

GEOGRAPHY PROGRESSION- Conceptual Knowledge and Understanding

Locational Knowledge

KS1		LKS2		UKS2	
Cycle A	Cycle B	Cycle A	Cycle B	Cycle A	Cycle B
<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 seas. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Name and locate the world's seven continents and five oceans. 	<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 Identify the position and significance of latitude, longitude, Equator, Northern Hemisphere, Southern Hemisphere, the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Locate the world's countries including North America - concentrating on their environmental regions, key physical and human characteristics, countries, and major cities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Arctic and Antarctic Circle, the Prime/Greenwich Meridian and time zones (including day and night) 	<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 land-use patterns; and understand how some of these aspects have changed over time
<p>Map, world, country, capital, city, Union Jack, England, London, Northern Ireland Belfast, Scotland, Edinburgh, Wales, Cardiff, English Channel, North Sea, Irish Sea, Atlantic ocean. Features, physical, human, nature</p>	<p>Asia, Africa, North and South America, Antarctica, Europe, Australia Pacific ocean, Atlantic ocean, Arctic ocean, Indian ocean, Southern ocean</p>	<p>Europe, France, Paris, hills, mountains, coasts and rivers, national parks, Islands, fields, forests, lake and woods. Irish Sea. North Sea. Lakes. English Channel, Baltic sea. Industry, farming, landmarks, tourism, finance, retail Latitude, longitude, Equator, Northern Hemisphere, Southern Hemisphere, the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn</p>	<p>Appalachian Mountains, the Sierra Nevada Mountains, and the Cascade Mountains, Mississippi River, Ohio River, Missouri River, Colorado River, and the Columbia River</p>	<p>Antarctic Circle, continental drift, Antarctic Ocean, Antarctica, glacier, environment, blizzard, Ice Age, Global Warming, frostbite, atmosphere, climate, greenhouse gases, cold, greenhouse effect, continental shelf, continental slope, conservation, calving, tides, extinct, Ice floe,</p>	<p>England, London, Northern Ireland Belfast, Scotland, Edinburgh, Wales, Cardiff, York, hills, mountains, coasts and rivers. Human features, land use, landscape, physical features, mountain range coastline, river, region city, capital city, county, industry, manufacturing, farming, landmarks, tourism, finance, retail, energy, London Array, renewable,</p>



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				Ice Shelf, Ice Sheet, Iceberg, swell, Sub-Antarctic, Pack Ice, sediments, Latitude, crustacean, krill, plankton, pollution, expedition, South Pole, South Magnetic Pole, formations, Continent, habitat, humpback, Seals, Penguins, Whales and temperature	wind energy, solar farm, nuclear power,
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Place Knowledge

KS1		LKS2		UKS2	
Cycle A	Cycle B	Cycle A	Cycle B	Cycle A	Cycle B
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Understand geographical similarities and differences through studying the human and physical geography of a small area of the United Kingdom, and of a small area in a contrasting non-European country 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Understand geographical similarities and differences through the study of human and physical geography of a region of the United Kingdom and a region in a European country (France) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Understand geographical similarities and differences through the study of human and physical geography of a region of the United Kingdom, and a region within North America 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Understand geographical similarities and differences through the study of human and physical geography of a region of the United Kingdom, and a region within South America
Season and weather summer, autumn, winter, spring, month, season, hot, cold, time, weather, clothing, suitable, unsuitable, rain, sun, wind, lightning, fog, snow, blizzard, thunder, lightning, storm, sunshine.	key physical features, including: beach, cliff, coast, forest, hill, mountain, sea, ocean, river, soil, valley, vegetation,	weather, beach, coastline, forest, hills, river, mountain, valley, cliff, seasons, sea, ocean, soil, city, town, village, shop, factory, house, office, farm, harbour, port, land use, landscape,	Great Lakes, latitude, longitude, Mississippi River, Northern Hemisphere, Western Hemisphere, habitat, mountain range, national park, wilderness, wildlife, Cascades, eruption,		South America, Brazil, tropical, Tropics of Cancer, Cerro, Aconcagua Lake, Titicaca São Paulo, Northern Hemisphere Southern Hemisphere, La Paz, Ushuaia, Brasilia, latitude, longitude, time



		human/physical features	north-west, north-east, rural, state, location		zone, population, culture, region, favela, trade, recreation, export, manufacturing mining, port, tourism
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Human and Physical Geography					
KS1		LKS2		UKS2	
Cycle A	Cycle B	Cycle A	Cycle B	Cycle A	Cycle B
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify seasonal and daily weather patterns in the United Kingdom. Identify hot and cold areas of the world in relation to the Equator and the North and South Poles 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Describe and understand key aspects of physical geography, including: volcanoes and earthquakes Describe and understand key aspects of human geography, including: types of settlement and land use 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Describe and understand key aspects of climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts rivers, mountains and the water cycle Describe and understand key aspects of economic activity including trade links, and the distribution of natural resources including energy, food, minerals and water



	<p>summer, autumn, winter, spring, month, season, hot, cold, time, weather, clothing, suitable, unsuitable, rain, sun, wind, lightning, fog, snow, blizzard, thunder, lightning, storm, sunshine. hemisphere, equator, North and South Pole</p>		<p>Magma, ring of fire, mantle, fault, eruption, sill, vent, volcano, lava, crust, extinct, core, conduit, dormant, ash, active, crater, earth's crust, epicentre, hypocentre, fault line, tectonic, plates, boundaries, continent, tsunami, Richter scale, aftershock, ocean, effect, rubble, short term, long term, aid, survival, drill</p>		<p>Climate, weather, latitude, Equator, hemisphere, axis, sphere, season, temperature, temperate, tropical, precipitation, arid, polar, Mediterranean. Mountain, summit, hill, mountain range, landform, plates mantle fold slope valley fault-block volcanoes summit, dome, climate, avalanche, equator, Himalayas mountain range valley terracing, porters, mountaineers, Seven Summits</p>
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Geographical Skills and Fieldwork

KS1		LKS2		UKS2	
Cycle A	Cycle B	Cycle A	Cycle B	Cycle A	Cycle B
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use simple compass directions (North, South, East and West) and locational and directional language [for example, 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 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 	<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. Use the eight points of a compass, four and six-figure grid references, symbols and key (including the use of Ordnance Survey maps) to build their knowledge of the United Kingdom 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 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. 	
Maps, landmarks, North, South, East and West, near and far; left and right, human and physical features world maps, atlases and globes	world maps, atlases and globes	maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping, location, countries, human and physical features	Fieldwork, observation, measure, record, the human and physical features, local area, 8 point compass, north, south, east west, north east, north west, south east, south west,	Fieldwork, observation, measure, record, the human and physical features, local area, maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping, location, countries, human and physical features	



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			six-figure grid references, Ordnance Survey maps		
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