



Geography Learning Progression

F2 to Y6

Key Area	F2	Y1	Y2	Y3	Y4	Y5	Y6
Locational Knowledge	Know where they live.	Know the four countries and capital cities of the UK and its surrounding seas, and some of their characteristics.	Know the names and locations of the world's seven continents and five oceans.	Know the names and locations of counties, cities and geographical regions of the UK, and their identifying human and physical features.	Know the locations of the world's countries, using maps to focus on the environmental regions, key physical and human features, countries, and major cities of Europe and North and South America.	<p>Know the locations of the world's countries, using maps to focus on the environmental regions, key physical and human features, countries, and major cities of Europe including Russia.</p> <p>Know the position and significance of latitude, longitude, Equator, Northern Hemisphere, Southern Hemisphere, the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn, the Arctic and Antarctic Circle, the Prime/Greenwich Meridian and time zones, including day and night.</p>	<p>Know the names, locations and land-use patterns of counties, cities and geographical regions of the UK, and their identifying human, physical, and key topographical features, including hills, mountains, coasts and rivers. Understand how some of these aspects have changed over time.</p> <p>Know the locations of the world's countries, using maps to focus on the environmental regions, key physical and human features, countries, and major cities of Europe including Russia.</p> <p>Know the position and significance of latitude, longitude, Equator,</p>

							Northern Hemisphere, Southern Hemisphere, the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn, the Arctic and Antarctic Circle, the Prime/Greenwich Meridian and time zones, including day and night.
Place Knowledge	Know about the local area where they live and where school is.	Know some human and physical features of a small area of the UK (Sherwood Forest, Nottinghamshire).	Understand geographical similarities and differences through studying the human and physical features of a small area of the UK, and of a small area in a contrasting non-European country (Kirkby in Ashfield, UK and Kumasi, Ghana).	Understand geographical similarities and differences through the study of human and physical geography of a region of the UK (Nottinghamshire and the Midlands).	Understand geographical similarities and differences through the study of human and physical geography of a region of the United Kingdom and a region in a European country (Campania, Naples and the Amalfi Coast, Italy)	Understand geographical similarities and differences through the study of human and physical geography (Baghdad, Iraq, trade routes, River Trent – freshwater biome, wind turbine, renewable energy).	Understand and explain geographical similarities and differences through the study of human and physical geography of a region of the United Kingdom and a region within North or South America (Cornwall, UK and Real del Monte, Mexico).
Knowledge of human and physical geography	Know about seasonal and daily weather patterns within the local area.	Know about seasonal and daily weather patterns in the UK and the location of hot and cold areas	Use basic geographical vocabulary to refer to key physical features including beach, cliff, coast, forest,	Understand key aspects of physical geography - volcanoes and earthquakes.	Understand key aspects of physical geography – rivers, climate zones, biomes and vegetation	Understand and explain key aspects of physical geography - climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, volcanoes and earthquakes (human	Understand and explain key aspects of physical geography - climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, rivers, mountains, and the water cycle.

	<p>Use simple language to describe the physical and human features of the locality.</p>	<p>of the world in relation to the Equator and the North and South Poles (Savannah and Antarctica).</p> <p>Use basic geographical vocabulary to refer to key physical features: sea, ocean, seasons and weather.</p> <p>Use basic geographical vocabulary to refer to key human features of the local environment including city, town, village, house, shop.</p>	<p>hill, mountain, sea, ocean, river, soil, valley and vegetation.</p> <p>Use basic geographical vocabulary to refer to key human features including city, town, village, factory, farm, house, office, port and harbour.</p>	<p>Understand aspects of human geography - economic activity including trade links, and the distribution of natural resources including energy and minerals (coal mining, Vesuvius).</p>	<p>belts (Campania, Naples and the Amalfi Coast, Italy).</p> <p>Understand key aspects of human geography - types of settlement and land use, economic activity including trade links (Impact of Roman settlements).</p>	<p>impact on marine biomes).</p> <p>Understand and explain key aspects of human geography - types of settlement and land use, economic activity including trade links, and the distribution of natural resources including energy, food, minerals and water (trade routes from Ancient Greece and Baghdad).</p>	<p>Understand and explain key aspects of human geography - types of settlement and land use, economic activity including trade links, and the distribution of natural resources including energy, food, minerals and water (silver mining in Real del Monte, Mexico and its links to tin mining in Cornwall, poverty in Mexico when it has so many natural resources).</p>
Map, atlas and globe skills	<p>Understand what maps and globes are for and know how to use them.</p>	<p>Know where to find the UK and its four countries on a world map, atlas and globe.</p>	<p>Know where to find the seven continents and five oceans on maps and globes, and in atlases.</p>	<p>Know how to use maps, atlases and globes to locate countries studied and describe their features.</p>	<p>Know how to use maps, atlases and globes to locate countries studied and describe their features.</p>	<p>Know how to use maps, atlases, globes and digital or computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied.</p>	<p>Know how to use maps, plans, graphs and digital technology to observe, measure and record the human and physical features in the local area.</p>

					Know how to use Ordnance Survey maps to build their knowledge of the UK.	Know how to use Ordnance Survey maps to build their knowledge of the UK.	
Compass skills, grid references, symbols and keys.	Understand directional language (left, right, near, far).	Understand simple compass directions (N, S, E and W), and locational and directional language to describe the location of features and routes on a map. Understand basic symbols in a key.	Understand aerial photographs and plan perspectives to recognise landmarks and basic human and physical features. Know how to devise a simple map with basic symbols.	Understand the eight points of a compass to build their knowledge of the UK.	Understand the eight points of a compass, symbols and keys, including the use of Ordnance Survey maps, to build their knowledge of the UK.	Understand four and six-figure grid references, symbols and keys, including the use of Ordnance Survey maps, to build their knowledge of the UK and the wider world.	Understand four and six-figure grid references, symbols and keys, including the use of Ordnance Survey maps, to build their knowledge of the UK and the wider world.
Fieldwork skills	Know the geography of the FS Unit and its grounds.	Know the geography of the school and its grounds through simple fieldwork and observational skills.	Know the key human and physical features of the local environment through simple fieldwork and observational skills.	Use fieldwork to observe and measure the human and physical features of the local environment.	Use fieldwork to observe, measure and record the human and physical features in the local environment.	Use fieldwork to observe, measure and record the human and physical features in the local area using a range of methods, including sketch maps, plans and graphs.	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.