

	Geography Curriculum Progression						
	EYFS	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
Geographical Enquiry	Know that simple closed questions are asked to gather information about the immediate environment.	<p>Know that simple questions are asked and responded to about places.</p> <p>Know that observations are made as a way of gathering information on familiar environments.</p>	Know that simple geographical questions are asked, and observations are made to find out the reasons why things happen.	<p>Know that questions are asked and answered, and changes explained through research</p> <p>Know that there are sources of information which are used to support geographical enquiry.</p>	<p>Know that geographical questions are initiated to further enquiry.</p> <p>Know that conclusions are drawn showing changes over time and impact.</p>	<p>Know that geographical questions are asked and responded to and include their own ideas for enquiry.</p> <p>Know that conclusions are drawn through researching and studying primary sources, and showing impact.</p>	<p>Know that evidence is gathered, information recorded independently, assessed for quality and evaluated for its reliability.</p> <p>Know that through comparing and contrasting self-selected sources of information, and analysing evidence conclusions are drawn and impact shown.</p>
Locational Knowledge	Know that features define the immediate environment.	<p>Know that environmental features can be represented on a simple map.</p> <p>Know that places and countries can be shown on a simple map.</p> <p>To recognise the UK on a map, including the countries that constitute it.</p>	<p>Know that a continent is a distinct land mass and can be shown on a map.</p> <p>Know that there are many countries in each continent.</p> <p>Know that an ocean is the largest body of water.</p>	Know that all countries have capital cities and that they have similarities and differences between them.	Know that the location of a country is determined by its human physical geography.	Know that topographical features and human constructs determine and describe the location of all places.	Know that key environmental and topographical features can be shown on a map and that these features have changed over time.

Place Knowledge	<p>Know that familiar places have features .</p> <p>Know that not all places are the same.</p>	<p>Know that the features of a place define the type of place it is.</p>	<p>Know that different places can have similar or contrasting features .</p>	<p>Know that different regions in all countries can have similar and contrasting features.</p>	<p>Know that different regions in all continents can have similar and contrasting features.</p>	<p>Know that there are some reasons for similarities and differences between regions in other countries.</p>	<p>Know that there are reasons for significant similarities and differences between regions in other continents.</p>
Human and Physical Geography Knowledge	<p>Know that weather is seen and felt.</p> <p>Know that people live differently in different places.</p> <p>Know what the land in our local area is like, including the importance of the River Trent.</p>	<p>Know that weather can be described.</p> <p>Know that the locality has human features for particular purposes.</p> <p>Know examples of different types of physical geography.</p>	<p>Know that the weather has patterns over time and in different places.</p> <p>Know the difference between 'human' and 'physical' Geography.</p> <p>Know the unique features of different types of physical geography.</p>	<p>Know that climate is the average weather in an area over a longer period of time.</p> <p>Know that there are human and physical features in a locality and that a locality can change over time.</p> <p>Know how topographical features affect land usage.</p>	<p>Know that the weather is different in different countries and that this affects the lives of people living there.</p> <p>Know that the landscape can change over time and that impacts on a community.</p> <p>Know some natural resources that are used by humans.</p>	<p>Know that weather patterns can be different in various parts of the World.</p> <p>Know that there are geographical similarities and differences between the features of human and physical geography in different countries.</p> <p>Know that resources are traded across the world.</p>	<p>Know how weather patterns affect climate and the physical geography of an area.</p> <p>Know that there are similar and contrasting features of human and physical geography in different continents.</p> <p>Know some resources traded across the world that originate in the UK.</p>
Map Knowledge	<p>Know that directions are instructions.</p> <p>Know that maps are pictures of places.</p>	<p>Know that directions can be followed.</p> <p>Know that there are different types of maps that can be used for different purposes.</p>	<p>Know that maps exist in different forms and can be used to locate places.</p> <p>Know that a map may contain key human and physical features of the surrounding environment.</p>	<p>Know that a map shows a route which can be followed.</p> <p>Know that a locality is found within a wider context.</p>	<p>Know that the position of places are shown on a map in relation to each other.</p> <p>Know how to identify key features of a locality on a map.</p>	<p>Know that data is used in a variety of maps to show demographic information.</p> <p>Know how features on a digital map may be different to a paper map.</p>	<p>Know that knowledge of maps, relief and satellite imagery is used to locate and study areas of significant interest.</p> <p>Know the benefits of digital mapping.</p>

	Know that there are some human features on a map.	Know the 4 cardinal points of the compass.	Know that the 4 cardinal points of the compass describe direction.	Know that a 4-figure grid reference identifies a point on a map. Know some key symbols on an Ordnance Survey map.	Know most key symbols on an Ordnance Survey map.	Know that a 6-figure grid reference is more accurate way of identifying points on map than a 4-figure one.	Know how to use all previously taught concepts to carry out in depth studies of localities.
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