



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 vocabulary which supports this understanding.

Geographical Skills and Fieldwork

At EYFS:	At Key Stage One:	At Lower Key Stage Two:	At Upper Key Stage Two:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 Ordnance 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:	At Key Stage One:	At Lower Key Stage Two:	At Upper Key Stage Two:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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

		<p>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.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.
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Place Knowledge

<p>At EYFS:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> They know that other children don't always enjoy the same things, and are sensitive to this. 	<p>At Key Stage One:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 	<p>At Lower Key Stage Two:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<p>At Upper Key Stage Two:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.
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Human and Physical Geography

<p>At EYFS:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<p>At Key Stage One:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 	<p>At Lower Key Stage Two:</p> <p>Pupils will describe and understand key aspects of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Physical geography, including – climate zones, biomes, vegetation belts, rivers, mountains and the water cycle Human geography, including – types of settlement and land use. 	<p>At Upper Key Stage 2:</p> <p>Pupils will describe and understand key aspects of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.
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Overarching geographical Vocabulary

At EYFS:
Weather
Map
Animals
Houses

At Key Stage One:
Weather
Atlas
Map
Human
Physical

At Lower Key Stage Two:
Climate
Field Work
Hemisphere
Land Use
Biome

At Upper Key Stage Two:
Urban
Rural
Sustainable
Renewable
Hemisphere
Biome
Tropic of Cancer
Tropic of Capricorn

Geography Topics throughout the School

BLOCK A

	EYFS	Year One	Year Two	Year Three	Year Four	Year Five	Year Six
	Story Books	The UK	The Wonderful World	The UK	Europe	North and South America	Our Changing World
Key Knowledge	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Handa's Surprise - Exploring animals native to Africa including caring for living things/pets. Handa's Surprise - Life in other cultures – comparing African ways of life to our way of life including school, houses and daily routine. Cinderella - Castle based activities such as constructing and labelling a castle and exploring the role of kings and queens. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Name, locate and identify characteristics of the four countries and capital cities of the United Kingdom and its surrounding areas. 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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Name and locate the world's seven continents and five oceans. 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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 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) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 Identify the position and significance of longitude/latitude and the Greenwich Meridian. Linking with science, time zones, night and day. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. Understand geographical similarities and differences through the study of key places linked with current world issues.

<p style="text-align: center;">Key Skills</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Children talk about the features of their own immediate environment and how environments might vary from one another. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping 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 Ordnance Survey maps) to build their knowledge of the United Kingdom in the past and the present. 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.
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Topic Vocabulary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pets • Dog • Cat • Rabbit • Guinea pig • Animals • Giraffe • Lion • Tiger • Zebra • Antelope • Elephant • Snake • Hippopotamus • Leopard • Warthog • Hyena • Camel • Buffalo • Monkey • Mud hut • House • Hot • Cold • Sunshine • Heat • Rain • School • Routines • Castle • Drawbridge • Moat • Turret • King • Queen • Princess • Prince • Knight • 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Town • Country • Village • City • County • Farm • House • United Kingdom • England • Scotland • Wales • Northern Ireland • Europe • Seas • Oceans • Continent • Capital city • Aerial view • Birds eye view • Landmarks • Distance • Transport • Travel • Castle • Harbour • Beach • Port • London • Route • Northern Hemisphere • Southern Hemisphere 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • World map • Continent • Ocean • Equator • Northern Hemisphere • Southern Hemisphere • Asia • Africa • North America • South America • Australia • Europe • Antarctica • Atlantic Ocean • Pacific Ocean • Indian Ocean • Arctic Ocean • Antarctic Ocean • Land • Sea • Population • Globe • Route • Travel • Compass • Directions • North • East • South • West • Equator • Climate • Polar • Temperate • Tropical • Adapt • Habitats • Region • Aerial view • Bird's eye view • Beach • Coast • Forest • Hill • Mountain • Sea • River 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agriculture • Capital city • Cattle farming • Climate • Coastline • Economy • Government • Industrial Revolution • Industry • Land use • Manufacturing • Natural resources • Population • Reservoir • Residential • Rural area • Settlement • Shipbuilding • Terraced housing • Trade • Urban area 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agriculture • Capital city • Climate • Coastline • Economy • European Union • Export • Glacier • Hot spring • Import • Industry • Landlocked • Manufacturing • Natural resources • Nomadic • Peninsula • Port • Reservoir • Self-governing • Tectonic plates • Transcontinental 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continent • Country • City • North America • South America • Latitude • Longitude • Equator • Northern Hemisphere • Southern Hemisphere • Tropic of Cancer • Tropic of Capricorn • Arctic Circle • Antarctic Circle • Prime/ Greenwich Meridian • Time zone • Climate zone • Climate • Polar • Arctic • Temperate • Tropical • Subtropical • Latitude • Koppen system • Settlement • Economy • Natural Resources • River • Lake • Landscape • Mountain • Volcano • Biome • Vegetation Belt • Wildlife • Flora • Fauna • Water • Wonders of the World • Machu Piccu • Chichen itza • Christ the Redeemer Statue 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Weathering • Physical weathering • Chemical weathering • Acid • Dissolve • Minerals • Biological weathering • Erosion • Coast • Bay • Headland • Beach • Dune • Cave • Cliff • Arch • Stack • Stump • Spit • Erosion • Deposition • Border • Invasion • Empire • Union • Political • Colony • Development • Regeneration • Protection • Physical changes • Human changes
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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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 basic geographical vocabulary to refer to same. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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, coasts and rivers) and use land patterns; and understand how some of these aspects have changed over time. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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, coasts and rivers) and use land patterns; and understand how some of these aspects have changed over time. 	N/A	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Physical geography, including – coasts, volcanoes and earthquakes, climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts and extreme weather events.

Key Skills	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. • 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. • They know about similarities and differences between themselves and others, and among families, communities and traditions. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. • 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	N/A	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 Ordnance Survey maps) to build their knowledge of the United Kingdom in the past and the present.
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Topic Vocabulary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Habitat • North Pole • South Pole • Arctic • Antarctic • Ice • Snow • Earth • World • Countries • United Kingdom • Travel • Money • Euro • Dollar • Plane • Boat • Ferry • Bus • Train • Adapt • Change • China • Tradition • Community 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local area • School • Home • Address • Compass • Directions • Position • Street • Observe • Record • Street map • Map symbols • Business • Offices • River • Stream • Shops • Map • House • Detached • Semi- detached • Terraced • Cottage • Bungalow • Flats • Caravan • Job • Work • Pay • Wages • Village • Town • City • County • Country • Continent • council 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • marsupial • habitat • aboriginal • climate • koala • kangaroo • sugar glider • dingo • Great Barrier reef • Sydney • Melbourne • Canberra • Ayers Rock • Sydney Opera House • Landmark • Continent • Southern Hemisphere • Outback 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bog • Channel • Climate • Condensation • Confluence • Delta (river) • Deposition • Drainage basin • Estuary • Evaporation • Floodplain • Habitat • Load • Meander • Mouth (river) • Precipitation • Reservoir • Sediment • Source (river) • Spring • Surface runoff • Thermal spring • Transpiration • Tributary • Water cycle • Water pollution • Wetland 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mountain • Range • Height • Peak • Contour • Altitude • Peak • Slopes • Valley • Foot • Slope • Summit • Snow line • Tree line • Outcrop • Face • Ridge • Peak • Plateau • Fold mountain • Fault block mountain • Dome mountain • Volcanic mountain • Plateau mountain • Climate • Forecast • Average • Tourism • Economic • Social • Environment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Solar System • Mercury • Venus • Earth • Mars • Jupiter • Saturn • Uranus • Neptune • Atmosphere • Nitrogen • Oxygen • Orbit • Spin • Axis • Rotating • Hydrogen • Helium • Sun • Moon • Galaxy • Constellation • Star 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Earthquake • Zone • Surface • Rock • Crust • inner/outer core • Richter Scale • Mercalli Scale • Magma • crater • volcano • erupt • molten • lava • erosion • tsunami • tectonic plates • move • red zone • disaster zone • tornado
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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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	N/A	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Physical geography, including – climate zones, biomes, vegetation belts, rivers, mountains and the water cycle 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 contrasting country in a developing world. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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)

Key Skills	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	N/A	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied. • 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping (Google Earth) to locate countries and describe features studied. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping (Google Earth) to locate countries and describe features studied.
Topic Vocabulary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cow • Chicken • Pig • Horse • Sheep • Duck • Goose • Farm • Plants • Vegetables • Wheat • Spring • Weather • Rain • Sun • Wind • Cloudy • Warm • Landmark • Streets • Town • Bugs • Insects 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Weather • United Kingdom • Changes • Season • Weather recording • Temperature • Thermometer • Sun • Rain • Thunder • Snow • Wind • Autumn • Winter • Spring • Summer • Forecast • Extreme • Flooding • Drought • Hurricane • Blizzard • Heat wave • Protect • Cold • Hot • North Pole • South Pole • Equator 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Farming • Bread • Harvest • Grain • Healthy eating • Carbohydrate • Fat • Protein • Fibre • Dairy • Fruit • Vegetable • Exercise • Lifestyle • Sugar • Oils 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agriculture • Arable • Biome • City • Economic • Forest • Habitat • Hamlet • Horticulture • Industry • Livestock • Mixed farming • Moor • Rural • Settlement • Town • Trade • Trade link • Urban • Village 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rainforest • Temperate • Tropical • Boreal • Deciduous • Coniferous • Climate • Tropics • Forecast • Understory layer • Canopy layer • Emergent layer • Habitat • Diet • Amazon Rainforest • Sherwood Forest • Amazon River • Species • Natives • Tribes • Deforestation • Soil erosion 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • trade • import • export • key • El Salvadore • Fairtrade • Globalisation • British Empire • Trading partners • Trade routes

