



Holy Trinity Church of England Primary School

To be the best we can be: for God, for others and for ourselves

Geography Progression Grid

	Reception	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
	Community Mapping Environmental issues Local study Weather	Spatial Sense United Kingdom The 4 countries in the UK Seven Continents	Spatial Sense Africa-Fairtrade & Ghana The British Isles	Spatial Sense Local Study Location and mapping Mountains-(comparison to local area)	Spatial Sense Europe Mediterranean Region Rivers	Spatial Sense North America Coasts (including the Water Cycle)	Spatial Sense South America Volcanoes & Earthquakes
Geographical Knowledge (Locational & Place)	Name places that are familiar to them. Know that there are different countries in the world.	Name and locate some places in their locality, the UK and wider world. Identify the four countries making up the United Kingdom Name some of the main towns and cities in the United Kingdom Name the continents of the world and find them in an atlas. Point out the location of the Equator and Antarctica.	Name and locate significant places in their locality, the UK and wider world. Know what is located on the school site. Know that the British Isles are a group of islands that include Britain and Ireland. Recognise Scotland, Wales, Northern Ireland and England as countries of the British Isles. Name the major cities of England, Wales, Scotland and Ireland. Know where the hot and cold places are located on earth. Know where the equator is located. Recognise that Africa is a continent, with 52 countries. Locate Africa on a map and identify some	Name and locate a wider range of places in their locality, the UK and wider world. Name a country in the Southern Hemisphere. Know that Southport is a large seaside town in the county of Merseyside. Know that Southport lies on the coast of the Irish Sea. Know about mountain ranges across the world. Compare their location with a mountainous region.	Name and locate a wider range of places in their locality, the UK and wider world including some globally significant features such as The Alps. Name and locate countries and cities of the United Kingdom. Locate the Tropic of Cancer and the Tropic of Capricorn. Know that Southern Europe is sometimes called Mediterranean Europe because it is near the Mediterranean Sea. Know the key places in the Mediterranean: Southern France, Portugal, Spain, Italy, Greece, Malta, Cyprus and Turkey. Know that the main cities in	Name and locate an increasing range of places in the world including globally and topically significant features and events. Know about Eastern and Western hemispheres. Locate the Tropic of Cancer and the Tropic of Capricorn. Identify North America and understand it is a continent and is made up of much more than only the USA and that the USA is a country. Locate the USA and Canada on a world map and atlas. Locate Alaska on the map and compare it to Southport? Know about the size difference in the countries across North America. Recognise that some countries in North America are warmer than others,	Name and locate an extensive range of places in the world including globally and topically significant features and events. Identify and name the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn as well as the Arctic and Antarctic Circles. Know that time differs depending on location across the world. Locate and name the main countries in South America on a world map and atlas. Locate the Andes Mountains (the longest mountain range in the world) and the Atacama Desert. Know about Brazil (Agriculture and Industry). Locate the Amazon Rainforest which is the

			countries within Africa.		Mediterranean Europe are Lisbon, Madrid, Rome, Milan, Venice and Athens. Know that Mediterranean Europe is generally warmer than other regions in Europe because it is further south and nearer to the Equator.	due to their proximity to the Equator.	largest tropical rainforest in the world and understand its significance. Locate the River Amazon. Locate and know about the 'Ring of Fire' which is significant in volcanic eruptions and earthquakes. Locate and name some of the world's most famous volcanoes Name and locate major volcanoes in North and South America, the UK and Ireland. Know the location of California and the San Andreas Fault.
Human & Physical Geography	Talk about members of their immediate family and community. Name and describe people who are familiar to them. Show interest in different occupations. Develop positive attitudes about the differences between people. Recognise some similarities and differences between life in this country and life in other countries. Recognise some environments that are different from the one in which they live. Explore the natural world around them. Begin to know about weather patterns.	Describe some places and features using basic geographical vocabulary such as 'aerial view' and 'location.' Know the difference between human and physical geography. Name the key features associated with a town or village e.g. church, farm, shop, house Express their views on some features of their environment e.g. what they do or do not like. Begin to understand the idea of their own address.	Describe places and features using simple geographical vocabulary. Recognise and locate physical and human features of the local area. Make observations about features that give places their character. Describe some human features of own locality such as the jobs that people do. Explain how the jobs people do may be different in different parts of the world. Describe a place outside Europe. Recognise that some foods we eat are grown in UK and some are grown abroad. Identify that the seasonal weather	Use geographical language to describe some aspects of human and physical features and patterns. Make observations about places and features that change over time. Know that a town is a human settlement, bigger than a village but smaller than a city. Know about the Human features of geography in Southport including: the pier, the Marine Lake, Lord Street and the Atkinson Museum. Know that Southport is a popular tourist resort which hosts a variety of events. Know that Southport has a population of around 90,000 people.	Use geographical language to identify and explain some aspects of human and physical features and patterns. Describe how features and places change and the links between people and environments. Know that people choose to live in the Po Valley, south of the Italian Alps because it is a fertile valley enabling crops to grow very well. Understand how human behaviour can affect climate change. Know that The Alps stretch across several countries, including northern Italy. Know that Italy is the only country in	Use geographical language to identify and explain key aspects of human and physical features and patterns as well as links and interactions between people, places and environments. Demonstrate understanding of how and why some features or places are similar or different and how and why they change. Explain the different biomes across North America. Recognise how urbanisation has affected people in cities in North America. Explain the diversity in North America. Know about the various cultures and languages across North America.	Recognise patterns in human and physical features and understand some of the conditions, processes or changes which influence these patterns. Explain some links and interactions between people, places and environments. Recognise that development is uneven across the world. Know that the Amazon is a vast biome that spans nine developing countries- Brazil, Bolivia, Peru, Ecuador, Colombia, Venezuela, Guyana, Suriname and French Guiana, an overseas territory of France. Know that parts of the Amazon rainforest, has suffered from deforestation.

			impacts on the produce grown in the UK and recognise that we import food from other countries that cannot be grown in the UK. Identify that chocolate comes from parts of African, where cacao beans are grown on plantations. Recognise the process of making chocolate. Identify how places can be different to their own and identify features of life in different countries. Compare local jobs in the food produce industry to jobs in the food produce industry in Ghana, Africa. Know about the importance of 'Fair Trade.'	Know about the Physical features of geography in Southport including Southport Beach. Know that the extensive sand dunes stretch for several miles from Woodvale to Birkdale, south of the town. Know how mountains support a range of plant, animal and human inhabitants? Understand the physical features of mountains. Understand how mountains are constantly changing due to erosion? Find different views about an environmental issue, including the children's' viewpoint.	mainland Europe that has active volcanoes. Know that in the north of Spain there is a mountain range called the Pyrenees. In the south of Spain there is another mountain range called the Sierra Nevada which means 'snowy mountains' in Spanish. Describe the main features of a well-known city. Locate the Mediterranean and explain why it is a popular holiday destination. Explain why people are attracted to live by rivers. Explain why many cities of the world are situated by rivers. Find different views about an environmental issue, including the children's viewpoint.	Recognise, name and explain the formation of some of North America's physical geography. For example, Niagara Falls. Research and forge opinions on the impact of Human Geographical features such as the Trans-Alaskan pipeline. Know about the differences in climates and weather across North America and be able to understand why that is due to the location of the countries near the Equator. Understand different ways in which coastlines erode and how the type of rock on a coastline will impact on the formation of the coast. Know how caves and other landforms are created through the erosion of the coastline. Recognise the impact the coast has on the water cycle and how the water cycle can impact the coastline. Compare coastlines around the world with Southport and the positives and negatives of living by them. Understand how we can better protect coastlines.	Know that there are different climates within the Andes Mountains. Know that the Atacama Desert is the driest, non-polar region on earth. Know about the role of plate tectonics in the formation of volcanoes. Know the difference between constructive and destructive plate boundaries. Know why and how volcanic eruptions happen. Know the structure of a volcano. Understand that volcanoes can cause a positive and negative effect on people's lives. To know about geothermal energy. Know about the role of plate tectonics in the formation of earthquakes. Know that earthquakes have different magnitudes and how this impacts differently. Know that the strength of earthquakes is measured using the Richter Scale. Know about life in an earthquake zone and become familiar with the precautions/preparations required. Know how buildings are constructed to withstand damage from earthquakes.
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Fieldwork	Southport Beach Local walks Farm visit	Compass Activity	The School Site	The Local Area Mountain Fieldwork	River Fieldwork	Local Coastline	Southport Eco Centre- Natural Disasters
Geographical Skills & Enquiry	Use the small world play materials to make imaginary and real places. Make their own routes using the outdoor play equipment. Use story books and other sources to produce simple story maps. Know their way around their own school location. Begin to know their route from home to school. Describe what they see, hear and feel whilst outside. Understand the effect of changing seasons on the natural world around them. Talk about the differences they have experienced or seen in photos.	Use a range of sources such as simple maps, globes, atlases and images. Ask and answer simple geographical questions. Describe some similarities and differences when studying places and features e.g. hot and cold places of the world. Draw a simple map. Know that symbols mean something on maps. Begin to discover compass points. Draw, speak or write about simple geographical concepts such as what they can see, where.	Use a range of sources such as maps, globes, atlases and aerial photos to identify features and places as well as to follow routes. Ask and answer simple geographical questions when investigating different places and environments. Know that maps show us information about a location. Use a map to plan a route. Identify locations on a globe or world map. Use simple compass directions, locational and directional language. Express views about the environment and recognise how people sometimes affect the environment. Create their own simple maps and symbols in a key. Describe similarities, differences and patterns e.g. comparing their lives with those of children in other places and environments.	Use a range of sources including digital maps, atlases, globes and satellite images to research and present geographical information. Use maps and atlases appropriately by using contents and indexes Use the eight compass points and recognise some Ordnance Survey symbols on maps. Ask and answer more searching geographical questions when investigating different places and environments. Observe, record, and name geographical features in their local environments. Identify similarities, differences and patterns when comparing places and features. Use symbols, Four Figure Grid References. Confidently describe human & physical features in a locality and why a place is like it is. Express their opinions on environmental issues and recognise how people can affect the environment both	Use a range of sources including digital and Ordnance Survey maps, atlases, globes and satellite images to research geographical information. Begin to understand about lines of longitude and latitude. Begin to locate the Prime Meridian. Recognise Ordnance Survey symbols on maps and locate features using four-figure grid references. Ask and respond to more searching geographical questions including 'how?' and 'why?' Identify and describe similarities, differences and patterns when investigating different places, environments and people. Observe, record, and explain physical and human features of the environment. Express their opinions on environmental issues and recognise that other people may think differently. Communicate geographical information through a range of methods including digital	Use a range of maps and other sources of geographical information and select the most appropriate for a task. Know that the Prime Meridian is the line of longitude that measures 0° and runs through Greenwich in London. Demonstrate an understanding of the difference between Ordnance Survey and other maps and when it is most appropriate to use each. Use OS maps to build upon their knowledge of UK. Use maps drawn to different scales. Use co-ordinates to locate specific places. Use the 8 points of a compass, 4 and 6-figure grid references, symbols and key. Create a map of North America displaying the main physical features. Ask and respond to questions that are more causal e.g. Why is that happening in that place? Could it happen here? Recognise geographical issues affecting people in different places and environments. Use co-ordinates to locate specific places. Express and explain their opinions on geographical and environmental issues and recognise why other	Interpret a wider range of geographical information and maps including scale, projections, thematic, and digital maps. Explain how the time zones work. Recognise an increasing range of Ordnance Survey symbols on maps and locate features using six-figure grid references. Use OS maps to answer questions. Choose the best way to collect information needed and decide the most appropriate units of measure. Make careful measurements and use the data. Ask and respond to questions that are more causal e.g. What happened in the past to cause that? How is it likely to change in the future? Make predictions and test simple hypotheses about people, places and geographical issues. Describe how some places are similar and others are different in relation to their human and physical features. Develop their views and attitudes to critically evaluate responses to local geographical issues or global issues and events.

				positively and negatively. Communicate geographical information through a range of methods including the use of ICT.	maps, plans, graphs and presentations.	people may think differently. Choose from a range of methods e.g. digital maps, plans, graphs and presentations when communicating geographical information.	Communicate geographical information using a wide range of methods including writing at increasing length.