

Hedon Primary School Geography Progression of Knowledge

	EYFS	KS1				KS2					
		Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6				
Locational Knowledge	<p>22 - 36 months – Notice detailed features of objects in their environment.</p> <p>30-50 months – Comments and asks questions about aspects of their familiar world such as the place where they live or the natural world.</p> <p>Can talk about some of the things they have observed such as plants, animals, natural and found objects.</p> <p>Develop understanding of growth, decay and changes over time.</p> <p>Shows care and concern for living things and the environment.</p>	<p>Name and locate the world's 7 continents and 5 oceans understanding the terms 'continent' and 'ocean'.</p>	<p>Name, locate and identify characteristics of the four countries and capital cities of the United Kingdom and its surrounding areas.</p>	<p>Name and locate counties and cities of the United Kingdom, geographical regions and their identifying human and physical characteristics, key topographical features.</p>	<p>Locate the world's countries, using maps to focus on Europe (including the location of Russia) concentrating on their environmental regions, key physical and human characteristics, countries, and major cities.</p>	<p>Locate the world's countries, using maps to focus on North America, concentrating on their environmental regions, key physical and human characteristics, countries, and major cities.</p> <p>Name and locate counties and cities of the United Kingdom and land-use patterns; and understand how some of these aspects have changed over time.</p>	<p>Locate the world's countries, using maps to focus on South America, concentrating on their environmental regions, key physical and human characteristics, countries, and major cities.</p> <p>Name and locate counties and cities of the United Kingdom, and geographical regions and their identifying human and physical characteristics of our local area.</p>	<p>Identify the position and significance of the Equator, Northern Hemisphere, Southern Hemisphere, the Prime/Greenwich Meridian.</p>	<p>Identify the position and significance of latitude, longitude, Equator, Northern Hemisphere, Southern Hemisphere and the Prime/Greenwich Meridian.</p>	<p>Identify the position and significance of latitude, longitude, Equator, Northern Hemisphere, Southern Hemisphere, the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn, Arctic and Antarctic Circle and the Prime/Greenwich Meridian.</p>	<p>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).</p>
Place Knowledge	<p>40 - 60 months – Look closely at similarities and differences, patterns and change.</p> <p>ELG – Children know about similarities and differences in relation to place and objects. They talk about features of their own immediate</p>	<p>Understand the geographical similarities and differences through studying the human and physical geography of a small area of the UK and of a small area in a contrasting non-European country – Alaska, Kenya and Hull.</p>	<p>Understand the geographical similarities and differences through studying the human and physical geography of a small area of the UK and of a small area in a contrasting non-European country – Australia and London.</p>	<p>Understand geographical similarities and differences through the study of human and physical geography of a region of the United Kingdom - Yorkshire.</p>	<p>Understand geographical similarities and differences through the study of human and physical geography of a region of the in a European country - Germany and Greece.</p>	<p>Understand geographical similarities and differences through the study of human and physical geography of a region in North America.</p>	<p>Understand geographical similarities and differences through the study of human and physical geography of a region in South America.</p>				

<p>Human & Physical Geography</p>	<p>environment an how environments might vary from one another. They make observations of animals and plants and explain why some things occur, and talk about changes.</p> <p>Play and exploring: Showing curiosity about objects, events and people.</p> <p>Using senses to explore the world around them.</p> <p>Creating and Thinking Critically: Making links and noticing patterns in their experience.</p> <p>Developing ideas of grouping, sequences, cause and effect.</p>	<p>Identify the location of hot and cold areas of the world in relation to the Equator.</p> <p>Identify seasonal and daily weather patterns in the United Kingdom.</p>	<p>Identify the location of hot and cold areas of the world in relation to the Equator and the North and South Poles.</p> <p>Use simple geographical vocabulary to identify key human and physical features of our local area and the seaside.</p>	<p>Describe and understand key aspects of:</p> <p><u>Climate Zone and Biomes (physical geography)</u> In relation to the desert. Describe the weather in different climate zones. Explain the biome in the desert.</p> <p><u>Volcanoes and Earthquakes (physical geography)</u> Identify what a volcano/ earthquake is. Describe how volcanoes/ earthquakes are created. Identify the physical features of a volcano/ earthquake. Name and locate some world famous volcanoes.</p>	<p>Describe and understand key aspects of:</p> <p><u>Climate Zone and Biomes (physical geography)</u> In relation to Greece. Describe the weather in different climate zones. Explain the Mediterranean Biome.</p> <p><u>Rivers and the Water Cycle (physical geography)</u> Identify what a river is. Identify the main features of a river. Describe what the water cycle is. Highlight the main features of the water cycles.</p>	<p>Describe and understand key aspects of:</p> <p><u>Mountains (physical geography)</u> Explain how a mountain is formed. Identify well known mountains. Highlight the key physical features of a mountain.</p> <p><u>Climate Zones, Biomes and Vegetation Belts (physical geography)</u> In relation to North America. Describe the climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts.</p> <p><u>Settlement and Land Use (human geography)</u> Describe and understand the key human features of a settlement and land use. Explain why settlements develop in certain locations.</p>	<p>Describe and understand key aspects of:</p> <p><u>Climate Zones, Biomes and Vegetation Belts (physical geography)</u> In relation to South America. Describe the climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts.</p> <p><u>Trade and Economic Activity (human geography)</u> Understand the economic activity including trade links, and the distribution of natural resources including energy, food, minerals and water.</p>	
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<p>Geographical Skills & Field work</p>		<p>Use world maps, atlases and globes to identify the 7 continents and 5 oceans.</p> <p>Use simple compass directions (North, South, East and West) to describe position of continents and oceans.</p> <p>Use aerial photographs and plan perspectives to recognise landmarks and basic human and physical features.</p> <p>Use simple fieldwork and observational skills to study the geography of their surrounding environment and the key physical features (weather).</p>	<p>Use world maps, atlases and globes to identify the United Kingdom and its countries and Australia.</p> <p>Use simple compass directions (N, S, E, W) and locational and directional language [for example, near and far; left and right], 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</p> <p>Devise a simple map; and use and construct basic symbols in a key.</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping (Google Earth) to locate countries of the UK and describe features studied.</p> <p>Begin to use the eight points of a compass to describe location of places in the UK.</p>	<p>Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping (Google Earth) to locate countries in Europe and describe features studied.</p> <p>Use the eight points of a compass to describe the location of places in Europe.</p> <p>Begin to use four figure grid references to locate features on a map.</p>	<p>Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping (Google Earth) to locate countries in North America and describe features studied.</p> <p>Use the eight points of a compass.</p> <p>Use four-figure grid reference.</p> <p>Use 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>Make a sketch map with symbols.</p> <p>Use maps at different scales.</p> <p>Recognise that contours show height.</p>	<p>Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping (Google Earth) to locate countries in South America and describe features studied.</p> <p>Use the eight points of a compass.</p> <p>Use six-figure grid reference.</p> <p>Use symbols and key (including the use of Ordnance Survey maps) to build their knowledge of the wider world.</p> <p>Use digital maps to investigate features of an area.</p>	
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