

GEOGRAPHY PROGRESSION OF KNOWLEDGE AND SKILLS							
	Reception	**Year 1**	**Year 2**	**Year 3**	**Year 4**	**Year 5**	**Year 6**
Locational knowledge	The location and features of their local area. Looking on google Earth to locate school and surrounding significant landmarks (Kenley Aerodrome, Tescos, woodland) Create a map of a journey from home to school drawing key features e.g. postbox, woods, shops, park Know about people who help us within the community. Know that people in other countries may speak different languages. Know that people around the world have different	The main nations and features of the UK, including their locations and related key vocabulary The location and features of the local area.	The names and locations of the world's continents and oceans, and some information about each of them.	Where the world's main climate zones are (building on their prior understanding of hot and cold regions); The location of South East Brazil and Rio de Janeiro within the South American Continent.	To locate the UK and countries involved in food production, including the Dominican Republic and Senegal. Identify where foods come from, understand global trade links, and explore how food connects places across the world.	The names and locations of the world's principal mountains, volcanoes and areas at risk from earthquakes. The location and principal features of the region around Athens, when seen at a range of scales, from the global to the immediately local.	The location and principal features of the UK and their local region when seen at a range of scales, from the global to the immediately local.



	religions.						
Place knowledge	Discuss likes and dislikes of our local area. Observe changes in seasons. Locate places within school e.g. hall, swimming pool, playground. Discuss some similarities and differences between life in the UK and in other countries drawing on knowledge from stories, non-fiction texts and maps.	Observe, record, discuss and ask questions about the main features of the local area, based on direct experience	The location and features of a contrasting locality in Zambia, comparing and contrasting it with their local area and situating it within the African continent.	The location and human/physical features of Rio de Janeiro and South-East Brazil, as a region in The Americas, comparing and contrasting this region with places previously studied How their location within different climate zones might affect everyday life differently in South-East Brazil and places previously studied.	Develop place knowledge by studying farming and food production in the UK and in contrasting countries such as the Dominican Republic and Senegal. Compare how physical and human characteristics influence agriculture. Explore global connections through food trade, and understand how places are linked through the production and distribution of food.	Ways in which the location and distinctive features of Greece and the Athens region (including everyday life) compare and contrast with those of other places studied. About place-specific patterns of continuity and change (including different perspectives on issues in the news, as well as ways in which modern-day Greece compares and contrasts with its past).	Ways in which the location and distinctive features of the UK and their local region compare and contrast with those of other places studied.
Human and physical geography	Talk about the changes in seasons and what we notice about the weather. Investigate features of hot and	Make connections between their investigation of the local area and what they have learned about weather, climate and the UK	Where the world's main hot and cold regions are, and some information about what they are like;	The location and main human and physical features of North and South America. About processes of settlement, trade, tourism and culture in	Learn about farming, food production, trade, food miles, Fairtrade and the economic links between producers and consumers across the world.	The names and locations of the world's principal mountains, volcanoes and areas at risk from earthquakes. The main features and types of mountains.	Ways in which human processes (such as economic and political processes, the distribution of energy, land use, settlement and change) operate

	cold countries e.g. how animals are adapted for different climates and how we prepare for different weather. Find out where some of our food comes from and how it gets to our country from other places in the world. In small world play use props to create mountains, volcanoes, caves, rivers, lakes and oceans.	and how to dress for it Understand the four seasons and the difference between them. Know the 12 months of the year	How their location within hot and cold regions might affect everyday life differently in the UK and Zambia.	South-East Brazil and Rio de Janeiro.	Investigate how climate, weather, soil, water availability and natural environments affect the farming and production of food in different locations around the world.	How some people have adapted to life in mountainous areas. The main features and causes of volcanoes and earthquakes. Ways in which human processes (such as tourism and migration) operate within the Mediterranean, Greece and Athens. Ways in which the location and physical geography of the region impact on (and are impacted by) human activity – this includes the key role of the Mediterranean Sea, as well as core knowledge about mountains, volcanoes, earthquakes, etc. How people can respond to a natural disaster, such as an earthquake.	within the UK and their local region. Ways in which the location and physical geography of the UK and their local region impact on (and are impacted by) human activity in the region.



Geographical skills and fieldwork	Create a map of a journey from home to school drawing key features e.g. postbox, woods, shops, park Create treasure maps in role play using key vocabulary to describe features of their maps: island, mountain, tree, beach, cave Know that simple symbols are used to identify features on a map. Explore the natural world in our immediate facility e.g. woods, welly walk Looking on google Earth to locate school and surrounding significant landmarks (Kenley Aerodrome, Tescos, woodland)	Create a simple weather chart. Annotate a simple map of the UK with some of its key features. Look at simple maps and aerial views of the local area, discussing and asking questions about its main features and the way symbols have been used. Work together to create a simple map of the local area.	Use globes and atlases – and annotate maps – to identify continents and oceans, including the location of the UK, Europe, Zambia and Africa. Use globes and atlases – and annotate maps – to identify the world's hot and cold regions, locating the UK and Zambia within them. Look at simple maps and aerial views of a contrasting locality in Zambia, discussing and asking questions about its main features and comparing these with the UK. Use appropriate vocabulary for continents and oceans, for hot and cold regions and	Use globes and atlases to identify climate zones and consider their impact on different parts of the Americas, including South-East Brazil. Use globes, atlases and maps to identify the main human and physical features of North and South America. Interpret maps and aerial views of the Americas, South-East Brazil and Rio de Janeiro at a variety of scales, discussing and asking questions about their main features, and comparing these with places previously studied. Use appropriate vocabulary when describing the Americas, South-East Brazil and Rio de Janeiro and comparing them with other places; when describing climate zones and human processes;	locating where different foods are produced around the world using maps, atlases and globes. For example, identifying countries that produce bananas, tea, coffee and lamb. Asking questions about where food comes from, Fairtrade, food security, and the impact of global trade. Studying farming practices through Oddizzi films such as Fairtrade banana production in the Dominican Republic and melon farming in Senegal. Exploring farming, food production, trade, employment and Fairtrade systems. Collecting and interpreting evidence from films, maps and case studies.	Interpret a range of maps and aerial views of Athens, Greece and the Mediterranean region and apply this information to their understanding of it (e.g. when arguing the case for tourism in the Mediterranean) Look critically at a topical issue in this region, raising questions about it, considering the reliability of sources and exploring and evaluating a range of viewpoints. Use globes and atlases to identify the location of Greece and the Mediterranean. Use and apply appropriate vocabulary when describing the location and distinctive features of mountains, volcanoes, earthquakes, the Mediterranean, Greece and Athens.	Interpret a range of maps of the UK and the local region and apply this information to their understanding of it. Use maps and supporting information to route-plan a tourist trip around the capital cities of the UK. Use fieldwork to collect and critically evaluate data from a range of viewpoints about the local region, how it meets people's needs, and how it might change. Use and annotate Ordnance Survey maps, including the use of grid references, in order to present arguments about change in the local region. Use appropriate vocabulary when describing key information about the

			when describing and comparing a contrasting locality in Zambia with their local area. Make use of the four main compass points when describing the location of these key locations and regions.	and when describing place locations and map features (e.g. the Equator, the tropics, the world's hemispheres).	Observation skills through videos and images of farms and food production.		UK and the local region to external audiences.
Vocabulary	**Place names** Purley London England UK (United Kingdom) Spain River Thames Kenley **Geographical terms and processes** Spring Summer Autumn Winter Seasons Land Ocean Field City	**Place names** Antarctica Belfast Ben Nevis Cardiff Earth Edinburgh England English Channel Europe Ireland Irish Sea London North Atlantic Ocean Northern Ireland River Thames Scotland Wales **Geographical terms and processes**	**Place names** Amazon Rainforest Atacama Desert Australia Brazil Canada China Egypt France India Kenya Lusaka Madagascar Mexico Norway Peru River Zambezi Sahara Desert South Africa Southern Africa Spain	**Place names** 'ABC' islands Amazon River The Andes Angel Falls Antarctic Arctic Argentina Bolivia Brasilia Cairo (Egypt) The Caribbean Central America Cerro Aconcagua Chile Columbia Costa Rica Denali Dominican Republic Ecuador Falkland Islands (Malvinas)	**Place names** Australia Bangladesh Dominica Dominican Republic Ghana Kenya Senegal Uganda United Kingdom **Geographical terms and processes** agriculture economy environment export fair trade food miles import irrigation	**Place names** Athens Austria Belgium Ben Nevis Berlin Bucharest Carstensz Pyramid (Puncak Jaya) Caucasus Croatia Czech Republic (Czechia) Etna European Union Everest Eyjafjallajökull Germany Greece Haiti Hawaii Himalayas Iceland	**Place names** Birmingham Bristol East of England East Midlands Great Britain Greater London Inverness Leeds Liverpool London Array Manchester North East England North West England Oxford Sheffield South East England South West England West Midlands Yorkshire and the Humber

	Island Farm Weather Sunny Windy Rain Wet Dry Warm Hot Cold Shops Road Pavement Woods Playground Volcanoes Mountains **Locational Terms** Prepositions and direction-finding terms such as, up, over, around, under, through, forward, backwards, near, far, inside, outside	autumn building capital city castle city cloud country countryside freezing frosty ground island map misty month office rain route season shop snow spring street summer sunshine symbol temperature thunderstorm town village warm wind windy winter The months of the year	United States of America Victoria Falls Zambia The continents: Antarctica, Africa, Asia, Europe, North America, Oceania and South America The oceans: Arctic, Atlantic, Indian, Pacific and Southern **Geographical terms and processes** adapt atlas cargo continent coral reef crop desert farm field flood globe habitat hibernate human iceberg market mining national park ocean physical	French Guiana Great Lakes Greenland Guatemala Guyana Isthmus of Panama Jamaica Lake Titicaca London (UK) Louisiana Manaus (Brazil) Mississippi River New York Niagara Falls Nuuk (Greenland) Paraguay Rio de Janeiro Rocky Mountains Sandwich Islands Santiago (Chile) Santos São Paulo Seville (Spain) South Georgia St Kitts and Nevis St Lucia Suriname Uruguay Venezuela **Geographical terms and processes** architecture arid axis bay	plantation production chain trade **Locational terms** latitude map reference northern hemisphere southern hemisphere	Japan Kilimanjaro Lisbon Macedonia Malta Madrid Mauna Loa Mediterranean Sea Mount Elbrus Mount Snowdon Mount St Helens Nepal The Netherlands Pacific Ring of Fire Pakistan Paris Pennines Popocatépetl Poland Portugal Romania Rome Scafell Pike Scottish Highlands Sicily Slieve Donard Somalia Soufrière Syria Tanzania Ukraine Vesuvius Vinson Massif Warsaw	UK – the main cities, counties and regions **Geographical terms and processes** administrative centre aerial view built environment coastline congestion consultation developer development economy energy source finance global warming green belt greenhouse gases hydroelectric power key landmark land use national nuclear power planning power station renewable energy solar power suburb sustainable development tidal power warehouse wind farm wind power



		Locational terms across Arctic east inside local north northern outside polar south west Prepositions and direction-finding terms such as, above, around, below, left, right, forward, near, inside, opposite, outside	population rainforest recycling savanna soil waterfall wildlife **Locational terms** Antarctic Circle Arctic Circle eastern The Equator hemisphere North Pole South Pole southern western	biome climate climate change equatorial export favela glacier grassland human feature ice-field industry landscape location manufacturing Mediterranean meteorologist mineral mountain range orbit physical feature plantation polar precipitation *(KS1 snow, rain)* recreation region retail season service industry skyline sphere state temperature tilt trade tropical		**Geographical terms and processes** aftershock alpine ash cloud avalanche border cliff face core crater crust currency disaster dome mountains dormant eruption fault line fault-block mountains fire mountains (volcanoes) fold mountains geothermal hill international landform landslide lava magma mantle massif migrant peak plate refugee retail Richter Scale	wind turbine **Locational terms** grid reference offshore onshore 16-point compass terms (e.g. North-North-West, West-North-West, etc.)

				volcano weather station wilderness **<u>Locational terms</u>** Eastern Hemisphere latitude longitude map index North Pole northeast Northern Hemisphere northwest southeast Southern Hemisphere southwest time zone Tropic of Cancer Tropic of Capricorn Western Hemisphere		ridge scree service industry slope summit tectonic tremor tsunami vegetation belt vent **<u>Locational terms</u>** altitude epicentre height above sea level map reference plate boundary	