

Geography Progression

EYFS: building the foundations for Geography

Nursery

Throughout Early Years children develop the skills and knowledge that they need for future success in the Geography National Curriculum through Communication and Language, Personal, Social and Emotional Development, Understanding the World and Mathematics Development, although the subject does weave its way throughout the areas of learning.

Understand position through words alone. For example, “The bag is under the table,” – with no pointing. (C&L, MAT)

- Use all their senses in hands-on exploration of natural materials. (UTW)
- Comments on things they see in the natural world. (UTV, C&L)

Reception

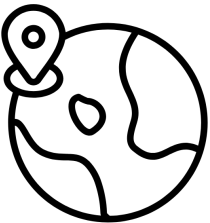
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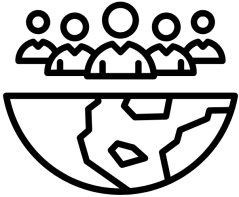
Disciplinary Knowledge

- Knows and understands that some places are special to members of their community (PSED, UTW)
- 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. (UTW, PSED)
- Knows how to describe what they see, hear and feel whilst outside. (C&L, UTW)
- Recognise some environments that are different to the one in which they live. (UTW)
- Knows and understands the effect of changing seasons on the natural world around them. (UTW)
- Knows a bit about how they can look after our world through recycling, not littering etc. (UTW)
- Knows how their immediate environment differs from that of others that we have learnt about. (UTW)
- Knows how to describe their immediate environment using knowledge from observation, discussion, stories, non-fiction texts and maps. (UTW)

Substantive Knowledge

- Identify simple symbols on a simple map.
- Describe their immediate environment using knowledge from observation, discussion, stories, nonfiction texts and maps.
- Explain some similarities and differences between life in this country and life in other countries, drawing on knowledge from stories, photos and maps.

	EYFS	Year 1/2	Year 3/4	Year 5/6
Place knowledge  Created by autriano from Noun Project	Name and locate different parts of the local community.	Say the geographical similarities and differences of a small area of the United Kingdom (Sproatley) and of a small area in a contrasting non-European country (Kenya etc). Show a developing knowledge of Sproatley and Hull	Describe some geographical similarities and differences of a region of the United Kingdom (Yorkshire) a region in a European country (Italy)	Understand geographical similarities and differences through studying the human and physical geography of a region of the United Kingdom (Yorkshire) and a region within South America (Brazil)
Locational knowledge  Created by Jina Choi from Noun Project		Name the four countries and capital cities of the United Kingdom. Locate and identify some characteristics of the United Kingdom and its surrounding seas. Name and locate the world's seven continents and five oceans. Point out the North and South Poles on an atlas. Point out the Equator on an atlas.	Name and locate some of the countries and cities of the UK. Name and locate some geographical regions of the UK and their identifying human and physical characteristics. Use a map to identify some of the world's countries, including Russia and some countries in Europe. Identify the position of the Northern and Southern hemispheres. Identify some of the lines of latitude and explain why they are important.	Name and locate the countries and cities of the UK. Name and locate geographical regions of the UK and their identifying human and physical characteristics. Use a map to identify the world's countries, including Russia and the main countries in North and South America and name their capital cities. Identify the position of the lines of longitude, including the Greenwich Meridian and explain their importance to time zones and day and night. Identify the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn and the Arctic and Antarctic circles.
Human features	Use the local area for exploring both the built and the natural environment. Express their opinions on natural and built	Identify seasonal and daily weather patterns in the UK. Know the location of hot and cold areas of the world in relation to the Equator and the	Describe and explain climate zones, some rivers and mountains and the water cycle. Describe and explain some natural disasters such as	Describe the environmental regions and key human and physical features of some of the North and South American countries.

 Created by Sunardi from Noun Project Physical features  Created by Made x Made from Noun Project	environments.	North and South poles. Use appropriate words for natural and man-made features. Use vocabulary: city, town, village, factory, farm, house, office, port, harbour and shop accurately. Use vocabulary: beach, cliff, coast, forest, hill, mountain, sea, ocean, river, soil, valley, vegetation, season and weather accurately.	volcanoes, avalanches, flooding and landslides. Describe and understand key aspects of human geography such as types of settlements, the distribution of water and land use.	Describe and explain key aspects of physical geography such as climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts. Describe the environmental regions and key human and physical features of some of the North and South American countries. Describe and understand key aspects of human geography: such as economic activity including trade links and distribution of natural resources including energy, food and minerals. Explain some of the influences humans have had on the Earth including conflict and pollution
Geographical skills  Created by Naya Putri from Noun Project	Follow simple directions. Use a simple map with symbols to spot features in the school grounds or in the local community. Use a range of sources such as simple maps, photographs, magnifiers. and visiting local places.	Use a simple world map, atlas and globe to identify the United Kingdom and its countries, the seven continents and some of the 5 oceans studied at this key stage. Use simple directions (near, far, left, right) to describe the location of features on a map. Use simple compass directions (North, South, East, West) to describe on a map. Make a simple map with a simple key. Use aerial photographs and simple plan perspectives to identify simple natural and made features.	Use maps (including topographical), atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied. Begin to use the eight points of a compass. Use four figure grid references. Use simple symbols and key (including on an ordnance survey map) to build their knowledge of the UK and wider world.	Use maps (including thematic and climate), atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe the features studied. Use the eight points of a compass confidently. Use six figure grid references. Use more complex symbols and keys (including the use of ordnance survey maps) to build their knowledge of the UK and wider world.

Geographical Fieldwork



Created by Muhammad Zulkifly Suradin
from Noun Project

Arouse awareness of features of the environments in the setting and immediate local area. E.g. make visits to shops and parks.
Find out about the environment by talking to people, examining photographs, simple maps and visiting local places

Use first-hand observation to study the school grounds and the key human and physical features of its surrounding 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 and digital technologies.

Confidently 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.