



Our Geography Progression



Our pupils will know how to:

	EYFS	Year1	Year 2	Year	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
Locational and Place knowledge	Name and locate different parts of the local community.	Name and locate some places in their locality, the UK and wider world.	Name and locate significant places in their locality, the UK and wider world.	Name and locate a wider range of places in their locality, the UK and wider world.	Name and locate a wider range of places in their locality, the UK and wider world including some globally significant features.	Name and locate an increasing range of places in the world including globally and topically significant features and events.	Name and locate an extensive range of places in the world including globally and topically significant features and events.
Human and physical geography	Use the local area for exploring both the built and the natural environment. Express their opinions on natural and built environments.	Describe some places and features using basic geographical vocabulary. Express their views on some features of their environment e.g. what they do or do not like.	Describe places and features using simple geographical vocabulary. Make observations about features that give places their character.	Use geographical language to describe some aspects of human and physical features and patterns. Make observations about places and features that change over time.	Use geographical language to identify and explain some aspects of human and physical features and patterns Describe how features and places change and the links between people and environments.	Use geographical language to identify and explain key aspects of human and physical features and patterns as well as links and interactions between people, places and environments. Demonstrate understanding of how and why some features or places are similar or different and how and why they change.	Recognise patterns in human and physical features and understand some of the conditions, processes or changes which influence these patterns. Explain some links and interactions between people, places and environments.
Geographical Skills: Enquiry and Investigation	Comment and ask questions about aspects of their familiar world such as the place where they live or the natural world. Show care and concern for living things and the environment.	Ask and answer simple geographical questions. Describe some similarities and differences when studying places and features e.g. hot and cold places of the world.	Ask and answer simple geographical questions when investigating different places and environments. Describe similarities, differences and	Ask and answer more searching geographical questions when investigating different places and environments. Identify similarities, differences and	Ask and respond to more searching geographical questions including 'how?' and 'why?' Identify and describe similarities, differences and patterns when investigating	Ask and respond to questions that are more causal e.g. Why is that happening in that place? Could it happen here? Recognise geographical issues affecting people indifferent	Ask and respond to questions that are more causal e.g. What happened in the past to cause that? How is it likely to change in the future? Make predictions and tests simple

			patterns e.g. comparing their lives with those of children in other places and environments.	patterns when comparing places and features.	different places, environments and people.	places and environments.	hypotheses about people, places and geographical issues.
Geography Skills: Fieldwork	Find out about the environment by talking to people, examining photographs, simple maps and visiting local places.	Observe and describe daily weather patterns. Use simple fieldwork and observational skills when studying the geography of their school and its grounds.	Identify seasonal and daily weather patterns. Develop simple fieldwork and observational skills when studying the geography of their school and local environment.	Observe, record, and name geographical features in their local environments.	Observe, record, and explain physical and human features of the environment.	Observe, measure, and record human and physical features using a range of methods e.g. sketch maps, plans, graphs, and digital technologies.	Use a range of numerical and quantitative skills to analyse, interpret and present data collected from fieldwork observations, measurements and recordings.
Geographical Skills: Interpret a Range of Sources of Geographical Information	Use a range of sources such as simple maps, photographs, magnifiers. and visiting local places.	Use a range of sources such as simple maps, globes, atlases and images. Know that symbols mean something on maps.	Use a range of sources such as maps, globes, atlases and aerial photos to identify features and places as well as to follow routes.	Use a range of sources including digital maps, atlases, globes and satellite images to research and present geographical information. Use the eight compass points and recognise some Ordnance Survey symbols on maps.	Use a range of sources including digital and Ordnance Survey maps, atlases, globes and satellite images to research geographical information. Recognise Ordnance Survey symbols on maps and locate features using four-figure grid references.	Use a range of maps and other sources of geographical information and select the most appropriate for a task. Demonstrate an understanding of the difference between Ordnance Survey and other maps and when it is most appropriate to use each.	Interpret a wider range of geographical information and maps including scale, projections, thematic, and digital maps. Recognise an increasing range of Ordnance Survey symbols on maps and locate features using six-figure grid references.
Geographical Skills: Communicate Geographical Information	Arouse awareness of features of the environments in the setting and immediate local area. E.g. make visits to shops and parks.	Use maps and other images to talk about everyday life e.g. where they live, journeys to school etc. Draw, speak or write about simple geographical concepts such as what they can see where.	Express views about the environment and can recognise how people sometimes affect the environment. Create their	Express their opinions on environmental issues and recognise how people can affect the environment both positively and negatively. Communicate	Express their opinions on environmental issues and recognise that other people may think differently. Communicate geographical information	Express and explain their opinions on geographical and environmental issues and recognise why other people may think differently. Choose from a	Develop their views and attitudes to critically evaluate responses to local geographical issues or global issues and events. Communicate geographical information using a

			own simple maps and symbols.	geographical information through a range of methods including the use of ICT.	through a range of methods including digital maps, plans, graphs and presentations.	range of methods e.g. digital maps, plans, graphs and presentations when communicating geographical information.	wide range of methods including writing at increasing length.
Mapping							
Direction/Location	Follow simple directions.	Follow directions (Up, down, left/right, forwards/backwards)	Follow directions (as yr 1 and inc'. NSEW)	Use 4 compass points to follow/give directions: Use letter/no. co-ordinates to locate features on a map.	Use 4 compass points well: Use letter/no. co-ordinates to locate features on a map confidently.	Use 6 compass points; Begin to use 6 figure coordinates to locate features on a map.	Use 8 compass points confidently and accurately; Use 4 figure co-ordinates confidently to locate features on a map. Begin to use 6 figure grid refs; use latitude and longitude on atlas maps.
Drawing maps	Draw and create their own maps using real objects, and/or pictures and symbols.	Draw picture maps of imaginary places and from stories.	Draw a map of a real or imaginary place. (e.g. add detail to a sketch map from an aerial photograph)	Try to make a map of a short route experienced, with features in correct order; Try to make a simple scale drawing.	Make a map of a short route experienced, with features in correct order; Make a simple scale drawing.	Begin to draw a variety of thematic maps based on their own data.	Draw a variety of thematic maps based on their own data. Begin to draw plans of increasing complexity.
Representation	Look at signs and symbols on different types of maps for example in school, and the local community.	Use own symbols on imaginary map.	Begin to understand the need for a key. Use class agreed symbols to make a simple key.	Know why a key is needed. Use standard symbols.	Know why a key is needed. Begin to recognise symbols on an OS map.	Draw a sketch map using symbols and a key; Use/recognise OS map symbols.	Use/recognise OS map symbols; Use atlas symbols.
Using maps	Use a simple map with symbols to	Use a simple picture map to move around	Follow a route	Locate places on larger scale	Locate places on large scale maps,	Compare maps with	Locate places on

	spot features in the school grounds or in the local community.	the school; Recognise that it is about a place.	on a map. Use a plan view. Use an infant atlas to locate places.	maps e.g. map of Europe. Follow a route on a map with some accuracy. (e.g. whilst orienteering)	(e.g. Find UK or India on globe) Follow a route on a large scale map.	aerial photographs. Select a map for a specific purpose. (E.g. Pick atlas to find Taiwan, OS map to find local village.) Begin to use atlases to find out about other features of places. (e.g. find wettest part of the world)	a world map. Use atlases to find out about other features of places. (e.g. mountain regions, weather patterns)
Style of maps	Real maps, electronic globes and maps, maps of the classroom/school, local town, park, zoo, museum etc, story maps.	Picture maps and globes	Find land/sea on globe. Use teacher drawn base maps. Use large scale OS maps. Use an infant atlas	Use large scale OS maps. Begin to use map sites on internet. Begin to use junior atlases. Begin to identify features on aerial/oblique photographs.	Use large and medium scale OS maps. Use junior atlases. Use map sites on internet. Identify features on aerial/oblique photographs.	Use index and contents page within atlases. Use medium scale land ranger OS maps.	Use OS maps. Confidently use an atlas. Recognise world map as a flattened globe.