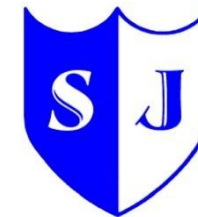


St. Joseph's Catholic Primary School

Geography Progression



Level Expected at the End of EYFS

We have selected the Early Learning Goals that link most closely to the Geography National Curriculum.

Understanding the World (People and Communities)

Children know about similarities and differences between themselves and others, and among families, communities and traditions.

Understanding the World (The World)

Children know about similarities and differences in relation to places, objects, materials and living things. They talk about the features of their own immediate environment and how environments might vary from one another.

Key Stage 1 National Curriculum Expectations

Locational Knowledge

Pupils should be taught to:

- 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.

Place Knowledge

Pupils should be taught to:

- 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.

Human and Physical Geography

Pupils should be taught to:

- 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.

Geographical Skills and Fieldwork

Pupils should be taught to:

- 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.

Key Stage 2 National Curriculum Expectations

Locational Knowledge

Pupils should be taught to:

- 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;
- 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 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).

Place Knowledge

Pupils should be taught to:

- 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.

Human and Physical Geography

Pupils should be taught to:

- describe and understand key aspects of:
 - physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes, and the water cycle;
 - 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.

Geographical Skills and Fieldwork

Pupils should be taught to:

- 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 graphs, and digital technologies.

Progression in Geographical knowledge, concepts and skills	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
Locational knowledge (Concepts – Place and space)	Know the names of the four countries that make up the UK and name the three main seas that surround the UK	Know the names of and locate the seven continents of the world Know the names of and locate the five oceans of the world Know the name of and locate the four capital cities of England, Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland	Know the names of and locate at least eight European countries Know the names of and locate at least eight counties and at least six cities in England Know the names of four countries from the southern and four from the northern hemisphere	Know the names of and locate at least eight major capital cities across the world Know where the main mountain regions are in the UK Know, name and locate the main rivers in the UK	Know the names of a number of European capitals Know and locate main world Rivers Know the names of, and locate, a number of South or North American countries Know where the equator, Tropic of Cancer, Tropic of Capricorn and the Greenwich Meridian are on a world map Know what is meant by the term 'tropics'	Know about time zones and work out differences
Place knowledge (Concepts – Place, space and interconnections)	Know features of hot and cold places in the world	Know the main differences between a place in England and that of a small place in a non-European country (Kenya)	Know at least five differences between living in the UK and a Mediterranean country	Know differences between living in the capital city – London and Darlaston	Know key differences between living in the UK and in a country in either North or South America	

Human and Physical Geography (Concepts – Environment, interconnections and physical and human processes)	Know which is the hottest and coldest season in the UK Know and recognise main weather symbols Know the main differences between city, town and village	Identify the following physical features: mountain, lake, island, valley, river, cliff, forest and beach Explain some of the advantages and disadvantages of living in a city or village.	Know what causes an earthquake Label the different parts of a volcano Know the names of a number of the world's highest mountains	Explain the features of a water cycle Know why most cities are located by a river	Label layers of a rainforest and know what deforestation is Know and label the main features of a river Know the name of and locate a number of the world's longest rivers	Know the names of and locate some of the world's deserts Know why are industrial areas and ports are important Know main human and physical differences between developed and third world countries Know what is meant by biomes and what are the features of a specific biome
Geography field work and skills (Concepts – place, space and scale)	Know where the equator, North Pole and South Pole are on a globe Know which is N, E, S and W on a compass Know their address, including postcode	Know and use the terminologies: left and right; below, next to	Use maps to locate European countries and capitals. Know and name the eight points of a compass	Know how to plan a journey within the UK, using a road map	Know how to use graphs to record features such as temperature or rainfall across the world Use Google Earth or DigiMap to locate a country or place of interest and to follow the journey of rivers, etc. Use maps and globes to locate the equator, the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn and the Greenwich Meridian	Use Google Earth or DigiMap to locate a country or place of interest and to follow the journey of rivers, etc. Use maps and globes to locate the equator, the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn and the Greenwich Meridian Know what most of the ordnance survey symbols stand for Know how to use six-figure grid references