

Ringway Primary School Geography Progression Grid



The progression grid outlines the specific knowledge which pupils are expected to learn in each phase, over a two year cycle, along with the specific vocabularly which supports this understanding.

Geographical Skills and Fieldwork

At EYFS:

- Children talk about the features of their own immediate environment and how environments might vary from one another.
- They make observations of animals and plants and explain why some things occur, and talk about changes.

At Key Stage One:

- Use world maps, atlases and globes to identify the United Kingdom and its countries, as well as the countries, continents and oceans studied at this key stage.
- Use simple compass directions
 (North, South, East and West) and
 locational and directional language
 [i.e near and far; left and right] to
 describe the location of features
 and routes on a map.
- Use aerial photographs and plan perspectives to recognise landmarks and basic human and physical features; devise a simple map; and use and construct basic symbols in a key.
- Use simple fieldwork and observational skills to study the geography of their school and its grounds and the key human and physical features of its surrounding environment.

At Lower Key Stage Two:

- 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 OS maps) to build their knowledge of the UK 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.

At Upper Key Stage Two:

- Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping (Google Earth) to locate countries and describe features studied.
- Use the eight point of a compass, four figure grid references, symbols and key (including the use of Ordinance Survey maps) to build their knowledge of the United Kingdom in the past and the present.
- Extend to 6 figure grid references with teaching of latitude and longitude in depth.
- Expand map skills to include non- UK countries.
- Use fieldwork to observe, measure 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.

Locational Knowledge

At EYFS:

- Children know about similarities and differences in relation to places, objects, materials and living things
- They talk about the features of their own immediate environment and how environments might vary from one another.

At Key Stage One:

- Name and locate the world's seven continents and five oceans.
- Name, locate and identify characteristics of the four countries and capital cities of the United Kingdom and its surrounding areas.

At Lower Key Stage Two:

- Locate the world's countries, using maps to focus on Europe (including the location of Russia), 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

At Upper Key Stage Two:

- Locate the world's countries, using maps to focus on North and South America, concentrating on their environmental regions, key physical and human characteristics, countries and major cities.
- Compare two different regions to the UK rural/urban

		regions and their identifying human and physical characteristics, key topographical features (including hills, mountains, coasts and rivers) and use land 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)	 Locate and name the main counties and cities in England. Identify the position and significance of longitude/latitude and the Greenwich Meridian. Linking with science, time zones, night and day.
	Pla	ce Knowledge	
At EYFS: • They know that other children don't always enjoy the same things, and are sensitive to this.	At Key Stage One: • Understand geographical similarities and difference through studying the human and physical geography of a small area of the United Kingdom, and a small area in a contrasting non- European country, i.e. Australia	At Lower Key Stage Two: • Understand geographical similarities and difference through studying the human and physical geography of a region of the United Kingdom and a region in a European country.	At Upper Key Stage Two: Understand geographical similarities and difference through studying the human and physical geography of a region of the United Kingdom and a region within North/ South America. Understand geographical similarities and differences through the study of key places linked with current world issues.
	Human and	l Physical Geography	
At EYFS: • They make observations of animals and plants and explain why some things occur, and talk about changes. • They know about similarities and differences between themselves and others, and among families, communities and traditions.	At Key Stage One: 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 use basic geographical vocabulary to refer to same. Describe key physical features including: beach, cliff, coast, forest, hill, mountain, sea, ocean, river, soil, valley, vegetation, season and weather. Describe key human features, including: city, town, village, factory, farm, house, office, port, harbour and shop	At Lower Key Stage Two: Pupils will describe and understand key aspects of: Physical geography, including – climate zones, biomes, vegetation helts, rivers, mountains and the water cycle Human geography, including – types of settlement and land use.	At Upper Key Stage 2: Pupils will describe and understand key aspects of: • Physical geography, including – coasts, volcanoes and earthquakes, climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts and extreme weather events. • Human geography, including – economic activity including trade links, and the distribution of natural resources including energy, food, minerals and water. • Fair/ unfair distribution of resources (Fairtrade) • Distribution of natural resources including a study of a contrasting country in a developing world.

	Ove	rarching geographical Vocabulary	
At EYFS: Weather Map Animals	At Key Stage One: Weather Atlas	At Lower Key Stage Two: Climate Field Work	At Upper Key Stage Two: Urban Rural
Animals Houses	Map Human Physical	Hemisphere Land Use Biome	Sustainable Renewable Hemisphere Biome Tropic of Cancer Tropic of Capricorn

Geography Topics throughout the School

BLOCK A

 Handa's Name, locate Name and locate Surprise - and identify locate the counties and animals native to Africa including caring for living World Name and locate counties and counties and cities of the locate the counties and five oreans. Describe key Name and locate the world's countries, using maps to focus on builted Kingdom, geographical regions and their identifying Locate the world's countries, using maps to focus on Burope (including the locate) concentrating on their 	Year Six Changing World Pupils will describe and understand key
World • Handa's Surprise - Surpring characteristics and identify to Africa including caring for living • Name, locate • Name and locate counties and counties and counties and counties and five oceans. • Name and locate counties and counties and counties and countries and five oceans. • Name and locate counties and counties and counties and countries, using maps to focus on North and South America • Locate the world's countries, using maps to focus on Europe (including the concentrating on their	Pupils will describe and
 Handa's Name, locate Surprise - and identify Exploring characteristics ordite the world's exploring animals native to Africa including caring for living Name and Name and locate countries and countries and geographical regions and their identifying Locate the Locate the world's countries, using maps to focus on Europe (including the lengtion of 	describe and
things/pets. Kingdom and its surrounding its surrounding features including: beach, cliff, coast, freet, comparing African ways of life including: sea, orean, and dilly routine. Caste based catchities such as constructing and labelling a castle and exploring the role of kings and queens. Kingdom and its surrounding features including: beach, cliff, valley, valley, valley, valley, valley, valled, forest, hill, mountain, sea, orean, river, soil, valley, val	aspects of physical geography, including - coasts, volcanoes and earthquakes, climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts and extreme weather events. Understand geographical similarities and differences through the study of key places linked with current world issues.

Children talk about the features of their own immediate environment and how environments might vary from one another. Styles in the features of their own immediate environments might vary from one another.	Use world maps, atlases and glohes to identify the United Kingdom and its countries, as well as the countries, continents and oreans studied at this key stage. Use world maps, atlases and glohes to identify the United Kingdom and its countries, as well as the countries, continents and oreans studied at this key stage.	Use maps, atlases, glohes 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 OS maps) to build their knowledge of the UK and the wider world. Use maps, atlases, glohes 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 OS maps) to build their knowledge of the UK and the wider world.	To use maps, atlases, glohes and digital/ computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studies in the context of North and South America. Extend to 6 figure grid references with teaching of latitude and longitude in depth. Expand map skills to include non- UK countries. Expand map skills to include non- UK countries. Use fieldw observe, measure a record the human an physical features in local area a range of methods, including maps, plat graphs, ar digital technologital.
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	• Pets	• Town	World map	Agriculture	Agriculture	• Continent	Weathering
	• Dog	• Country	• Continent	Capital city	Capital city	• Country	Physical
	• Cat	 Village 	• Ocean	 Cattle farming 	 Climate 	• City	weathering
	• Rabbit	 City 	 Equator 	• Climate	 Coastline 	North America	• Chemical
	• Guinea pig	 County 	 Northern 	• Coastline	 Economy 	South America	weathering
	• Animals	• Farm	Hemisphere	• Economy	 European Union 	• Latitude	• Acid
	 Giraffe 	• House	• Southern	• Government	• Export	• Longitude	 Dissolve
	• Lion	• United	Hemisphere	• Industrial	 Glacier 	• Equator	 Minerals
	• Tiger	Kingdom	• Asia	Revolution	 Hot spring 	• Northern	 Biological
	• Zebra	 England 	• Africa	 Industry 	• Import	Hemisphere	weathering
		 Scotland 	 North America 	• Land use	 Industry 	• Southern	 Erosion
	7 iiiiooo pe	• Wales	 South America 	 Manufacturing 	 Landlocked 	Hemisphere	 Coast
	• Elephant	 Northern 	 Australia 	• Natural	 Manufacturing 	 Tropic of Cancer 	• Bay
	Snake	Ireland	• Eur o pe	resources	 Natural 	 Tropic of 	 Headland
	• Hippopotamus	• Eur o pe	 Antarctica 	 Population 	resources	Capricorn	• Beach
	• Leopard	• Seas	 Atlantic Ocean 	• Reserv o ir	 Nomadic 	 Arctic Circle 	• Dune
	=	• Oceans	 Pacific Ocean 	 Residential 	 Peninsula 	 Antarctic Circle 	• Cave
	• Warthog	 Continent 	 Indian Ocean 	• Rural area	• Port	 Prime/ Greenwich 	 Cliff
	• Hyena	 Capital city 	 Arctic Ocean 	 Settlement 	 Reservoir 	Meridian	 Arch
	• Camel	 Aerial view 	 Antarctic 	 Shipbuilding 	 Self- governing 	• Time zone	 Stack
	Buffalo	 Birds eye view 	Ocean	 Terraced housing 	 Tectonic plates 	 Climate zone 	• Stump
50	 Monkey 	• Landmarks	• Land	• Trade	 Transcontinental 	• Climate	• Spit
₹	 Mud hut 	• Distance	• Sea	• Urban area		• Polar	• Er os ion
3	• House	• Transport	 Population 			• Arctic	 Deposition
Topic Vocabulary	• Hot	• Travel	• Globe			 Temperate 	• Border
5		• Castle	 Route 			• Tropical	 Invasion
ا د	• Cold	Harbour	 Travel 			 Subtropical 	• Empire
ੁੜੋ	• Sunshine	• Beach	• Compass			• Latitude	• Union
1	• Heat	• Port	Directions			 Koppen system 	 Political
	• Rain	• London	North			• Settlement	• Colony
	• School	• Route	• East			• Economy	 Development
		• Northern	• South			Natural Resources	 Regeneration
	Roudies	Hemisphere	• West			• River	• Protection
	• Castle	• Southern	• Equator			• Lake	 Physical
	 Drawbridge 	Hemisphere	• Climate			• Landscape	changes
	• Moat	•	• Polar			Mountain	Human changes
	• Turret		• Temperate			• Volcano	3
			• Tr op ical			• Biome	
	• King		• Adapt			 Vegetation Belt 	
	• Queen		Habitats			• Wildlife	
	 Princess 		• Region			• Flora	
	• Prince		Aerial view			• Fauna	
	• Knight		Bird's eye view			• Water	
			Beach			 Wonders of the 	
	•		• Coast			World	
			• Forest				
			• Hill			Machu Piccu	
			• Mountain			• Chichen itza	
			• Sea			 Christ the 	
			• River			Redeemer Statue	
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				BLOCK B			
	EYFS	Year One	Year Two	Year Three	Year Four	Year Five	Year Six
	Penguins and Polar Bears	Our Local Area	Australia	Rivers	Mountains	Space	Earthquakes and Volcanoes
Key Knowledge	 Habitats of penguins Locating the UK Locating 'where penguins live' Discussions around familiar countries. Outdoor role play area exploring brochures and discussing destination Similarities and differences between other places and United Kingdom. Comparing habitats around the world and considering how animals adapt to the area in which they live. 	Describe key physical features including: heach, cliff, coast, forest, hill, mountain, sea, ocean, river, soil, valley, vegetation, season and weather. Describe key human features, including: city, town, village, factory, farm, house, office, port, harbour and shop	Understand geographical similarities and difference through studying the human and physical geography of a small area of the United Kingdom, and a small area in a contrasting non- European country, i.e. Australia 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 use hasic geographical vocabulary to refer to same.	 Physical geography, including – climate zones, biomes, vegetation belts, rivers, mountains and the water cycle 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, cousts and rivers) and use land patterns; and understand how some of these aspects have changed over time. 	 Physical geography, including – climate zones, hiomes, vegetation helts, rivers, mountains and the water cycle 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 use land patterns; and understand how some of these aspects have changed over time. 	N/A	Physical geography, including - cousts, volcanoes and earthquakes, climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts and extreme weather events.

	_	Childma tulk		Han simula	_	Una comulal	_	Haamana	I _	Han manna	A1 / A	_	Hee man
	•	Children talk	•	Use simple	•	Use world	•	Use maps,	•	Use maps,	N/A	•	Use maps,
		about the		fieldwork and		maps, atlases		atlases, globes		atlases, globes			atlases, globes
		features of their		observational		and globes to		and		and			and
		own immediate		skills to study		identify the		digital/computer		digital/computer			digital/computer
		environment		the geography		United		mapping to		mapping to			mapping
		and how		of their school		Kingdom and		locate countries		locate countries			(Google Earth)
		envir o nments		and its grounds		its countries,		and describe		and describe			to locate
		might vary		and the key		as well as the		features studied.		features studied.			countries and
		3 3						jeuures suureu.		jeuures suureu.			
		from one		human and		countries,							describe features
		another.		physical		continents and	•	Use the eight	•	Use the eight			studied.
				features of its		oceans studied		points of a		points of a			
	•	They make		surrounding		at this key		compass, four		compass, four		•	Use the eight
		observations of		envir o nment.		stage.		and six figure		and six figure			point of a
		animals and						grid references,		grid references,			compass, four
		plants and	•	Use simple	•	Use simple		symbols and key		symbols and key			figure grid
		explain why		compass		compass		(including the		(including the			
		some things		directions		directions		use of OS maps)		use of OS maps)			references,
		occur, and talk		(North, South,		(North, South,		to build their		to build their			symbols and
		•											key (including
		about changes.		East and West)		East and West)		knowledge of the		knowledge of the			the use of
	•	Children know		and locational		and locational		UK and the wider		UK and the			Ordinance
		about		and directional		and directional		world.		wider world.			Survey maps) to
(A)		similarities and		language [i.e		language [i.e							build their
Skills		differences in		near and far;		near and far;							knowledge of the
2		relation to		left and right]		left and right]							United Kingdom
57		places, objects,		to describe the		to describe the							in the past and
Key		materials and		location of		location of							the present.
~		living things		features and		features and							ute present.
		They talk about		routes on a		routes on a							
	•	the features of		тар.		map.							
		their own		mags.		посер.							
			_	Han model									
		immediate	•	Use aerial									
		envir o nment		photographs									
		and how		and plan									
		envir o nments		perspectives to									
		might vary		recognise									
		from one		landmarks and									
		another.		basic human									
	•	They know		and physical									
		about		features; devise									
		similarities and		a simple map;									
		differences		and use and									
				construct basic									
		between											
		themselves and		symbols in a									
		others, and		key.									
		among											
		families,											
		communities											
		and traditions.											
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	Habitat	• Local area	• marsupial	• Bog	Mountain	The Solar System	• Earthquake
	North Pole	• School	• habitat	• Channel	• Range	Mercury	• Zone
	South Pole	• Home	aboriginal	• Climate	Height	Wercury Venus	• Surface
	Arctic	Address			•		Rock
			• climate • koala	• Condensation	• Peak	• Earth	
	AntarcticIce	CompassDirections		Confluence Delta (river)	ContourAltitude	• Mars	Crust inner/outer core
			• kangar oo	20000 (10001)		Jupiter	_
	• Snow	Position	• sugar glider	Deposition	• Peak	• Saturn	Richter Scale
	• Earth	• Street	• dingo	Drainage basin	• Slopes	• Uranus	Mercalli Scale
	• World	• Observe	Great Barrier	• Estuary	• Valley	Neptune	• Magma
	• Countries	• Record	reef	Evaporation	• Foot	Atmosphere	• crater
	• United	• Street map	• Sydney	• Floodplain	• Slope	• Nitr og en	• volcano
	Kingdom	Map symbols	Melbourne	Habitat	• Summit	• Oxygen	• erupt
	• Travel	• Business	• Canberra	• Load	Snow line	• Orbit	• molten
	• Money	 Offices 	 Ayers Rock 	Meander	• Tree line	• Spin	• lava
	• Eur o	• River	Sydney Opera	Mouth (river)	Outcrop	• Axis	• erosion
	• Dollar	• Stream	House	 Precipitation 	• Face	 Rotating 	• tsumani
	• Plane	• Shops	• Landmark	• Reserv o ir	• Ridge	• Hydr og en	 tectonic plates
	• Bout	• Map	• Continent	• Sediment	• Peak	• Helium	• move
	 Ferry 	• House	• Southern	 Source (river) 	• Plateau	• Sun	• red zone
	• Bus	• Detached	Hemisphere	• Spring	Fold mountain	• Moon	 disaster zone
	• Train	Semi- detached	 Outback 	 Surface runoff 	 Fault block 	 Galaxy 	• tornado
<u> </u>	• Adapt	• Terraced		 Thermal spring 	mountain	 Constellation 	
Ja	 Change 	• Cottage		 Transpiration 	Dome mountain	• Star	
ा वु	• China	• Bungalow		 Tributary 	• Volcanic		
ğ	 Tradition 	• Flats		 Water cycle 	mountain		
Topic Vocabulary	 Community 	• Caravan		 Water pollution 	• Plateau		
.3		• Job		 Wetland 	mountain		
g		• Work			• Climate		
-		• Pay			• Forecast		
		• Wages			Average		
		• Village			• Tourism		
		• Town			Economic		
		• City			• Social		
		 County 			• Envir o nment		
		 Country 					
		 Continent 					
		• council					

				BLOCK C			
	EYFS	Year One	Year Two	Year Three	Year Four	Year Five	Year Six
	The Farm	Weather	From Field to Fork	Land Use	The Rainforest	Enough for Everybody	Trade and Economics
Key Knowledge	 Exploring how to care for plants and animals. Discussions based on homes around the world. Exploring weather and signs of Spring. Understand growing and what can grow on different types of farms around the world. Map making including familiar landmarks, road signs and street signs from the local area. 	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 use hasic geographical vocabulary to refer to same.	N/A	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 use land patterns; and understand how some of these aspects have changed over time. Human geography, including - types of settlement and land use.	Physical geography, including - climate zones, biomes, vegetation helts, rivers, mountains and the water cycle	 Understand geographical similarities and differences through the study of key places linked with current world issues. Distribution of natural resources including a study of a contrusting country in a developing world. 	 Understand geographical similarities and differences through the study of key places linked with current world issues. Human geography, including – economic activity including trade links, and the distribution of natural resources including energy, food, minerals and water. Fair/ unfair distribution of resources (Fairtrade)

They make observations of animals and plants and explain why some things occur, and talk about changes. They make observations of animals and plants and explain why some things occur, and talk about changes.	Use world maps, atlases and globes to identify the United Kingdom and its countries, as well as the countries, continents and oceans studied at this key stage.	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.	Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied.	Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping (Google Earth) to locate countries and describe features studied.	Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping (Google Earth) to locate countries and describe features studied.
Cow Chicken Pig Horse Sheep Duck Goose Farm Plants Vegetables Wheat Spring Weather Rain Sun Wind Cloudy Warm Landmark Streets Town Bugs Insects	Weather United Kingdom Changes Changes Grain Season Healthy Weather recording Temperature Thermometer Sun Dairy Rain Thunder Snow Exercis Wind Autumn Sugar Winter Spring Summer Forecast Extreme Flooding Drought Hurricane Blizzard Heat wave Protect Cold Hot North Pole South Pole Equator	Arable Biome City Economic Forest Habitat Harnlet Horticulture Industry Livestock Moorr	Rainforest Temperate Tropical Boreal Deciduous Coniferous Climate Tropics Forecast Forest floor Understory layer Canopy layer Emergent layer Habitat Diet Amazon Rainforest Sherwood Forest Amazon River Species Natives Tribes Deforestation	 Settlement Resources Services Goods Electricity Supply Generation Power Gigawatt Coal Nuclear Renewable Non renewable Solar power Wind power Biomass Origin Import Export As the crow flies Efficiency Conservation Carbon footprint Global warming Famine poverty 	 trade import export key El Salvadore Fairtrade Globalisation British Empire Trading partners Trade routes