

Progression of Skills and Learning in Geography with GD

	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
Locational Knowledge	Name, locate and identify characteristics of four countries and capital cities of the United Kingdom and its surrounding seas.	Name and locate the world's seven continents and five oceans.	<p>Locate the world's countries, using maps to focus on the UK, concentrating on their environmental regions, key physical and human characteristics, countries and major cities.</p> <p>Name and locate counties (the Midlands, East Anglia) 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.</p> <p>Identify the position and significance of the Prime/Greenwich Meridian and time zones (including day and night)</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>Name and locate counties (the North, Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland) and cities of the United Kingdom.</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.</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>Name and locate counties (West counties, Wessex and home 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</p>	<p>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.</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>
Working above the expected standard	Explain geographically where each country of the UK is in relation to the others (Scotland is at the top etc.)	Name countries or significant places by continent.	<p>Explain the likely characteristics of towns or counties based on their location.</p> <p>Approximate the time zones of countries by their locations in relation to the Prime Meridian</p>	Deduce the probable climate of countries/places based on their geographical location in relation to the Equator.	Evaluate how humans have altered the physical and topographical features of places over time.	Evaluate geographical differences between the countries of the Americas and understand how they affect the people who live in those areas.
Place Knowledge	Understand the human and physical geography of a small area in the United Kingdom (Southfields)	Understand geographical similarities and differences through studying the human and physical geography of a small area of the UK and of a small area in a contrasting non-European country. (Africa)	<p>Understand geographical similarities and differences through studying the human and physical geography of a region in a European country.</p> <p>Italy/Iceland - volcanoes</p>	<p>Understand geographical similarities and differences through studying the human and physical geography of a region in a European country.</p> <p>Greece</p>	<p>Understand geographical similarities and differences through studying the human and physical geography of a region of the UK.</p> <p>UK - London (Battersea)</p>	<p>Understand geographical similarities and differences through studying the human and physical geography of a region within North or South America.</p> <p>Galapagos and Rainforests</p>
Working above the expected standard	Explain the key features of the local area e.g. terraced houses, parks	<p>Analyse and evaluate how differences in geography affect the lives of the people in those countries.</p> <p>Discuss how the environment affects the way wildlife lives in that area.</p>	Explain the differences between volcanic eruptions in two places.	Analyse and evaluate how the location and geographical features of Greece affected the industries that formed.		
Human and Physical Geography	<p>Identify seasonal and daily weather patterns in the UK (Spring, Summer)</p> <p>Use basic geographical vocabulary to refer to:</p> <p>Key physical features and key human features.</p>	<p>Identify seasonal and daily weather patterns in the UK (Autumn, Winter)</p> <p>Identify the location of hot and cold areas of the world in relation to the Equator and the North and South Poles.</p>	<p>Describe and understand key aspects of:</p> <p>Physical Volcanoes and earthquakes</p> <p>Human The distribution of natural resources including energy,</p>	<p>Describe and understand key aspects of:</p> <p>Physical Rives and mountains and water cycle</p> <p>Human Types of settlement and land use in UK and Europe.</p>	<p>Describe and understand key aspects of:</p> <p>Physical Rivers and mountains of the UK</p> <p>Human land use, economic activity including trade links, and the distribution of natural resources including energy,</p>	<p>Describe and understand key aspects of:</p> <p>Physical Climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts with a focus on rainforests</p> <p>Human</p>

		Use basic geographical vocabulary to refer to: Key physical features and key human features.	food, minerals and in the UK.	Distribution of natural resources including water in the UK.	food, minerals and water	types of settlement and land use, economic activity including trade links , and the distribution of natural resources including energy, food, minerals and water
Working above the expected standard	Explain how spring and summer weather affects different people.	Explain how autumn and winter weather affects different people.	Analyse and explain how volcanoes and earthquakes affect people's lives. Explain how volcanic islands are formed. Analyse the advantages and disadvantages of living near a volcano. Explain and analyse how the geography of the UK affects those who live here. Analyse how changes in fuel usage can improve our lives.	Understand how rivers, valleys and mountains can change over time. Explain how a change in a river could affect the people who live around it.	Recognise positive and negative changes in land usage	Analyse the human effects on rainforests and the effects rainforests have on humans. Evaluate how land type and land use can have a long term effect on the lifestyle of the people who live there.
	Geographical Vocabulary: Physical features: beach, cliff, coast, forest, hill, mountain, sea, ocean, river, soil, valley, vegetation, season and weather. Human features: city, town, village, factory, farm, house, office, port, harbour and shop.					
Geographical Skills and Fieldwork	Use maps, atlases and globes to identify countries and seas studied. Use simple compass directions (North, South, East and West), locational and directional language to describe the location of features and routes on a map [for example, near and far; left and right] Begin to use aerial photographs and plan perspectives to recognise landmarks and basic human and physical features. Begin to use simple fieldwork and observational skills to study the geography of their school and its grounds.	Use world maps, atlases and globes to identify continents and oceans studied. Use simple compass directions (North, South, East and West) , locational and directional language to describe the location of features and routes on a map. Use aerial photographs and plan perspectives to devise a simple map and use and construct basic symbols in a key. Use simple fieldwork and observational skills to study the key human and physical features of the schools surrounding environment.	Use large scale maps , atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied. Begin to 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 UK. 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 medium scale 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, begin to recognize symbols and key (including the use of Ordnance Survey maps) to build their knowledge of the UK and Europe. 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 small scale maps , atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied. Use eight points of a compass, four and six figure grid references, use and recognize symbols and key (including the use of Ordnance Survey maps) to build their knowledge of the UK and Europe. 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.	<u>Confidently</u> use maps , atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied. <u>Confidently</u> use the eight points of a compass, four and six figure grid references , use confidently symbols and key (including the use of Ordnance Survey maps) to build their knowledge of the UK 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.
Working above the expected standard	Analyse maps to find the quickest route between two places.	Apply compass skills to explain routes between two places, using directional language.	Explain the importance of weather forecasting and create their own weather report. Apply mapping skills to make accurate estimations about			Apply fieldwork skills for practical tasks such as finding travel routes between countries and explaining how travel differs from country to country.

			time differences in different countries.			
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