

STRATFORD-SUB-CASTLE PRIMARY SCHOOL: GEOGRAPHY PROGRESSION

Reception			
Mathematics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Describe a familiar route. Discuss routes and locations, using words like 'in front of' and 'behind'. 	ELG: People, culture and communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Describe their immediate environment using knowledge from observation, discussion, stories, non-fiction texts and maps; Explain some similarities and difference between life in this country and life in other countries, drawing on knowledge from stories, non-fiction texts and – when appropriate – maps
Understanding the world	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Draw information from a simple map. Recognise some similarities and differences between life in this country and life in other countries. Explore the natural world around them. Describe what they see, hear and feel whilst outside. Recognise some environments that are different from the one in which they live. 	ELG: The Natural World	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Explore the natural world around them, making observations and drawing pictures of animals and plants; 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; Understand some important processes and changes in the natural world around them, including the seasons and changing state of matter

Key Stage One & Key Stage Two

LOCATION			
KS1 National Curriculum	KS2 National Curriculum		
<p>Pupils should be able to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · name and locate the world's seven continents and five oceans · name, locate and identify characteristics of the four countries and capital cities of the United Kingdom and its surrounding seas 	<p>Pupils should be able to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · locate the world's countries, using maps to focus on Europe (including the location of Russia) and North and South America, concentrating on their environmental regions, key physical and human characteristics, countries, and major cities · name and locate counties and cities of the United Kingdom, geographical regions and their identifying human and physical characteristics, key topographical features (including hills, mountains, coasts and rivers), and land-use patterns; and understand how some of these aspects have changed over time · 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) 		
By the end of Year 2	By the end of Year 4	By the end of Year 6	
<p>Country Capital city United Kingdom England</p> <p>English Channel</p> <p>Name and locate the world's seven continents and five oceans.</p>	<p>Locate and name the continents on a World Map.</p> <p>Locate and name the countries making up the British Isles, with their capital cities.</p> <p>Locate Wiltshire and name the main counties around and cities in Wiltshire</p> <p>Compare 2 different regions in UK rural/urban.</p> <p>Locate and name the main counties and cities in England.</p> <p>Linking with History, compare land use maps of UK from past with the present, focusing on land use.</p>	<p>Locate the main countries of Europe inc. Russia.</p> <p>Identify capital cities of Europe.</p> <p>Identify the position and significance of latitude/longitude and the Greenwich Meridian. Linking with science, time zones, night and day</p> <p>Identify, largest deserts, highest mountains. Compare with UK.</p> <p>Identify the position and significance of Equator, N. and S. Hemisphere, Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn.</p> <p>Name and locate the key topographical features including coast, features of erosion, hills, mountains. Understand how these features have changed over time.</p>	<p>Locate the main countries in North or South America. Locate and name principal cities.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>On a world map, locate areas of similar climate zones: desert, rainforest or temperate zones.</p> <p>Name and locate the key topographical features including, features of erosion, hills, mountains and rivers. Understand how these features have changed over time.</p> <p>Identify longest rivers in the world, Compare with UK.</p>

PLACE

KS1 National Curriculum		KS2 National Curriculum		
Pupils should be able to: · understand geographical similarities and differences through studying the human and physical geography of a small area of the UK, and a contrasting non-European country		Pupils should be able to: · understand geographical similarities and differences through the study of human and physical geography of a region of the United Kingdom, a region in a European country, and a region within North or South America		
By the end of Year 2		By the end of Year 4	By the end of Year 6	
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 contrasting non-European country		Compare a region of the UK with local area Understand geographical similarities and differences through the study of human and physical geography of a region of the United Kingdom	Compare a region in a European country with local area Understand geographical similarities and differences through the study of human and physical geography of a region in a European country	Compare a region in UK with a region in N. or S. America with significant differences and similarities. Understand some of the reasons for similarities and differences.

ENVIRONMENT, PHYSICAL AND HUMAN GEOGRAPHY

KS1 National Curriculum

KS2 National Curriculum

Pupils should be able to:
 · 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
 key human features, inc. city, town, village, factory, farm, house, office, port, harbour, shop

Pupils should be able to:
 · describe and understand key aspects of:
physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes, and the water cycle
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

By the end of Year 2

By the end of Year 4

By the end of Year 6

Identify seasonal and daily weather patterns in the United Kingdom.

 Identify 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: forest, hill, mountain, soil, valley, vegetation, Key human features, including: city, town, village, factory, farm, house, office. including: beach, cliff, coast, forest, hill, mountain, sea, ocean, river, soil, valley, vegetation, season and weather

 Key human features, including: city, town, village, factory, farm, house, office, port, harbour and shop

Describe and understand key aspects of:
 Physical geography including the coast

 Human geography including trade links in the Pre-roman and Roman era.

 Types of settlements in Early Britain linked to History. Why did early people choose to settle there?

 Types of settlements in modern Britain: villages, towns, cities.

Describe and understand key aspects of:
 Physical geography, including coasts, climate zones, biomes and vegetation

 Human geography including trade between UK and Europe

 Fair/unfair distribution of resources (Fairtrade).

 Types of settlements in Saxon Britain linked to History.

Describe and understand key aspects of Physical geography including, rivers and the water cycle including transpiration; climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts.

 Human geography including trade between UK and Europe and ROW

 Types of settlements in Viking, Britain linked to History.
 Describe and understand key aspects of :
 Physical geography including Volcanoes and earthquakes, looking at plate tectonics and the ring of fire.

 Distribution of natural resources focussing on energy

GEOGRAPHY SKILLS

KS1 National Curriculum

KS2 National Curriculum

Pupils should be able to:

- use world maps, atlases and globes to identify the United Kingdom and its countries, as well as the countries, continents and oceans studied at this key stage
- 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 a map
- 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

Pupils should be able to:

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

GEOGRAPHY SKILLS

By the end of Year 2

By the end of Year 4

By the end of Year 6

Use world maps, atlases and globes to identify the United Kingdom and its countries.

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 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 a map.

Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping (Google Earth) to locate countries and describe features studied.

Learn the eight points of a compass, 4 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

Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping (Google Earth) to locate countries and describe features studied

Use the eight points of a compass, six-figure grid references.

Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping (Google Earth) to locate countries and describe features studied

Use the eight points of a compass, six-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.

Use lines of latitude and longitude to locate places.

Expand map skills to include non-UK countries.

FIELDWORK**KS1 National Curriculum****KS2 National Curriculum**

Pupils should be able to:

· 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

Pupils should be able to:

· use fieldwork to observe, measure, record and present the human and physical features in the local area using a range of methods, including sketch maps, plans and graphs, and digital technologies

By the end of Year 2**By the end of Year 4****By the end of Year 6**

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, measure and record the human and physical features in the local area using a range of methods, including sketch maps and plans.

Use fieldwork to observe, measure 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.