



Great Sankey Primary School

Geography Curriculum Progression



	EYFS	KS1		LKS2		UKS2	
Locational Knowledge	Children know about similarities and differences in relation to places.	Name, locate and identify characteristics of the four countries and capital cities of the United Kingdom and its surrounding seas.	Name and locate the world's seven continents and five oceans.	Locate and name the countries making up the British Isles, with their capital cities.	Locate the main countries of Europe inc. Russia. Identify capital cities of Europe.	Locate the main countries in Europe and North or South America. Locate and name principal cities.	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.
	They talk about the features of their own environment and how environments vary from one to another			Locate and name the main counties and cities in England	Locate and name the continents on a World Map.	On a world map, locate areas of similar environmental regions, either desert, rainforest or temperate regions.	
				Linking with local History, map how land use has changed in local area over time.	Linking with History, compare land use maps of UK from past with the present, focusing on land use.	Compare 2 different regions in UK rural/urban.	
				Name and locate the key topographical features including coast, features of erosion, hills, mountains and rivers. Understand how these features have changed over time.		Identify the position and significance of latitude/longitude and the Greenwich Meridian.	

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Place Knowledge	<p>They know that other children don't always enjoy the same things, and are sensitive to this.</p> <p>They know about similarities and differences between themselves and others, and among families, communities and traditions</p>	Observe and describe the human and physical geography of a small, local area of the United Kingdom.	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	Understand geographical similarities and differences through studying the human and physical geography of a region of the UK.	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.	Compare a region in UK with a region in N. or S. America with significant differences and similarities.	<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>

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Human & Physical Geography	Children know about similarities and differences between and among communities and traditions.		<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>Describe and understand key aspects of: Physical geography including Rivers and the water cycle</p> <p>Human geography including trade links in the Pre-roman and Roman era.</p> <p>Types of settlements in Early Britain linked to History. Why did early people choose to settle there?</p>	<p>Describe and understand key aspects of: Physical geography including Volcanoes and earthquakes, looking at plate tectonics and the ring of fire.</p> <p>Human geography including trade between UK and Europe and ROW</p> <p>Fair/unfair distribution of resources (Fairtrade).</p> <p>Types of settlements in Viking, Saxon Britain linked to History.</p>	<p>Describe and understand key aspects of: Physical geography including climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts.</p> <p>Human geography including trade between UK and Europe and ROW</p> <p>Fair/unfair distribution of resources (Fairtrade).</p> <p>Types of settlements in Viking, Saxon Britain linked to History.</p>	<p>Describe and understand key aspects of: Physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts</p> <p>Distribution of natural resources focussing on energy</p>
		<p>Use basic geographical vocabulary to refer to:</p> <p>key physical features, including: beach, cliff, coast, forest, hill, mountain, sea, ocean, river, soil, valley, vegetation, season and weather</p> <p>key human features, including: city, town, village, factory, farm, house, office, port, harbour and shop</p>	<p>Use basic geographical vocabulary to refer to:</p> <p>key physical features, including: beach, cliff, coast, forest, hill, mountain, sea, ocean, river, soil, valley, vegetation, season and weather</p> <p>key human features, including: city, town, village, factory, farm, house, office, port, harbour and shop</p>				

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Geographical Skills & Field work	Can describe their relative position. (e.g. behind, next to, etc)	Use maps, atlases and globes to identify their locality and other key features e.g. land/sea/capital cities.	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 (Google Earth) to locate countries and describe features studied.	Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping (Google Earth) to locate countries and describe features studied	Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping (Google Earth) to locate countries and describe features studied	Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping (Google Earth) to locate countries and describe features studied
		Use world maps, atlases and globes to identify the United Kingdom and its countries.	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 maps.	Learn the eight points of a compass, 2 figure grid reference (maths co-ordinates), some basic symbols and key (including the use of a simplified Ordnance Survey maps) to build their knowledge of the United Kingdom and the wider world	Learn the eight points of a compass four-figure grid references.	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.	Extend to 6 figure grid references with teaching of latitude and longitude in depth. Expand map skills to include non-UK countries.
		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.		Use fieldwork to observe 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.			