





By the end of Key Stage 2 pupils should extend their knowledge and understanding beyond the local area to include the United Kingdom and Europe, North and South America. This will include the location and characteristics of a range of the world's most significant human and physical features. They should develop their use of geographical knowledge, understanding and skills to enhance their locational and place knowledge.

Pupils should be taught to:

Locational knowledge	 Locate the world's countries, using maps to focus on Europe (including the location of Russia), North, and South America, concentrating on their environmental regions, key physical and human characteristics, countries, and major cities. Name and locate counties and cities of the United Kingdom, geographical regions and their identifying human and physical characteristics, key topographical features (including hills, mountains, coasts and rivers), and 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 (including day and night)
Place knowledge	 Understand geographical similarities and differences through the study of human and physical geography of a region of the United Kingdom, a region in a European country, and a regionwithin North or South America
Human and physical	Describe and understand key aspects of:
geography	 Physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes, and the water cycle
	 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







Geo	graphical skills	
and	fieldwork	

- 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-figure 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 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

	Reception					
Topics Studied	Autumn 1	Autumn 2	Spring 1	Spring 2	Summer 1	Summer 2
Topics Ordaned	All about Me Family Pets Friends Change — seasonal change/Autumn	Space Autumn Diwali Bonfire Night Remembrance Sunday Christmas stories — Nativity, Stick Man Christmas around the world	Feiry Teles Winter Chinese New Year Heroes and villains – real life heroes (people who help us) Valentine's day	Ferms Eggs and chicks Easter Growing up Seasonal change/Spring	Going Wild! Hot places Planting - sunflowers/Spring Wild animals and their habitats	Mad about Minibeasts Life cycles - Frog/butherfly/plant/sunflowers Minibeast habitats Cainshill Park visit
Skills	Describe their immediate environment using knowledge from observation, discussion, stories, non-fiction texts and maps Know some similarities and differences between different religious and cultural communities in this country, drawing on their experiences and what has been read in class 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. Explore the natural world around them, making observations and drawing pictures of animals and plants;					
	what has been read in class Understand some important processes and changes in the natural world around them, including the seasons and changing states of matte Year 1 Year 2					
Topics Studied	Once upon a time		·	Superheroes		
	Dinosaurs			Around the World		
	Kings and Queens Cracking contraptions					





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Place knowledge	 Understand geographic differences through st and physical geography the United Kingdom, an a contrasting non-Euro 	rudying the human of a small area of ad of a small area in	through studying the hu	l similarities and differences man and physical geography of a Kingdom, and of a small area in ean country
Human and physical geography	 Identify seasonal and of patterns in the United location of hot and color world in relation to the North and South Poles 	Kingdom and the dareas of the	river, soil, valley, vegeta	ocabulary to refer to: st, hill, mountain, sea, ocean, tion, season and weather ry, farm, house, office, port,
Locational Knowledge	 Name, locate and ident of the four countries a the United Kingdom and seas 	nd capital cities of	Name and locate the wor oceans	'ld's seven continents and five
Geographical skills and fieldwork	 Use world maps, atlases and globes Use aerial photos, construct simple maps Undertake simple fieldwork within school locality 		 Use world maps, atlases and globes Use simple compass directions Use aerial photos, construct simple maps Undertake simple fieldwork within school locality 	
	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
Topics studied	James and the giant peach	Stone age What a wonderful world Romans	Victorians Space Island invasion	WW1 Greeks On top of the world
Geography Enquiry	 Begin to ask/ initiate geographical questions. Use NF books, stories, atlases, pictures/photos and internet as sources of information. Investigate places and the themes at more 	 Ask and respond to questions and offer their own ideas. Extend to satellite images, Ariel photographs. Investigate places and themes at more than one scale. 	 Begin to suggest questions for investigating. Being to use primary and secondary sources of evidence in their investigations. Investigate places with more emphasis on the 	 Suggest questions for investigating. Use primary and secondary sources of evidence in their investigations. Investigate places with more emphasis on the larger scales;







	than one scale. Being to collect and record evidence. Analyse evidence and begin to draw conclusions e.g. make comparisons between two locations using photos/ pictures, temperatures in different locations.	Collect and record evidence and draw conclusions e.g. make comparisons between locations photos/pictures/ maps.	larger scales; contrasting and distant places. Collect and record evidence unaided. Analyse evidence and draw conclusions e.g. compare historical maps of varying scales e.g. temperature of various locations.	contrasting and distant places. Collect and record evidence unaided. Analyse evidence and draw conclusions e.g. compare historical maps of varying scales e.g. temperature of various locations.
Locational and place knowledge	 Understand how some aspects have changed over time. Understand geographical similarities and differences of human & physical geography of two local towns. Name and locate the world's countries, using maps to focus on Europe (including Russia): environmental regions, key physical or human characteristics, countries, and major cities. 	 Name and locate geographical regions of the UK & their identifying physical and human characteristics, including some cities and some key topographical features including hills, mountains, coasts and rivers. Understand how some aspects have changed over time. Explain how aspects have changed over time. Identify the position/ significance of latitude, 	Name and locate some of the world's countries and capital cities using a variety of maps, globes and digital mapping, key physical or human characteristics, countries, and major cities.	 Name/ locate cities & countries of the World. Know more about the geographical regions of the world & their identifying physical and human characteristics, including more cities and detail of the key topographical features including naming some UK hills, mountains & rivers or types of coasts Understand geographical similarities and differences through







	 Understand geographical similarities and differences of human & physical geography of a region of the UK and in a European country. 	longitude, equator, N & S Hemisphere, Tropics of Cancer & Capricorn, Arctic & Antarctic Circle & time zones.		the study of human and physical geography of a region of the UK and a region within N. or S. America.
Human and Physical Geography	 Physical geography, including rivers and mountains. Explain volcanoes/ earthquakes in simple terms. Know what causes an earthquake Label the different parts of a volcano Describe key aspects of human geography including types of settlement and land use, economic activity and the distribution of some natural resources of the countries studied. Identify differences between places. Communicate geographical information in a variety 	 Describe the water cycle using a diagram. Know and label the main features of a river Know the name of and locate a number of the world's longest rivers Know the names of a number of the world's highest mountains Explain the features of a water cycle Know why most cities are located by a river 	 Describe and understand key aspects of physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes, and the water cycle Know what is meant by biomes and what are the features of a specific biome Label layers of a rainforest and know what deforestation is 	Describe in detail types of settlement, land use, economic activity including trade links and the distribution of natural resources including energy, food, minerals and water Describe and understand key aspects of physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes, and the water cycle







Geographical skills and fieldwork (Fieldwork)	of ways, including through maps and writing at length • Gather information • Ask geographical questions. • Use a simple database to present findings from fieldwork. • Record findings from fieldtrips. • Sketching	 Draw an annotated sketch from observation. including descriptive / explanatory labels and indicating direction Add titles and labels giving date and location information. 	 Gather information Select appropriate methods for data collection such as interviews. Use a database to interrogate/amend information collected. Use graphs to display 	 Use sketches as evidence in an investigation. Select field sketching from a variety of techniques. Annotate sketches to describe and
	 Select views to photograph. Use maps to locate European countries and capitals. Know and name the eight points of a compass 	 Consider how photos provide useful evidence use a camera independently. Locate position of a photo on a map. Use a database to present findings. Use appropriate terminology Use maps and globes to locate the equator, the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn and the Greenwich Meridian Know how to plan a journey within the UK, using a road map 	data collected. • Evaluate the quality of evidence collected and suggest improvements. • Know how to use graphs to record features such as temperature or rainfall across the world	explain geographical processes and patterns. • Make a judgement about the best angle or viewpoint when taking an image or completing a sketch. • Use photographic evidence in their investigations. • Evaluate the usefulness of the images. • Use Google Earth to locate a country or







				place of interest and to follow the journey of rivers, etc.
Geographical skills and fieldwork (Map Skills)	Follow a route on a map with some accuracy. Locate places using a range of maps including OS & digital. Begin to match boundaries (e.g. find same boundary of a country on different scale maps).	 Follow a route on a large-scale map. Locate places on a range of maps (variety of scales). Identify features on an aerial photograph, digital or computer map. Begin to use eight figure compass and four figure grid 	 Begin to use atlases to find out other information (e.g. temperature). Find and recognise places on maps of different scales. Use 8 figure 	Follow a short route on an OS map. Describe the features shown on an OS map. Use atlases to find out data about other places. Use eight-figure compass and 6-figure grid reference accurately.
	 Use four figure compasses, and letter/number co- ordinates to identify features on a map. 	references to identify features on a map. Map knowledge Locate Europe on a large-scale map or	compasses, begin to use 6 figure grid references. Map knowledge • Locate the world's	 Use lines of longitude and latitude on maps. Know what most of the ordnance survey symbols stand for
	Map knowledge • Locate the UK on a variety of different scale maps. • Name & locate the counties and cities of the UK.	globe. Name and locate countries in Europe (including Russia) and their capitals cities. Making maps Recognise and use OS map symbols,	countries Identify the position and significance of lines of longitude & latitude Making maps Draw a variety of thematic maps based	Map knowledge • Locate the world's countries on a variety of maps, including the areas studied throughout the Key Stages





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of a expe feat curre Crea scale	to make a map short route eriences, with rures in rent order. ate a simple e Drawing. standard symbols, understand the	including completion of a key and understanding why it is important. • Draw a sketch map from a high viewpoint.	 on their own data. Draw a sketch map using symbols and a key. Use and recognise OS map symbols regularly. 	Making maps Draw plans of increasing Complexity. Begin to use and recognise atlas symbols.
	ortance of a key.			