



Geography Skills and Knowledge Progression

	Locational knowledge	Place knowledge	Human and Physical knowledge	Geographical skills & fieldwork
End of Key Stage 1	Name and locate the world's seven continents and five oceans.	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 non-European country.	Identify seasonal and daily weather patterns in the UK. 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 to refer to local and less familiar features: Key physical features including: beach, cliff, coast, forest, hill, mountain, sea, ocean, river, soil, valley, vegetation, season, weather Key human features including: city, town, village, factory, farm, house, office, port, harbour, shop of a contrasting non-European country.	Use world maps, atlases and globes to identify the UK and its countries. Use simple fieldwork and observational skills to study the geography of their school and its grounds and the key features of its surrounding environment. 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. To use the four compass directions (North, South, East, West) and locational and directional language (eg: near & far, left & right) to describe the location of features and routes on a map.
End of Lower Key Stage 2	Name and locate countries and cities of the UK, geographical regions and their identifying human and physical characteristics and key topographical features. Locate the world's countries, using maps to focus on Europe (inc the location of Russia) and North and South America, concentrating on their environmental regions, key physical and human characteristics, countries and other major cities. Identify the position and significance of Equator, N. and S. Hemisphere, Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn.	Understand some of the geographical similarities and differences through studying the human and physical geography of a region of the UK and region in a European country.	Describe and understand some key aspects of: Physical geography including: rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes, and the water cycle. Human geography including: types of settlement and trade links.	Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping (Google Earth) to locate countries and describe features studied Learn the eight points of a compass, two and four figure- grid references, symbols and key. 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, and digital technologies.

End of Upper Key Stage 2	On a world map locate the main countries in Europe, North and South America, Africa, Asia and Australasia/Oceania. Identify their main environmental regions, key physical and human characteristics, and major cities. Identify the position and significance of latitude/longitude and the Greenwich Meridian. Compare two different regions in UK rural/urban. Locate and name the main counties and cities in England. Map how land use has changed in local area over time. Name and locate the key topographical features including coast, features of erosion, hills, mountains and rivers. Understand how these features have changed over time.	Understand the reasons for significant geographical similarities and differences through studying the human and physical geography of a region in a European country, and a region in North or South America	Describe and understand key aspects of: Physical geography including: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts Human geography including: types of land use, economic activity and the distribution of natural resources including energy, food, minerals and water.	Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping (Google Earth) to locate countries and describe features studied. Use the eight points of a compass, four-figure grid references, symbols and key to build their knowledge of the UK. Extend to 6 figure grid references with teaching of latitude and longitude in depth. Expand map skills to include non-UK countries. 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, and digital technologies.

The following geographical topics are explored across school. Key conceptual strands that run throughout our geography curriculum help to ensure meaningful links to prior knowledge are made.

Key conceptual strands: My place in the world; Sustainability; Environment; Change	
Geographical topics studied	
See Knowledge Organisers for more information	
End of Key Stage 1	Flight A study of Europe Poles Apart India
End of Lower Key Stage 2	Tomb Raiders – Rivers and the water cycle Tudor explorers Volcanoes The Amazon Rainforest Land use over time from the Stone Age to the present day
End of Upper Key Stage 2	A study of modern-day Greece Disasters and Survivors Location, Location, Location Rivers Marvellous Maps