (1, 3) Know the names of and locate at least four countries from the southern and four from the northern hemisphere (3) Know the names of and locate at least eight major capital cities across the world (1)		Climate Zones, Biomes and Vegetation Belts (1) Understand the difference between climate and weather Understand climate zones in relation to the equator Know what is meant by biomes Know the features of some of the main biomes Know about one biome in more detail	Know and name the eight points of a compass (2) Use maps, atlases and globes to locate countries and describe features studied (1)
Year 4	Know the names of a number of European capitals (1) Know the names of and locate at least eight European countries (1) Know the names of and locate at least eight counties and at least six cities in England (2) Name and locate significant coastal regions in countries studied (1, 2)	Know key similarities and differences in the human and physical geography of a region of the UK and a region in a European country (1)	Understanding Human Geography (2) Know the difference between human geography and physical geography Know about different types of settlement and land use Know about economic activity, including trade links, between the UK and another country Know about how some natural resources including energy, food, minerals and water, are distributed	Use maps, atlases and globes to locate countries and describe features studied (1)
Year 5	Know the names of, and locate, a number of North and/or South American countries and their capitals (1) Know the names of a number of significant mountains, including some in the UK and N/S America (1, 2) Locate places on a map using lines of latitude and longitude (3) Locate the Prime/Greenwich Meridian (3) Understand why there are different time zones (3) Calculate differences in time between countries (3)	Know key similarities and differences in the human and physical geography of the UK and a region in a North or South American country (1)	Mountains, Volcanoes and Earthquakes (1) Understand how mountains are formed Know the different parts of a volcano Know what causes an earthquake Understand the impact of a significant earthquake	Use keys and symbols to understand maps, including Ordnance Survey maps (1, 2) Use maps to plan short local journeys and describe routes using the 8 compass points (2) Use fieldwork to observe, measure and record human and physical features in the local area (eg. building use on Regent's Park Road) (3) Present findings from fieldwork using a range of methods, including sketch maps, plans and graphs (eg. sketch map showing building use on Regent's Park Road) (3) Use maps, atlases and globes to locate countries and describe features studied (1)
Year 6	Name and locate a number of the main rivers in the UK (2) Know the name and location of a number of the world's longest rivers (1) Use maps to examine patterns in land use (2) Know how land use can change over time (2) Explain possible impacts of changing land use (2)		Rivers and the Water Cycle (1) Explain the features of a water cycle Know and identify the main features of a river Understand why most cities are located by a river	Use maps, atlases and globes to locate countries and describe features studied, including following the course of rivers (1) Know how to plan a journey within the UK using a road map and describe the route using the 8 points of the compass (1, 2) Know how to use four-figure six-figure grid references to locate features on Ordnance Survey maps (2)