



Geography – Learning Progression

Key Area		FS1	FS2	Y1	Y2	Y3	Y4	Y5	Y6
Locational Knowledge	Local Area	Know that places can be visited.	Know what the local area is (refers to) and key places within it.	Know the names of local towns and villages and what defines one.		Know local towns/cities/villages combine in a region to make a county and what constitutes as a county.	Know that areas/regions can be split into further categories e.g. rural/urban and how these compare.	Know that local areas can change over time.	
	World Knowledge	Know where they live is different from other places.	Know that the world is made up of land and sea and this land is split into countries.	Know that the United Kingdom is made up of four separate countries and where they are in relation to one another. Know that the four countries of the United Kingdom have their own capital city.	Know that the world's countries belong to continents. Know that these continents are surrounded by oceans and know the names of them.	Know how the location of different countries (close together, border or far apart) is represented in different ways, such as a map or globe.	Know that the boundaries between countries can be marked in different ways e.g. physical feature or 'invisible'.	Know that environments change over time due to natural and human processes.	Know that the world can be further categorised into locations (such as hemispheres, tropics, and circles) depending on the location's longitude and latitude.
Place Knowledge		Know that there are differences and similarities between places.	Know that places are different in how they appear and what might be found there.	Know that places might be similar or different from where I live.	Know that places from different continents may be similar or different from where I live.	Know that the similarities or differences between two locations are influenced by where they are in the world.	Know that similarities or differences between two places, influenced by location in the world, may impact how people live their lives.	Know how a region's similarities or differences in relation to another can be exploited to benefit the people there or keep them safe.	Know that economic activity and trade links are influenced by different countries similarities, differences, and their relative locations to one another.

Features of the World	Human Features	Know that things can be made by people.	Know some basic features that have been made by people.	Know what key human features make up a location (e.g. farm, house, shop, harbour).	Know what key human features make up a location in a different part of the world.	Know that human features differ between two regions of the world.	Know that a location's human features can be made to have a direct impact on the people that live there.	Know that a location's human features can exist because of its physical features.	Know that a location's human features may exist to support trade links and economic activity.
	Physical Features	Know that things can exist without being made by people.	Know that there are different types of weather.	Know that a location's season can impact its weather and temperature.	Know that a location's seasons and weather can be influenced by its location in relation to the equator and the poles.	Know that larger physical features such as, rivers and mountains, can cover multiple regions and locations.	Know that larger physical features can be further labelled with key aspects e.g. parts of a river/mountain.	Know that physical features of a location can produce negative implications affecting the people that live there.	Know that a location's physical features can be used to identify it, e.g. biome, vegetation belts, and climate zones.
Geographical Skills and Fieldwork	Map Use	Know maps show places.	Know that a map represents a place.	Know that a map can show you where a place is.	Know that maps, atlases, globes and aerial photos can be used to identify places.	Know that atlases can be used to locate specific physical features e.g. mountains and rivers, and human features e.g. churches and ports.	Know how maps and symbols can be used to infer information about a place e.g. ports, rivers may suggest transportation trade links.	Know how maps can progress and change over time to match the context of an area e.g. industry being replaced by housing.	Know that due to changes over time physical maps and digital/computer maps differ in reliability.
	Location and Direction	Know that language can be used to give a direction e.g. forward, backward.	Know that directions e.g. forward, backward, to the side can be followed.	Know that directions e.g. left and right can be followed and that they lead somewhere. "turn left at the end of the path".	Know that different instruments can give more specific directions e.g. A compass using north, south, east, west.	Know that directions (coordinates) can be used to locate places on a map and these must be read in particular ways.		Know that grid references can be used to give precise locations.	Know that four and six figure grid references can be used to provide more accuracy.
	Map Creating	Know that a drawing can represent something real.	Know that drawings can be used to create our own maps.	Know that we can copy pictures from maps and photographs to create our own maps.	Know that a symbol is a pictorial representation of a real life object.	Know that a key provides the names of a symbol to avoid having to label each symbol on a map.	Know that a map is an aerial perspective of an area with symbols representing features.	Know that the positioning of symbols on a map is important and must be accurate.	Know that map scale is the ratio of a distance on the map to its equivalent distance on the ground.