



Bishops Itchington Geography Key Skills and Progression Map

	Early Years	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
<p>Locational Knowledge</p> <p>Yellow highlight refers to 2020 development matters framework for EYFS</p>	<p>To talk about the features of their own immediate environment and how environments might vary from one another.</p> <p>Explore the natural world around them Recognise some environments that are different to the one we live in. Describe their immediate environment using observations and texts.</p>	<p>1.Name and locate the worlds 7 continents.</p> <p>2.Name and locate the 4 countries and capital cities of the UK</p>	<p>1.Name and locate the 7 continents and the 5 oceans.</p> <p>2.Name, locate and identify characteristics of the 4 countries and capital cities of the UK and the surrounding seas</p>	<p>1) locate the world's countries, using maps to focus on Europe concentrating on their environmental regions.</p> <p>2)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>	<p>1. 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.</p> <p>2)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>	<p>1. 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</p> <p>2.identify the position and significance of latitude, longitude, Equator, Northern Hemisphere, Southern Hemisphere.</p>	<p>1. 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.</p> <p>2. 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)</p>
<p>Place knowledge</p> <p>Yellow highlight refers to 2020 development matters framework for EYFS</p>	<p>They know about similarities and differences between communities and relocation to places. Know that there are different countries in the world and talk about what they have seen or experienced.</p>	<p>1.Understand geographical differences through studying the human geography of a small area of the UK and contrasting non-European country</p>	<p>1.Understand geographical similarities and differences through studying the human and physical geography of a small area of the UK and contrasting non-European country</p>	<p>1. 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.</p>	<p>1. 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.</p>	<p>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</p>	<p>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</p>



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Human Geography	<p>Use their senses to explore natural materials.</p> <p>To respect and care for living things</p> <p>Recognise similarities and differences between life in this country and others.</p>	<p>1. Identify seasonal and daily weather patterns in the UK.</p> <p>2. Use human vocabulary: city, town, village, factory. Farm, house, office, port, harbour and shop.</p>	<p>1. Identify seasonal and daily weather patterns in the UK and the location of hot and cold areas of the world in relation to the equator and north and south poles.</p> <p>2. Use human vocabulary: city, town, village, factory. Farm, house, office, port, harbour and shop.</p>	human geography, including: types of settlement and land use.	human geography, including: types of settlement and land use.	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	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
Physical Geography	<p>Know some similarities and differences between life in this country and others- drawing on NF texts and maps</p> <p>Understand some important process and changes in the natural world including seasons.</p>	<p>Use basic physical geographical vocabulary to refer to: Beach, cliff, coast, forest, hill, mountain, sea, ocean, river, soil, valley, vegetation, season and weather.</p>	<p>Use basic physical geographical vocabulary to refer to: Beach, cliff, coast, forest, hill, mountain, sea, ocean, river, soil, valley, vegetation, season and weather.</p>	physical geography, including: rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes, and the water cycle	physical geography, including: rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes, and the water cycle	physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes, and the water cycle	physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes, and the water cycle



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<p>Geography Fieldwork</p>	<p>Draw information from a simple map</p>	<p>1. Use world maps, atlases and globes to identify the UK.</p> <p>2. Use simple compass directions (north, south, east, west).</p> <p>3. Use aerial photographs and to recognise landmarks and human and physical features.</p> <p>4. use simple fieldwork and observational skills to study the geography of their school and its grounds.</p>	<p>Use world maps, atlases and globes to identify the UK and it's countries</p> <p>Use world maps, atlases and globes to identify the countries studied (in your year group)- and their continents and oceans.</p> <p>2. Use simple compass directions (north, south, east, west) and locational and directional language (near, far, left, right) to describe features and routes on a map.</p> <p>3. Use aerial photographs and to recognise landmarks and human and physical features: devise a simple map, and use and construct basic symbols in a key.</p> <p>4. 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.</p>	<p>1. use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied.</p> <p>2. 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.</p>	<p>1. use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied.</p> <p>2. 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.</p>	<p>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</p>	<p>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</p>
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