



Geography Knowledge and Skills Progression Map

		Birth – 3 years 3 – 4 years REC / ELG	By the end of Year 1	By the end of Year 2	By the end of Year 3	By the end of Year 4	By the end of Year 5	By the end of Year 6
Locational knowledge		Explore and respond to different natural phenomena in their setting and on trips Know that there are different countries in the world and talk about the differences they have experienced or seen in photos Describe their immediate environment using knowledge from observation, discussion, stories, non-fiction texts and maps	Pupils develop knowledge about the world, the United Kingdom and their locality. Pupils can name, locate and identify characteristics of the four countries and capital cities of the United Kingdom. Pupils can name the world's seven continents and five oceans.	Pupils develop knowledge about the world, the United Kingdom and their locality Pupils can name and locate the world's seven continents and five oceans Pupils can name, locate and identify characteristics of the four countries and capital cities of the United Kingdom and its surrounding seas.	Locate and name the continents on a World Map. Locate the main countries of Europe inc. Russia. Identify capital cities of Europe. Locate and name the countries making up the British Isles, with their capital cities. Identify longest rivers in the world, largest deserts, highest mountains. Compare with UK. Identify the position and significance of Equator, N. and S. Hemisphere, Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn.	On a world map, locate areas of similar environmental regions, either desert, rainforest or temperate regions. Locate and name the main counties and cities in/around Bradford.	Locate the main countries in Europe and North or South America. Locate and name principal cities. Compare 2 different regions in UK rural/urban. Locate and name the main counties and cities in England. Linking with History, compare land use maps of UK from past with the present, focusing on land use. Identify the position and significance of latitude/longitude and the Greenwich Meridian. Linking with science, time zones, night and day	On a world map locate the main countries in Africa, Asia and Oceania. Identify their main environmental regions, key physical and human characteristics, and major cities. Linking with local History, map how land use has changed in local area over time. Name and locate the key topographical features including coast, features of erosion, hills, mountains and rivers. Understand how these features have changed over time.

EYFS-KS2 Geography



Place knowledge	Knowledge and Understanding		Pupils 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.	Pupils 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.	Compare a region of the UK with a region in Europe,	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.	Compare a region in UK with a European country identifying significant differences and similarities.	Compare a region in a non-European country with significant differences and similarities. Understand some of the reasons for similarities and differences
Human and Physical Geography		Explore materials with different properties. Explore natural materials indoors and outside. Talk about the differences between materials and changes they notice Understanding the effect of changing seasons and the impact on the natural world around them. Understand some important process and changes in the natural world around them including seasons.	Pupils can identify seasonal and daily weather patterns in the United Kingdom and the location of hot and cold areas of the world. Pupils use basic geographical vocabulary to refer to key physical and human features.	Pupils can 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. Pupils use basic geographical vocabulary to refer to key physical and human features.	Describe and understand key aspects of: Physical geography including key topographical features (inc hills, mountains, coasts, rivers) and land patterns; and understand how some of these aspects have changed over time. Human geography including trade links in the Pre-roman and Roman era. Types of settlements in Early Britain linked to History. Why did early people choose to settle there?	Describe and understand key aspects of: Physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts Human geography including types of settlements in modern Britain: villages, towns, cities.	Describe and understand key aspects of: Physical geography including coasts, rivers and the water cycle including transpiration; climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts. Human geography including trade between UK and Europe and ROW Fair/unfair distribution of resources (Fairtrade). Types of settlements in Viking, Saxon Britain linked to History.	Describe and understand key aspects of : Physical geography including Volcanoes and earthquakes, looking at plate tectonics and the ring of fire. Distribution of natural resources focussing on energy (link with coal mining past history and eco-power in D&T)
Geographical skills and		Explore and respond to different natural phenomena in their setting and on trips	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	Use simple fieldwork and observational skills to study the geography of their school and its grounds and the key human and physical features of	Use fieldwork to observe, measure and record the human and physical features in the local area using a range of methods, including sketch maps, plans and	Use fieldwork to observe, measure and record the human and physical features in the local area using a range of methods, including sketch maps, plans and	Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping (Google Earth) to locate countries and describe features studied.	Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping (Google Earth) to locate countries and describe features studied.



		Discuss routes and locations using words like in front of and behind. Draw information from a simple map REC are expected to use positional language throughout the year	surrounding environment. Pupils use world maps, atlases and globes to identify the United Kingdom and its countries as well as other countries, continents and oceans studied. Pupils use aerial photographs and plan perspectives to recognise landmarks and basic human and physical features. Pupils devise a simple map. Pupils can follow simple compass directions. Pupils can use simple directional language.	its surrounding environment. Pupils use world maps, atlases and globes to identify the United Kingdom and its countries, as well as other countries, continents and oceans studied. Pupils use aerial photographs and plan perspectives to recognise landmarks and basic human and physical features; Pupils devise a simple map and use and construct basic symbols in a key. Pupils use compass directions and directional language to describe the location of features and routes on a map.	graphs, and digital technologies. 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 maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied.	graphs, and digital technologies. Learn the eight points of a compass, and four-figure grid references. Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping (Google Earth) 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 in the past and present. Use fieldwork to observe, measure and record the human and physical features in the local area using a range of methods, including sketch maps, plans and graphs, and digital technologies.	Extend to 6 figure grid references with teaching of latitude and longitude in depth. Expand map skills to include non-UK countries. Use fieldwork to observe, measure and record the human and physical features in the local area using a range of methods, including sketch maps, plans and graphs, and digital technologies.
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