



Geography: Progression of Skills and Knowledge

EYFS

Mathematics

Understanding the World

3-4 year olds
(Nursery)

- Understand position through words alone. For example, “The bag is under the table,” – with no pointing.
- Describe a familiar route. ([Around Haverigg – post office, beach, school, nursery, LHC](#))
- Discuss routes and locations, using words like ‘in front of’ and ‘behind’.

- Use all their senses in hands-on exploration of natural materials.
- Begin to understand the need to respect and care for the natural environment and all living things. ([e.g Recycling – classroom, outside bin to recycling by beach](#))
- Know that there are different countries in the world and talk about the differences they have experienced or seen in photos. ([Mrs Fletcher, Holiday links on class world map, amazing animals - habitat](#))

Reception

- Draw information from a simple map.
- Recognise some similarities and differences between life in this country and life in other countries.
- Explore the natural world around them.
- Recognise some environments that are different to the one in which they live.

Early Learning Goals
(End of reception)

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. ([Daily weather chart, wellie walks in all weathers](#))

How the EYFS links to geography.

Ongoing – Children have a daily weather chart which is used as a discussion point each day during registration. Children are encouraged other countries that they have visited and how they are different to the UK. Countries vary as these are linked to children’s personal experiences. Children have access to atlases in small world area and there is a large world map on the wall for the children to refer to.

Autumn 1 (All about Me) EYFS look at the local community and where the children live.

Spring 1 – (Our Wonderful World) – children look at different habitats across the world using continent names and some country names. Children are encouraged to refer to the large world map to make comparisons between themselves and other places and cultures

Spring 2 –(Martha Maps it out) – Children look at different types of maps and how these can be used to give us useful information

Festivals are visited throughout such as Chinese New Year and Holi etc. When these are visited, children locate the countries involved on the map and are encouraged to discuss similarities and differences.

Vocabulary

maps, The World, England, The United Kingdom China, Antarctica, The Arctic, South America, North America, Europe, Asia, Africa, Australasia, Ocean,

KS1 & KS2 Progression of Skills and Knowledge

	Locational & Place Knowledge linked to geographical skills	Human and Physical Geography linked to Fieldwork	Vocabulary and Local links
Year 1	<p>Ongoing as a daily activity – identify seasonal and daily weather patterns in the United Kingdom.</p> <p>Topic: Where I live (Maps)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Name and locate and identify characteristics of the four countries of the UK • Understand geographical similarities and differences through studying the human and physical geography of a small area of the UK (Where I live) • Use basic geographical vocabulary to refer to physical and human features • Use world maps, atlases and globes to identify countries, continents and oceans studied at this key stage • Use aerial photos and plan perspectives to recognise landmarks and basic human features • Devise a simple map and use and construct basic symbols in a key • Use simple fieldwork and observational skills to study the geography of its school and its grounds and the key humans and physical features of its surrounding environment <p>Topic: Farming in the local area</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Name and locate and identify characteristics of the four countries of the UK • Use basic geographical vocabulary to refer to physical and human features • Understand geographical similarities and differences through studying the human and physical geography of a small area of the UK (Different farms) • Use world maps, atlases and globes to identify countries, continents and oceans studied at this key stage • Use aerial photos and plan perspectives to recognise landmarks and basic human features • Devise a simple map and use and construct basic symbols in a key <p>Topic: Improving Haverigg</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Name and locate the Name and locate and identify characteristics of the four countries of the UK • Name and locate the worlds 7 continents and 5 oceans • Use basic geographical vocabulary to refer to physical and human features • Use world maps, atlases and globes to identify countries, continents and oceans studied at this key stage 		<p>beach, forest, hill, mountain, sea, ocean, river, season (Spring, Summer, Autumn, Winter) and weather</p> <p>city, town, village, factory, farm, house, shop</p> <p>Improving Haverigg Nature reserve, estuary, lighthouse, RSPB.</p> <p>Local Walk: Around Haverigg & Hodbarrow Lighthouse</p> <p>Possible visit to Old Hall Farm</p>
Year 2:	<p>Topic: Marvellous Me</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Name and locate the worlds 7 continents and 5 oceans • Name and locate capital cities of the UK and its surrounding seas • Use world maps, atlases and globes to identify countries, continents and oceans studied at this key stage • Use aerial photos and plan perspectives to recognise landmarks and basic human features • Devise a simple map and use and construct basic symbols in a key • Use simple fieldwork and observational skills to study the geography of its school and its grounds and the key humans and physical features of its surrounding environment 		<p>city, town, village, factory, farm, house, office, port, harbour and shop</p> <p>falls beach mountains rivers sea lake</p> <p>Haverigg Millom Cumbria Lake District</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use basic geographical vocabulary to refer to physical and human features <p>Topic: Where the Wild Things Are</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Name and locate the worlds 7 continents and 5 oceans Name and locate capital cities of the UK and its surrounding seas 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 physical and human features Use world maps, atlases and globes to identify countries, continents and oceans studied at this key stage Use simple compass directions and locational, directional language to describe the location for features and routes on a map <p>Topic: Australia</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Name and locate the worlds 7 continents and 5 oceans Understand geographical similarities and differences through studying the human and physical geography of a small area of the UK and a small area in a contrasting non – European country. Identify seasonal and daily weather patterns in the UK and the location of hot and cold areas of the world in relation to the equator and north and south poles Use basic geographical vocabulary to refer to physical and human features Use world maps, atlases and globes to identify UK and its countries 	<p>7 continents vocabulary London Edinburgh Cardiff Belfast North Sea Irish Sea English Channel Atlantic Ocean</p> <p>Antarctica Equator North South Pole Arctic North south east west Compass point</p> <p>Seasons Spring Summer Autumn Winter</p> <p>Different weather types</p> <p>Local Walk: Around the Sea Wall & Haverigg</p>
<p>Year 3</p>	<p>Topic: United Kingdom (inc. Northern Ireland)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Name and locate counties and cities of the United Kingdom, geographical regions and their identifying human and physical characteristics, key topographical features and land use patterns and understand how some of these have changed over time. Identify human and physical characteristics, key topographical features (inc hills – Thames, Snowden, Scare fell etc., mountains, coasts and rivers). Using maps, atlases and globes to locate countries and describe features studied <p>Topic: The North West</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Name and locate counties and cities of the United Kingdom, geographical regions and their identifying human and physical characteristics, key topographical features and land use patterns and understand how some of these have changed over time. Understand geographical similarities and differences through the study of the human and physical geography of the UK (North West) Use atlases map, globes and digital mapping 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 UK and the wider world. <p>Topic: Village Settlers</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Describe and understand key aspects of physical geography and human geography including types of settlement use. Use atlases map, globes and digital mapping 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 UK 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. 	<p>Compass North south east west England Scotland Wales and Ireland Capital cities of UK fells beach mountains rivers sea lake Haverigg Millom Cumbria Lake District Mining farming agricultural city town village Lake District: names of waters and fells Thames, Snowden, Scarefell mountains, coasts Map of counties within the UK Location transport industry Factory Office hills, Globes mountains, coasts rivers</p> <p>Local Walk: Rock Park - Millom</p>

	<p>Ongoing – Weather map – comparing Millom and another area within the North West. Map of Europe – temperature and weather of places in these areas – from their holidays.</p>	
<p>Year 4</p>	<p>Topic: Europe</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Locate the worlds countries using maps to focus on Europe inc: the location of Russia • Describe and understand key aspects of human geography, including types of settlement and land use, economic activity including trade links and the distribution of natural resources including, energy, food and water. • Using maps, atlases and globes to locate countries and describe features studied <p>Topic: The North West and a region in Greece</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Locate the worlds countries using maps to focus on Europe inc: the location of Russia • Understand geographical similarities and differences through the study of human and physical geography of a region in a European country (Campania, Italy) • Describe and understand key aspects of human geography, including types of settlement and land use, economic activity including trade links and the distribution of natural resources including, energy, food and water. • Describe and understand key aspects of physical geography including climate zones • Use atlases map, globes and digital mapping 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 UK 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. <p>Topic : Mountains and Volcanoes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Locate the worlds countries using maps to focus on Europe inc: the location of Russia and North and South America • Identify the position and significance of the Northern and Southern Hemisphere • Understand geographical similarities and differences through a study of human and physical geography of a region within North or South America. • Describe and understand key aspects of physical geography including climate zones, biomes, vegetation belts, rivers, mountains, volcanoes, earthquakes and the water cycle. • 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. <p>Ongoing from Spring– Weather map comparing the weather in Haverigg to a region in Greece and then other places in Europe</p>	<p>Europe</p> <p>Continent, European Union, country, capital, border, major city, territory, compare, contrast, differences, similarities, physical features, human features.</p> <p>The North West and a Region in Greece</p> <p>Aerial photograph, Arctic Circle, atlas, beach, characteristics, city, climate, coast, continent, country, earthquake, environment, equator, factory, farm, fieldwork, forest, hemisphere, hill, house, landmark, land use, latitude, locality, location, longitude, map, mountains, observational skills, ocean, o ce, region, river, scale, shop, tropic of Capricorn, tropic of Cancer, valley, village, volcano, weather</p> <p>Mountains and Volcanoes</p> <p>Gorge, mountain range, tree line, erode, altitude, plateau, base, face, snow line, contour, fold, tectonic plate, ridge, slope, summit, volcano, outcrop</p>

Year 5

Topic: Rivers and Coasts

- Describe and understand key aspects of Physical geography including rivers, mountains and the water cycle
- Using maps, atlases and globes to locate countries and describe features studied
- 4 and 6 figure grid references using symbols and keys
- Ordnance survey maps

Topic: Natural Resources

- Human Geography – distribution of natural resources including energy, food, minerals and water
- Fair trade link
- Land use: Locational – Identify land use pattern and understand how some of these aspects have changed over time
- Using maps, atlases and globes to locate countries and describe features studied
- 4 and 6 figure grid references using symbols and keys
- Ordnance survey maps

Topic: Where does our food come from?

- Physical geography including climate zones, biomes, tropical, vegetation belts
- Tropics of cancer and Capricorn – use the new atlases
- Hemisphere, longitude and latitude
- Human geography: economic activity including trade links
- Using maps, atlases and globes to locate countries and describe features studied
- 4 and 6 figure grid references using symbols and keys
- Ord survey maps

Rivers and Coasts

Rivers, meander, tributary, oxbow lake, main channel, river mouth, source, confluence, delta, tributary, upper, middle, lower course, gorge, waterfall, valley, floodplain, leve, river bank, riverbed, estuary, Duddon Estuary.
coasts, erosion, deposition, beach, the bay, cliff, headland, dune, spit, arch, stump, stack, chemical / biological weathering, freeze, thaw, dissolve.

Coast lines of the UK
Major rivers and mountains of the UK and the world

Natural Resources

Natural resources, fossil fuels, crops, agricultural resources, geological resources, livestock, renewable fuels, non-renewable fuels, export, import, developed countries, minerals, distribution, human geography.

Where does our food come from?

Hemisphere, climate, region, longitude, arable, biome, deforestation, latitude, temperate, pastoral, produce, trade, equator, tropical, Tropic of Cancer, prime meridian, Mediterranean

Topic: Natural Disasters

- Locate the world's countries, using maps to focus on Europe and North and South America, concentrating on environmental regions and their identifying human characteristics, key topographical features, land use patterns and understand how some of these aspects have changed over time.
- Identify the position and significance of latitude, longitude, Equator, Northern Hemisphere, Southern Hemisphere, the tropics of

Review previous vocabulary continents and oceans

Natural Disasters

Pacific ring of fire, earthquakes, tremors, volcanoes, tsunamis,

Year 6

Cancer and Capricorn, Arctic, and Antarctic circle, the Prime/Greenwich Meridian and time zones

- Describe and understand key aspects of physical geography including climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes and the water cycle.
- Use atlases map, globes and digital mapping 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 UK 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.

Topic: Comparing the North West to the Western United States

- Locate the world's countries, using maps to focus on Europe and North and South America, concentrating on environmental regions and their identifying human characteristics, key topographical features, land use patterns and understand how some of these aspects have changed over time.
- Identify the position and significance of latitude, longitude, Equator, Northern Hemisphere, Southern Hemisphere, the tropics of Cancer and Capricorn, Arctic, and Antarctic circle, the Prime/Greenwich Meridian and time zones
- Understand geographical similarities and differences through the study of human and physical geography of a region of the United Kingdom and a region within North or South America.
- Describe and understand key aspects of physical geography including climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes and the water cycle.
- Describe and understand key aspects of 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.
- Use atlases map, globes and digital mapping 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 UK 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.

climate change, fossil fuels, renewable and non-renewable sources of energy, longitude, latitude, countries of the world. Tropic of Cancer and Capricorn, North and south Pole, time zones

Comparing the North West to the Western United States.

Physical and human geography, topographical map, settlements (review previous y3), North and South America, US states and north west, climate zones and biomes, time zones,

“Think big, think differently and always creatively”

Haverigg Primary School