

Knowledge Progression in Geography

Y1	Y2	Y3	Y4	Y5	Y6
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • name and locate the world's and five oceans • name and locate characteristics of the four countries and capital cities of the United Kingdom and its surrounding seas 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • name and locate the world's seven continents • identify characteristics of the four countries and capital cities of the United Kingdom and its surrounding seas 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • locate the world's countries, using maps to focus on Europe (including the location of Russia) • name and locate counties and cities of the United Kingdom, • identify the significance of the Prime/Greenwich Meridian and time zones (including day and night) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • locate the world's countries, using maps to focus on North America, Central America concentrating on their environmental regions, key physical and human characteristics, countries, and major cities • name and locate counties and cities of the United Kingdom focussing on key topographical features (including hills, mountains, coasts and rivers) • identify the position and significance of latitude, longitude, Equator, Northern Hemisphere, Southern Hemisphere, the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn, 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • locate the world's countries, using maps to focus on North and South America, concentrating on their environmental regions, key physical and human characteristics, countries, and major cities • name and locate counties and cities of the United Kingdom, geographical regions and their identifying/recapping human and physical characteristics, key topographical features (including hills, mountains, coasts and rivers), and land-use patterns; and understand how some of these aspects have changed over time (<i>during industrial revolution</i>) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • locate the world's countries, using maps concentrating on their environmental regions, key physical and human characteristics (particularly mountains, human impact on environment- tourism; Africa focus- countries, and major cities)

			Arctic and Antarctic Circle		
Differentiation Notes					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • use world maps, atlases and globes to identify the United Kingdom and its countries, as well as the countries, continents and oceans studied at this key stage • 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 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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • use maps and atlases to locate countries and describe features studied • use the eight points of a compass, four and six-figure grid references, symbols and key • (including the use of Ordnance Survey maps) to build their knowledge of the United Kingdom and the wider world • 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • use maps, atlases, globes to locate countries and describe features studied 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 				
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Differentiation Notes

		Focus on UK and European countries	Focus on North America	View from space	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 country • key human features, including: city, town, village, factory, farm, house, office, port, harbour and shop 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • identify seasonal and daily weather patterns in the United Kingdom and the location of hot and cold areas of the world in relation to the Equator and the North and South Poles • key physical features, including: beach, cliff, coast, forest, hill, mountain, sea, ocean, river, soil, valley, vegetation, season and weather 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • describe and understand key aspects of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • rivers and mountains, • human geography, including: the distribution of natural resources including energy, food, minerals and water • 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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • describe and understand key aspects of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, rivers, mountains and earthquakes, and the water cycle • human geography, including: types of settlement and land use, economic activity including trade links 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • describe and understand key aspects of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, rivers, mountains and volcanoes • 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

Differentiation Notes

		Local study Comparing UK/ Europe both now and in the past	Focus on: India/North America Rainforests Mayan trade links to British Empire and links now		Focus on: Africa and mountains around the world
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