Much Birch Church of England Primary School

We will flourish and reach our God-given potential.

I am the vine; you are the branches. If you remain in me and I in you, you will bear much fruit. John 15:5

Geography – Progression of Skills

	Reception	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
Locational knowledge	Talk about where they live and immediate locality.	**Name, locate** and identify characteristics of the 4 countries and capital cities of the United Kingdom.	Name and locate the world's seven continents and five oceans **Name, locate and identify characteristics** of the 4 countries and capital cities of the United Kingdom.	Name and locate counties and cities of the United Kingdom, geographical regions and their identifying human and physical characteristics. Locate the world's countries, using maps to focus on Europe Identify the position of the Equator and the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn.	Name and locate key topographical features (including hills, mountains, coasts and rivers), and land-use patterns; and understand how some of these aspects have changed over time;	Locate the world's countries, locate the world's countries, using maps to focus on …North and South America, concentrating on their environmental regions, key physical and human characteristics, countries, and major cities .	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).
Place Knowledge	Through play and stories explore familiar and unfamiliar environments.	Through play and stories explore familiar and unfamiliar environments.	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.	Understand geographical similarities and differences through the study of the United Kingdom.	Understand geographical similarities and differences through the study of human and physical geography of a region of Europe.	Understand similarities and differences through the study of human and physical geography of North and South America.	Understand similarities and differences through the study of human and physical geography of a region of North or South America–indigenous people, flora and fauna, work, types of settlements, natural resources, environmental regions
Human and physical geography		Identify seasonal and daily weather patterns in the United Kingdom and the location of hot and cold areas of the world. Use basic geographical vocabulary to refer to: key physical features, including: beach, cliff, coast, forest, hill, mountain, sea, ocean, river, **season and weather**	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	Understand key aspects of climate zones. Understand and describe key aspects types of settlement and land use.	Describe and understand key aspects of: – physical geography, including:, rivers, seas, hills and mountains, and the water cycle; - human geography, including: types of settlement and land use, and the distribution of natural resources.	Describe and understand key aspects of: -physical geography, including: climate zones, vegetation belts, 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.	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.
Geographical skills	Follow simple directions – forwards, backwards, beside, next.	Use maps of UK, globes and simple atlases. Use simple locational language. Use aerial photographs and plan perspectives to recognise landmarks and basic human and physical features. Devise a simple map.	Use world maps, atlases and globes to identify the United Kingdom the countries, continents and oceans studied. 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	Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/ computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied; Use four points of the compass. Use two figure references e.g. D4 Recognize and use map symbols and keys.	Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/ computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied; Use eight points of the compass. Begin to use four figure grid references. Recognize and use map symbols and keys.	Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/ computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied; Use eight points of the compass. Use four (six) figure grid references. Recognize and use an increasing number of map symbols and keys.	Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/ computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied; Use eight points of the compass. Use six figure grid references. Recognize and use an increasing number of map symbols and keys.
Fieldwork	Explore immediate locality and talk about what they see.	Use simple fieldwork and observational skills to observe local environment. Use simple locational vocabulary.	Use simple fieldwork and observational skills to observe. 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	Use fieldwork to observe, measure, record and present the human and physical features: including sketch maps, plans and graphs, and digital technologies.	Use fieldwork to observe, measure, record and present the human and physical features: including sketch maps, plans and graphs, and digital technologies.	Use fieldwork to observe, measure, record and present human features using a range of methods, including sketch maps, plans and graphs, and digital technologies.	Use fieldwork to observe, measure, record and present human features using a range of methods, including sketch maps, plans and graphs, and digital technologies.