Geography Progression of Skills EYFS – Year 6



	EYFS	Year 1	Year 2
Locational and Place Knowledge	To name the four seasons To be able to talk about changes in the seasons To identity appropriate clothes to wear in different seasons and explain why. Talk about different types of weather E.g. what is wind (air moving), where does rain come from (clouds) and how are rainbows formed (sun and water)	 Understand positional language within the classroom (encourage map work to support). To understand they live in the local area Mossley Hill and that it in a city. Know that England is the country they live in and it is one of four countries in the UK. Have a basic understanding that the UK is pieces of land boarded by four seas. To know that countries have a capital city. Liverpool is a coastal city that is situated amongst beaches. 	 Know a range of ways we can look after the environment – focus on local area – what can we do to improve the environment locally? To know that countries located close to the equator are hot Know that Mumbai is a country in India. Understand that India is a country in Asia, which is a different continent to Europe. To compare the diet, houses, culture, religion, weather, land use (vegetation), population and hygiene between Liverpool and Mumbai. Children to have a deep understanding of the city they live in, both physical and human features. To understand that Liverpool is a port and name and locate a variety of key landmarks in the City Centre.
Human and Physical Geography	Children can talk about features of a wooded area Children can name different habitats (tank, hutch, kennel - burrow, den, sett) Children can name animals that live underground and above ground. Children can talk about an environment and the animal it is best suited to and why	 Human features are natural, physical features have been built by people. Observe and compare city to countryside (human and physical). To learn about other settlements: city, town and village – compare human and physical features of each. Know the human and physical features of a seaside 	 Know that a continent is a large solid area of land: the world is made up of seven continents. Know that the Earth is a sphere made up of pieces of land and sea and be able to name the 7 continents and 5 oceans it is split into. Know that some parts of the world are hot and some are cold and the reasons why. Know some causes and effects of ocean pollution
Geographical Skills & Fieldwork	Draw a journey (using stories first and then a trip out in the local area) Use sequencing language such as first, then, next to describe a journey (focusing on permanent signs/buildings etc.) Name things we find in our local area. (library, sweet shops, churches, post box/office, doctors) Identify which places are in our local area and which are in the city centre. Explain some differences between the UK/Liverpool to other countries (focus on Italy, Uganda and Japan.)	 To use and apply a key to show where things are in maps. To understand what a map is and how it is used (symbols). To understand what an aerial view is and a variety of examples to show this. Build to using map skills around other known areas (e.g. school, field). Knowing it can be used to find the way from one place to another. Take part in a fieldwork trip to the beach in New Brighton. 	 Children to read and apply map skills linked to Liverpool. To visit Liverpool City Centre (Albert Dock) and visit and locate a variety of buildings, understanding their importance for the city.

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Locational and Place Knowledge	Know that a county is a smaller area of the UK containing lots of towns and villages Know some causes for places changing over time Be able to explain what makes a mountain a mountain Know a group of mountains are called ranges Understand the formation and layers of the Earth Locate Russia on world map and mountain ranges	Know the capital cities of France, Italy, Germany, Spain and Greece. Know how earthquakes are caused Know how volcanoes are formed Know that volcanoes and earthquakes impact settlement, land use and economic activity Know why most volcanic eruptions and earthquakes occur in the 'Ring of Fire'
Human and Physical Geography	 Know the key physical features of the UK (hills, mountains, coasts and rivers Know similarities and differences between UK settlements Know a range of ways mountains can be formed Know the risks associated with mountain climates 	 Different ways the land can be used (e.g. farming, rural) Compare settlement, land use and economic activity between Liverpool and Athens. Understand geographical similarities and differences through the study of human and physical geography between Liverpool and Athens. Know that tourism and trade are economic activities Compare the climate between the UK and Greece Know different places have different biomes Discuss ways climate impacts vegetation belts, settlement and land use Compare the climate and biome between the UK and North America
Geographical Skills & Fieldwork	 Use the eight points of a compass to build their knowledge of the UK Know how to use four-figure grid references to find a location Know how to identify high and low areas of land on a map Name and locate the three peaks in the UK Be able to name and locate the seven highest peaks of the world Use OS symbols to identify features Locate specific places on an OS map Know some ways to observe, measure, record and present the human and physical features of a local area Prepare for and complete a local area fieldwork trip in which children use their knowledge of OS maps and apply them. 	 Know that North America is a continent made up of 23 countries Use maps to identify different climate zones in one country

	Year 5	Year 6
Locational and Place Knowledge	 Know how to use longitude and latitude to find places. Know why we have time zones. Know where the world's rainforests are located. 	Know how to use longitude and latitude to find places. Know why we have time zones. Understand locational knowledge: position and significance of latitude, longitude, Equator, hemispheres, tropics, Arctic and Antarctic Circle, the Prime/Greenwich. Know the location of each on opposite sides of the planet
Human and Physical Geography	 Know features of the world's major biomes. Know how the world's main climate zones differ. Know how a rainforest biome differs to theirs. Know how vegetation in a rainforest is structured and how this impacts biodiversity. Know some ways deforestation affects the world. Know some ways individuals can help preserve the rainforest. Know how geographical features have impacted settlement, land use and economic activity. Know the significance of energy. Know the key aspects of the water cycle. Know some issues linked to distribution and access to water in different parts of the world. Know the key features of a river system. Know how rivers and landscape change over time. Know some causes of flooding. Know the impact of damming rivers. Know about the different plants, animals and conditions which foster in a marine biome. 	 Understand the key aspects of human geography: economic activity trade links and the distribution of natural resources including energy, food, minerals and water. Understand why foods are imported and exported, identifying benefits and issues. Identify ways to reduce food wastage. Recall the main stages of electricity distribution. Identify what makes an energy source renewable. Name some of the methods of power generation used in the UK Identify ways to reduce energy usage. Use locational knowledge to discuss the issues linked to distribution and access to water in different parts of the world. Identify ways to reduce water wastage. Explain how small changes can lead to a big impact. Know features of the world's major biomes and where aquatic biomes are located Know how the world's main climate zones differ Understand about the climate of both, as well as the wildlife and plant life that live on opposite sides of the planet.
Geographical Skills & Fieldwork	 Know how to use six-figure grid references to find a precise location. Confidently use OS symbols to identify features Use a range of methods to observe, measure, record and present the human and physical features. 	Use maps, atlases, globes and digital computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied. If the second describe features are second described features and described features are second described features.