



Geography Skills & Knowledge Progression

	EYFS	Year 1 & 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
Topic	Our Local Environment Comparing Climates Farming and Our Island	Where Do I Live? Around the World Let's Go on Safari	Volcanoes Urban Vs Rural Coasts (Inc. Local Study)	The United Kingdom Our European neighbours In the Desert	Exploring Scandinavia Rivers (Inc. Local Study) South America: Rainforests	Local Study & Mountains North America Extreme Earth
Locational Knowledge	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Describe immediate environment using knowledge from observation, discussion, stories, non-fiction texts and maps. 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify the Isle of Wight on a UK map. Identify the UK on a world map. Know the names of the four countries that make up the UK. Know the names of, and locate, the capital cities of England, Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland. Know the names of, and locate, the seven continents of the world. Know the names of, and locate, the five oceans of the world. Name and locate Kenya on a map of Africa. Know where the equator is. Locate a country within each of the seven continents of the world. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify the equator, Tropic of Cancer, Tropic of Capricorn are on a world map. Know the names of at three least countries from the southern and northern hemisphere. Know what is meant by the term 'tropics'. Locate key coastal areas from the Isle of Wight and the UK. Locate where some famous volcanoes are in the world. Identify which plates different countries lie on. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Revisit locating the UK and Europe on a world map (KS1 geog. link). Locate key cities across the UK. Locate and name the seas surrounding the UK. Locate and name some of the UK's main rivers. Know the names of, and locate, at least five European countries and their capital cities. Locate, and name, some of the world's major deserts on a world map. Locate and name some areas of higher ground in the UK. Know where the Greenwich Meridian is on a world map. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Locate Norway, Sweden and Denmark on a world map. Name and locate the capital cities of Scandinavia. Revisit locating South America on a world map (KS1 geog. link). Know the names of, and locate, South American countries. Know, name and locate the main rivers in the UK and some famous rivers in the world. Know the name of, and locate a number of the world's longest rivers. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Locate and name where the main mountain regions are in the UK (Y4 geog. link). Locate and name some major mountains and mountain ranges around the world. Revisit Locating North America on a world map (KS1 geog. link). Identify and locate, the North American countries. Identify some North American capital cities and their matching countries. Locate some of the world's major earthquake areas on a world map. Locate tsunami high risk areas on a world map.
Place Knowledge	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Describe some places of the local area. For example, Osborne House, Carisbrooke Castle, the beach, the town. Know that the Isle of Wight is an island. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify some features and characteristics of the UK. Describe the climate in Kenya. Describe some similarities and differences between Kenya and the UK. Begin to describe some of the characteristics of countries identified within each continent. Know that countries near the equator are hot countries 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Describe differences between coastal areas, e.g. a tourist destination, nature reserve industrial use). Describe some similarities and differences between a volcanic and non-volcanic area. Describe some differences between rural and urban areas. Identify areas that are residential, commercial, agricultural or industrial. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Know some differences between different countries and counties in the UK. Explain who first settled in London. Describe some ways that London has changed since 43 AD. Describe how the UK population has changed over time. Identify where some immigrants to the UK came from. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Know Scandinavia is a region in Europe made up of three separate countries. Explore the climate zones of northern Europe, focusing on Scandinavia. Know why parts of Scandinavia have no sunlight during parts of winter and no darkness during parts of summer. Identify and describe some aspects of physical and 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Revisit hotter places are near the equator, colder places near the poles (Y2 geog. link). Describe how climates and weather conditions vary around the world. Know that some places in the world are more prone to earthquakes than others, and explain why. Identify and explain common features of mountain

		<p>and those near the poles are cold countries.</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify the location of the Prime Meridian, and explain why this place was chosen. • Describe some of the geographical features of European countries. • Know there are a variety of currencies in Europe, including the euro. • Compare and contrast at least two European countries. 	<p>human geography in Scandinavian countries.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Know key differences and similarities between an area in Scandinavia and the UK. • Know the Andes run the length of South America and some of the ways in which they're used. • Know key differences or similarities between living in the UK and in a country in South America and explain reasons for these. • Know what world trade is and some of the biggest exports of South America (e.g. sugar, bananas, cocoa, coffee, tobacco, beef, corn, wheat, petroleum). • Identify some of the main industries in various South American countries. 	<p>environments, such as own climate due to altitude.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify different climate zones in North America and compare them. • Explore features of different capital cities, such as language and population. • Calculate the time, and corresponding times, at different locations in North America based on GMT. • Identify and describe some geographical features of North America and how they are formed. • Know key similarities and differences in physical and human geography between living in the UK and in a country in North America.
<p>Human and Physical Geography</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Know some similarities and differences between the natural world around them and contrasting environments, drawing on their experiences and what has been read in class 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify the following physical features: lake, mountain, island, valley, river, cliff, savannah, village, forest and beach. • Explain some of the advantages and disadvantages of living in a city or village. • Identify key similarities and differences between weather in different countries. • Use appropriate vocabulary to describe the physical geography of Kenya. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Label the different parts of a volcano. • Explain the three main types of volcanoes. • Understand and interpret cross-section diagrams of volcanoes. • Explain why a volcano erupts and what happens. • Understand the impact of eruptions on surrounding areas. • Know there are three types of plate boundaries. • Know why coastal areas are constantly changing. • Identify, and describe features of, different types of beaches. • Describe how some key physical coastal features are 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Describe the weather and climate of deserts. • Compare the climate of the UK and a desert using a climate graph. • Explain that deserts are characterised by extremely low rainfall • Understand not all deserts are hot and sandy. • Describe how deserts change over time. • Explain how sand dunes are formed. • Describe the process of erosion to create various rock formations. • Describe what desertification is, the effects of it and why it happens. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Know a rainforest is a biome and name the layers of the rainforest (emergent, canopy, understory, and forest floor) and the main characteristics of these. • Know what deforestation is. • Know and label the main features of a river. • Explain the processes of erosion, transportation and deposition (Y3 geog. link). • Name some uses for rivers and know why most cities are located by a river. • Revisit and explain the steps involved in the water cycle (Y4 science link). • Name some causes of water pollution and explain its effect on the environment. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Define what a mountain is and explain how mountains are formed. • Identify and label features of mountains. • Know why industrial areas and ports are important. • Know main human and physical differences between developed and third world countries. • Describe how and why an earthquake occurs – being able to explain transform, divergent and convergent earthquakes. • Understand how earthquakes can be measured and categorized.

			<p>formed: caves, stacks, arches.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explain how coastal erosion takes place. • Know that climate change and human activity can cause erosion. • Identify and explain strategies for coastal management. • Explain how changing land use affects people in different ways, now and in the future. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Know that much of the desert is too hostile to be lived in by humans, and some challenges faced by desert dwellers. • Name some ways in which deserts are used by humans. • List some natural resources of the desert, e.g. oil. <p>Water cycle (covered in Science).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explain how the Andes were formed. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Know all the water in the world moves in a continuous cycle. • Revisit describing stages of the water cycle (Y4 science/ Y5 geog. link). • Explain what a drought is and how it is caused. • Name examples of extreme weather and explain why they occur. • Explain a tsunami is caused by movement of tectonic plates and describe the effects of one. • Know why a volcano erupts and explain what happens using geographical language (Y3 geog. link).
Skills and fieldwork	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explore the natural world around them. • Make observations and draw pictures of animals and plants. • Identify land and sea on a map of the Isle of Wight. • Make simple maps of the Reception outdoors area. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Revise and use N, S, E, W. • Know and use the terminologies: left and right, below, above, near to, next to. • Create a simple key for a map. • Be aware of different representations of world maps. • Use a variety of sources, including maps, to explore the local area, and the UK. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Know and name the eight points of a compass. • Use simple ordnance survey maps. • Recognise some basic symbols, abbreviations and keys in simple ordnance survey maps. • Use maps to identify coastal areas. • Use primary and secondary sources to research coastal locations. • Follow a plan to create a map and key. • Read, interpret and create information tables. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use compass points to describe a location relative to another. • Use maps and globes to locate the equator, the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn and the Greenwich Meridian. • Know how to plan a journey within the UK, using a road map. • Recognise topographic features of the UK on a map. • Begin to compare data from graphs. • Analyse data to find out about desert climates. • Use a variety of sources to find out about the geographical features of cities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Know how to use graphs to record features such as temperature or rainfall across the world. • Begin to use grid references. • Use charts and graphs to explore the climate in Scandinavia. • Use primary and secondary sources of information. • Support ideas using statistics. • Choose ways to present findings on a line of enquiry, selecting appropriate facts, figures and images to include. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use Google Earth to locate a country of place of interest and to follow the journey of rivers etc. • Know what most of the ordnance survey symbols stand for. • Use grid references. • Use a range of sources (maps, atlases, internet) to find out about a particular mountain. • Use, and create, graphs to explore and interpret climate data for particular mountains. • Select appropriate facts, figures and images to include in geographical work, and present information in a variety of ways.