

Geography Progression map of skills

Topic	Key Content	Key Concept	KS1	LKS2	UKS2
The Great Outdoors	<p>In KS1, children explore their immediate surroundings, learning to use simple maps and compasses to navigate. They identify and describe basic physical and human features and begin to compare these with nearby villages and towns. In KS2, pupils build on these skills by using more detailed maps, grid references, and compass points. They deepen their geographical vocabulary and extend comparisons beyond the local area to contrasting European and American locations, developing a broader understanding of similarities, differences, and</p>	Investigate Places	<p>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?).</p> <p>Identify the key features of a location to say whether it is a city, town, village, coastal or rural area.</p> <p>Use world maps, atlases and globes to identify the United Kingdom and its countries, as well as the countries, continents and oceans studied.</p> <p>Use simple fieldwork and observational skills to study the geography of the school and the key human and physical features of its surrounding environment.</p> <p>Use aerial images and plan perspectives to recognise landmarks and basic physical features.</p> <p>Name and locate the countries of Europe and identify their main physical and human characteristics.</p>	<p>Ask and answer geographical questions about the physical and human characteristics of a location.</p> <p>Explain own views about locations, giving reasons.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Use a range of resources to identify the key physical and human features of a location.</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>Collect and analyse statistics and other information in order to draw clear conclusions about locations.</p> <p>Identify and describe how the physical features affect the human activity within a location.</p> <p>Use a range of geographical resources to give detailed descriptions and opinions of the characteristic features of a location.</p> <p>Use different types of fieldwork sampling (random and systematic) to observe, measure and record the human and physical features in the local area. Record the results in a range of ways.</p> <p>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).</p> <p>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.</p>

	connections between places.				Name and locate the countries of North and South America and identify their main physical and human characteristics.
		Investigate Patterns	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Identify land use around the school.</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>Describe geographical similarities and differences between countries.</p> <p>Describe how the locality of the school has changed over time.</p>	<p>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).</p> <p>Understand some of the reasons for geographical similarities and differences between countries.</p> <p>Describe how locations around the world are changing and explain some of the reasons for change.</p> <p>Describe geographical diversity across the world.</p> <p>Describe how countries and geographical regions are interconnected and interdependent.</p>
		Communicate Geographically	<p>Use basic geographical vocabulary to refer to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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. 	<p>Describe key aspects of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • physical geography, including: rivers, mountains, • human geography, including: settlements and land use. <p>Use the eight points of a compass, four-figure grid</p>	<p>Describe and understand key aspects of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, rivers • human geography, including: settlements, land use, the distribution of natural resources including energy, food, minerals, and water supplies.

			<p>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.</p> <p>Devise a simple map; and use and construct basic symbols in a key. Use simple grid references (A1, B1).</p>	<p>references, symbols and key to communicate knowledge of the United Kingdom and the wider world.</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>Create maps of locations identifying patterns (such as: land use, climate zones, population densities, height of land).</p>
Topic	Key Content	Key Concept	KS1	LKS2	UKS2
Paddington	<p>The Paddington geography topic uses the book <i>Paddington</i> to introduce children to the capital city of England, London. In KS1, pupils learn why London is the capital and identify its key human and physical features on maps. They compare London with other capital cities to develop an understanding of scale and importance. In KS2, learning is extended through a deeper study of London's</p>	Investigate Places	<p>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?).</p> <p>Identify the key features of a location to say whether it is a city, town, village, coastal or rural area.</p> <p>Use aerial images and plan perspectives to recognise landmarks and basic physical features.</p> <p>Name, locate and identify characteristics of the four countries and capital cities of the United Kingdom and its surrounding seas.</p>	<p>Ask and answer geographical questions about the physical and human characteristics of a location.</p> <p>Explain own views about locations, giving reasons.</p> <p>Use a range of resources to identify the key physical and human features of a location.</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>Identify and describe how the physical features affect the human activity within a location.</p> <p>Use a range of geographical resources to give detailed descriptions and opinions of the characteristic features of a location.</p> <p>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).</p> <p>Name and locate the countries of South America and identify their main physical and human characteristics.</p>

	<p>geography, with a focus on the River Thames and its role in settlement, trade, transport, and leisure. KS2 will compare London to other capital cities in South America. Children will also be introduced to the concept of migration and why people move from one country to another, using Paddington as a stimulus.</p>	<p>Investigate Patterns</p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>Describe geographical similarities and differences between countries.</p>	<p>Understand some of the reasons for geographical similarities and differences between countries.</p> <p>Describe geographical diversity across the world.</p> <p>Describe how countries and geographical regions are interconnected and interdependent.</p>
		<p>Communicate Geographically</p>	<p>Use basic geographical vocabulary to refer to: - key human features, including: city, town, village, factory, farm, house, office and shop.</p> <p>Devise a simple map; and use and construct basic symbols in a key. Use simple grid references (A1, B1).</p>	<p>Describe key aspects of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • physical geography, including: rivers, • human geography, including: settlements and land use. <p>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.</p>	<p>Describe and understand key aspects of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • human geography, including: settlements, land use, the distribution of natural resources including energy, food, minerals, and water supplies. <p>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.</p> <p>Create maps of locations identifying patterns (such as: land use, climate zones, population densities, height of land).</p>
Topic	Key Content	Key Concept	KS1	LKS2	UKS2
Elements	<p>The Elements introduces children to the natural world through the study of wind, water, earth, and air. In Key Stage</p>	<p>Investigate Places</p>	<p>Use world maps, atlases and globes to identify the United Kingdom and its countries, as well as the countries, continents and oceans studied.</p>	<p>Ask and answer geographical questions about the physical and human characteristics of a location.</p> <p>Explain own views about locations, giving reasons.</p>	<p>Collect and analyse statistics and other information in order to draw clear conclusions about locations.</p>

<p>1, pupils explore simple geographical concepts by investigating different terrains, identifying and comparing rivers, streams, lakes, and the sea, and observing wind and everyday weather patterns. They develop basic vocabulary and an understanding of how these elements shape places. In Key Stage 2, learning is extended to include a deeper study of mountains and volcanoes, the water cycle, and a range of extreme weather events. Pupils build knowledge of physical processes and how the elements influence environments and human activity. Throughout the school, children will compare weather patterns in our</p>		<p>Use aerial images and plan perspectives to recognise landmarks and basic physical features.</p> <p>Name, locate and identify characteristics of the four countries and capital cities of the United Kingdom and its surrounding seas.</p> <p>Name and locate the world's continents and oceans.</p>	<p>Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features.</p> <p>Use a range of resources to identify the key physical and human features of a location.</p> <p>Name and locate countries 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.</p> <p>Name and locate the countries of Europe and identify their main physical and human characteristics.</p>	<p>Identify and describe how the physical features affect the human activity within a location.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Name and locate the countries of North and South America and identify their main physical and human characteristics.</p>
	Investigate Patterns	<p>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.</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>Describe geographical similarities and differences between countries.</p>	<p>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).</p> <p>Understand some of the reasons for geographical similarities and differences between countries.</p>

	country, to those in other countries and look at reasons behind these differences.				Describe how locations around the world are changing and explain some of the reasons for change. Describe geographical diversity across the world.
		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. 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.	Describe key aspects of: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• physical geography, including: rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes and the water cycle. 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: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes and the water cycle. Create maps of locations identifying patterns (such as: land use, climate zones, population densities, height of land).
Topic	Key Content	Key Concept	KS1	LKS2	UKS2
The Deep	In this topic, children will develop their understanding of oceans, waterways, and marine environments. In Key Stage 1, children learn to identify the world's oceans and explore what lives in different oceans, as well as in rivers and streams. They	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?). Use world maps, atlases and globes to identify the United Kingdom and its countries, as well as the countries, continents and oceans studied. Use aerial images and plan perspectives to recognise landmarks and basic physical features.	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.	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.

investigate basic coastal geography, recognising features such as beaches, cliffs, and harbours, and begin to understand how water shapes environments. In Key Stage 2, learning is extended through a deeper comparison of marine life, including plants and animals found in different oceans. Pupils also explore how humans use the oceans for food, transport, and energy, and examine the positive and negative impacts people have on marine environments.		Name and locate the world's continents and oceans.		
	Investigate Patterns	Identify seasonal and daily weather patterns the location of hot and cold areas of the world in relation to the Equator and the North and South Poles.	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.	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). Describe how locations around the world are changing and explain some of the reasons for change. Describe geographical diversity across the world.
	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.	Describe key aspects of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> physical geography, including: rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes and the water cycle. 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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes and the water cycle. 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).

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It's a Small World	In this topic, children will develop their understanding of the world and its diversity. Across both key stages, pupils learn to navigate the globe, exploring continents, countries, and their geographical characteristics. In KS1, children identify the world's continents and name some countries within them, making simple comparisons with United Kingdom. They explore basic human and physical features, such as buildings, landscapes, and weather. In KS2, learning is extended to include deeper comparisons of continents and countries, with a focus on culture,	Investigate Places	<p>Devise a simple map; and use and construct basic symbols in a key. Use simple grid references (A1, B1).</p> <p>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?).</p> <p>Identify the key features of a location to say whether it is a city, town, village, coastal or rural area.</p> <p>Use world maps, atlases and globes to identify the United Kingdom and its countries, as well as the continents and oceans studied.</p> <p>Use aerial images and plan perspectives to recognise landmarks and basic physical features.</p> <p>Name and locate the world's continents and oceans.</p>	<p>Ask and answer geographical questions about the physical and human characteristics of a location.</p> <p>Explain own views about locations, giving reasons.</p> <p>Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features.</p> <p>Use a range of resources to identify the key physical and human features of a location.</p> <p>Name and locate countries 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.</p> <p>Name and locate the countries of Europe and identify their main physical and human characteristics.</p>	<p>Collect and analyse statistics and other information in order to draw clear conclusions about locations.</p> <p>Identify and describe how the physical features affect the human activity within a location.</p> <p>Use a range of geographical resources to give detailed descriptions and opinions of the characteristic features of a location.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Name and locate the countries of North and South America and identify their main physical and human characteristics.</p>
		Investigate Patterns	Understand geographical similarities and differences through studying the	Name and locate the Equator, Northern Hemisphere, Southern	Identify and describe the geographical significance of latitude, longitude, Equator,

	population, and more complex human and physical geography, helping pupils understand global similarities, differences, and connections.		<p>human and physical geography of a small area of the United Kingdom and of a contrasting non-European country.</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>Hemisphere, the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn, Arctic and Antarctic Circle and date time zones. Describe some of the characteristics of these geographical areas.</p> <p>Describe geographical similarities and differences between countries.</p>	<p>Northern Hemisphere, Southern Hemisphere, the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn, Arctic and Antarctic Circle, and time zones (including day and night).</p> <p>Understand some of the reasons for geographical similarities and differences between countries.</p> <p>Describe how locations around the world are changing and explain some of the reasons for change.</p> <p>Describe geographical diversity across the world.</p> <p>Describe how countries and geographical regions are interconnected and interdependent.</p>
	Communicate Geographically	<p>Use basic geographical vocabulary to refer to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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. <p>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.</p>	<p>Describe key aspects of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • physical geography, including: rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes and the water cycle. • human geography, including: settlements and land use. <p>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.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Describe and understand key aspects of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes and the water cycle. • human geography, including: settlements, land use, economic activity including trade links, and the distribution of natural resources including energy, food, minerals, and water supplies. 	

			<p>Devise a simple map; and use and construct basic symbols in a key. Use simple grid references (A1, B1).</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 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).
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