Dovery Down Lower School
Geography Curriculum Progression

EYFS

ELG 14 The world:

• Children know about similarities and differences in relation to places, objects, materials and living things
• They talk about the features of their own immediate environment and how environments might vary from one another
• They make observations of animals and plants and explain why some things occur, and talk about changes

Exceeding:

Children know that the environment and living things are influenced by human activity. They can describe some actions, which people in their own community do, that help to maintain the area they live in. They know the properties of some materials and can suggest some of the purposes they are used for. They are familiar with basic scientific concepts such as floating, sinking, experimentation.

	KS1		KS2			
	Year 1	Year 2	Year3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
Locational Knowledge	Name, locate and identify characteristics of the four countries and capital cities of the United Kingdom and its surrounding seas. **Maps of UK – countries and capital cities**	Name and locate the world's seven continents and five oceans. **Air travel – To infinity and Beyond – oceans seas and continents** **Countries of the World – Up up and away**	Locate and name the continents on a World Map. Locate the main countries of Europe inc. Russia. Identify capital cities of Europe. Locate and name the countries making up the British Isles, with their capital cities. Identify longest rivers in the world, largest deserts, highest mountains. Compare with UK. Identify the position and significance of Equator, N. and S. Hemisphere, Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn. **Mapping skills – linked to WW2, Tudors and London topics**	On a world map, locate areas of similar environmental regions, either desert, rainforest or temperate regions. Locate and name the main counties and cities in/around Leighton Buzzard. **Mapping skills – linked to WW2, Tudors and London topics**	Locate the main countries in Europe and North or South America. Locate and name principal cities. Compare 2 different regions in UK rural/urban. Locate and name the main counties and cities in England. Linking with History, compare land use maps of UK from past with the present, focusing on land use. Identify the position and significance of latitude/longitude and the Greenwich Meridian. Linking with science, time zones, night and day	On a world map locate the main countries in Africa, Asia and Australasia/Oceania. Identify their main environmental regions, key physical and human characteristics, and major cities. Linking with local History, map how land use has changed in local area over time. Name and locate the key topographical features including coast, features of erosion, hills, mountains and rivers. Understand how these features have changed over time.
Place Knowledge	Understand geographical similarities and differences through studying the human and physical geography of a small area of the United Kingdom, and of a small area in a contrasting non-European.	Understand geographical similarities and differences through studying the human and physical geography of a small area of the United Kingdom, and of a small area in a	Compare a region of the UK with a region in Europe, eg. local hilly area with a flat one or under sea level. Link with Science, rocks.	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	Compare a region in UK with a region in N. or S. America with significant differences and similarities. Eg. Link to Fairtrade of bananas in St Lucia (see Geography.org etc for free and commercially available	Compare a region in UK with a region in N. or S. America with significant differences and similarities. Eg. Link to Fairtrade of bananas in St Lucia (see Geography.org etc for free and commercially available

		contrasting non-European country.		region within North or South America.	packs on St Lucia focussing on Geography).	packs on St Lucia focussing on Geography). Understand some of the reasons for similarities and differences.
Human &Physical Geography	Identify seasonal and daily weather patterns in the United Kingdom. Identify the location of hot and cold areas of the world in relation to the Equator and the North and South Poles Use basic geographical vocabulary to refer to: key physical features, including:, forest, hill, mountain, soil, valley, vegetation,. key human features, including: city, town, village, factory, farm, house, office.	Use basic geographical vocabulary to refer to: key physical features, including: beach, cliff, coast, forest, hill, mountain, sea, ocean, river, soil, valley, vegetation, season and weather key human features, including: city, town, village, factory, farm, house, office, port, harbour and shop	Describe and understand key aspects of: Physical geography including Rivers and the water cycle, excluding transpiration, brief introduction to Volcanoes and earthquakes linking to Science:rock types. Human geography including trade links in the Pre-roman and Roman era. Types of settlements in Early Britain linked to History. Why did early people choose to settle there?	Describe and understand key aspects of: Physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts (link to work on Rainforest) Types of settlements in modern Britain: villages, towns, cities.	Describe and understand key aspects of : Physical geography including coasts, rivers and the water cycle including transpiration; climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts. Human geography including trade between UK and Europe and ROW Fair/unfair distribution of resources (Fairtrade). Types of settlements in Viking, Saxon Britain linked to History.	Describe and understand key aspects of : Physical geography including Volcanoes and earthquakes, looking at plate tectonics and the ring of fire. Distribution of natural resources focussing on energy (link with coal mining past History and eco-power in D&T)
Geographical Skills & Field work	Use world maps, atlases and globes to identify the United Kingdom and its countries. 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 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 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 maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping (Google Earth) to locate countries and describe features studied. Learn the eight points of a compass, 2 figure grid reference (maths co-ordinates), some basic symbols and key (including the use of a simplified Ordnance Survey maps) to build their knowledge of the United Kingdom and the wider world Use fieldwork to observe and record the human and physical features in the local area using a range of methods, including sketch maps, plans and graphs, and digital technologies.	Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping (Google Earth) to locate countries and describe features studied Learn the eight points of a compass, four-figure grid references. Use fieldwork to observe, measure and record the human and physical features in the local area using a range of methods, including sketch maps, plans and graphs, and digital technologies.	Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping mapping (Google Earth) to locate countries and describe features studied Use the eight points of a compass, four-figure grid references, symbols and key (including the use of Ordnance Survey maps) to build their knowledge of the United Kingdom in the past and present. Use fieldwork to observe, measure and record the human and physical features in the local area using a range of methods, including sketch maps, plans and graphs, and digital technologies.	Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping mapping (Google Earth) to locate countries and describe features studied Extend to 6 figure grid references with teaching of latitude and longitude in depth. Expand map skills to include non-UK countries. Use fieldwork to observe, measure and record the human and physical features in the local area using a range of methods, including sketch maps, plans and graphs, and digital technologies.