





Geography skills progression 22/23

	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
Locational Knowledge 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Understand our country is part of the continent Europe. Understand the UK is an island and is surrounded by the sea. Understand our school is within the UK. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Name and locate the 5 oceans and the 7 continents. Name and locate the capital cities of the 4 countries of the UK. Know the UK is surrounded by sea and name the seas surrounding it. 	<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. To use maps to locate major capital cities of the world. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Name and locate major cities and counties in UK Identify environmental regions, key physical and human characteristics, countries and major cities of places studied within the UK and Europe 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify the position and significance of latitude, longitude, Equator, Northern Hemisphere and Southern Hemisphere, the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn, Arctic and Antarctic Circle in relation to places studied. 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify key topographical features (including hills, mountains, coasts and rivers) and land patterns and understand how these have changed over time in their local area and surrounding,
Place Knowledge 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recognise some similarities and differences of geographical features in our local area and school Identify a rural and urban location, relative to where our school is. Identify a city, town, village, coastal, and rural area from sources (pictures-aerial shots, fieldwork etc) Recognise some similarities and differences of geographical features in my own immediate environment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify some of the key features of a location in UK, whether it is a city, town, village, coastal, urban or rural area Understand geographical similarities and differences through studying the human and physical geography of a small area of the UK 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To be able to find similarities and differences between different countries through the study of human and physical geography. To find out about some of the key geographical features of each country/continent 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Understand the human and physical geography of larger area within the United Kingdom Identify human and physical features of a city and make comparisons with other places. 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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Be able to identify, describe and explain in detail how and why places are similar to / different from other places in the same country or elsewhere in the world e.g. climate, biomes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Understand geographical similarities and differences through the study of human and physical geography of Bristol. Be able to identify, describe and explain in detail how and why Bristol is similar to / different from other places in the same country or elsewhere in the world Make comparisons between our local area and another in the UK

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Physical and Human Geography 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify and observe seasonal changes and daily weather patterns in the United Kingdom and in Bristol Know that there are hot and cold areas of the world, and this is linked to the equator and north and south poles. Use basic Geographical vocabulary to refer to: key physical features, beach, cliff, coast, forest, hill, mountain, sea, ocean, river, soil, valley, vegetation, season and weather. Key Human features, city, town, village, factory, farm, house, office, port, harbour and shop. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify and understand the significance of the equator on the world climate, including North and South Pole Compare and contrast key physical and human features of two contrasting areas in the UK Use basic Geographical vocabulary to refer to: key physical features, beach, cliff, coast, forest, hill, mountain, sea, ocean, river, soil, valley, vegetation, season and weather. Key Human features, city, town, village, factory, farm, house, office, port, harbour and shop. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Describe and understand key aspects of earthquakes. Describe and understand key aspects of volcanoes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Describe and understand different types of settlement and how land is used. Describe and understand where energy comes from including renewable and non renewable sources. 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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Describe and understand key aspects of physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts in different countries 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Describe and understand how and why rivers are formed - make links to Bristol Describe and understand the different features of a river Describe and understand key aspects of mountains, rivers and the water cycle
Geographical Skills and Fieldwork 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use maps and atlases to identify the United Kingdom and its countries Follow directions (up/down, left/right, forward/backwards) and use directional language; near, far, left, right. To ask and respond to simple closed questions - Teacher led. Investigate their surroundings and make observations about where things are Draw simple features they observe in their surroundings Use, plan and draw a simple map to move around school. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use simple compass directions, such as north, south, east and west to describe the location of features and routes on a map. Use aerial photographs to devise a simple map and construct basic symbols in a key to recognise landmarks of local area such as schools, shops and parks. Make appropriate observations about why things happen. Make simple comparisons between features of different places Ask their own Geographical questions such as: "Where is it?" "What's it like?" 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries Use 2 figure grid references to find features on a map. Draw a map of a route they've been on with features in the correct order. Know why a Key is needed and use standard symbols. Locate places on larger scale maps e.g. Europe and world maps 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ask and respond to questions and offer their own ideas. Investigate places and themes at more than one scale. EG: Fair Trade Analyse evidence and draw conclusions. EG: make comparisons between locations Use 4 points of a compass to build their knowledge of the UK and the wider world 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use 8 compass points; Use 4 figure grid references confidently and begin to use 6 figure grid references. Use and recognise OS map symbols. Use longitude and latitude to describe places on a map. Begin to suggest questions for investigating. Begin to use Primary and Secondary sources in their investigations. Collect and record evidence unaided 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use 8 compass points confidently to build their knowledge of Bristol Identify significant places and environments. EG: longest rivers, highest mountains. Analyse evidence and draw conclusions. EG: changes in geographical features such as erosion, rivers, coasts and mountains and explain how they've changed. Analyse evidence and draw conclusions e.g., compare historical maps how land-use has changed. Understand some of the reasons for similarities and differences Use Primary and Secondary sources of evidence in their investigations. 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.