



North Wolds Federation Geography Progression Document

Last Update: January 2020

	EYFS	Key Stage One	Lower key Stage Two	Upper Key Stage Two
Aims of the National Curriculum		<p>The National Curriculum for Geography aims to ensure that all pupils:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • develop contextual knowledge of the location of globally significant places – both terrestrial and marine – including their defining physical and human characteristics and how these provide a geographical context for understanding the actions of processes • understand the processes that give rise to key physical and human geographical features of the world, how these are interdependent and how they bring about spatial variation and change over time • are competent in the geographical skills needed to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ collect, analyse and communicate with a range of data gathered through experiences of fieldwork that ○ deepen their understanding of geographical processes • interpret a range of sources of geographical information, including maps, diagrams, globes, aerial photographs and Geographical Information Systems (GIS) • communicate geographical information in a variety of ways, including through maps, numerical and quantitative skills and writing at length 		
Geography Intent Statement		<p>Our intent is that all children are inspired by Geography, creating a curiosity and fascination of the world and its people that will remain with them beyond their time at our school. We have planned an ambitious, age appropriate progression that builds on previous learning. Geography is taught from Year One to Year Six and adapted where necessary to ensure all children are able to develop knowledge and skills. It is our intention that Geography will widen our children's horizons beyond West Lindsey. Key to our Geography intent is the development of children's geographical vocabulary some of which will be challenging. Children will develop location knowledge, place knowledge, human and physical geography and undertake fieldwork to develop their understanding of the world and their place within it.</p>		

	Year One	Year Two	Year Three	Year Four	Year Five	Year Six
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Name and locate the world's 7 continents and 5 oceans Name, locate and identify characteristics of the 4 countries and capital cities of the united kingdom and its surrounding seas 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 Identify seasonal and daily weather patterns in the united kingdom and the location of hot and cold areas. <p>Use basic geographical vocabulary to refer to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Key physical features, including: beach, cliff, coast, sea, ocean, river, season and weather Key human features, including: city, town, village, house, and shop Use world maps, atlases and globes to identify the united kingdom and its countries, as well as the countries, continents and oceans studied at this key stage. 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 simple fieldwork and observational skills to study the geography of their school and its grounds and the key physical features of its surrounding environment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Name and locate the world's 7 continents and 5 oceans Name, locate and identify characteristics of the 4 countries and capital cities of the united kingdom and its surrounding seas 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 Identify seasonal and daily weather patterns in the united kingdom and the location of hot and cold areas of the world in relation to the equator and the north and south poles <p>Use basic geographical vocabulary to refer to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Key physical features, including: forest, hill, mountain, soil, valley, vegetation. Key human features, including: factory, farm, house, office, port, harbour and shop 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 simple fieldwork and observational skills to study the geography of their school and its grounds and the key human and physical features of its surrounding environment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Locate the world's countries, using maps to focus on Europe (including the location of Russia) and north and south America, concentrating on their environmental regions. Name and locate countries and cities of the united kingdom, geographical regions and their identifying human and physical characteristics, key topographical features (including rivers) and land-use patterns; and understand how some of these aspects have changed over time Understand geographical similarities and differences through the study of human and physical geography of a region of the united kingdom <p>Describe and understand key aspects of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Physical geography, including: rivers 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 Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied Use the 8 points of a compass, 4- and 6-figure grid references, symbols and key (including the use of ordnance survey maps) to build their knowledge of the united kingdom and the wider world Use fieldwork to observe, measure record and present the human and physical features in the local area using a range of methods, including sketch maps, plans and graphs, and digital technologies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Locate the world's countries, using maps to focus on Europe understanding the key physical and human characteristics, countries, and major cities Name and locate counties and cities of the united kingdom, geographical regions and their identifying human and physical characteristics, key topographical features (including hills, mountains) and land-use patterns; and understand how some of these aspects have changed over time <p>Describe and understand key aspects of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Physical geography, including: mountains. Human geography, including: types of settlement and land use. Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied Use the 8 points of a compass, 4- and 6-figure grid references, symbols and key (including the use of ordnance survey maps) to build their knowledge of the united kingdom and the wider world Use fieldwork to observe, measure record and present the human and physical features in the local area using a range of methods, including sketch maps, plans and graphs, and digital technologies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Locate the world's countries, using maps to focus on Europe (including the location of Russia) and north and south America, concentrating on their environmental regions, key physical and human characteristics, countries, and major cities Name and locate counties and cities of the united kingdom, geographical regions and their identifying human and physical characteristics, understand how some of these aspects have changed over time Identify the position of equator, northern hemisphere, southern hemisphere and time zones (including day and night) Describe and understand key aspects of: physical geography, including: climate zones and earthquakes. Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied Use fieldwork to observe, measure record and present the human and physical features in the local area 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Locate the world's countries, using maps to focus on Europe (including the location of Russia) and north and south America, concentrating on their environmental regions, key physical and human characteristics, countries, and major cities. Name and locate counties and cities of the united kingdom, geographical regions and their identifying human and physical characteristics, key topographical features (coasts) and land-use patterns; and understand how some of these aspects have changed over time Identify the position and significance of latitude, longitude, equator, northern hemisphere, southern hemisphere, the tropics of cancer and capricorn, arctic and Antarctic circle, Understand geographical similarities and differences through the study of human and physical geography of a region of the united kingdom, 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 and volcanoes Human geography, including: types of settlement and land use, economic activity including trade links. Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied Use 6-figure grid references, symbols and key (including the use of ordnance survey maps) to build their knowledge of the united kingdom and the wider world Use fieldwork to observe, measure record and present the human and physical features in the local area using a range of methods, including sketch maps, plans and graphs, and digital technologies

Progression of Skills and Knowledge: GEOGRAPHY						
Skill	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
Location Knowledge	<p>Name and locate local town and own country.</p> <p>Name and locate the world's seven continents and five oceans.</p>	<p>Name, locate and identify characteristics of the four countries and capital cities of the United Kingdom and its surrounding seas.</p> <p>Name and locate the world's seven continents and five oceans.</p>	<p>Name and locate countries and cities of the UK, geographical regions and their identifying human and physical characteristics, key topographical features (inc hills, mountains, coasts and rivers) and land-use patterns; and understand how some of these aspects have changed over time. (Lincoln)</p> <p>Linking with local History, map how land use has changed in local area over time; compare land use maps of UK from past with the present, focusing on land use.</p> <p>Locate and name the main counties and cities in England. Compare 2 different regions in UK rural/urban.</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>Identify the position and significance of Equator, N. and S. Hemisphere, Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn.</p>	<p>Locate the main countries in Europe and North or South America. Locate and name principal cities.</p> <p>Identify the position and significance of latitude/longitude and the Greenwich Meridian. Linking with science, time zones, night and day</p> <p>Name and locate local, national and international important rivers.</p>	<p>On a world map locate the main countries in Africa, Asia and Australasia/Oceania. Identify their main environmental regions, key physical and human characteristics, and major cities.</p> <p>Name and locate the key topographical features (inc. coast, features of erosion, hills, mountains and rivers) and understand how these features have changed over time.</p>
Skill	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
Place Knowledge	<p>Observe and describe the human and physical geography of a small area of the United Kingdom.</p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>Understand geographical similarities and differences through studying the human and physical geography of a region of the UK.</p>	<p>Compare a region in UK with a region in N. or S. America with significant differences and similarities.</p>	<p>Understand geographical similarities and differences through studying the human and physical geography of a region in the United Kingdom and region in a European country.</p>	<p>Compare a region in UK with a region in N. or S. America with significant differences and similarities.</p> <p>Understand some of the reasons for similarities and differences.</p>

Skill	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
Human and Physical Geography	<p>Identify seasonal/daily weather patterns in the UK and the location of hot and cold areas of the world in relation to the equator and the North and South poles.</p> <p>Use basic Geographical vocabulary to refer to physical features of their school and its grounds and of the surrounding environment.</p>	<p>Identify seasonal/daily weather patterns in the UK and 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 (inc – beach, cliff, coast, forest, hill, mountain, sea, ocean, river, soil, valley, vegetation, season, weather) and human features (inc city, town, village, factory, farm, house, office, port, harbour, shop) of a contrasting non-European country.</p>	<p>Describe and understand key aspects of:</p> <p>Physical geography including key topographical features (inc hills, mountains, coasts, rivers) and land patterns; and understand how some of these aspects have changed over time.</p> <p>Types of settlements in modern Britain: villages, towns, cities.</p>	<p>Describe and understand key aspects of:</p> <p>Physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts</p> <p>Types of settlements in Viking, Saxon Britain linked to History.</p>	<p>Describe and understand key aspects of :</p> <p>Physical geography including coasts, rivers and the water cycle including transpiration; climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts.</p>	<p>Describe and understand key aspects of :</p> <p>Physical geography including Volcanoes and earthquakes, looking at plate tectonics and the ring of fire.</p>
Skill	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
Geographical Skills and Fieldwork	<p>Use maps, atlases and globes to identify the continents and oceans studied at this key stage.</p> <p>Use locational and directional language (eg, near and far, left and right), Describe the location of features and routes on maps.</p> <p>Use photographs to recognise landmarks and basic human and physical features; devise simple picture maps.</p> <p>Use simple fieldwork and observational skills to study the geography of their school and its grounds.</p>	<p>Use world maps, atlases and globes to identify the United Kingdom and its countries.</p> <p>Use simple compass directions (N, E, S and W), to describe the location of features and routes on a map.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Use fieldwork and observational skills to study the key human and physical features of the schools surrounding areas.</p>	<p>Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied.</p> <p>Use the eight points of a compass, four and six-figure grid references, symbols and key (including the use of Ordnance Survey maps) to build their knowledge of the United Kingdom and the wider world.</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping (Google Earth) to locate countries and describe features studied</p> <p>Learn the eight points of a compass, and four-figure grid references.</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping (Google Earth) to locate countries and describe features studied.</p> <p>Use the eight points of a compass, four-figure grid references, symbols and key (including the use of Ordnance Survey maps) to build their knowledge of the United Kingdom in the past and present.</p> <p><i>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.</i></p>	<p>Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping (Google Earth) to locate countries and describe features studied.</p> <p>Extend to 6 figure grid references with teaching of latitude and longitude in depth.</p> <p>Expand map skills to include non-UK countries.</p> <p>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.</p>

Vocabulary	<p>Country Town Market Rasen Lincolnshire Continent (Europe, Africa, Asia, North America, South America, Australia Antarctica) Ocean (Pacific, Atlantic, Indian, Artic, Southern) Seasons Map Atlas Globe Hot, cold North Pole South Pole Equator Near Far Left Right Map Route</p>	<p>Country Town United Kingdom (England, Scotland, Wales, Northern Ireland) City (London, Cardiff, Edinburgh, Belfast) North Sea, English Channel, Irish Sea, North Atlantic Ocean Continent (Europe, Africa, Asia, North America, South America, Australasia, Antarctica) Ocean (Pacific, Atlantic, Indian, Artic, Southern) Weather North Pole South Pole Equator Name of the non-European county studied. key physical features, including: forest, hill, mountain, soil, valley, vegetation. key human features, including: factory, farm, house, office, port, harbour and shop Map Atlas Globe North South East West</p>	<p>Country Town United Kingdom (England, Scotland, Wales, Northern Ireland) City (London, Cardiff, Edinburgh, Belfast) Other cities (Liverpool, Manchester, Birmingham, Glasgow, Swansea) North Sea, English Channel, Irish Sea, North Atlantic Ocean Weather North Pole South Pole Equator Name of the non-European county studied. key physical features, including: forest, hill, mountain, soil, valley, vegetation, coast, rivers key human features, including: factory, farm, house, office, port, harbour and shop, settlement, rural, urban Map Ordinance Survey Maps Atlas Globe North South East West North East North West South East South West</p>	<p>Countries Main countries and principle cities in Europe Russia, France (Paris), Ukraine (Kiev) , Spain (Madrid), Sweden (Stockholm), Germany (Berlin), Italy (Rome), Portugal (Lisbon). Hemisphere Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn. Name of North or South American country studied. key physical features, including: forest, hill, mountain, soil, valley, vegetation, coast, rivers key human features, including: factory, farm, house, office, port, harbour and shop, settlement, rural, urban Climate Zones Biomes Vegetation Belts Map Atlas Globes North South East West North East North West South East South West Observe Measure Record Plan Graph Grid Reference (4 figures) Ordinance Survey Map</p>	<p>Main countries and principle cities in Europe Russia, France (Paris), Ukraine (Kiev) , Spain (Madrid), Sweden (Stockholm), Germany (Berlin), Italy (Rome), Portugal (Lisbon). Main countries and principle cities in North America. Canada (Ottawa), United States (Washington DC), Mexico (Mexico City), Jamaica (Kingston), Costa Rica (San Jose) Latitude Longitude GMT Time Zone Name of European country studied and specific words from this. Transpiration, Climate zones Biomes Vegetation belts Rivers Rivers UK (Rase, Thames, Severn, Tweed, Trent, Ouse, Tyne) Humber Estuary River Worldwide (Amazon, Mississippi, Ganges, Nile, Yangtze, Danube, Volga, Congo) Upper Course Middle Course Lower course Valley Tributary Waterfall Rapids Meander Oxbow Lake</p>	<p>Continent (Europe, Africa, Asia, North America, South America, Australia Antarctica) Ocean (Pacific, Atlantic, Indian, Artic, Southern) Main Counties Africa (), Asia (), Australasia (). Coast Erosion Hill Mountain Rivers Volcanoes Earthquakes Pate Tectonics Ring of fire Grid Reference 6 figure Latitude Longitude</p>
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Vocabulary New to the Year Group is Bold