

Children should be taught:	Progression in knowledge, skills and understanding by the end of Phase Children will be able to:			
	Year 2	Year 4	Year 6	
To investigate places	Ask and answer 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?). Identify the key features of a location in order to say whether it is a city, town, village, coastal or rural area. Use world maps, atlases and globes to identify the United Kingdom and its countries, as well as the countries, continents and oceans studied. Use simple fieldwork and observational skills to study the geography of the school and the key human and physical features of its surrounding environment.	Ask and answer geographical questions about the physical and human characteristics of a location. Explain own views about locations, giving reasons. Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features. Use fieldwork to observe and record the human and physical features in the local area using a range of methods including sketch maps, plans and graphs and digital technologies. Use a range of resources to identify the key physical and human features of a location.	Collect and analyse statistics and other information in order to draw clear conclusions about locations. Identify and describe how the physical features affect the human activity within a location. Use a range of geographical resources to give detailed descriptions and opinions of the characteristic features of a location. Use different types of fieldwork sampling (random and systematic) to observ measure and record the human and physica features in the local area. Record the results a range of ways.	



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To investigate places cont	Use aerial images and plan perspectives to recognise landmarks and basic physical features. Name, locate and identify characteristics of the four countries and capital cities of the United Kingdom and its surrounding seas. Name and locate the world's continents and oceans.	Name and locate counties and cities of the United Kingdom, geographical regions and their identifying human and physical characteristics, including hills, mountains, cities, rivers, key topographical features and land-use patterns; and understand how some of these aspects have changed over time. Name and locate the countries of Europe and identify their main physical and human characteristics.	Analyse and give views on the effectiveness of different geographical representations of a location (such as aerial images compared with maps and topological maps - as in London's Tube map). Name and locate some of the countries and cities of the world and their identifying human and physical characteristics, including hills, mountains, rivers, key topographical features and land-use patterns; and understand how some of these aspects have changed over time. Name and locate the countries of North and South America and identify their main physical and human characteristics.	



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To investigate patterns	Understand geographical similarities and differences through studying the human and physical geography of a small area of the United Kingdom and of a contrasting non-European country. 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. Identify land use around the school.	Name and locate the Equator, Northern Hemisphere, Southern Hemisphere, the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn, Arctic and Antarctic Circle and date time zones. Describe some of the characteristics of these geographical areas. Describe geographical similarities and differences between countries. Describe how the locality of the school has changed over time.	Identify and describe the geographical significance of latitude, longitude, Equator, Northern Hemisphere, Southern Hemisphere, the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn, Arctic and Antarctic Circle, and time zones (including day and night). Understand some of the reasons for geographic similarities and differences between countries. Describe how locations around the world are changing and explain some of the reasons for change.	
			Describe geographical diversity across the worl Describe how countries and geographical regions are interconnected and interdependen	



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To communicate geographically	Use basic geographical vocabulary to refer to: key physical features, including: beach, coast, forest, hill, mountain, ocean, river, soil, valley, vegetation and weather. key human features, including: city, town, village, factory, farm, house, office and shop. Use compass directions (north, south, east and west) and locational language (e.g. near and far) to describe the location of features and routes on a map. • Devise a simple map; and use and construct basic symbols in a key. Use simple grid references (A1, B1).	Describe key aspects of: physical geography, including: rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes and the water cycle. human geography, including: settlements and land use. Use the eight points of a compass, four- figure grid references, symbols and key to communicate knowledge of the United Kingdom and the wider world.	Describe and understand key aspects of: physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, rivers, mountains volcanoes and earthquakes and the water cycl human geography, including: settlements, lar use, economic activity including trade links, an the distribution of natural resources including energy, food, minerals, and water supplies. Use the eight points of a compass, four-figure grid references, symbols and a key (that uses standard Ordnance Survey symbols) to communicate knowledge of the United Kingdom and the world. Create maps of locations identifying patterns (such as: land use, climate zones, population densities, height of land).	



Progression in Geography

Geography opportunities

• Extend locational knowledge and deepen spatial awareness of the world's countries using maps of the world to focus on Africa, South and East Asia (including China and India), the Middle East and Russia, focusing on their environmental regions, including polar and hot deserts, key physical and human characteristics, countries and major cities.

Investigating places

Interpret Ordnance Survey maps in the classroom and the field, including using six-figure coordinates and scale, topographical and other thematic mapping and aerial and satellite photographs.

Use Geographical Information Systems (GIS) to view, analyse and interpret places and data.

Use fieldwork to collect, analyse and draw conclusions from geographical data, using multiple sources of increasingly complex information.

• Analyse and interpret different data sources.

Investigating patterns and processes

Understand geographical similarities and differences through the study of human and physical geography of a region or area within Africa.

Understand the physical geography relating to: glaciation, plate tectonics, rocks, soils, weathering, geological timescales, weather and climate, rivers and coasts.

Understand human geography relating to: population, international development, economic activity in the primary, secondary, tertiary and quaternary sectors, urbanisation, and the use of natural resources.

Understand how human and physical processes interact to have an impact on the form of distinctive landscapes.

Communicating geographically

• Communicate knowledge of complex geographical systems.