

**Geography Progression Pathway**

| Cycle A   | EYFS  | Year 1  | Year 2   | Year 3   | Year 4   | Year 5  | Year 6  |
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| <b>Geographical Skills - Map Skills</b>         | <p><b>Using Maps</b><br/>To recognise a map.</p> <p>Begin to use some vocabulary relating to positional language and maps (near, far, next to.)</p> <p><b>Map Knowledge</b><br/>Know a map helps with navigation.</p> <p>Begin to understand some of the features of a map (know there can be roads, rivers, places.)</p> <p>Understand that different maps show different places. (E.G.: understanding that not all maps will show England.)</p> <p><b>Map Making:</b><br/>Make a simple map and follow the direction set out on it. (For example, a map to treasure and walk forwards as shown on the map to get to the treasure.)<br/>Draw a simple map based on what they can see. E.G.: make a pretend land using blocks then draw a map of this land.<br/>Add labels onto a basic map to give meaning. This is essentially a picture with meaning to help them navigate space during play (E.G.: writing treasure on a pirate map.)</p> | <p><b>Using Maps</b><br/>Use world maps, atlases and globes to identify the United Kingdom and its countries.</p> <p>Use locational and directional language (near, far, left and right) to describe the location of features and routes on a map.</p> <p><b>Map Knowledge</b><br/>Know that maps are a representation of a locality and recognise basic symbols to mark significant features</p> <p>Use ariel photographs and plans to recognise landmarks and basic human and physical features</p> <p><b>Map Making:</b><br/>Using the locality make a simple map and identify key landmarks using basic symbols</p> | <p><b>Using Maps</b><br/>Use world maps, atlases and globes to identify the countries, continents and oceans studied.</p> <p>Use simple compass directions (North, South, East and West) to describe the location of places on a map.</p> <p><b>Map Knowledge</b><br/>Compare ariel photographs to maps to identify landmarks and human and physical features.</p> <p><b>Map Making:</b><br/>Can I devise a map of a given area and identify key landmarks along with human and physical features including symbols in a key.<br/><br/>Can I use a simple key to recognise physical or human features on a map?<br/>Can I create a simple map of my local environment?</p> | <p><b>Using Maps</b><br/>Use simple compass points to build their knowledge of the United Kingdom.</p> <p>Can I use simple grid references? (A1, B1)</p> <p><b>Map Knowledge</b><br/>Use symbols and keys to identify key features and of the United Kingdom</p> <p>Can I use aerial images and plan perspectives to recognise landmarks and basic physical features?</p> <p><b>Map Making:</b><br/>Can I devise a simple map, and use and construct basic symbols in a key?</p> | <p><b>Using Maps</b><br/>Use eight points of the compass to build their knowledge of the wider world.</p> <p><b>Map Knowledge</b><br/>Use symbols and keys to identify key features and of the United Kingdom and the Wider World.</p> <p><b>Map Making:</b><br/>Can I create maps of locations, identifying patterns and features linked to areas of study – eg Land use, physical features such as mountains, rivers, volcanoes.</p> | <p><b>Using Maps</b><br/>Use four figure grid references to identify key features and symbols of the United Kingdom and areas studied.</p> <p>Use digital/computer mapping to locate countries and identify key features</p> <p><b>Map Knowledge</b><br/>Understand that maps can be produced at different scales</p> <p><b>Map Making:</b><br/>Can I create maps of locations, identifying patterns such as: land use, climate zones, population densities and height of land?</p> | <p><b>Using Maps</b><br/>Can I use the eight points of a compass, four and six figure grid references to identify key features and symbols of the United Kingdom and areas studied.</p> <p>Use digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe the features studied</p> <p><b>Map Knowledge</b><br/>Use contour lines to describe the physical features on a map and how localities compare to sea level</p> <p><b>Map Making:</b><br/>Use a range of methods, including sketch maps, plans and graphs, and digital technologies.</p> |
|   | <b>Geographical Skills - Fieldwork</b>  | <p><b>Gather information</b><br/>Begin to use some observational skills.</p> <p><b>Audio/Visual</b><br/>Take simple photos to show observations made when exploring the environment around them</p>   | Can I use simple fieldwork to observe, measure and record the human and physical features in the local area?   | Can I use fieldwork to observe, measure and record the human and physical features in the local area?  | Can I use fieldwork to observe and record the human and physical features in the local area using a range of methods including sketch maps, plans  | Can I use fieldwork to observe and record the human and physical features in the local area using a range of methods including sketch maps, plans, graphs and digital technologies?<br><br>Can I use a range of resources to identify the key physical and human features of a location?  | Can I use a few geographical resources to give descriptions and opinions of the characteristic features of a location?<br><br>Can I use different types of fieldwork (random and systematic) to observe, measure and record the human and physical features in the local area?<br><br>Can I record the results in different ways?<br><br>Can I talk about the effectiveness of different geographical representations of a location (such as aerial images compared with maps and topological maps – as in London's Tube Map                    |
| <b>Human Geography &amp; Physical Geography</b> | To use related vocabulary.<br>Can I make observations of the environment and explain why  | Can I compare and contrast the human and physical features of two British localities, including how   | Can I ask and answer geographical questions such as: What is this place like? What or  | Can I ask and answer geographical questions about the  | Can I ask and answer geographical questions about the  | Am I beginning to collect and analyse statistics and other  | Can I collect and analyse statistics and other information in order to  |

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|                        |            | <p>some things occur and talk about changes?</p>   | <p>the use of land differs in each locality?</p> <p>Can I talk about weather in the UK, what happens in different seasons and how weather changes on a daily basis?</p> <p>Can I identify land use around the school?</p> <p>Can I use geographical vocabulary such as beach, coast, forest, hill, mountain, sea, river, weather, city, town, village, factory, farm, house, office shop to refer to the physical and human features of places studied?</p> | <p>who will I see in this place? What do people do in this place?</p> <p>Can I talk about hot and cold parts of the world, discussing in relation to the equator and the North/South Poles?</p> <p>Can I compare and contrast the human and physical features of a British locality with a non-European locality, including land use differences?</p> <p>Can I use geographical vocabulary such as beach, coast, forest, hill, mountain, ocean, river, soil, valley, vegetation, season, weather, city, town, village, factory, farm, house, office, shop, port and harbour to refer to the physical and human features of places studied?</p> | <p>physical and human characteristics of a location?</p> <p>Can I describe key aspects of physical geography, including rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes of an area in the United Kingdom and an area in a European country?</p> <p>Can I describe key aspects of human geography including settlements and land use of an area in the United Kingdom and an area in a European country?</p>   | <p>physical and human characteristics of a location?</p> <p>Can I describe key aspects of physical geography, including rivers, mountains, volcanoes, earthquakes and the water cycle?</p> <p>Can I describe key aspects of human geography including settlements and land use?</p>  | <p>information in order to draw clear conclusions about locations?</p> <p>Am I beginning to identify and describe how the physical features affect the human activity within a location?</p> <p>Can I identify and describe the main human and physical characteristics of South and Central America?</p> <p>Am I beginning to understand and explain how countries and geographical regions are interconnected and interdependent?</p> <p>Can I name and locate some of the countries and cities of the world and their identifying human and physical characteristics and understand how some of these aspects have changed over time?</p> <p>Can I describe and understand key aspects of physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes, and the water cycle?</p> <p>Can I describe and understand key aspects of 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?</p> | <p>draw clear conclusions about locations?</p> <p>Can I identify and describe how the physical features affect the human activity within a location?</p> <p>Can I identify and describe the main human and physical characteristics of North and South America?</p> <p>Can I explain how countries and geographical regions are interconnected and interdependent?</p> <p>Can I name and locate some of the countries and cities of the world and their identifying human and physical characteristics and understand how some of these aspects have changed over time?</p> <p>Can I describe and understand key aspects of physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes, and the water cycle?</p> <p>Can I describe and understand key aspects of 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?</p> |
| Geographical Knowledge | Locational | <p>Know we are in England and this is part of the UK.</p> <p>Understand that some places in the world are a long way from us and observe this using a globe.</p>   | <p>Know that Brookland is on the Romney Marsh<br/>In the County of Kent, which is in the South East of England.</p> <p>Identify using maps the seas and oceans surrounding the UK – The North Sea, English Channel, Irish Sea, The Atlantic Ocean</p> <p>Identify the main features of each of the four countries that make up the United Kingdom.</p>  | <p>Know four countries of the UK and their Capital Cities.</p> <p>Name World's Seven Continents.</p> <p>Name and locate the five oceans.</p>   | <p>Name and locate counties and cities of the UK identifying their human and physical characteristics</p> <p>Can I name the continents on a World Map?</p> <p>Can I name and locate the position of the northern hemisphere, the southern hemisphere and the equator.</p> <p>Can I locate geographical regions and their identifying human and physical characteristics, including hills, mountains, cities, rivers, key topographical features and land-use patterns,</p> | <p>Locate the countries of Europe (including Russia) building on previous knowledge of the seven continents</p> <p>Can I name and locate the Equator, Northern Hemisphere, Southern Hemisphere, the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn, Arctic and Antarctic Circles and date and time zones?</p> <p>Can I locate geographical regions and their identifying human and physical characteristics, including hills, mountains, cities, rivers, key topographical features and land-use patterns, and understand how some of these aspects have changed over time?</p> | <p>Can I name and locate some of the countries and cities of the world and their identifying human and physical characteristics, including hills, mountains, rivers, key topographical features and land-use patterns;</p> <p>Can I name and locate countries in North and South America</p> <p>Can I identify the position of latitude, longitude, Equator, Northern Hemisphere, Southern Hemisphere, Arctic and Antarctic Circle, the Prime/Greenwich Meridian and time zones (including day and night)?</p>  | <p>Can I name and locate some of the countries and cities of the world and their identifying human and physical characteristics, including hills, mountains, rivers, key topographical features and land-use patterns; and understand how some of these aspects have changed over time?</p> <p>Can I 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      | <p>To think about how different environments can vary from one another.</p> <p>Describe their immediate environment using knowledge from observation, discussion, stories, non-fiction texts and maps.</p> | <p>Can I recognise similarities and differences of geographical features in my own immediate environment?</p> <p>Can I talk about people and places within my local environment?</p> <p>Can I compare Brookland with a contrasting place in the UK?</p>   | <p>Can I compare a local village in England with a contrasting village in a different country?<br/>Brookland/Chile</p> <p>Can I identify the key features of a location in order to say whether it is a city, town, village, coastal or rural area?</p>  | <p>Can I compare geographical regions and their identifying human and physical characteristics, including hills, mountains, cities, rivers, key topographical features and land-use?</p> <p>Can I identify the main physical and human characteristics of the countries of Europe?</p>   | <p>Can I compare geographical regions and their identifying human and physical characteristics, including hills, mountains, cities, rivers, key topographical features and land-use patterns, and understand how some of these aspects have changed over time?</p>   | <p>Can I understand some of the reasons for geographical similarities and differences between countries?</p> <p>Can I explain how locations around the world are changing and explain some of the reasons for change?</p>   | <p>Can I explain and discuss a range of reasons for geographical similarities and differences between countries?</p> <p>Can I explain how locations around the world are changing and explain some of the reasons for change?</p>  |

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|                                 | Comment and ask questions about aspects of their familiar world such as the place where they live. | Can I talk about people and places beyond my local environment?<br><br>Can I identify the key features of a location in order to say whether it is a city, town, village, coastal or rural area?  |  | Can I describe geographical similarities and differences between a region in the United Kingdom and one in a European country?<br><br>Can I describe how the locality of the school has changed over time?  | Can I identify the main physical and human characteristics of the countries of Europe?<br><br>Can I describe some of the features of the following areas: the Equator, Northern Hemisphere, Southern Hemisphere, the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn, Arctic and Antarctic Circles and date and time zones?<br><br>Can I describe geographical similarities and differences between countries? | Am I beginning to understand and explain geographical diversity across the world?   | Can I describe geographical diversity across the world? |
| <b>Enquiry Question Cycle A</b> | Where's the bear?  | Our Wonderful World – what makes a home here and there?   |  | Where in the world would you like to go?  |  | Does it matter where we come from?  |   |
| Unit                            |  | Comparison - Chile  |  | Our World   |  | The Alps  |   |
| Vocabulary                      |  | North, South, East and West<br>Locational and Directional language – near, far, left, right.<br>England, Scotland, Wales, Northern Ireland<br>London, Edinburgh, Cardiff, Belfast<br>Europe, Asia, Africa, South America, North America, Antarctica, Oceania<br>Continent, ocean, mountain, coastline, volcano, desert, arid, vegetation, adaption, earthquake, remote, population, valley.<br>Symbols, key, legend |  | Continent, hemisphere, longitude, latitude, Co-ordinates, Tropic of Cancer, Tropic of Capricorn, Time Zone, Prime Meridian, International date line, observatory, compass,  |  | Agriculture, altitude, arable, avalanche, climate, continent, contours, country, gorges, human geography, physical geography, population, summit, valley, mountain, crop, livestock,  |   |
| End points Knowledge            |  | Brookland is on the Romney Marsh<br>In the County of Kent, which is in the South East of England.<br><br>The seas and oceans surrounding the UK – The North Sea, English Channel, Irish Sea, The Atlantic Ocean<br><br>Know four countries of the UK and their Capital Cities.<br><br>Name and Locate World's Seven Continents.<br><br>Name and locate the five oceans.   |  | There are seven continents in the world. They are Europe, Asia, Africa, North America, South America, Australasia and Antarctica.<br><br>The continents cover 29% of the world's surface. That means more than 70% of the world's surface is water.<br><br>The largest continent is Asia. Around 2/3 of the world's population live here. The world's tallest mountain range can be found here. They are called the Himalayas.<br><br>Africa has 54 countries. That is more than any other continent.<br><br>The longest river in the world can be found in Africa. It is called the River Nile.<br><br>England is in Europe. Europe is the second smallest continent in the world.<br><br>The Prime Meridian runs through Greenwich in London. |  | The Alps are generally divided into Western Alps and Eastern Alps, cut along a line between Lake Constance and Lake Como, following the Rhine valley.<br><br>The Western Alps are higher, but their central chain is shorter and much curved; they are located in France, Italy and Switzerland.<br><br>The Eastern Alps (main ridge elongated and broad) belong to Austria, Germany, Italy, Slovenia and Switzerland.<br><br>Mont Blanc, at 4,809 meters (15,777 feet), is the highest peak in the Alps.<br><br>The Alps maintain a permanent snow blanket over 2750 meters (9,000 feet) above sea level, and have many glaciers.<br><br>They are geographically important, representing 11% of Europe's surface and heavily influencing its climate.<br><br>The Alps receive a great deal of snow and rain. At high elevations, the snow turns to ice and then flows down to the valleys as glaciers. |   |
| <b>Enquiry Question Cycle B</b> | Where's the bear?  | Children are the future – Do all children have the same start in life?  |  | Can we always control change in the world?  |  | Can we survive everywhere?  |   |
| Unit                            |  | Comparison with Jasini, a coastal village on the Tanzanian/Kenya border   |  |   |  |   |   |
| Vocabulary                      |  | beach, coast, forest, hill, mountain, sea, river, weather, city, town, village, factory, farm, house, office shop   |  |   |  | desert, grassland, forest, tundra and aquatic, biodiversity, biome, climate, permafrost, weather  |   |
| End points Knowledge            |  |   |  |   |  | There are five major biomes in the world which are categorised as desert, grassland, forest, tundra and aquatic.<br><br>Some of the world's most major biomes are: the Taiga Forest of the Northern Hemisphere, the Amazon Rainforest of South America, the Arctic Tundra Biome, the Coral Reef of Australia, the Sahara Desert of Africa, the Savannas' Grasslands of Africa, and the Chaparral Scrublands of Southern California.<br><br>There are different types of forests in the world, most can be defined as either tropical or temperate: deciduous or coniferous. The main species  |   |

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|  |  |  |  | <p>of trees found growing in Taiga are coniferous and include pines, spruces and larches. It is the largest terrestrial biome in the world</p> <p>A tundra can be described as a large treeless area of land which is typically barren, flat and exposed to harsh, arctic weather conditions.</p> <p>Grassland biomes are vast areas of land covered in grasses and plant life where the climate is typically dry and hot, often too dry to permit the growth of trees.</p> |
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