

Progression of Skills and Learning in Geography

	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.	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. 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).	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 and land-use patterns; and understand how some human and physical aspects have changed over time.	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. Identify the position and significance of latitude, longitude, Equator, Northern Hemisphere, Southern Hemisphere, the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn, Arctic and Antarctic Circle.	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. Identify the position and significance of the Prime/Greenwich Meridian and time zones (including day and night)
Place Knowledge	Understand the human and physical geography of a small area in the United Kingdom	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.	Understand geographical similarities and differences through studying the human and physical geography of a region of the UK.	Understand geographical similarities and differences through studying the human and physical geography of a region in a European country.	Understand geographical similarities and differences through studying the human and physical geography of a region within North or South America.	Understand geographical similarities and differences through studying the human and physical geography of a region within North or South America/the rest of the world.
Human and Physical Geography	Identify seasonal and daily weather patterns in the UK. Use basic geographical vocabulary to refer to: Key physical features and key human features.	Identify 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 and key human features.	Describe and understand key aspects of: Physical The Water Cycle Human The distribution of natural resources including energy, food, minerals and water in the UK.	Describe and understand key aspects of: Physical Rives and mountains Human Types of settlement and land use in UKI and Europe.	Describe and understand key aspects of: Physical Climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts Human The distribution of natural resources including energy, food, minerals and water in the world (especially North and South America).	Describe and understand key aspects of: Physical Volcanoes and earthquakes Human Economic activity including trade links, world-wide.
	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). Use aerial photographs and plan perspectives to recognise landmarks and basic human and physical features.	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 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 UK.	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 UK and Europe.	Use 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, symbols and key (including the use of Ordnance Survey maps) to build their knowledge of the UK and the wider world.	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 UK and the wider world

	<p>Use simple fieldwork and observational skills to study the geography of their school and its grounds.</p>	<p>Use aerial photographs and plan perspectives to devise a simple map and use and construct basic symbols in a key.</p> <p>Use simple fieldwork and observational skills to study the key human and physical features of the schools surrounding environment.</p>	<p>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>	<p>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>	<p>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>	<p>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>
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