



Progression of skills in Geography

	EYFS	KS1	Lower KS2	Upper KS2
Units of Study Overview	<p>Describe their environment using knowledge from observation, discussion, stories, non-fiction texts and maps</p> <p>Know some similarities and differences between different religious and cultural communities in this country drawing on their experiences and what has been read in class.</p>	<p>Continents and Oceans - (Brazil, a contrasting locality) Where I live Our place on Earth - United Kingdom Weather The Local Area Antarctica</p>	<p>UK – My place in the World Angry Earth - Earthquakes Local study – River Skerne Seaside Rocks – changing coastlines Angry Earth – volcanoes Swimming in Plastic</p>	<p>Migration Biomes – Deserts The Journey of a River – Tees to Skerne Japanese Tsunami Biomes – Tropical Rainforests Climate Change is real</p>
Human and Physical Geography	<p>Begin to make marks to represent buildings, roads and trees.</p> <p>Show an awareness of the different shapes of buildings when drawing</p>	<p>Identify the location of hot and cold areas of the world particularly in relation to the Equator and the North and South Poles</p> <p>Identify seasonal weather patterns in the UK. Use basic geographical vocabulary to refer to: key physical features and key human features</p>	<p>Describe and understand aspects of Physical geography: rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes, and the water cycle.</p> <p>Human geography - types of settlement and land use.</p>	<p>Describe and understand aspects of: Physical geography: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts and the water cycle.</p> <p>Human geography: economic activity including trade links, and distribution of natural resources including energy, food, minerals and water</p>



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Locational and place Knowledge	<p>Looking at the environment underneath the sea.</p> <p>Looking at beaches.</p>	<p>Name and locate the world's seven continents and five oceans</p> <p>Name, locate and identify characteristics of the four countries and capital cities of the United Kingdom and its surrounding seas</p> <p>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 - Brazil</p>	<p>Name and locate counties and cities of the UK, geographical regions and identifying human and physical characteristics.</p> <p>Identify the position and significance of latitude, longitude, Equator, Northern Hemisphere, Southern Hemisphere</p> <p>Understand and locate where products move to in the process of disposal of plastics and recycling.</p> <p>Understand the structure of the earth, plates and how they move together to create earthquakes and tsunamis.</p>	<p>Name and locate key topographical features including hills, mountains, coasts and rivers, and land-use patterns.</p> <p>Locate Japan on world map and learn terms: northern hemisphere, island nation, Asia. Key topographical features – the mountainous nature of Japan and lack of flat land to build on – populations squeezed into coasts.</p> <p>Identify the position and significance of Tropics of Cancer / Capricorn, Arctic / Antarctic Circle, the Prime/Greenwich Meridian and time zones</p>
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Geographical skills and mapwork	<p>Identify where they live in England.</p> <p>Develop an understanding of the position of other countries in the world.</p> <p>Design and build small world areas.</p> <p>Use road mats for small world play.</p>	<p>Use world maps, atlases and globes to identify the UK and its countries</p> <p>Use simple compass directions and locational and simple directional language to describe the location of features and routes on a map.</p> <p>Use aerial photographs and plan perspectives to recognise landmarks and basic human and physical features.</p> <p>Use simple fieldwork and observational skills to study the geography of school and grounds and the key human and physical features of its surrounding environment.</p>	<p>Locate the world's countries using maps to focus on Europe and</p> <p>Locate the UK on a world map and locate famous British coastal resorts on a map of the UK.</p> <p>Name, locate and identify key rivers on a global, national, and local scale.</p> <p>Use fieldwork to record findings and present using a range of simple technology – databases, graphs etc..</p>	<p>Locate the world's countries, using maps to focus on Europe and North and South America.</p> <p>Use maps to focus on environmental regions, key physical and human characteristics, countries, and major cities</p> <p>Locate the worlds Tectonic plate boundaries.</p> <p>Use fieldwork studies to record and present findings accurately – using graphs, annotations, databases etc..</p>
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Geographical vocabulary (Cycle A)	<p>Sea, environment, location, where we live, road, street, school, beach, town.</p>	<p>Where I live address, directions, map, aerial map, local area, safety, symbols, houses, street, key, detached, semi-detached, terraced, bungalow, caravan cottage, north, south, east, west, compass, direction, town, country, village, city, farm, similar, different, United Kingdom, country, England, Scotland, Wales, Northern Ireland, continent, capital city, flags, symbol</p> <p>Our place on Earth – UK Continent, Capital City, Ocean, Shipping Containers Transport, Trade, Climate, Season, Habitat, Physical geography, Human geography</p>	<p>Angry Earthquakes cause, effect response, earthquake, tsunami, plates, development, wealth, social, economic environmental, epicentre, Richter Scale.</p> <p>The United Kingdom London, Cardiff, Edinburgh, Belfast, Rural, Urban, Migration, Migrant, Push Factor, Pull Factor, Tourism, Weather, Climate, location</p> <p>River Skerne – Local study Precipitation, Evaporation, Condensation, Transpiration, Infiltration, Drainage basin Source, Mouth, Tributary, Confluence, Erosion, Transportation, Deposition, Meander, Floodplain Flash flood</p>	<p>Journey of the River Tees water cycle, evaporation, condensation, precipitation, drainage basin, source, mouth, confluence, tributary, channel, erosion, transportation, deposition, waterfall, plunge pool, gorge, meander, oxbow lake, floodplain, levees, flooding</p> <p>Biomes – Desert habitats, fragile ecosystems, wilderness, arid, environmental, social, economic, biomes, adaptations, climate graphs, temperature range.</p> <p>Migration Push factors, pull factors, positive effects, negative effects, migration, population, immigration, emigration, Asylum seekers, environmental, social and economic.</p>
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<p style="writing-mode: vertical-rl; transform: rotate(180deg);">Geographical vocabulary (Cycle B)</p>		<p>Explorers Christopher Columbus, navigate, sail, circumnavigation, voyage, route, Tierra, natives, The Americas, The New World, Captain James Cook, Endeavour, botanist, astronomer, New Holland, Botany Bay, New South Wales, Cookstown, astronaut, Neil Armstrong, Apollo 11</p>	<p>Swimming in Plastic Single use plastic, recycling, habitats, fragile ecosystems, sustainability, environmental, social, economic, climate change, cause, effect, response, management, local link, pollution.</p> <p>Changing Coastlines cause effect response abrasion arch, bay, beach, cave, caves, chalk, clay, cliff, coast, dramatic, dune, erosion, hard rock, headland, high tide, hydraulic action, low tide, notch, resistant, soft rock, spit, stack, storm surge, stump, tide, undercutting, wave-cut, weathering.</p>	<p>Japanese Tsunami cause effect response, destructive, earthquake, tsunami, tectonic, development, social economic environmental, plate boundary, topography, displacement.</p>
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