Geography Progression Map 2024

	Nursery	Reception	Year 1	Year 2	End of KS1 Expectations	Lower Key Stage Two
Locational Knowledge	-To talk about and name places that I regularly visit in my day to day life. - To talk about different countries in the world and talk about the differences they have experienced or seen in photos.	-Talk about similarities and differences in relation to places, objects, materials and living things.	-Name and locate the four countries, including the British Isles, with their capital cities. -Name the surrounding seas of the United Kingdom. -Talk about the main features of each of the four countries that make up the United Kingdom.	-Locate and name the continents on a world map. -Locate and name the five oceans. -Name, locate and identify the characteristics of the four countries and capital cities of the United Kingdom.	-Locate and name the continents on a world map. -Locate and label the five oceans. -Name, locate and identify the characteristics of the four countries and capital cities of the United Kingdom and its surrounding seas.	 -To locate places using a map accurately. -To locate geographical regions and their identifying human and physical characteristics and understand how some of these aspects have changed over time. -To name and locate some countries of Europe, North and South America. -To share my own view about locations. -To become familiar with key vocabulary: 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	-Notice detailed features of objects in my environment.	-Talk about the features of my own environment and how environments	-Recognise similarities and differences of geographical features in my own environment.	-To compare a city/town in England with a contrasting place in a different country. To ask geographical questions such as:	-Understand geographical similarities and differences through studying the human and physical geography of a small area of the UK and a small contrasting non- European country.	-To understand and compare both human and physical features of a place in the UK and a European country and a region within North/South America.

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	-Talk about	may vary from	-To compare	What is it like to live in		-To compare and give reasons for the
	what I see,	one another.	Workington with a	this place? How is this		different lifestyles within a country.
	using a wide	-To ask	contrasting place in	place different to		
	vocabulary.	questions	the UK.	where I live? Is the		
	-Talk about	about where	-Talk about people	weather different? How		
	some of the	they live, their	and places beyond	does the climate		
	things I have	environment	my local	impact lifestyle?		
	observed,	and other	environment.	-To identify the key		
	such as	places.	-To express my	features of a location in		
	plants,		own views about a	order to say whether it		
	animals and		place and	is a city, town, village,		
	natural		environment.	coastal or rural area.		
	found		-To retell what it is			
	objects.		like in another			
	,		country.			
	-To look	-Make	-To identify human	-To talk about hot and	-Identify seasonal and daily weather	-To locate rivers in the UK.
>	closely at	observations	and physical	cold parts of the world,	patterns in the United Kingdom and	-To ask and answer questions about
hd	, similarities,	of the	features.	discussing in relation to	the location of hot and cold areas of	rivers.
gra	differences,	environment.	-Compare and	the equator and	the world in relation to the Equator	-Describe different climate zones and
303	patterns and	-Talk about	contrast a country	North/South poles.	and the North and South Poles.	vegetation belts on a global scale.
Ğ	change.	some changes	and a town.	-To understand that	-Use basic geographical vocabulary	-To say what weather and vegetation
Cal		within the	-Name some types	different countries have	to refer to key physical features	is related to these and begin to give
/sic		environment.	of weather and	different climates.	including: beach, cliff, coast, forest,	reasons why.
Physical Geography		-To begin to	describe the	-To compare and	hill, mountain, sea, ocean, river, soil,	
		develop	weather associated	contrast the human	valley, vegetation, season and	
and		respect of	with the four	and physical features of	weather also key human features	
an		different	seasons and	a British locality with a	including: city, town, village, factory,	
Human		cultures.	discuss how it	non-European locality.	farm, house, office, port, harbour	
Hu		cultures.	changes.	non European locality.	and shop.	
			changes.			

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Geographical skills and fieldwork	-To use their senses in hands-on exploration. -To talk about what they see, using a wide vocabulary.	-To draw information from a simple map. -To describe what they see, hear and feel within their environment.	-Ask questions about the weather and seasons. -To observe and record the weather. -To devise a simple map. -Use directional language to give directions or describe a route. -To draw simple sketches. -To use aerial photographs to recognise key features of places.	 -To devise a simple map, including a key using my own symbols. -To use aerial photographs to recognise landmarks and human and physical features of places. -To learn and use the four points of a compass to say and describe simple directions. 	-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. -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 maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied. -Follow a journey using computer mapping. -Include a key on a map, using common ordnance survey symbols. -Use learn and use eight points of a compass to say and describe directions. -Use four grid references and key to build knowledge of the UK and wider world. -Understand how colours are used on a map. -Begin to use fieldwork to observe, measure, record and present the human and physical features in the local area, including sketch maps, plans, graphs and digital mapping technologies.
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