

# Geography Progression of Skills: KS2

	National Curriculum	Y3	Y4	Y5	Y6
Location knowledge	Locate the world's countries, using maps to focus on Europe (including the location of Russia) and North and South America, concentrating on their environmental regions, key physical and human characteristics, countries, and major cities.	Locate and name the continents on a World Map.  Locate the main countries of Europe inc. Russia. Identify capital cities of Europe.	On a world map, locate areas of similar environmental regions, either desert, rainforest or temperate regions.	Locate the main countries in Europe and North or South America. Locate and name principal cities	On a world map locate the main countries in Africa, Asia and Australasia/Oceania. Identify their main environmental regions, key physical and human characteristics, and major cities.
	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.	Locate and name the countries making up the British Isles, with their capital cities.	Locate and name the main counties and cities in/around Cornwall.  Compare 2 different regions in UK rural/urban.	Locate and name the main counties and cities in England.  Linking with History, compare land use maps of UK from past with the present, focusing on land use.	Linking with local History, map how land use has changed in local area over time.  Name and locate the key topographical features including coast, features of erosion, hills, mountains and rivers. Understand how these features 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)	Identify the position and significance of Equator, N. and S. Hemisphere, Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn.	Identify the position and significance of latitude/longitude and the Greenwich Meridian, Arctic and Antarctic Circle, time zones, night and day		
Place knowledge	Understand geographical similarities and differences through the study of human and physical geography of a region of the United Kingdom, a region in a European country, and a region within North or South America.	Compare a region of the UK with a region in Europe,	Compare our locality with a UK locality with significant differences and similarities.	Compare a region in UK with a region in Europe with significant differences and similarities.	Compare a region in UK with a region in N. or S. America with significant differences and similarities. Understand some of the reasons for similarities and differences.
Human and Physical geography	Describe and understand key aspects of: Physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes, and the water cycle.	Describe and understand key aspects of: Physical geography including volcanoes and earthquakes, climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts	Describe and understand key aspects of: Physical geography, including: climate zones, the water cycle (including transpiration)	Describe and understand key aspects of: Physical geography including mountains	Describe and understand key aspects of: Physical geography including rivers
	Human geography, including: types of settlement and land use, economic activity including trade links, and the distribution of natural resources including energy, food, minerals and water.	Types of settlements in Early Britain linked to History. Why did early people choose to settle there?	Types of settlements in modern Britain: villages, towns, cities.  Human geography: distribution of water	Human geography including trade between UK and Europe and ROW  Fair/unfair distribution of resources (Fairtrade).  Distribution of natural resources focussing on energy and food	Human geography, including: types of settlement and land use, economic activity including trade links,
Geographical skills and fieldwork	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	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
	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.	Learn the eight points of a compass, 2 figure grid reference (maths co-ordinates), some basic symbols and key (including the use of a simplified Ordnance Survey maps) to build their knowledge of the United Kingdom and the wider world	Learn the eight points of a compass, four-figure grid references and understand latitude and longitude.  Use maps to build their knowledge of the United Kingdom in the past and present.	Use the eight points of a compass, four-figure grid references, symbols and key (including the use of Ordnance Survey maps).  Expand map skills to include non-UK countries.	Extend to 6 figure grid references  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.	Use fieldwork to observe 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.	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.	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.	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.