Progression in Skills & Knowledge – Geography		
Key Stage One	**Lower Key Stage Two**	**Upper Key Stage Two**
Enquiry and Investigation		
Interpret a range of sources of geographical information in a variety of ways including through maps, numerical and quantitative skills and writing at length.	Interpret a range of sources of geographical information in a variety of ways including through maps, numerical and quantitative skills and writing at length.	Interpret a range of sources of geographical information in a variety of ways including through maps, numerical and quantitative skills and writing at length.
Mapping		
Use world maps, atlases and globes to identify the United Kingdom and its countries, as well as the countries, continents and oceans studied in Key Stage One. Interpret a range of sources including maps, diagrams, globes, aerial photographs and GIS. Recognise landmarks and basic human features on aerial photos. Draw a simple map e.g. of a garden, route map, place in a story. Use and construct basic symbols in a map key.	Interpret a range of sources including maps, diagrams, globes, aerial photographs and GIS. Use a wide range of maps (including digital), atlases and globes to locate countries and features studied.	Interpret a range of sources including maps, diagrams, globes, aerial photographs and GIS. Use a wider range of maps, atlases, globes and digital maps to locate countries and features studied.
Fieldwork		

Collect, analyse and communicate with a range of data gathered through experiences of fieldwork that deepen their understanding of geographical processes. Use simple fieldwork techniques such as observation and identification to study the geography of the school and its grounds as well as the key human and physical features of its surrounding environment. Use simple compass directions (NSEW) to describe the location of features and routes on a map. Use locational and directional language to describe feature and routes e.g. left/right, forwards and backwards, to describe the location of features and routes on a map. Use aerial photos and plan perspectives to recognise landmarks and basic human and physical features.	Collect, analyse and communicate with a range of data gathered through experiences of fieldwork that deepen their understanding of geographical processes. Use the eight points of a compass, four figure grid references, symbols and key (including OS) to build their knowledge of the United Kingdom and wider world. Observe, measure and record the human and physical features in the local area using a range of methods including sketch maps, plans and graphs, cameras and other digital devices.	Collect, analyse and communicate with a range of data gathered through experiences of fieldwork that deepen their understanding of geographical processes. Use the eight points of a compass, four and six figure grid references, symbols and key (including OS) to build their knowledge of the United Kingdom and wider world. Observe, measure and record human and physical features using a range of methods including sketch maps, plans, graphs and cameras and other digital technologies e.g. data loggers to record (e.g. weather) at different times and in different places.
Locational Knowledge		
Name and locate the countries and capital cities of the United Kingdom and their surrounding seas. Identify some characteristics of the four countries that make up the United Kingdom. Name and locate the names of the seven continents and five oceans.	Locate the world's countries, concentrating on their key physical and human characteristics. Identify the position and significance of Northern Hemisphere and Southern Hemisphere. Locate the equator and know what physical things are there. Know the names of and locate at least eight major capital cities across the world. Know the names of and locate at least 6 cities in the United Kingdom. Know the names of and locate at least eight European countries. Name and locate Russia.	Locate the world's countries, concentrating on their key physical and human characteristics, countries, and major cities with regards to trade. Know the names of and locate at least eight counties and 6 cities in the United Kingdom, geographical regions and their identifying human and physical characteristics, key topographical features (hills, mountains, coasts, rivers) and land use patterns: and understand how some of these aspects have changed over time. Identify the position and significance of longitude, latitude and the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn and the Arctic and Antarctic circle.

	Identify the position and significance of longitude, latitude and the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn and the Arctic and Antarctic circle. Know the names of and locate a number of South or North American countries. Identify the position and significance of the Prime/Greenwich Meridian and time zones (including day and night).	Know the names of and locate a number of South or North American countries. Identify the position and significance of the Prime/Greenwich Meridian and time zones (including day and night).
Place Knowledge		
I can identify key features of a small seaside area of the United Kingdom (Blackpool) and compare to a coastal area in a non-European country. I can compare my local area to a contrasting non-European country (Uganda – Koch Goma).	Understand geographical similarities and differences through the study of human and physical geography of a region in South America (small region in Brazil – Yanomami Tribe). Understand geographical similarities and differences through the study of human and physical geography of a region in Greece (Santorini).	To understand the interaction between physical and human processes in the Ivory Coast with regards to Fairtrade. Understand geographical similarities and differences through the study of human and physical geography of a region in the United Kingdom (The Lake District - Grasmere). Understand geographical similarities and differences through the study of human and physical geography of a region in the North America (Florida – Orlando).
Human and Physical Features		
I can locate hot and cold areas of the world in relation to the equator and the North and South poles. I am confident explaining what a human feature and physical feature is. I can identify the following physical features: forest, hill, mountain, sea, river, soil, vegetation, valley, beach, ocean, cliff, coast, season, weather. I can identify the following human features: village, town, city, farm, house, port, harbour, factory, office, shop.	Know what is meant by the terms biome and climate zone and name, describe and understand a specific biome and climate zone. Describe and understand a vegetational belt (Amazon Rainforest). Describe and understand rivers and mountains. Know and label the main features of a river. Explain the features of the water cycle. Describe and understand key aspects of: ▪ physical geography, including: climate zones, rivers and mountains.	Describe and understand the key aspects of types of settlement and land use, economic activity including trade links, and the distribution of natural resources including energy, food, minerals and water (trade). Describe and understand earthquakes and volcanoes. Know what causes an earthquake. Label the parts of a volcano. Describe and understand key aspects of:

I can identify seasonal and weather patterns in the United Kingdom.	▪ human geography, including: types of settlement and land use and economic activity.	Physical geography, including: vegetation belts, volcanoes and earthquakes. Human geography, including: types of settlement and land use, economic activity. Develop contextual knowledge of the location of globally significant places both terrestrial and marine – including their defining physical and human characteristics.