

Geography Progression Map

	Key Stage 1		Key Stage 2			
	Pupils should develop knowledge about the world, the United Kingdom and their locality. They should understand basic subject-specific vocabulary relating to human and physical geography and begin to use geographical skills, including first-hand observation, to enhance their locational awareness.		Pupils should extend their knowledge and understanding beyond the local area to include the United Kingdom and Europe, North and South America. This will include the location and characteristics of a range of the world's most significant human and physical features. They should develop their use of geographical knowledge, understanding and skills to enhance their locational and place knowledge.			
	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
Locational Knowledge			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		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	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
	Name, locate and identify characteristics of the four countries and capital cities of the United Kingdom and its surrounding seas (at a basic level)	Name, locate and identify characteristics of the four countries and capital cities of the United Kingdom and its surrounding seas		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		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 the Equator, Northern Hemisphere, Southern Hemisphere, the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn, Arctic and Antarctic Circle	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>Place knowledge</p>		<p>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</p>	<p>Understand geographical similarities and differences through the study of human and physical geography of a region in a European country</p>		<p>Understand geographical similarities and differences through the study of human and physical geography of a region within North or South America</p>	<p>Understand geographical similarities and differences through the study of human and physical geography of a region of the United Kingdom</p>
<p>Human and physical geography</p>	<p>Identify seasonal and daily weather patterns in the United Kingdom Use basic geographical vocabulary to refer to: Key physical features, including: season and weather Key human features, including: city, town, village, farm, house</p>	<p>Identify the location of hot and cold areas of the world in relation to the Equator and the North and South Poles ^{[1][1]}_[SEP] Use basic geographical vocabulary to refer to: Key physical features, including: beach, cliff, coast, forest, hill, mountain, sea, ^{[1][1]}_[SEP]ocean, river, soil, valley, vegetation, season and weather ^{[1][1]}_[SEP] Key human features, including: city, town, village, factory, farm, house, office, port, harbour and shop</p>	<p>Describe and understand key aspects of: Physical geography, including: mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes</p>	<p>Describe and understand key aspects of: Physical geography, including: river and the water cycle ^{[1][1]}_[SEP] 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</p>	<p>Describe and understand key aspects of: Physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts 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 ^{[1][1]}_[SEP]</p>	
<p>Geographical skills and fieldwork</p>	<p>Use world maps, atlases and globes to identify the United Kingdom and its countries Use simple compass directions and locational and directional language to describe the location of features and routes on a map ^{[1][1]}_[SEP] Use aerial photographs to recognise landmarks and basic human and physical features Devise a simple map 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.</p>	<p>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 ^{[1][1]}_[SEP] Use simple compass directions and locational and directional language to describe the location of features and routes on a map ^{[1][1]}_[SEP] Use aerial photographs 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. ^{[1][1]}_[SEP]</p>	<p>Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied ^{[1][1]}_[SEP] Use the eight points of a compass, symbols and key (including the use of Ordnance Survey maps) to build their knowledge of the United Kingdom and the wider world ^{[1][1]}_[SEP] 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 maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied ^{[1][1]}_[SEP] Use the eight points of a compass, symbols and key (including the use of Ordnance Survey maps) to build their knowledge of the United Kingdom and the wider world ^{[1][1]}_[SEP] 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 maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied ^{[1][1]}_[SEP] Use symbols and key (including the use of Ordnance Survey maps) to build their knowledge of the United Kingdom and the wider world ^{[1][1]}_[SEP] 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. ^{[1][1]}_[SEP]</p>	<p>Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied ^{[1][1]}_[SEP] 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 ^{[1][1]}_[SEP] Use fieldwork to observe, measure, record and present human and physical features using a range of methods, including sketch maps, plans and graphs, and digital technologies. ^{[1][1]}_[SEP]</p>

Geography Curriculum Map – Key Stage 1

Lower School - Key Stage 1		
Focus of geography teaching at KS1	Pupils should develop knowledge about the world, the United Kingdom and their locality. They should understand basic subject-specific vocabulary relating to human and physical geography and begin to use geographical skills, including first-hand observation, to enhance their locational awareness.	
	Year 1	Year 2
Locational Knowledge		Name, locate and identify characteristics of the four countries and capital cities of the ^[L]_[SEP] United Kingdom and its surrounding seas
Place knowledge	Name, locate and identify characteristics of the four countries and capital cities of the United Kingdom and its surrounding seas (at a basic level)	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
Human and physical geography	Identify seasonal and daily weather patterns in the United Kingdom Use basic geographical vocabulary to refer to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Key physical features, including: season and weather • Key human features, including: city, town, village, farm, house 	Identify the location of hot and cold areas of the world in relation to the Equator and the North and South Poles ^[L] _[SEP] Use basic geographical vocabulary to refer to: Key physical features , including: beach, cliff, coast, forest, hill, mountain, sea, ^[L] _[SEP] ocean, river, soil, valley, vegetation, season and weather ^[L] _[SEP] Key human features , including: city, town, village, factory, farm, house, office, port, harbour and shop
Geographical skills and fieldwork	Use world maps, atlases and globes to identify the United Kingdom and its countries Use simple compass directions and locational and directional language to describe the location of features and routes on a map ^[L] _[SEP] Use aerial photographs to recognise landmarks and basic human and physical features Devise a simple map 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 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 ^[L] _[SEP] Use simple compass directions and locational and directional language to describe the location of features and routes on a map ^[L] _[SEP] Use aerial photographs 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. ^[L] _[SEP]

Geography Curriculum Map – Lower Key Stage 2

Lower & Upper School - Key Stage 2		
Focus of geography teaching at KS2	Pupils should extend their knowledge and understanding beyond the local area to include the United Kingdom and Europe, North and South America. This will include the location and characteristics of a range of the world’s most significant human and physical features. They should develop their use of geographical knowledge, understanding and skills to enhance their locational and place knowledge. ^[L] _[SEP]	
	Year 3	Year 4
Locational Knowledge	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 ^[L] _[SEP]	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
Place knowledge	Understand geographical similarities and differences through the study of human and physical geography of a region in a European country	
Human and physical geography	Describe and understand key aspects of: Physical geography , including: mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes	Describe and understand key aspects of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Physical geography, including: river and the water cycle ^[L]_[SEP] • 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
Geographical skills and fieldwork	Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied ^[L] _[SEP] Use the eight points of a compass, symbols and key (including the use of Ordnance Survey maps) to build their knowledge of the United Kingdom and the wider world ^[L] _[SEP] 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 eight points of a compass, symbols and key (including the use of Ordnance Survey maps) to build their knowledge of the United Kingdom and the wider world ^[L] _[SEP] 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.

Geography Curriculum Map – Upper Key Stage 2

Upper School - Key Stage 2		
Focus of geography teaching at KS2	Pupils should extend their knowledge and understanding beyond the local area to include the United Kingdom and Europe, North and South America. This will include the location and characteristics of a range of the world's most significant human and physical features. They should develop their use of geographical knowledge, understanding and skills to enhance their locational and place knowledge. [SEP]	
	Year 5	Year 6
Locational Knowledge	<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 [SEP]</p> <p>Identify the position and significance of the Equator, Northern Hemisphere, Southern Hemisphere, the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn, Arctic and Antarctic Circle</p>	<p>Locate the world's countries, using maps, concentrating on their environmental regions, key physical and human characteristics, countries, and major cities [SEP]</p> <p>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 [SEP]</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>
Place knowledge	Understand geographical similarities and differences through the study of human and physical geography of a region within North or South America	Understand geographical similarities and differences through the study of human and physical geography of a region of the United Kingdom
Human and physical geography	Describe and understand key aspects of: Physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts 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 [SEP]	
Geographical skills and fieldwork	<p>Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied [SEP]</p> <p>Use symbols and key (including the use of Ordnance Survey maps) to build their knowledge of the United Kingdom and the wider world [SEP]</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. [SEP]</p>	<p>Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied [SEP]</p> <p>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 [SEP]</p> <p>Use fieldwork to observe, measure, record and present human and physical features using a range of methods, including sketch maps, plans and graphs, and digital technologies. [SEP]</p>

