

## Geography Progression of Knowledge and Skills - St John's Catholic Primary School

KS1

### Key stage 1

Pupils should develop knowledge about the world, the United Kingdom and their locality. They should understand basic subject-specific vocabulary relating to human and physical geography and begin to use geographical skills, including first-hand observation, to enhance their local awareness.

### Pupils should be taught to:

#### Locational knowledge:

- 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

#### Place knowledge:

- 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

#### Human and physical geography:

- 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, including: city, town, village, factory, farm, house, office, port, harbour and shop

#### Geographical skills and fieldwork:

- 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

	Year 1	Year 2
Locational Knowledge	Name and locate the world's seven continents and five oceans.	Be able to identify the four countries and capital cities of the UK and locate them using maps/atlases.  Locate which oceans countries studied sit in and locate those countries on a map/atlas.
Place Knowledge	Identify similarities and differences between countries through studying physical features. E.g. weather. Land formation.	Identify similarities and differences between studying human and physical features in a local area compared to a non-European country.
Human and Physical Geography	Identify daily weather patterns.  Identify seasons.	Identify places around the world and their temperatures due to where they are positioned. North and south poles and the equator
Geographical Skills and Fieldwork	Use world maps, atlases and globes to identify the world's continents and oceans.	Identify North, South, East and West on a compass.

## Geography National Curriculum KS2

### **Key stage 2**

Pupils should extend their knowledge and understanding beyond the local area to include the United Kingdom and Europe, North and South America. This will include the location and characteristics of a range of the world's most significant human and physical features. They should develop their use of geographical knowledge, understanding and skills to enhance their locational and place knowledge.

### **Pupils should be taught to:**

#### **Locational knowledge:**

- 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)

#### **Place knowledge:**

- 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

#### **Human and physical geography:**

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

#### **Geographical skills and fieldwork:**

- 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

- 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.

KS2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
Locational Knowledge	Name and locate countries and cities of the UK, geographical regions and their identifying human and physical characteristics and land-use patterns; and understand how some of these aspects have changed over time.	Locate the world's countries, using maps to focus on North and South America, concentrating on their environmental regions, key physical and human characteristics, countries and other major cities.  Identify the position and significance of Equator, N. and S. Hemisphere, Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn.	Compare 2 different regions in UK rural/urban.  Locate and name the main counties and cities in England.  Linking with History, compare land use maps of the UK from the past with the present, focusing on land use.  Name and locate the key topographical features including coast, features of erosion, rivers.  Understand how these features have changed over time.	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.  Linking with local History, map how land use has changed in the local area over time.
Place Knowledge	Understand geographical similarities and differences through studying the human and physical geography of a	Understand geographical similarities and differences through studying the human and physical geography of a	Compare a region in the UK with a region in ____ with significant differences and similarities.	Identify the position and significance of latitude/longitude and the Greenwich Meridian. Linking with science, time zones,

	region of the UK.	region in the United Kingdom and region in a European country.		night and day.
Human and Physical Geography	Describe and understand key aspects of: Physical geography including key topographical features (inc hills, mountains) and land patterns; and understand how some of these aspects have changed over time.	Describe and understand key aspects of: Physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts (link to work on Maya and cocoa beans.)  Fair/unfair distribution of resources (Fairtrade).  Human geography including trade between the UK and Europe and the rest of the world.	Describe and understand key aspects of:  Physical geography including coasts, rivers and the water cycle (revision) including transpiration; climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts.	Compare a region in the UK with a region in N. or S. America with significant differences and similarities.
Geographical Skills and Fieldwork	Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied.  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 and	Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping (Google Earth) to locate countries and describe features studied.  Learn the eight points of a compass, and four figure grid references.  Use fieldwork to observe, measure and record the human and physical	Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping (Google Earth) to locate countries and describe features studied.  Use the eight points of a compass, four figure and six figure grid references, symbols and key (including the use of Ordnance Survey maps) to build their knowledge of the United	Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping (Google Earth) to locate countries and describe features studied.  Extend to 6 figure grid references with teaching of latitude and longitude in depth. Expand map skills to include non-UK countries.

	<p>the wider world.</p> <p>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</p>	<p>features in the local area using a range of methods, including sketch maps, plans and graphs, and digital technologies.</p>	<p>Kingdom in the past and present.</p>	<p>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.</p>
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