

## Progression In Geography

	EYFS	KS1	LKS2	UKS2
Locational Knowledge	<ul> <li>Knowing there are different countries in the world</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Use world maps, atlases and globes to identify the UK and its countries as well as the countries, continents and oceans studies.</li> <li>To name and locate the world's seven continents and five oceans</li> <li>Name and identify characteristics of the four countries of the UK.</li> <li>Use simple compass directions and locational and directional language to describe the location of features and routes on a map.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Use maps, atlases, globes and digital computers mapping to locate countries and describe features studies.</li> <li>Locate the world's countries, focussing on Europe and North and South America.</li> <li>Name and locate countries, cities and geographical regions of the UK ad recognise their identifying human and physical characteristics.</li> <li>Identify the position and significance of latitude, longitude, the equator, Northern/Southern hemisphere, tropics.</li> <li>Use symbols and key to build their knowledge of the UK and the wider world.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Locate the world's countries, using maps to focus on Europe and North and South America, concentrating on their environmental regions, key physical and human characteristics, countries and major cities.</li> <li>Identify the geographical regions and key topographical features of the UK and land use patterns; understand how some of these have changed over time.</li> <li>Use the eight points of a compass, four figured grid references, symbols and key to build their knowledge of the UK and wider world.</li> </ul>
Place Knowledge	<ul> <li>Use world maps to show where stories are based.</li> <li>Recognise some differences between life in this country and life in other countries.</li> <li>Recognise some environments are</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Developing knowledge of the human and physical geography of a small area of the UK, including the immediate locality – Cleckheaton.</li> <li>Understand similarities and differences through studying an area of the UK.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Understand geographical similarities and differences through the study of human and physical geography of a region in a European country and a region with North and South America.</li> <li>Establish an understanding of the interaction between physical and human processes.</li> </ul>	Deepen an understanding of the interaction between human and physical processes.



		different to ones in which they live.	•	Understand similarities and differences between the UK and a contrasting locality.				
Human and Physical Features	( ( ( ( (	Understand the effects of changing seasons on the natural world around them. Explain the natural world around them	•	Identify seasonal and daily weather patterns in the UK and the location of hot and cold areas of the world in relation to the equator and north and south poles. Use basic geographical vocabulary to refer to key physical and human features, e.g. forest, hill, sea, mountain, city, town, port etc.	•	Describe and understand key aspects of physical geography including climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts. Describe and understand key aspects of physical and human geography including earthquakes and volcanoes, rivers, mountains, types of settlement, land use.	•	Describe and understand key aspects of human geography including economic activity including trade links and the distribution of natural resources including energy, food, minerals and water.
Geographical Skills and fieldwork.	• E • E • [ • [	Begin to understand why maps can be useful. Explore different types of maps Draw simple maps. Use maps to draw simple information from them.	•	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 a range of methods including sketch maps, plans and graphs and digital technologies. Use fieldwork to observe, measure, record and present the human and physical features in the local area.	•	Use a range of methods including sketch maps, plans and graphs and digital technologies. Use fieldwork to observe, measure, record and present the human and physical features in the local area.