



Curriculum Progression of Skills – Geography

Skill domains:	Early Years	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
Locational and Place Knowledge	• Make and discuss observations on immediate environment including local area and school grounds. • Comment and enquire about other environments.	• Name and locate some places in their locality and the UK. • Understand what a Capital City is. • Compare a local town/city with a contrasting town/city.	• Name and locate significant places in their locality, the UK and wider world. • Compare the UK with a contrasting country in the world. • Name and locate the world's seven continents and five oceans. • Name and locate four countries of the UK recognising their characteristics.	• Name and locate a wider range of places in their locality, the UK identifying human and physical features. • Locate the main countries of Europe. • Locate and understand the significance of the equator	• Further explore similarities and differences comparing a region in and outside of the UK. • Name and locate counties and cities of the United Kingdom, identifying their physical and human features. • Identify the position and significance of latitude, longitude,	• Name and locate an increasing range of places in the world including globally and topically significant features and events. • Use maps to locate the world's countries concentrating on their environmental regions, key physical and human characteristics, countries, and major cities. • Identify the position and significance of latitude, longitude, Equator, Northern Hemisphere, Southern Hemisphere, the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn, Arctic and Antarctic Circle,	• Name and locate an extensive range of places in the world including globally and topically significant features and events. • Use maps to locate the world's countries concentrating on their environmental regions, key physical and human characteristics, countries, and major cities. • Name and locate cities of the United Kingdom, identifying their physical and human features. • Understand geographical similarities and differences through the study of human and physical geography.

						the Prime/Greenwich Meridian and time zones.	
Human and Physical Knowledge	• Compare and contrast immediate environment with others studied. • Identify seasonal weather patterns.	• Describe some places and features using basic geographical vocabulary. • Express views on some features of their environment e.g. what they see • Identify daily weather patterns. • Recognise the different seasons.	• Describe places and features using simple geographical vocabulary when referring to human and physical characteristics. • Identify seasonal and daily weather patterns in the UK. • Identify the hot and cold places of the world.	• Use geographical language to describe some aspects of human and physical features noting similarities and differences of locations. • Make observations about places and features that change over time. • Understand key aspects of different types of land use and settlements.	• Use geographical language to identify and explain some aspects of human features and physical features including climate zones, volcanoes, water cycle, along with geographical vocabulary linked to this. • Describe how features and places change and the links between people and environments.	• Use geographical language to identify and explain key aspects of human and physical features and patterns as well as links and interactions between people, places and environments including economic activity. • Demonstrate understanding of how and why some features or places are similar or different and how and why they change. • Explore fair/unfair distribution of resources (Fairtrade).	• Recognise patterns in human and physical features and understand some of the conditions, processes or changes which influence these patterns. • Explain some links and interactions between people, places and environments by exploring and comparing land use in different locations. • Use geographical language to identify and explain some aspects of human features and physical features including climate zones and biomes.
Geographical skills and Field Work	• Observe similarities and differences in nature. • Observe seasonal weather patterns.	• Use simple fieldwork and observational skills when studying the geography of their	• Use a range of sources such as simple maps, globes, atlases and images.	• Observe, record, and name geographical features of studied environment.	• Observe, record, and explain physical and human features of the environment.	• Observe, measure, and record human and physical features using a	• Use fieldwork to observe, measure, record and present human features using a range of

	• Observe changes over time. • Create own representations of local area using simple maps and plans.	surrounding environment devising a simple map. • Use a range of sources such as simple maps, globes, atlases and images. • Use and construct basic symbols in a key understanding that they mean something on a map. • Identify seasonal and daily weather patterns. •	• Develop simple fieldwork and observational skills when studying the geography, and using maps of the studied environment. • Use simple 4-point compass directions to describe the location of features and routes on a map.	• Use maps, atlases and globes to locate locations studied and use key vocabulary to describe their features. • use fieldwork to observe and present the human and physical features in the local area using sketch maps, plans and digital technologies.	• Use a range of sources including digital and Ordnance Survey maps, atlases, globes and satellite images to research geographical information. • Recognise Ordnance Survey symbols on maps and locate features using four-figure grid references. • Use simple 8 point compass directions to describe the location of features and routes on a map. • Use 4 figure grid referencing to build knowledge of the UK and the wider world.	range of methods e.g. sketch maps, plans, graphs, and digital technologies. • Use fieldwork to observe ,measure ,record and present the physical features of studied area.	methods, including sketch maps, plans and graphs, and digital technologies including digital computer mapping. • Appropriately use Ordnance Survey and other maps during field work.
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