

EYFS and KS1

Subject Area	EYFS	Year 1	Year 2
Geographical Skills and Enquiry	Understanding the World People, culture and communities: - Describe their immediate environment using knowledge from observation, discussion, stories, non-fiction texts and maps. - Explain some similarities and differences between life in this country and life in other countries, drawing on knowledge from stories, non-fiction texts and (when appropriate) maps. The Natural World: - Know some similarities and differences between the natural world around them and contrasting environments, drawing on their experiences and what has been read in class. - Understand some important processes and changes in the natural world around them, including the seasons.	- Ask simple geographical questions such as: What is this place like? What or who will I see in this place? What do people do in this place? - Use simple observational skills to study the geography of the school and its grounds. - Use simple maps of the local area - Use locational and directional language (e.g. near, far, left and right) to describe the location of features and routes - Make simple maps and plans	- Use world maps, atlases and globes to identify the UK and its countries as well as the continents and oceans studied. - Use the four points of compass and directional language 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 simple maps; use and construct basic symbols in a key - Use simple fieldwork and observational skills to study the geography of the school and the key human and physical features of its surrounding environment.
Locational Knowledge		Name and locate a local town and understand how some places are linked to other places e.g. roads, trains.	- Name and locate the world's seven continents and five oceans. - Name, locate and identify characteristics of the four countries and capital cities of the United Kingdom. - Name, locate and identify characteristics of the seas surrounding the United Kingdom
Human and Physical Geography		Describe and identify seasonal and daily weather patterns and changes in the UK.	- Identify seasonal and daily weather patterns in the UK and the location of hot and cold areas in the world in relation to the Equator and the North and South Poles. - 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.
Place Knowledge		- Name, describe and compare familiar places - Link their homes with other places in their community - Know about some present changes that are happening in the local environment e.g. at school or a new supermarket - Suggest ideas to improve a location/environment.	Understand the geographical similarities and differences by comparing a small area of the UK they know to a contrasting Non-European country

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KS2

Subject Area	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
Geographical Skills and Enquiry	1. Ask and respond to geographical questions e.g. Describe the landscape, Why is it like this? How is it changing? What do you think about that? 2. Use and interpret maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and key features. 3. Use the four points of the compass and four figure grid references, symbols and a key to build their knowledge of areas studied. 4. Make plans and maps using symbols and keys 5. Use fieldwork to observe, measure, record and present the human and physical features in a local area using a range of methods, including sketch maps, plans, graphs and digital technologies. 6. Recognise that different people hold different views about an issue and begin to understand some reasons why. 7. Communicate findings in ways appropriate to the task or for the audience. 8. Understanding and use a widening range of geographical terms and topic specific vocabulary		1. Ask and respond to a widening range of geographical questions 2. Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping (Google Earth) to locate countries and describe features studied. 3. Use the eight points of a compass, four and six -figure grid references, symbols and key (including the use of Ordinance Survey Maps) to build their knowledge of areas studied. 4. Draw maps and graphs suitable for a set audience to answer geographical questions 5. Use fieldwork to observe, measure, record and present the human and physical features in a local area using a range of methods, including sketch maps, plans, graphs and digital technologies. 6. Identify different views people hold about an issue and explain some reasons why. 7. Communicate findings in ways appropriate to the task or for the audience. 8. Understanding and use a widening range of geographical terms and topic specific vocabulary	
Locational Knowledge	9. Use maps, atlases globes to locate countries, major cities and key physical and human features of areas studied 10. Identify land use in an area studied 11. Name and locate the equator, Northern Hemisphere, Southern Hemisphere on a map	9. Use maps, atlases globes to locate the countries, major cities and describe physical and human features of areas studied. 10. Identify land uses in an area studied and compare changes over time 11. Explore how a locality is set within wider geographical knowledge 12. Name and locate the equator, the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn, Arctic Circle, Antarctica.	9. Use maps, atlases, globes and digital mapping to locate countries on all continents, their major cities and describe the human and physical features of areas studied 10. Identify land use patterns in an area studied and explore reasons for why these have changed over time 11. Know about the wider context of an area being studied identifying similarities and differences in these areas 12. Identify and describe the significance of the Greenwich meridian times zones including night and day	9. Use maps, atlases, globes and digital mapping to locate countries on all continents, their major cities and describe the human and physical features of areas studied 10. Identify land use patterns and in an area studied and how these have changed over time offering reasons for these changes. 11. Know about the wider context of an area being studied and offer reasons for the similarities and difference in these areas 12. Identify the position and significance of latitude and longitude

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Geography Progression of Knowledge and Skills

Human and Physical Geography	12. Identify and describe the physical features of an area studied, including: rivers, hills, mountains, volcanoes earthquakes and the water cycle. 13. Identify and describe the human features of areas being studied, including: name and locations of countries, major cities, types of settlement and land use patterns. 14. Understand and classify features as human or physical	13. Identify and describe the physical features of an area studied, including: rivers, hills, mountains, volcanoes earthquakes and the water cycle. 14. Identify and describe the human features of areas being studied, including: name and locations of countries, major cities, types of settlement and land use patterns. 15. Explore how physical or human features may have changed over time. 16. Understand and classify features as human or physical and explain choices	13. Describe and begin to understand the key aspects of physical geography including: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, rivers, mountains, volcanoes, earthquakes and the water cycle 14. Describe and begin to understand key aspects of human geography, including: types of settlement, land use, economic activity including trade links, distribution of natural resources (food, minerals or water.) 15. Identify how the physical environment affects the human choices.	13. Describe and understand key aspects of physical geography including: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, rivers, mountains, volcanoes, earthquakes and the water cycle. 14. Describe and understand key aspects of human geography, including: types of settlement, land use, economic activity including trade links, distribution of natural resources (food, minerals or water.) 15. Identify how the physical environment affects the human choices and offer reasons for this
Place Knowledge	15. Recognise that there are similarities and differences between places 16. Develop an awareness of how to locations/regions relate to each other	17. Identify geographical similarities and differences between areas studied 18. Explore why there are similarities and difference between areas studied	16. Identify geographical similarities and differences in areas studied 17. Understand why there are similarities and differences in areas/regions studied	16. Identify geographical similarities and differences in areas/regions studied 17. Understand why there are similarities and differences in areas/regions studied 18. To make links with other areas/ regions in the wider world

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