



## Humanities: Geography Progression of Knowledge & Skills

**Article 28 (right to education) Every child has the right to an education. Primary education must be free and different forms of secondary education must be available to every child. Discipline in schools must respect children's dignity and their rights. Richer countries must help poorer countries achieve this.**

Skill	Early Years	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
<b>Location Knowledge</b>	<p>Draw pictures of animals and plants around them</p> <p>Use stories, discussion and non-fiction books and maps to discuss environment</p>	Name and locate local town	<p>Name, locate and identify characteristics of the four countries and capital cities of the United Kingdom and its surrounding seas.</p> <p>Name and locate the world's seven continents and five oceans.</p>	<p>Name and locate countries and cities of the UK, geographical regions and their identifying human and physical characteristics, key topographical features (in hills, mountains, coasts and rivers) and land-use patterns; and understand how some of these aspects have changed over time.</p>	<p>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 other major cities.</p> <p>Identify the position and significance of Equator, N. and S. Hemisphere, Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn.</p> <p>Identify lines of latitude, longitude (minutes), the Equator, Northern and Southern Hemispheres.</p>	<p>Locate the main countries in Europe and North or South America. Locate and name principal cities.</p> <p>Compare two different regions in UK rural/urban.</p> <p>Locate and name the main counties and cities in England.</p> <p>Linking with History, compare land use maps of UK from past with the present, focusing on land use.</p> <p>Identify the position and significance of latitude/longitude and the Greenwich Meridian. Linking with Science, time zones, night and day.</p> <p>Name and locate the key topographical features including coast, features of</p>	<p>On a world map locate the main countries in Africa, Asia and Australasia/Oceania.</p> <p>Identify their main environmental regions, key physical and human characteristics, and major cities.</p> <p>Linking with local History, map how land use has changed in local area over time.</p> <p>Name and investigate earthquakes including tectonic plates and seismic waves.</p> <p>Understand how these features have changed over time.</p>

						erosion, hills, mountains and rivers.	
<b>Place Knowledge</b>	Describe their immediate environment using knowledge from observation	Observe and describe the human and physical geography of a small area of the United Kingdom.	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 non-European country.	Understand geographical similarities and differences through studying the human and physical geography of a region in the United Kingdom and region in a European country.	Understand geographical similarities and differences through studying the human and physical geography of a region of the UK.	Compare a region in UK with a region in N. or S. America with significant differences and similarities.  E.g. Link to Fairtrade of bananas in St Lucia	Compare a region in UK with a region in N. or S. America with significant differences and similarities.  E.g. Link to Fairtrade of bananas in St Lucia  Understand some of the reasons for similarities and differences.
<b>Human and Physical Geography</b>	N/A	Identify seasonal/daily weather patterns in the UK 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 physical	Identify seasonal/daily weather patterns in the UK 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, weather)	Describe and understand key aspects of:  Physical geography including key topographical features (including hills, mountains, coasts, rivers) and land patterns; and understand how some of these aspects have changed over time.	Describe and understand key aspects of:  Physical geography, including climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts (link to work on Rainforest)  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.  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 history and eco-power in D&T)

		features of their school and its grounds and of the surrounding environment.	and human features (including city, town, village, factory, farm, house, office, port, harbour, shop) of a contrasting non-European country.				
<b>Geographical Skills and Fieldwork</b>	Use maps to explore life in this country and life in other countries  Describe immediate environment using maps, stories, discussion	Use maps, atlases and globes to identify the continents and oceans studied at this key stage.  Use locational and directional language (eg, near and far, left and right), Describe the location of features and routes on maps.  Use photographs to recognise landmarks and basic	Use world maps, atlases and globes to identify the United Kingdom and its countries.  Use simple compass directions (North, East, South and West), 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 fieldwork and observational skills to study the key human and physical features of the	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 United Kingdom and the wider world.  Use fieldwork to observe, measure and record the human and physical features in the local area	Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping (Google Earth) to locate countries and describe features studied  Learn the eight points of a compass, and four-figure grid references including the use of Ordnance Survey maps to identify symbols.  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.	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 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.	Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping (Google Earth) to locate countries and describe features studied.  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.

		human and physical features; devise simple picture maps. Use simple fieldwork and observational skills to study the geography of their school and its grounds.	schools surrounding areas.	using a range of methods, including sketch maps, plans and graphs, and digital technologies.			
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