



Knowledge and Skills – Progression Ladder

Subject: Geography							
YEAR GROUP	EYFS	YEAR 1	YEAR 2	YEAR 3	YEAR 4	YEAR 5	YEAR 6
Locational Knowledge	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Know that there are different countries in the world and talk about the differences they have experienced or seen in photos (UTW); Recognise some similarities and differences between life in this country and life in other countries. Recognise some environments that are different to the one in which they live (UTW). Describe their immediate environment. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Name the four countries of the UK and identify their shape, flag, map position and native language. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Name the UK capital cities and five oceans. Identify their position on a map. Name the world's seven continents and identify them on a map. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Name the four countries and main cities of the United Kingdom (UK capitals, Big cities: Birmingham, Leeds, Manchester, Trader/Raider Routes: York), 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. 		



Knowledge and Skills – Progression Ladder

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Locate the world's seven continents and five oceans on both 2D maps and globes. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Locate familiar world countries, using maps to focus on those containing the rainforest (South America, Italy and Greece). Know the countries of South America: Brazil, Peru, Bolivia, Colombia, Venezuela, Ecuador, Guyana, French Guiana, Suiname. Know the location of Rome and Athens. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Locate an increasing range of world countries, using maps to focus on Europe (including Russia): China, Norway, Sweden, Finland, Denmark, Iceland, Ireland Know their environmental regions (alpine, boreal, tundra, Atlantic, Mediterranean, mountainous, polar), key physical and human characteristics, countries, and major cities (France, Berlin, Rome, Dublin, Stockholm, Oslo, Copenhagen, Moscow, Beijing, Shanghai). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Locate an increasing range of world's countries, using maps to focus on North and the cocoa-producing countries of South America, and Africa. Know the countries of North and South America and the major cities (Canada, Mexico, The Bahamas and The Caribbean, Peru, Ghana, Nigeria, The Ivory Coast, Ecuador, Columbia, Brazil; Rio de Janeiro, Washington DC, Ottawa). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Locate an increasing range of world's countries, using maps to focus on the key wartime European countries Britain, France, Italy, Germany, USA, Japan, Russia, Switzerland, Austria and Hungary (Austria-Hungary) and understand how some of these aspects have changed over time.
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Locate the Equator, and North and South Poles on a map 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Understand the significance of, and identify the position of the Equator 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Understand the significance of and identify the position the Prime/Greenwich Meridian and time zones (including day and night). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Understand the significance of, and identify the position of the Equator, Northern Hemisphere and Southern Hemisphere and the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Understand the names and significance of latitude, longitude, and their link to grid referencing.
Place Knowledge	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Knowledge of housing and physical features in countries they have experienced through 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Contrast human and physical geography of a small area of the United Kingdom 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Understand and describe geographical similarities and differences through the study of human and physical geography of a 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Understand and describe geographical similarities and differences through the study of human and 	



Knowledge and Skills – Progression Ladder

	stories, texts and maps.		(Luton), and of a small area in an African country. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Know difference between human and physical features. 		region of the United Kingdom (England) a region in a European country (e.g. Iceland)	physical geography of a region of the United Kingdom (England) and a region within South America (Brazil).	
Human and Physical Geography	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Knowledge of some familiar weather (UTW). Explore the natural world around them (UTW). Use all their senses in hands-on exploration of natural materials (UTW). Begin to understand the need to respect and care for the natural environment and all living things (UTW). Understand what can damage our environment (UTW). Introduce recycling. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Know the different weather types. Identify seasonal and daily weather patterns in the United Kingdom. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Give examples of human and physical features (physical: beach, cliff, coast, forest, hill, mountain, sea, ocean, river, soil, valley, vegetation, season and weather; human features: city, town, village, factory, farm, house, office, port, harbour and shop). Know the location of hot and cold areas of the world in relation to the Equator and the North and South Poles. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Understand and describe key aspects of: physical geography, including: climate zones. human geography, including: types of settlement and land use. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Understand and describe key aspects of: physical geography, including: biomes and vegetation belts, mountains, and human geography, including: types of settlement and land use, economic activity including trade links. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Understand and describe key aspects of: physical geography, including: revisiting climate zones, rivers, mountains, volcanoes (ring of fire), tsunamis and earthquakes (natural disasters), and the water cycle and human geography, including: land use, economic activity including trade links, and the distribution of natural resources including energy, food, minerals and water (deforestation). 	



Knowledge and Skills – Progression Ladder

Geographical Skills and Fieldwork			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recognise key landmarks in London (London Eye, Houses of Parliament, London Bridge, Tower of London, Queen Elizabeth Tower (Big Ben), Buckingham Palace, Trafalgar Square, Thames Barrier). 				



Knowledge and Skills – Progression Ladder

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use navigational language to follow simple directions (forwards and backwards, up and down, left and right). • Understand and locate items such as land/sea on a map. • Describe a familiar route. (maths). • Follow a simple map of a familiar place. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Know locational and directional language, e.g. near and far; left and right, including when referencing a map. • Use maps, atlases and globes to identify the United Kingdom and its countries. • Know how to read a simple map and its symbols. • Devise a simple map; and construct a key with basic symbols. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Know locational and directional language, e.g. North, South, East and West, including when referencing a map. • Use world maps, atlases and globes to identify the United Kingdom revisits its countries, as well as the capital cities of the UK, continents and oceans. • Use aerial photographs to compare physical and human features (Luton/Africa) and to explore the use of plan perspectives e.g. fire exits/school building plans. • Recognise common symbols found on maps. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use 2D and 3D maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping (Google Earth) to locate countries and describe features studied. Understand the different types of maps and their uses including 3D/online/computer-based. • Knowledge of an increasing range of common symbols found in maps. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use 2D and 3D maps, atlases and digital/computer mapping (Google Earth) to locate countries and describe features studied. Understand the different types of maps and their uses including 3D/online/computer-based. • Knowledge of an increasing range of common symbols found in maps. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use 2D and 3D maps, atlases, aerial photographs (e.g. deforestation) and digital/computer mapping (Google Earth) to locate countries and describe features studied. Understand the different types of maps and their uses including 3D/online/computer-based. • Knowledge of an increasing range of common symbols found in maps. • 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 (e.g. Google Maps). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.
---	--	---	---	---	---	---