





Geography Whole School Content and Progression

Strand	Nursery	Reception	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
Geographical Knowlegde- The UK and local area	Comments and asks questions about aspects of their familiar world, such as the place where they live or the natural world.	They talk about the features of their own immediate environment and how environments might vary from one another.	Name and locate the four countries and capital cities of the UK and its surrounding seas.	Name, locate and identify characteristics of the four countries and capital cities of the UK and its surrounding seas.	Name and locate counties, cities and geographical regions of the United Kingdom and recognise their identifying human and physical characteristics.	Name, locate and contrast several counties, cities and geographical regions of the United Kingdom and recognise their identifying human and physical characteristics.	Identify the geographical regions and key topographical features of the United Kingdom (including hills, mountains, coasts and rivers), and land-use patterns; and understand how some of these aspects have changed over time.	As previous years.
The world and its continents			Name and locate the world's seven continents and surrounding oceans.	Name and locate the world's seven continents and surrounding oceans in relation to the equator and North and South pole.	Locate the world's countries, focusing on Europe and North and South America. Identify the position and significance of latitude, longitude, Equator, Northern Hemisphere, Southern Hemisphere, the	Locate most countries in Europe and North and South America using an atlas and identify states in the USA using a map. Explain and illustrate, with examples, continent, country,	Locate the world's countries, using maps to focus on Europe (including the location of Russia) and North and South America, concentrating on their environmental regions, key physical and	Locate places studied in relation to the Equator, latitude and longitude, and relate this to their time zone, climate, seasons and vegetation.





					Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn, Arctic and Antarctic Circles, the Prime/Greenwich Meridian and time zones (including day and night).	state, city.	human characteristics, countries and major cities. Identify the position and significance of latitude, longitude, Equator, Northern Hemisphere, Southern Hemisphere, the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn, Arctic and Antarctic Circles, the Prime/Greenwich Meridian and time zones (including day and night).	
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Geographical Understanding- Physical themes		Talks about why things happen and how things work. Children know that the environment	Use basic geographical language to refer to key physical features such as: beach,	Identify seasonal and daily weather patterns throughout the year in the UK and places near hot and cold areas of	Describe and understand key aspects of physical geography including: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts.	Describe and understand key aspects of physical geography including: earthquakes and volcanoes, rivers, mountains and the	Describe and understand key aspects of physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes and	To understand how climate and vegetation are connected in a range of biomes. Explain climate patterns of a region,





	and living things are influenced by human activity.	cliff, coast, forest, hill, mountain, sea, ocean, river, soil, valley, vegetation, season and weather. Identify seasonal weather patterns in the UK and places near hot and cold areas.	the world in relation to the equator and the North and South pole.	Describe and understand key aspects of physical geography including coastal environments and how they have changed/ are hazardrous.	water cycle	vegetation belts. Describe and understand key aspects of physical geography, including: rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes, and the water cycle.	describe the characteristics of a biome, what its climate is like and how plants and animals are adapted to it.
Human themes	They can describe some actions which people in their own community do that help to maintain the area they live in.	Use basic geographical language to refer to key human features such as: city, town, village, port, factory, farm, office, harbour and shop.	Identify different human environments such as the local area and contrasting settlements such as a village/city. Describe features and activities using a range of vocabulary.	To identify and sequence a range of settlement sizes from a village to a city and describe the characteristics of settlements with different functions.	Describe and understand key aspects of human geography, including: types of settlement and land use.	Describe and understand key aspects of human geography including: economic activity including trade links, and the distribution of natural resources including energy, food, minerals and water.	Describe and understand key aspects of human geography including: economic activity including trade links, and the distribution of natural resources including energy, food, minerals and water. Explain how/why they have changed over time and the impact it has had.





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Understanding places and connections	Can talk about some of the things they have observed, such as plants, animals, natural and found objects. Notices detailed features of	Children know about similarities and differences in relation to places, objects, materials and living things.	Understand geographical similarities and differences through studying the human and physical geography of a small area of a non-European country. Understand geographical	Understand geographical similarities and differences through studying the human and physical geography of a small area of the UK and start to explain how they are connected.	Understand geographical similarities and differences through the study of human and physical geography of a coastal region of the United Kingdom. Understand geographical similarities and differences through the study of human	Understand geographical similarities and differences through the study of human and physical geography of a river or mountainous region of the United Kingdom. Understand geographical similarities and	Deepen an understanding of the interaction between physical and human processes. Understand geographical similarities and differences through the study of human	Deepen an understanding of the interaction between physical and human processes, explaining influences, hazards and threats. Understand geographical similarities and differences and change through the study of
	objects in their environment		similarities and differences through		and physical geography of a region in a	differences through the study of human and	and physical geography of the	human and physical geography of the United







studying the human and physical geography of a small area of the UK.	European country. Establish an understanding of the interaction between physical and human processes within a	physical geography of a region within North or South America. Establish an understanding of the interaction	United Kingdom, a region in a European country and a region within North or South America.	Kingdom.
	coastal area, and how they can cause hazards to people.	between physical and human processes within an earthquake zone/active volcano area and how they can have advantages and disadvantages.		

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Fieldwork and mapping skills		Begin to use simple locational words/phrases (next to, near, far etc) Looks closely at similarities, differences, patterns and change.	To use aerial photographs and plan perspectives to recognise landmarks and basic human and physical features; devise a simple map and symbols for key.	Use simple fieldwork and observational skills to study the geography of their school and its grounds and the key physical and human characteristics of its surrounding area.	Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries, cities and coasts and describe features studied. Use symbols and keys (including OS maps) to build knowledge of the UK.	Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries, cities, rivers, mountains and volcances and describe features studied. Use symbols and key (including the use of Ordnance Survey	Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied	Use the eight points of a compass, four and six-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 wold maps, satellite images, atlases and globes to identify the UK and its countries, as well as the countries, continents and oceans studied at this KS. Use wold maps, satellite images, atlases and dits countries, as well as the countries, as well as the countries, continents and oceans studied at this KS.	maps) to build their knowledge of the United Kingdom and the wider world. Use a range of methods including sketch maps, plans and graphs, and digital technologies. Use fieldwork to observe, measure, record and present the human and physical features in the local area.	Use a range of methods including sketch maps, plans and graphs, and digital technologies. Use fieldwork to observe, measure, record and present the human and physical features in the local area.
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