Progression in Geography Alfriston Primary School

	EYFS (Pearl Class – Reception)	Key Stage 1 (Ruby Class – Year 1 & 2)	Lower Key Stage 2 (Sapphire Class – Year 3 & 4)	Upper Key
Locational Knowledge	Development Matters objectives and the Early Learning Goals with a geography focus Recognise some similarities and differences between life in this country and life in other	KS1 Geography National Curriculum Pupils develop contextual knowledge of the location of globally significant places. They should develop knowledge about the world, the United Kingdom and their locality.	KS2 Geography National Curriculum Pupils should extend their knowledge and understanding beyond the local area to include the United Kingdom and Europe, North and South America.	KS2 Geogr Pupils shou understand United King America. Th tourism and contextual b significant p
	countries.	 Children can: name and locate the world's seven continents and five oceans; 	Children can develop contextual knowledge of the location of globally significant places – both terrestrial and marine.	
	Recognise some environments that are different to the one in which they live. Describe their immediate environment using knowledge from observation, discussion, stories, non-fiction texts and maps.	 name, locate and identify characteristics of the four countries and capital cities of the United Kingdom and its surrounding seas; use key vocabulary to demonstrate knowledge and understanding in this strand: United Kingdom, England, Scotland, Wales, Northern Ireland, town, city, village, sea, beach, hill, mountain, London, Belfast, Cardiff, Edinburgh, capital city, world map, continent, ocean, Europe, Africa, Asia, Australasia, North America, South America, Antarctica. 	 Children develop their understanding, recognising and identifying key physical and human geographical features. Children can: locate the world's countries, using maps to focus on South America, concentrating on environmental regions and key physical and human characteristics; name and locate counties and cities of the United Kingdom, identifying human and physical characteristics including hills, mountains, rivers and seas, and how a place has changed; 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; use key vocabulary to demonstrate knowledge and understanding in this strand: county, country, town, coast, physical features, human features, mountain, hill, river, sea, climate, tropics, tropical, of latitude, longitude, Equator, Northern Hemisphere, Southern Hemisphere, the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn, Arctic and Antarctic Circle. 	Children de recognising human geo these are ir spatial varia Children ca • use ma focus o concen key phy countrie • name a United feature land-us • identify longitud Southe latitude • use key and un coordin peaks, Americ

ey Stage 2 (Emerald Class – Year 5 & 6)

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nould extend their knowledge and inding beyond the local area to include the ingdom and Europe, North and South . They will begin to explore the concept of and its impact. Children can develop al knowledge of the location of globally int places – both terrestrial and marine.

develop their understanding of ing and identifying key physical and leographical features of the world; how e interdependent and how they bring about ariation and change over time.

can:

maps to locate the world's countries with a s on Eastern Europe and South America, centrating on their environmental regions, physical and human characteristics, and major cities;

e and locate counties and cities of the ed Kingdom, identifying their physical ures, including mountains, and rivers, and -use patterns; showing change over time; tify the position and significance of latitude, itude, Equator, Northern Hemisphere, hern Hemisphere and use longitude and ide to find locations on a map;

key vocabulary to demonstrate knowledge understanding in this strand: atlas, index, dinates, latitude, longitude, contour, altitude, s, slopes, continent, country, city, North prica, South America, border, key.

Human and Physical Geography	Development Matters objectives and the Early Learning Goals with a geography focus Explain some similarities and differences between life in this country and life in other countries, drawing on knowledge from stories, non-fiction texts and (when appropriate) maps. Know some similarities and differences between the natural world around them and contrasting environments, drawing on their experiences and what has been read in class.	 KS1 Geography National Curriculum Children will understand key physical and human geographical features of the world. They identify seasonal and daily weather patterns. Children can: 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; 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; use basic geographical vocabulary to refer to key human features, including: city, town, village, factory, farm, house, office, port, harbour and shop 	 .KS2 Geography National Curriculum Children locate a range of the world's most significant human and physical features. Explain how physical features have formed, why they are significant and how they can change. Explain the impact of humans on the earth in terms of land use, settlements and their direct connection to physical changes. Children can: describe and understand key aspects of: physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes, volcanoes, tornadoes, tsunamis, earthquakes and the water cycle; human geography, including: types of settlement and land use; use key vocabulary to demonstrate knowledge and understanding in this strand: mantle, outer core, inner core, magma, volcano, active, dormant, extinct, earthquake, epicentre, shock wave, magnitude, tsunami, tornado, climate, tropics, deforestation, evaporation, water cycle, evaporation, condensation, precipitation, cooling, filter, pollution, settlement, settler, site, need, shelter, food. 	KS2 Geog Children significar physical significar understa they bring time. Chi interactio and of the environm Children describe • phys biom wate • huma and I links, inclue • use k and u disas elect renew origin cons moun volca posit envir
Geographical Skills and Fieldwork	Development Matters objectives and the Early Learning Goals with a geography focus Explore the natural world around them. Draw information from a simple map. Understand some important processes and changes in the natural world around them, including the seasons.	 KS1 Geography National Curriculum Children can interpret geographical information from a range of sources. They can communicate geographical information in a variety of ways. Children can: use world maps, atlases and globes to identify the countries, continents and oceans studied at this key stage; use simple compass directions and locational and directional to describe the location of features and routes on a map; devise a simple map; and use and construct basic symbols in a key; use simple fieldwork and observational skills to study the geography of the surrounding area, including key human and physical features, using a range of methods; use key vocabulary to demonstrate knowledge and understanding in this strand: compass, 4-point, direction, North, East, South, West, plan, record, observe, aerial view, key, map, symbols, direction, position, route, journey, the UK, changes, tally chart, pictogram, world map, country, continent, human, physical. 	 use key vocabulary to demonstrate knowledge and understanding in this strand: sketch map 	.KS2 Geo Children analysing Children different change c Children • us di ar • us si (ir to Ki • us ar of ar • us si (ir to Ki • us si (ir to Ki

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en will locate a range of the world's most ant human and physical features. Explain how al features have formed, why they are ant and how they can change. Children can tand how these are interdependent and how ing about spatial variation and change over children will deepen their understanding of the tion between physical and human processes, the formation and use of landscapes and mments.

n can:

be and understand key aspects of:

vsical geography, including: climate zones, mes and vegetation belts, mountains and the ter cycle;

nan geography, including: types of settlement d land use, economic activity including trade s, and the distribution of natural resources luding energy, food, minerals and water;

e key vocabulary to demonstrate knowledge d understanding in this strand: environmental aster, settlement, resources, services, goods, ctricity, supply, generation, renewable, nonewable, solar power, wind power, biomass, gin, import, export, trade, efficiency,

nservation, carbon footprint, peak, plateau, fold untain, fault-block mountain, dome mountain, canic mountain, plateau mountain, tourism, sitive, negative, economic, social, vironmental

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In will become confident in collecting, ng, and communicating a range of data. In can explain how the Earth's features at at scales are shaped, interconnected and e over time.

n can:

use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features;

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;

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 key vocabulary to demonstrate knowledge and understanding in this strand: atlas, index, coordinates, latitude, longitude, key, symbol, Ordnance Survey, Silva compass, legend, borders, fieldwork, measure, observe, record, map, sketch, graph.