

Geography Curriculum Progression Map

The national curriculum for geography aims to ensure that all pupils:			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> develop contextual knowledge of the location of globally significant places – both terrestrial and marine – including their defining physical and human characteristics and how these provide a geographical context for understanding the actions of processes understand the processes that give rise to key physical and human geographical features of the world, how these are interdependent and how they bring about spatial variation and change over time 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> are competent in the geographical skills needed to: collect, analyse and communicate with a range of data gathered through experiences of fieldwork that deepen their understanding of geographical processes interpret a range of sources of geographical information, including maps, diagrams, globes, aerial photographs and Geographical Information Systems (GIS) communicate geographical information in a variety of ways, including through maps, numerical and quantitative skills and writing at length. 	
EYFS	KS1	Lower KS2	Upper KS2
<p>Understanding the world</p> <p>The world</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ children know about similarities and differences in relation to places ❖ they talk about the features of their own immediate environment and how environments might vary from one another ❖ comments and ask questions about aspects of the familiar world, such as the place they live <p>Literacy</p> <p>Reading</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ knows information can be relayed in the form of print ❖ knows that information can be retrieved from books and computers <p>Mathematics</p> <p>Shape, Space and Measure</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ uses positional language 	<p>Locational knowledge</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♣ name and locate the world's seven continents and five oceans ♣ name, locate and identify characteristics of the four countries and capital cities of the United Kingdom and its surrounding seas <p>Place knowledge</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♣ 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>Human and physical geography</p> <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 basic geographical vocabulary to refer to: ♣ key physical features, including: beach, cliff, coast, forest, hill, mountain, sea, ocean, river, soil, valley, vegetation, season and weather ♣ key human features, including: city, town, village, factory, farm, house, office, port, harbour and shop <p>Geographical skills and fieldwork</p>	<p>Locational knowledge</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♣ 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 major cities ♣ 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>Human and physical geography</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♣ describe and understand key aspects of: ♣ physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes, and the water cycle <p>Geographical skills and fieldwork</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♣ use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied ♣ use the eight points of a compass, four and four-figure grid references, symbols and key (including the use of Ordnance 	<p>Locational knowledge</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♣ 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 <p>Place knowledge</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♣ 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 <p>Human and physical geography</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♣ describe and understand key aspects of: ♣ 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>Geographical skills and fieldwork</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♣ use the eight points of a compass, four and six-figure grid references, symbols

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♣ 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 ♣ use simple compass directions (North, South, East and West) and locational and directional language [for example, near and far; left and right], 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 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. 	Survey maps) to build their knowledge of the United Kingdom and the wider world	<p>and key (including the use of Ordnance Survey maps) to build their knowledge of the United Kingdom and the wider world</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♣ 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. ♣ Consolidate learning from previous years – in particular objectives introduced in Lower KS2
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