

Geography Skills Progression

	Being a Geographer	Human Geography	Physical Geography
EYFS Autumn Days Christmas around the World Polar Regions Winter / Spring Weather My World – China / Africa / My Local Area Plastic pollution	Describes their immediate environment using knowledge from observation, discussion, stories, non-fiction texts and maps Creates simple maps and enjoys looking at maps / globes.	Know some similarities and differences between different religious and cultural communities in this country, drawing on their experiences and what they have read in class. Explain some similarities and differences between life in this country and life in other countries, drawing on knowledge from stories, non-fiction texts and (when appropriate) maps.	Explore the natural world around them, making observations and drawing pictures of animals and plants. Know some similarities and differences between the natural world around them and contrasting environments, drawing on their experiences and what they have read in class. Understanding some important processes and changes in the natural world around them, including the seasons and changing states of matter.
Key Vocabulary	Winter, Spring, Summer, Autumn, Hot, Cold, Polar, Arctic, Rainforest, Ocean, Sea, Pollution, Plastic, Habitats, Weather, Snow, Rain, Ice, Sun, Map, Globe, Atlas		

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Year 1 Wonderful Weather Mapping Our School Our Country	Name, locate and identify characteristics of the four countries and capital cities of the United Kingdom and its surrounding seas. 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 world maps, atlases and globes to identify the United Kingdom and its countries. (Where is our school in relation to other places) 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 basic geographical vocabulary to refer to: key human features, including: city, town, village, factory, farm, house, office, port, harbour and shop	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, sea, soil, season and weather
Key Vocabulary	compass, 4-point, direction, North, East, South, West, plan, record, observe, aerial view, key, map, symbols, direction, position, route, journey, the UK, changes, tally chart, pictogram, world map, country, continent, human, physical, city, town, village, factory, farm, house, office, port, harbour and shop.		

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Year 2 Magical Mapping Sensational Safari Besides the Sea	Name and locate the world's seven continents and five oceans 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 world maps, atlases and globes to identify the countries, continents and oceans studied at this key stage. 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.	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. Use basic geographical vocabulary in reference to mapping: key human features, including: city, town, village, factory, house, office and shop.	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. Use basic geographical vocabulary to refer to: key physical features, including: mountain, ocean, river, soil, valley, vegetation.
Key Vocabulary	compass, 4-point, direction, North, East, South, West, plan, record, observe, aerial view, key, map, symbols, direction, position, route, journey, the UK, changes, tally chart, pictogram, world map, country, continent, human, physical, city, town, village, factory, farm, house, office, port, harbour and shop.		

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Year 3 Countries and Continents Water Volcanoes and Earthquakes	Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied (e.g. deserts, mountains, volcanoes, tectonic hotspots). 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 (Local Geography).	Describe and understand key aspects of: human geography, including: types of settlement and land use, economic activity (Jobs).	Describe and understand key aspects of: physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes, and the water cycle. Describe and understand key aspects of: physical geography, including: climate zones.
Key Vocabulary	mantle, outer core, inner core, magma, volcano, active, dormant, extinct, earthquake, epicentre, shock wave, magnitude, tsunami, tornado, climate, tropics, deforestation, evaporation, water cycle, evaporation, condensation, precipitation, cooling, filter, pollution, settlement, settler, site, need, shelter, food.		

	Being a Geographer	Human Geography	Physical Geography
Year 4 India compared to the UK Rivers – The Nile All around the world mapping	Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied. Use the eight points of a compass, four 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 and digital technologies.	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. 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 E.g. how settlements developed around rivers.	Identify the position and significance of latitude, longitude, Equator, Northern Hemisphere, Southern Hemisphere. Describe and understand key aspects of: physical geography, including: climate zones.
Key Vocabulary	climate, tropics, deforestation, evaporation, water cycle, evaporation, condensation, precipitation, cooling, filter, pollution, settlement, settler, site, need, shelter, food.		

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Year 5 Mountains Central and South America - sustainability Rainforests	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. 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, record and present the human and physical features in the local area using a range of methods, including sketch maps, plans and digital technologies.	Understand geographical similarities and differences through the study of human and physical geography of a region of Central America and a region in South America. 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. Include looking at impact of tourism.	Name and locate 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 Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn, Arctic and Antarctic Circle.
Key Vocabulary	use key vocabulary to demonstrate knowledge and understanding in this strand: environmental disaster, settlement, resources, services, goods, electricity, supply, generation, renewable, non-renewable, solar power, wind power, biomass, origin, import, export, trade, efficiency, conservation, carbon footprint, peak, plateau, fold mountain, fault-block mountain, dome mountain, volcanic mountain, plateau mountain, tourism, positive, negative.		

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Year 6 The Grand Canyon Mapping Local Field Study	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, record and present the human and physical features in the local area using a range of methods, including, plans and graphs, and digital technologies. Demonstrate knowledge and understanding of key geographical vocabulary: atlas, index, coordinates, latitude, longitude, key, symbol, Ordnance Survey, Silva compass, legend, borders, fieldwork, measure, observe, record, map, sketch, graph.	Describe and understand key aspects of: human geography, including: distribution of water.	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 Prime/Greenwich Meridian and time zones (including day and night). Compare and contrast Eastern Europe (e.g. Russia), South America and the UK.
Key Vocabulary	use key vocabulary to demonstrate knowledge and understanding in this strand: environmental disaster, settlement, resources, services, goods, electricity, supply, generation, renewable, non-renewable, solar power, wind power, biomass, origin, import, export, trade, efficiency, conservation, carbon footprint, peak, plateau, tourism, positive, negative, economic, social, environmental.		