



Geography - Progression in Knowledge and Skills



Geography in the Early Years Foundation Stage

This table demonstrates which statements from the 2020 Development Matters are prerequisite skills for geography within the national curriculum. The table below outlines the most relevant statements taken from the Early Learning Goals in the EYFS statutory framework and the Development Matters age ranges for Three and Four-Year-Olds and Reception to match the programme of study for geography.

Three and Four Year Olds	Mathematics		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Understand position through words alone. For example, 'The bag is under the table.' – with no pointing. Describe a familiar route. Discuss routes and locations, using words like 'in front of' and 'behind.'
	Knowledge and Understanding of the World		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use all their sense in hands-on exploration of natural materials. Begin to understand the need to respect and care for the natural environment and all living things. Know that there are different countries in the world and talk about the differences that have experiences or seen in photos.
Reception	Knowledge and Understanding of the World		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Draw information from a simple map. Recognise some similarities and differences between life in this country and life in other countries. Explore the natural world around them. Recognise some environments that are different to the one in which they live.
Early Learning Goal	Knowledge and Understanding of the World	People, Culture and Communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Describe their immediate environment using knowledge from observation, discussion, stories, non-fiction texts and maps. Explain some similarities and differences between life in this country and life in other countries, drawing on knowledge from stories, non-fiction texts and (when appropriate) maps.
		The Natural World	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Know some similarities and differences between the natural world around them and contrasting environments, drawing on their experiences and what they have read in class. Understand some important processes and changes in the natural world around them, including the seasons.



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Geography in Years 1-6

	Topic	Knowledge	Skills
Yr 1/2 Cycle A	Our Wonderful World The local area and UK	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A compass has four main points, called cardinal points. • There are three main types of settlement - villages, towns and cities. • Physical features are natural features that are not made by people. • Human features are made by people to help them live in a place or move around from one place to another. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use aerial photographs to identify physical and human features in the landscape. • Collect evidence of human and physical features in the local area.
	Coastline Study of Whitby	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coastal towns are located around the United Kingdom where the land meets the sea or ocean. • Erosion is a natural process where materials, such as rock, sand and soil are moved from one place to another. As waves crash against the coastline, they break off, or erode, tiny pieces of rock. Over time the coastline is worn away. • Physical features include beaches, cliffs coast, seas, oceans. • Human features include towns, villages, offices, ports, harbours, shops, roads and piers. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Name, locate and identify the 4 countries of the UK and the surround seas. • Locate human and physical features and landmarks on maps. • Use positional and directional language. • Recognise the similarities and differences between Whitby in the past and now.
Yr 1/2 Cycle B	Let's Explore The World Hot and cold places in the world	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • equator is an imaginary line around Earth • half above the equator is called the Northern Hemisphere • half below the equator is called the Southern Hemisphere • The North and South Poles are the furthest points from the equator. • Places nearer the equator are hotter, and places further away from the equator are colder. • Temperate areas are between these hot and cold climates • Features of two countries can be compared to find out how they are similar or different. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • use an atlas to locate places in the world • identify hot, temperate and cold places in the world.
	Bright Lights, Big City Study of London	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The United Kingdom is in Europe. It is made up of England, Northern Ireland, Scotland and Wales. The capital city of the United Kingdom is London. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Name, locate and identify the 4 countries of the UK and their capitals • Locate human and physical features and landmarks on maps and arial photos



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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The UK has four seasons. These are spring, summer, autumn and winter. A city is a large, busy settlement where lots of people live and work. A city usually has a cathedral, a river, important buildings and offices where people work. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use positional and directional language Recognise the similarities and differences between two places Map their school
Yr 3	Me in My Place The UK including Milton Keynes and Stony Stratford	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Physical features are natural and human features have been made by people. The Grand Union Canal links London to Birmingham. Milton Keynes is located in the county of Buckinghamshire, South East England. Stony Stratford is in the north-west corner of the Milton Keynes United Kingdom is made up of four countries— England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland. Each of those countries have their own capital cities. They are London in England, Edinburgh in Scotland, Cardiff in Wales and Belfast in Northern Ireland. Four-figure grid references are used to locate a grid square on a map 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use maps to locate the countries and capital cities of the United Kingdom and significant cities within the United Kingdom. Use OS Explorer maps to locate Milton Keynes and Stony Stratford
	Rocks, Relics and Rumbles Earthquakes and Volcanoes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Earth is made up of four layers. These are the crust, mantle, outer core and inner core. The tectonic plates that make up the Earth's crust float on top of the mantle and are constantly moving. Tectonic plates can push together, pull apart or slide against each other. Volcanoes are mountains or hills with vents at the top through which lava, gases and ash erupt. There are four different types of volcano. These are shield, stratovolcano, cinder cone and lava dome. Volcanoes are classed as active, dormant or extinct. Earthquakes are the sudden violent shaking of the ground. As the Earth's tectonic plates try to move past each other at plate boundaries they can get stuck. The pressure builds up so that when the plates eventually slip, a huge amount of energy is released causing an earthquake. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use map atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate the countries where volcanoes can be found Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to identify the position and significance of latitude, longitude, Equator, Northern Hemisphere, Southern Hemisphere, the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn, Arctic and Antarctic Circle,



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Yr 4	<p>Bonjour! Hola! Ciao! Europe including study of Bologna, Italy</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lines of latitude are imaginary horizontal lines that span the globe. Lines of longitude are imaginary vertical lines that span the globe. Lines of latitude and longitude tells us how far north, south, east or west a location is. • Europe is the second smallest continent. It borders the continent of Asia from the Urals to the Caspian and the Black Sea • Italy is a republic in South Europe. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use maps to locate the countries and capital cities of Europe including Russia.
	<p>Misty Mountains, Winding Rivers Rivers and mountains</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A river is a body of water that flows downhill, usually to the sea. • Settlements have been built next to rivers for thousands of years because rivers provided essential water, food and power for people in the past. • The upper course of a river is s narrow. • The middle course of a river grows wider and deeper as the land becomes flatter. Bends called meanders form. • The lower course is the widest part of a river. • A mountain is a large, raised part of the Earth's surface • A mountain range is a chain of mountains that are close together. • Contour lines are used on maps to show the topography of the land. • If contour lines on a map are close together, the land is steep. If they are far apart, the land is flat. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use OS maps to locate mountain ranges • Use contour lines to determine the altitude of a mountain • Locate and name mountain ranges and rivers in the UK and the wider world
Yr 5	<p>Off to Rio! North and South America including study of Rio de Janeiro</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The tropics is an area between two imaginary lines of latitude, the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn, which lie either side of the equator. • There are five major climate zones on Earth - polar zone, temperate zone, Mediterranean zone, desert zone and tropical zone. • Indigenous people are the people who belong to the country that they are found in, rather than being brought there from another country. • Rio de Janerio is a city in Brazil, which is located in South America. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use maps to locate the countries of North and South America



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	Farm to Fork Land use; food distribution and transportation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Up to 70% of the land in the UK is used for farming.• There are three main types of farming in the UK: arable, pastoral and mixed.• Arable is growing crops such as cereals and vegetables.• Pastoral is rearing animals such as cows and sheep.• Mixed is both growing crops and rearing animals.• Peru, in South America, has a cool to warm tropical climate with frequent rainfall and rich soil.• Growing and processing coffee is difficult and time consuming because most of the work is done by hand.• some foods are transported from where they are grown to where they are eaten using many methods of transportation. The distance that the food travels is known as food miles.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• use compass points, grid references and scale to interpret maps, including Ordnance Survey maps, with accuracy.• Use maps to locate the countries of North and South America
Yr 6	Going Global Climate Change and Sustainability	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The time is different in different countries around the world. The world is split into 24 meridians.• The Prime Meridian is the starting point for all the other meridians. Its position is 0o. It runs through Greenwich, in England.• The time at the Prime, or Greenwich, Meridian is known as Greenwich Mean Time, abbreviated to GMT.• A biome is a large ecosystem that has characteristic features, such as the climate landscape.• There are five main biome types, including aquatic, desert, forest, grassland and tundra.• The climate is the usual weather conditions that occur in a place over a long time.• large scale change to the climate is called 'climate change'.• Burning fossil fuels, deforestation and eating meat is likely to have the biggest effect on global warming and climate change.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Use maps to locate time zones, climate zones and biomes.