



Hartest Church of England Primary School

Geography Progression Map

EYFS and KS1	Nursery	Reception	Year 1	Year 2	End of Key Stage Expectations
Locational knowledge		To know about similarities and differences in relation to places, objects, materials and living things (The World - ELG)	Name and locate the four countries making up the British Isles, with their capital cities. Name the surrounding seas of the United Kingdom. Talk about the main features of each of the four countries that make up the United Kingdom.	Locate and name the continents on a World Map. Locate and label the five oceans. Name, locate and identify the characteristics of the four countries and capital cities of the United Kingdom and its surrounding seas.	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	I can notice detailed features of objects in my environment. (The World 22-36) I can talk about some of the things I have observed such as plants, animals, natural and found objects. (The World 30-50)	Talk about the features of my own immediate environment and how environments might vary from one another. (The World – ELG)	Recognise similarities and differences of geographical features in the immediate environment. Talk about people and places within the local environment. Compare Hartest with a contrasting place in the UK. Talk about people and places beyond my local environment. Identify the key features of a location in order to say whether it is a city,	Compare a local city/town in England with a contrasting city in a different country. Identify the key features of a location in order to say whether it is a city, town, village, coastal or rural area.	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

			town, village, coastal or rural area.		
Human and Physical Geography	Look closely at similarities and differences, patterns and change. (The World 40-60)	Make observations of the environment and explain why some things occur and talk about changes (The World – ELG)	Compare and contrast the human and physical features of two British localities, including how the use of land differs in each locality. Comparing and Contrasting a farm with the seaside. Talk about weather in the UK, what happens in different seasons and how weather changes on a daily basis. Identify land use around the school. Use geographical vocabulary such as beach, coast, forest, hill, mountain, sea, river, weather, city, town, village, factory, farm, house, office shop to refer to the physical and human features of places studied.	Ask and answer geographical questions such as: What is this place like? What or who will I see in this place? What do people do in this place? Talk about hot and cold parts of the world, discussing in relation to the equator and the North/South Poles. Compare and contrast the human and physical features of a British locality with a non-European locality, including land use differences. Use geographical vocabulary such as beach, coast, forest, hill, mountain, ocean, river, soil, valley, vegetation, season, weather, city, town, village, factory, farm, house, office, shop, port and harbour to refer to the physical and human features of places studied.	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	Enjoy playing with small world models such as farm, a garage or a train track? (The World 22-36)	Use everyday language to talk about positions and distance to solve problems	Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping (Google Earth) to locate countries and cities.	Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping (Google Earth) to locate countries and describe features studied.	Use world maps, atlases and globes to identify the United Kingdom and its countries, as well as

	Use positional language (SSM 30- 50m)	Describe my relative position such as behind or next to (SSM40-60)	Use aerial images to recognise landmarks and basic physical features. Use simple fieldwork to observe, measure and record the human and physical features in the local area Use a simple key to recognise physical or human features on a map Create a simple map of my local environment.	Learn and use the four points of a compass to describe the location of features on a map. Use locational and directional language such as: near, far, left, right to describe the location of features on a map. Use aerial images and plan perspectives to recognise landmarks and basic physical features. Devise a simple map, and use and construct basic symbols in a key. Use simple grid references (A1, B1). Use fieldwork to observe, measure and record the human and physical features in the local area.	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
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KS2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6	End of Key Stage Expectations
Locational knowledge	<p>Locate and name the continents on a World Map.</p> <p>Name, locate and identify the characteristics of the four countries and capital cities of the United Kingdom and its surrounding seas.</p> <p>Name and locate counties and cities of the United Kingdom.</p> <p>Locate geographical regions and their identifying human and physical characteristics, including hills, mountains, cities, rivers, key topographical features and land-use patterns, and understand how some of these aspects have changed over time.</p> <p>Name and locate some countries of Europe.</p> <p>Share my own views about locations.</p>	<p>Explain my own views about locations, giving reasons.</p> <p>Name and locate counties and cities of the United Kingdom.</p> <p>Locate geographical regions and their identifying human and physical characteristics, including hills, mountains, cities, rivers, key topographical features and land-use patterns, and understand how some of these aspects have changed over time.</p> <p>Name and locate the countries of Europe.</p> <p>Name and locate the Equator, Northern Hemisphere, Southern Hemisphere, the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn, Arctic and Antarctic Circles and date and time zones.</p>	<p>Name and locate some of the countries and cities of the world and their identifying human and physical characteristics, including hills, mountains, rivers, key topographical features and land-use patterns; and understand how some of these aspects have changed over time.</p> <p>Name and locate the countries of South and Central America.</p> <p>Identify the position and significance of latitude, longitude, Equator, Northern Hemisphere, Southern Hemisphere, Arctic and Antarctic Circle, the Prime/Greenwich Meridian and time zones (including day and night).</p>	<p>Name and locate some of the countries and cities of the world and their identifying human and physical characteristics, including hills, mountains, rivers, key topographical features and land-use patterns; and understand how some of these aspects have changed over time.</p> <p>Name and locate the countries of North America.</p> <p>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).</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>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</p> <p>Identify the position and significance of latitude, longitude, Equator, Northern Hemisphere, Southern Hemisphere, the Tropics of Cancer and</p>

					Capricorn, Arctic and Antarctic Circle, the Prime/Greenwich Meridian and time zones (including day and night)
Place knowledge	<p>Compare geographical regions and their identifying human and physical characteristics, including hills, mountains, cities, rivers, key topographical features and land-use.</p> <p>Identify the main physical and human characteristics of the countries of Europe.</p> <p>Describe geographical similarities and differences between a region in the United Kingdom and one in a European country.</p> <p>Describe how the locality of the school has changed over time.</p>	<p>Compare geographical regions and their identifying human and physical characteristics, including hills, mountains, cities, rivers, key topographical features and land-use patterns, and understand how some of these aspects have changed over time.</p> <p>Identify the main physical and human characteristics of the countries of Europe.</p> <p>Describe some of the features of the following areas: the Equator, Northern Hemisphere, Southern Hemisphere, the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn, Arctic and Antarctic Circles and date and time zones.</p> <p>Describe geographical similarities and differences between countries.</p>	<p>Understand some of the reasons for geographical similarities and differences between countries.</p> <p>Explain how locations around the world are changing and explain some of the reasons for change.</p> <p>Begin to understand and explain geographical diversity across the world.</p>	<p>Explain and discuss a range of reasons for geographical similarities and differences between countries.</p> <p>Explain how locations around the world are changing and explain some of the reasons for change.</p> <p>Describe geographical diversity across the world.</p>	<p>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</p>

		Describe how the locality of the school has changed over time.			
Human and Physical Geography	<p>Ask and answer geographical questions about the physical and human characteristics of a location.</p> <p>Describe key aspects of physical geography, including rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes of an area in the United Kingdom and an area in a European country.</p> <p>Describe key aspects of human geography including settlements and land use of an area in the United Kingdom and an area in a European country.</p>	<p>Ask and answer geographical questions about the physical and human characteristics of a location.</p> <p>Describe key aspects of physical geography, including rivers, mountains, volcanoes, earthquakes and the water cycle.</p> <p>Describe key aspects of human geography including settlements and land use.</p>	<p>Begin to collect and analyse statistics and other information in order to draw clear conclusions about locations.</p> <p>Begin to identify and describe how the physical features affect the human activity within a location.</p> <p>Identify and describe the main human and physical characteristics of South and Central America.</p> <p>Begin to understand and explain how countries and geographical regions are interconnected and interdependent.</p> <p>Name and locate some of the countries and cities of the world and their identifying human and physical characteristics and understand how some of these aspects have changed over time.</p> <p>Describe and understand key aspects of physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, rivers, mountains,</p>	<p>Collect and analyse statistics and other information in order to draw clear conclusions about locations.</p> <p>Identify and describe how the physical features affect the human activity within a location.</p> <p>Identify and describe the main human and physical characteristics of North and South America.</p> <p>Explain how countries and geographical regions are interconnected and interdependent.</p> <p>Name and locate some of the countries and cities of the world and their identifying human and physical characteristics and understand how some of these aspects have changed over time.</p> <p>Describe and understand key aspects of physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes, and the water cycle.</p>	<p>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</p>

			volcanoes and earthquakes, and the water cycle. 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.	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.	
Geographical skills and fieldwork	Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping (Google Earth) to locate countries and describe features studied. Use locational and directional language such as: near, far, left, right to describe the location of features on a map. Use fieldwork to observe and record the human and physical features in the local area using a range of methods including sketch maps, plans, graphs and digital technologies. Use a wider range of resources to identify the key physical and human features of a location.	Use maps, atlases and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features. Use fieldwork to observe and record the human and physical features in the local area using a range of methods including sketch maps, plans, graphs and digital technologies. Use a range of resources to identify the key physical and human features of a location. Use the eight points of a compass, four-figure grid references, symbols and keys to communicate knowledge of the United Kingdom and the wider world.	Use a few geographical resources to give descriptions and opinions of the characteristic features of a location. Use different types of fieldwork (random and systematic) to observe, measure and record the human and physical features in the local area. Record the results in different ways. Talk about the effectiveness of different geographical representations of a location (such as aerial images compared with maps and topological maps – as in London’s Tube map)	Use a range of geographical resources with ease to give detailed descriptions and opinions of the characteristic features of a location. Use different types of fieldwork (random and systematic) to observe, measure and record the human and physical features in the local area. Record the results in a range of ways. Analyse and give views on the effectiveness of different geographical representations of a location (such as aerial images compared with maps and topological maps – as in London’s Tube map) Use the eight points of a	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,

	<p>Use the eight points of a compass, simple grid references, symbols and keys to communicate knowledge of the United Kingdom and the wider world.</p> <p>Create maps of locations identifying some features using a key.</p>	<p>Create maps of locations identifying some features using a key.</p>	<p>Use the eight points of a compass, four to six-figure grid references, symbols and keys (including the use of Ordnance Survey maps) to build my knowledge of the United Kingdom and the wider world.</p> <p>Create maps of locations, identifying patterns such as: land use, climate zones, population densities and height of land.</p>	<p>compass, four and six-figure grid references, symbols and key (including the use of Ordnance Survey maps) to build my knowledge of the United Kingdom and the wider world.</p> <p>Create maps of locations, identifying patterns such as: land use, climate zones, population densities and height of land.</p>	<p>plans and graphs, and digital technologies.</p>
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