Geography Progression

	EYFS	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
Location and Place Knowledge							
Vocabulary (School specific)							
Human and Physical Geography	Children know about similarities and differences in relation to places, objects, materials and living things. They talk about the features of their own immediate environmen t and how environmen ts might vary from one another	Identify seasonal and daily weather patterns in the United Kingdom. Identify 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.	Identify seasonal and daily weather patterns in the United Kingdom. Identify 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.	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	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	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	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
Geographic al Skills &	To construct houses, tracks, and representation	Use an infant atlas to locate places. Use simple compass points and directional	Use an infant atlas to locate places. Use simple compass points and directional language	Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping. Use the eight compass directions to describe locations.	Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping.	Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping. Draw a plan with a scale.	Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping.
Enquiry	of buildings in construction areas. To use ariel photographs	language to describe the location of features and routes on a map. Use aerial photographs and plan perspectives to	to describe the location of features and routes on a map. Use aerial photographs and plan perspectives to	Follow a route on a simple map. Draw a detailed map with symbols and a key.	Use the eight compass directions to describe locations.	Know that 6 figure grid references can help you find a place more accurately than 4- figure coordinates.	Use maps (including OS maps) to explore how a

	of school	recognise landmarks and	recognise landmarks and	Use four figure grid references.	Follow a route on		location has changed
	grounds grounds	basic human and physical	basic human and physical		a simple map.	Use 6 figure grid	over time.
		features.	features.	Use fieldwork to observe,		references.	
				measure, record and present the	Draw a detailed	Use maps (including OS	Know that 6 figure grid
	Devise simple			human and physical	map with symbols	maps) to explore how a	references can help you
	maps (teasure	Devise a simple map.	Devise a simple map.	features in the local area	and a key.	location has changed over	find a place more
	<mark>maps – pirates</mark>					time.	accurately than 4- figure
	topics)	Use and construct basic	Use and construct basic		Use four figure		coordinates.
		symbols in a key.	symbols in a key.		grid references.	Use fieldwork to observe,	
						measure, record and	Use 6 figure grid
					Use fieldwork to	present the human and	references.
		Use simple fieldwork and	Use simple fieldwork and		observe,	physical	
		observational skills to	observational skills to		measure, record	features in the local area	Use fieldwork to
		study the geography of	study the geography of		and present the		observe, measure,
		school and its grounds	school and its grounds and		human and		record and present the
		and the key human and	the key human and		physical		human and physical
		physical features of its	physical features of its		features in the		features in the local area
		surrounding	surrounding environment.		local area		
		environment.					
	Map, right,	compass point, birds eye view, a view from above, map,		grid, reference, cartographer, globe, North East,		scale, Ordnance Survey, accuracy, precise, observe,	
	<mark>left, positional</mark>			North West, South East, South West, observe, measure, record, present, satellite image, terrain,		measure, record, present, satellite image, terrain, political map, physical map, climate map, topographic	
		above, below, right, symbol	-				
	(under over	label, aerial view, landscape, atlas, floor plan, grounds,		political map, physical map, climate map, topographic		map, urban, relief, sea level, latitude, longitude,	
Vocabulary	forward .	beyond, distance, route, grid references, perspective,		map, urban, relief, sea level, latitude, longitude,		cardinal points, time zones, eastings, northings	
	backwards	plan, position		cardinal points, time zones. estimate			
	infront behind						
	above on top	continent, ocean, equator, sea, country, island, capital					
	<mark>below)</mark>	cities, North Pole, South Po	ie.				