



Geography Progression Guide

Developing Together for Tomorrow's World

Locational and Place Knowledge			
EYFS	Key Stage 1	Lower Key Stage 2	Upper Key Stage 2
Describe their immediate environment using knowledge from observation, discussion, stories, non-fiction texts and maps. Explain some similarities and differences between life in this country and life in other countries, drawing on knowledge from stories, non-fiction texts and – when appropriate – maps Know some similarities and differences between the natural world around them and contrasting environments, drawing on their experiences and what has been read in class. Understand some important processes and changes in the natural world around them, including seasons and changing states of matter.	Name and locate the world's 7 continents and 5 oceans. Name, locate and identify characteristics of the 4 countries and capital cities of the United Kingdom and its surrounding seas. 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.	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).	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. 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 in North or South America.
- Describe places that they have visited. - Name familiar countries that they may have visited. - Describe the area where they live.	- Use fact files and sorting cards to match and name the four U.K. countries and their capital cities and flags. - Compare and contrast their local town with a local, large city, using maps and pictures. - Use maps to identify local physical and human landmarks. - Use maps and keys to identify the world's 7 continents and 5 oceans. - Use maps, fact files and pictures to explore how climates differ between continents.	- Using fact files and the internet, research facts about European countries (e.g. capital city, population, currency and famous landmarks). - Explain physical geographical processes, such as the journey of rivers and the formation of mountains. - Use maps and atlases to identify mountain ranges in the U.K, Europe and the rest of the world. - Identify differences between deserts in different continents (e.g. the Sahara desert in Africa and the Antarctic desert).	- Use atlases and digital maps to identify counties and capital cities in the U.K., Europe, North America and South America. - Use atlases, fact files and climate graphs to compare and contrast climates of Europe, North America and South America. - From previous research, create a weather report for a region in North America and South America - Research similarities and differences between cities in Europe, North America and South America.

		• Use maps to identify the revisit the 7 continents and 5 ocean • Use maps to locate and identify the tropics of Capricorn and Cancer, the equator and lines of latitude and longitude.	• Explain to others, key human and physical characteristics and climate of an area in Europe, North America or South America.
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Human and Physical Geography			
EYFS	Key Stage 1	Lower Key Stage 2	Upper Key Stage 2
Explain some similarities and differences between life in this country and life in other countries, drawing on knowledge from stories, non-fiction texts and – when appropriate – maps Understand some important processes and changes in the natural world around them, including seasons and changing states of matter.	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 Use basic geographical vocabulary to refer to: Key human features, including: city, town, village, factory, farm, house, office, port, harbour and shop.	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 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.	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 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.
• With support, identify London on the map. Talk about key features of London e.g., Big Ben, The Tower of London.	• Using maps and atlases, locate the South Pole and the Equator and their proximity to the U.K. • Use weather reports, fact files and pictures to compare and contrast the climate and weather in the South Pole and the U.K. • Identify differences in human and physical characteristics between the U.K and the South Pole. • Use weather reports, fact files and pictures to compare and contrast the climate and weather in India and the U.K. • Identify the seas and oceans surrounding the U.K.	• Using texts and pictures, explain why people settle in particular areas. • List reasons as to why a location would make a good place to settle. • Using maps, identify different types of land use in a particular area. (e.g. farm land, residential, industrial, retail). • Understand what the earth is made of and the different layers it is comprised of (e.g. crust, mantle, inner core and outer core). • Explain the reasons why earth quakes and volcanoes occur.	• Understand why we import foods from abroad where there are different climates. • Identify foods we eat that are grown in different climates. • Carry out a case study of a people growing produce in a different country/climate. • Identify the benefits of fair trade and the relationships between countries involved. • Evaluate the benefits of recycling and the effect on the environment. • Examine different types of renewable energies (e.g. wind, solar, water) and their benefits to the environment.

		Use maps to identify locations of volcanoes and where earthquakes can occur.	
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Geographical Skills and Fieldwork

EYFS	Key Stage 1	Lower Key Stage 2	Upper Key Stage 2
Describe their immediate environment using knowledge from observation, discussion, stories, non-fiction texts and maps. Explore the natural world around them, making observations and drawing pictures of animals and plants. Know some similarities and differences between the natural world around them and contrasting environments, drawing on their experiences and what has been read in class. Understand some important processes and changes in the natural world around them, including seasons and changing states of matter.	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 the 8 points of a compass, 4- and 6-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 8 points of a compass, 4- and 6-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.
- Describe the area where they live. - With support, use a map to identify the UK.	- Sketch a simple map of a classroom. - Study a simple map of the school playground, labelling features. - Observe and record human as well as physical landmarks in the local area, when on a short field trip. - Use simple symbols to create a map key denoting human and physical landmarks - Identify North, South, East and West points on a compass.	- Understand why we use ordnance survey maps. - Identify North, South, East, West, North East, North West, South East and South West points on a compass. - Match ordnance survey map symbols to their description. - Carry out a sequence of instructions relating to the 8 compass directions.	- Use globes and atlases to identify countries on an unmarked map. - Consolidate knowledge of the 8 compass points (N, S, E, W, NW, NE, SW and SE) and apply this knowledge to knowledge to the interpretation of ordnance survey maps. - Plot 4 and 6 digit grid references on an ordnance survey map. - Name and describe in detail the markings and components of a compass.

	• Note the relative direction of a landmark using the four main compass points (e.g. 'The school gates are north.')		• Understand that, for accuracy, compasses are often marked in degrees (e.g. 'East' is 90 degrees, South is 180degrees etc). • Draw geographical diagrams complete with labels and keys. • Use digital and satellite images to locate geographical features. • Understand the concepts of latitude and longitude and how they can be used to locate features on a map.
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