



Geography progression of Knowledge, Skills and Vocabulary

EYFS	Characteristics of effective learning	Early Learning Goals
Understanding the world		
Vocabulary	town farm road park path people Beach sea lake river desert mountain / hill countryside forest / wood weather seasons Map local place globe Village city shop land house motorway language world water pond Directional language L, R, near, next to, behind Compass N, E, S, W	

SKILLS	Year 1 Poles apart Flight Toys	Year 2 Project Friday – Local Geography Our School London’s Burning Indian Spice Wonder Women	Year 3 Extreme Survival Tomb Raiders Transport	Year 4 Project Friday – Local Geography Where do we live? Reign Over Us Roman Rule Save our Trees	Year 5 Invaders Mexico and Mayans Wild Waters	Year 6 Project Friday - Rivers Greece Lightning Rule Britannia Disaster
Geographical skills	Use world maps, atlases and globes to identify the UK as well as the countries, continents and oceans studied	Use world maps, atlases and globes to identify the United Kingdom and its countries, as well as the countries, continents and oceans studied.	Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features.	Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied	Use maps, atlases and globes and digital / computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied.	Use four-figure grid reference.
Vocabulary	Asia Africa North America South America Antarctica Australia/ Oceania/ Australasia	England Scotland Wales N. Ireland Belfast Cardiff Edinburgh	Observe measure /record Environmental Region Compass points: NW NE SE SW	Ordnance Survey map/ Scale 4 figure grid reference Contours Symbols Minerals	GIS - Geographical Information systems Analysis of data and statistics Global warming	Latitude Longitude North/ South hemisphere Tropics of Capricorn and Cancer Time differences



	Europe Arctic Southern, Pacific Atlantic Indian	London North/ Irish/ Celtic Seas English Channel		Rocks		
Fieldwork	Ask and answer geographical questions.	Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features.		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.	Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied. 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.	
Vocabulary	Map local place globe	Scale route planner grid vegetation urban rural challenge diverse places, resources and natural and human environments	Latitude Longitude Tributary confluence meander estuary source mouth	Topographical Services Precipitation Tropics of Capricorn and Cancer terrestrial GIS - Geographical Information Systems	delta Geographical influences / significance 6 figure grid reference Climate change Ordnance Survey Geographical Information Systems	spatial variation vegetation Erosion deposition Headland Resort Cliff Bay



KNOWLEDGE	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
Place knowledge	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Understand geographical similarities and differences through studying the human and physical geography of the UK and a contrasting non-European country 	Describe geographical similarities and differences between countries.	Describe geographical similarities and differences between countries	Name and locate countries within Europe. Describe using geographical vocabulary how the locality of the school has changed over time.		
Locational knowledge	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Children to name and locate the world's seven continents on a map. 		Name and locate Egypt and their identifying human and physical characteristics, including monuments, and rivers.	Locate the world's countries with a focus on Europe and North and South America and countries of particular interest to pupils.	<p>Name and locate some of the countries and cities of the world and their identifying human and physical characteristics, including hills, mountains, rivers, key topographical features and land-use patterns: and understand how some of these aspects have changed over time.</p> <p>Identify the position and significance of latitude, longitude, the Greenwich Meridian and Time zones.</p>	<p>Identify and describe geographical significance of latitude, longitude and Equator.</p> <p>Children to demonstrate that they can use atlases to show their understanding of where the Vikings came from and why they left home as well as locating where they invaded and reasons for these invasions.</p>
Human and physical geography	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 geographical 		Describe and understand key aspect of physical geography including climate zones	<p>Understand the impact of human action on the environment.</p> <p>Explore the effects humans can have on the environment and how they can help to reduce them.</p> <p>Understand about the global distribution of food</p>	<p>Describe and understand key aspects of human geography including: settlements, land use, economic activity including trade links, and the distribution of natural resources including energy, food, minerals and water supplies.</p> <p>Identify and describe how the physical features affect</p>	



	vocabulary								the human activity within a location.			
Vocabulary	city, town, village, factory, farm, house, office	: beach, cliff, coast, forest, hill, mountain	port, harbour, shop, Capital city, country	sea, ocean, river, soil, valley, vegetation, season, weather, Marine	Urban region, Europe, Country, County	Landscape Hills and mountains N.B. including the UK names e.g. Pennines, Grampians, Cambrians, Southern Uplands, Cotswolds, North and South Downs	Economy, Trade, Energy	coast, Rural, Climate, Erosion, deposition, earthquake, volcano, water cycle, Alps, Geology, Minerals and rock types e.g. Chalk, Slate, Granite, Sandstone, Biomes/ Vegetation belts e.g. Tundra, Coniferous & Deciduous Forest, Mediterranean, Mountainous, Desert	Trade, Deforestation, Derelict, Economy	spatial variation, vegetation, Erosion, deposition, Headland, Resort, Cliff, Bay delta, Geographic influences	meander, ox bow, estuary, mouth, source, Tributary	Bay delta, Geographic influences / significance, 6 figure grid reference, Climate change, Ordnance Survey, Geographic Information Systems