



Geography Knowledge & Skills Progression

	Nursery	Reception	Years 1 & 2	Years 3 & 4	Years 5 & 6
Locational Knowledge	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Be aware that there are different countries in the world. ✓ Know that they live in England. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Know that a globe represents the planet on which we live. ✓ Know that they live in Ossett, which is part of Wakefield. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Understand how some places are linked to other places e.g. roads, trains. ✓ Begin to name and locate the world's seven continents and five oceans. ✓ Name and locate the four countries of the United Kingdom ✓ 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 areas. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Name and locate countries where earthquakes and volcanic eruptions are likely to happen. ✓ Name and locate some countries in Europe, including France, Spain, Germany, Italy and Greece. ✓ Begin to name some of the counties in England, including Yorkshire and Wiltshire. ✓ Name and locate areas of Yorkshire, including their identifying human and physical characteristics, key topographical features (hills, mountains, coasts and rivers) and land-use patterns; and understand how some of these have changed over time. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Name and locate the tropics, the Northern and Southern hemispheres, the Arctic and Antarctic Circles. ✓ Name and locate the Prime/Greenwich Meridian and time zones. ✓ Identify position & significance of latitude and longitude. ✓ Name some of the southern states of the USA, Caribbean Islands and Central and South American Countries. ✓ Begin to name and locate geographical regions of the UK, specifically Yorkshire, identifying human and physical characteristics, understanding how some of these characteristics have changed over time. ✓ Name and locate geographical regions of the UK, specifically Yorkshire, identifying human and physical characteristics, understanding how some of these characteristics have changed over time.
Place Knowledge	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Talk about places that are familiar to them. ✓ Compare where people they know live. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Identify some similarities and differences between life in Wakefield and another country. ✓ Identify some similarities and differences between crops grown in Wakefield and another country. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Name, describe and compare familiar places. ✓ Link their homes with other places in their local community. ✓ Know about some present changes that are happening in the local environment e.g. at school. ✓ Understand similarities and differences through studying the human and physical geography of a small area of the United Kingdom (Wakefield), and of a small areas in a contrasting non-European country (Kenya). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Understand that there are similarities and differences between places they study. ✓ Develop an awareness of how places relate to each other. ✓ Understand why there are similarities and differences between places they study. ✓ Compare the physical and human features of two regions of the United Kingdom (Boggle Hole and Wakefield), identifying the similarities and differences. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Compare the physical and human features of a region of the UK (Wakefield) and a region of Europe (France), identifying the similarities and differences. ✓ Understand the geographical similarities and differences through the study of human and physical geography of a region of the United Kingdom (Yorkshire) and a region within South America (Brazil).



Geography Knowledge & Skills Progression

	Nursery	Reception	Years 1 & 2	Years 3 & 4	Years 5 & 6
Human Geography	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Trinity Church was built by people. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Link human features to places significant to them. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Use basic geographical vocabulary to refer to key human features, including: house, village, shop, city and town. ✓ Use basic geographical vocabulary to refer to key human features, including: city, town, village, factory, farm, house, office, port, harbour and shop. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Identify human features of the localities they study. ✓ Describe and understand key aspects of human geography, including: types of settlement and land use. ✓ Describe human features of the UK regions that they study. ✓ Describe how people have been affected by changes in the environment. ✓ Explain about natural resources in the areas they study e.g. water. ✓ Describe and understand key aspects of human geography, including: types of settlement and land use. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Understand how humans affect the environment over time. ✓ Describe and understand key aspects of human geography, including: types of settlement and land use, economic activity including trade links ✓ 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.
Physical Geography	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Recognise that some parts of the world are hot and others are cold. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Begin to talk about the differences between the seasons. ✓ Link physical features to where animals live e.g. polar bear in North Pole. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Describe seasonal weather changes. ✓ Begin to locate 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 features, including: season, weather, ocean and sea. ✓ 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, vegetation, season & weather. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Identify physical features of the localities they study. ✓ Describe and understand key aspects of physical geography, including: volcanoes and earthquakes. ✓ Know about the physical features of coasts and begin to understanding erosion and deposition. ✓ Describe and understand key aspects of physical geography, including: rivers, mountains and the water cycle. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Describe and understand key aspects of physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, rivers, mountains and the water cycle. ✓ Describe and understand key aspects of physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, rivers, mountains and the water cycle.



Geography Knowledge & Skills Progression

	Nursery	Reception	Years 1 & 2	Years 3 & 4	Years 5 & 6
Geographical Skills & Fieldwork	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Look at world maps and the locations of place they talk about. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Begin to use positional language to describe where something is e.g. the church is next to school. ✓ Make simple maps and plans e.g. pictorial place in a story. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Ask simple geographical questions e.g. What is it like to live in this place? ✓ Use simple observational skills to study the geography of the school and its grounds. ✓ Use simple maps of the local area e.g. large scale print, pictorial etc. ✓ Use locational language (near and far, left and right) to describe the location of features and routes. ✓ Begin to use world maps to identify the continents and oceans studied at this stage. ✓ Ask and answer simple geographical questions when investigating different places. ✓ Use world maps, atlases and globes to identify the UK and its countries, as well as the countries, continents and oceans studied at this key stage. ✓ Use compass directions (North, South, East, West) and locational and directional language (e.g. 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 & 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 surroundings. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Ask and respond to geographical questions. ✓ Use a range of sources, including digital maps and satellite images, to locate countries and key features. ✓ Use 8 compass points. ✓ Make plans and maps using symbols and keys, including recognising some Ordnance Survey symbols on maps. ✓ Begin to analyse evidence and draw conclusions. ✓ Recognise that different people hold different views about an issue. ✓ Understand and use a widening range of geographical terms. ✓ Ask and respond to more searching geographical questions. ✓ Begin to measure straight line distances using the appropriate scale. ✓ Explore features on OS maps using 4 figure grid references. ✓ Draw accurate maps with more complex keys. ✓ Observe, record and explain physical and human features of the environment. ✓ Analyse evidence and draw conclusions, recognising that other people may think differently. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Ask and respond to questions that are more causal. ✓ Recognise geographical issues affecting people in different places and environments. ✓ Use a range of maps and other sources of geographical information and select the most appropriate for the task. ✓ Observe, measure and record human and physical features using a range of methods. ✓ Express and explain their opinions on geographical and environmental issues and recognise why other people may think differently. ✓ Choose from a range of methods when communicating geographical information. ✓ Ask and respond to questions that involve geographical changes over time. ✓ Use 8 points of a compass, 4 and 6 figure grid references, symbols and keys to build knowledge of the UK 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, graphs, and digital technologies. ✓ Use maps and charts etc to support the decision making about the location of places. ✓ Develop their views and attitudes to critically evaluate responses to local geographical issues or global issues and events.



Geography Knowledge & Skills Progression

Key Vocabulary				
	EYFS	Years 1 & 2	Years 3 & 4	Years 5 & 6
Geography Skills & Fieldwork	map, labels, globe, visit,	building, junction, narrow, wide, long, short, atlas, journey, travel, directions, up, down, forward, backward, near, far, left, right, symbols, permanent, features, tally, collect, bigger, smaller, location, route, aerial view, landscape, environment, North, South, East, West, compass, world map, evidence, metres, findings, graph, chart, conclusion, key, route	two-figure grid reference, fieldwork, sketch map, plan, observe, measure, record, coordinates, Ordnance Survey, contours, environment, four-figure grid reference, data collection, digital mapping, 8 compass-points, South East, South West, North East, North West,	six-figure grid reference, annotations, relative, geographical questions
Locational & Place Knowledge	England country/-ies similarity difference	United Kingdom, England, Scotland, Wales, Northern Ireland Island North Sea, Irish Sea, English Channel city/-es, continent, world, flag, Union Jack Tunbridge Wells, London, Belfast, Cardiff, Edinburgh, capital city/-ies, emblem Europe, Africa, Asia, Australasia, North America, South America, Antarctica. Rainforest, equator, Pacific Ocean, Atlantic Ocean, Indian Ocean, Southern Ocean, Arctic Ocean	Northern Hemisphere, Southern Hemisphere, Ireland, Germany, France, Spain, Italy, Ukraine, Poland, Greece, Russia, county, Kent, East Sussex, Local rivers: River Medway, River Arun, Main UK rivers: River Severn, River Thames, River Trent, River Wye, Great River Ouse Longest rivers: Nile, Amazon, Yangtze, Yellow, Mississippi River Danube Aylesford, Hereford, Oxford, Cambridge, Nottingham, Stoke-on-Trent, Bristol, Gloucester, Meridian, Tropics, tropic of Cancer, tropic of Capricorn, Artic, Antarctic Circle, longitude, latitude, biomes, time zones, climate zone, vegetation belt, topographical, land-use, patterns, Great Britain, British Isles, locate, Pompeii, Italy, Mediterranean Sea, border, volcano/-es	earthquake zones, environmental regions, desert regions, temperate regions, onshore/offshore drift, beach, tides, USA, environmental regions, flora, fauna,
Human & Physical Geography	town, land, sea, lake, weather	human feature, physical feature, city, village, factory, farm, house, flat, shop, ocean, beach, coast, forest, mountain, river, address, church, hill, field, woodland, season, weather patterns, cloudy, raining, cool, warm, heatwave, cliff, soil, valley, cave, vegetation, desert, port, coast, mountain range, river, desert, hotel, canal, centre, airport, harbour, office, port, local area, countryside	settlement, trade, stream, source (to sea), meander, tributary, channel, dam, deposit/-tion, discharge, erosion, mouth, tidal bore, course, oxbow lake, reservoir, undercutting, water cycle, water vapour, precipitation, evaporation, condensation, geographical location, land use, legacy, impact, tourism, distribution, natural resources, lava, magma, erupt, tectonic plate, crust, mantle, outer core, inner core	transpiration, ground run off, hydro-electric power cumulonimbus cloud, tsunamis, tornado, earthquake, ring of fire, tectonic plate altitude, avalanche, gorges, hypothermia, summit, ridge, slope, face, outcrop, foot, tree line, valley, plateau, dome, fault-block, fold, range, contours fertile land, irrigation, silt, delta, criteria, population data, aspects, energy, renewable, non-renewable, turbine, import, conserve, solar, Economy, economic/-al, fair trade, globalisation, global supply chain, multinational Weathering, acidic, slumping, sliding, hydraulic power, attrition, abrasion, longshore drift, headland, bay, wave-cut platform, arches, stacks, stumps, dunes, spit, bar



Geography Knowledge & Skills Progression