Fazakerley Primary School

Formosa Drive, Liverpool, L10 7LD

Geography Progression Document

EYFS	YEAR 1	YEAR 2	YEAR 3	YEAR 4	YEAR 5	YEAR 6
Locational Knowledge EYFS ELG >Describe their immediate environment using knowledge from observation, discussion, stories, non-fiction texts and maps Reception >Draw information from a simple map	> Pupils understand where their classroom is located within the school. > NC - Pupils start to name, locate and identify characteristics of the four countries and capital cities of the United Kingdom and its surrounding seas.	> Pupils understand where their school is located within the wider world. > NC - Pupils can name and locate the world's seven continents and five oceans. > NC - Pupils can name, locate and identify characteristics of the four countries and capital cities of the United Kingdom and its surrounding seas.	> Pupils can locate the UK on a world map. > Pupils start to locate countries and features studied on a world map with some confidence. > Pupils understand where their region is located within the UK. > Pupils start to name and locate some counties and cities of the United Kingdom, some geographical regions and their identifying human and physical characteristics and some key topographical features (including hills, mountains, coasts and rivers), and land-use patterns.	> NC - Pupils can 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. > NC - Pupils can 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). > Pupils can locate climate zones.	> NC - Pupils can 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, name and locate 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.	> NC - Pupils can locate the world's countries, using maps to focus on North and South America, concentrating on their environmental regions, key physical and human characteristics, countries, and major cities, name and locate 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. > Pupils can name and locate places in the USA, key human and physical features and characteristics of the USA and South America.
NC Attainment		NC Attainment		NC Attainment	N	IC Attainment Target Area

Target Area
Locational Knowledge

NC Attainment Target Area Place Knowledge NC Attainment
Target Area
Human and Physical Geography

Target Area
Geographical Skills and
Fieldwork

Place Knowledge	> Pupils are familiar with	> Pupils are increasingly	> Pupils are aware of the	> NC - Pupils understand	> NC - Pupils understand	> NC - Pupils understand
EYFS	their classroom and the	familiar with immediate	difference between the	geographical similarities	geographical similarities	geographical similarities
	school environment	world beyond the school	boundaries of Great	and differences through	and differences through	and differences through
UNDERSTANDING	beyond this.	gate, and can name some	Britain, the British Isles	the study of human and	the study of human and	the study of human and
THE WORLD		key human and physical	and the United Kingdom.	physical geography of a	physical geography of a	physical geography of a
PEOPLE CULTURE,		features.	> Pupils understand	region of the United	region of the United	region within the UK,
AND COMMUNITIES		> Pupils start to reason	geographical similarities	Kingdom (NW /	Kingdom, a region in a	North America (New
ELG		about what they like and	and differences through	Liverpool), a region in a	European country, and a	York) and South America
>Describe their local		don't like in the local	the study of human and	European country	region within North	(Brazil / Rio de Janeiro).
environment using		area, and suggest what	physical geography of a	(Catalonia / Barcelona).	America (Boston,	
knowledge from		could be changed.	region of the United		Massachusetts,	> Pupils understand
observation,		> NC - Pupils understand	Kingdom (East Anglia).		Cambridge and	differences between
discussion, stories,		geographical similarities	> Pupils use OS maps to		Marlborough MA).	urban and rural Brazil
non-fiction texts and		and differences through	compare Liverpool City			and the lives of people
maps		studying the human and	Centre to East Anglia,		> Pupils aware that	living within Rio de
> explain some		physical geography of a	identifying key		different regions are	Janeiro, before being
similarities and		small area of the United	differences e.g. in land		more susceptible to	able to compare this to
differences between		Kingdom (Thurstaston /	use, landmarks, transport		natural disasters than	their own lives.
life in this country		Wirral Country Park /	links.		others.	
and life in other		Church Farm), and of a				
countries, drawing on		small area in a				
experiences and		contrasting non-				
what has been read in class		European country				
Reception		(Shanghai).				
>Recognise some						
similarities and						
differences between						
life in this country						
and other countries.						
>Recognise some						
environments that						
are different to the						
one in which they						
live.						
3-4 year olds						
>know that there are						
different countries in						
the world and talk						

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about the differences							1
they have							
experienced or seen							
in photos							Ð
Human and Physical	> NC - With support,	> NC - Pupils can use	> Pupils can name and	> Pupils start to	> NC - Pupils describe	> PHYSICAL geography:	
Geography	pupils start to recognise	basic geographical	locate human and	understand the	and understand key	Pupils can describe the	
	some human and	vocabulary to refer to:	physical features in the	difference between	aspects of:	distribution of different	
EYFS	physical features and use	> Key <u>PHYSICAL</u>	UK including some of the	climate and weather and	PHYSICAL geography,	environments in the USA	
THE MATHERAL	basic geographical	FEATURES, including:	main rivers and mountain	that climate determines	including: rivers,	and understand how	
THE NATURAL	vocabulary to describe	beach, cliff, coast, forest,	regions where the	world biomes.	mountains	climatic conditions are	l
WORLD <i>ELG</i>	these for areas studies (UK countries).	hill, mountain, sea, ocean, river, soil, valley,	highest peaks are found.	> Pupils are aware of the	volcanoes and earthquakes and the	different across the country.	l
>Explore the natural	> NC - Pupils can identify	vegetation, season and	> Pupils start to be aware	layers of the atmosphere,	earthquakes and the water cycle.	HUMAN geography:	/
world around them,	seasonal and daily	weather	of the need to exchange	what fossil fuels are,	HUMAN geography,	describe and understand	
making observations	weather patterns in the	> Key <u>HUMAN FEATURES</u> ,	goods and services and	about our reliance on,	including: types of	the different types of	
>Know some	United Kingdom and the	including: city, town,	how trade developed	and use of, non-	settlement and land use,	human settlements in the	
similarities and	location of hot and cold	village, factory, farm,	over time: that the scale	renewable fossil fuels to	economic activity	USA and how different	
differences between	areas of the world in	house, office, port,	at which trade can be	produce energy.	including trade links, and	landscapes support	
the natural world	relation to the Equator	harbour and shop.	carried out on has	> Pupils begin to	the distribution of	human activity.	
around them and	and the North and South	·	increased from local to	understand global	natural resources	,	
contrasting	Poles.	> Pupils start to quickly	global.	warming, and can	including energy, food,	> Pupils understand the	
environments	> Pupils start to realise	recognise human and	> Pupils have a basic	research the effects of	minerals and water.	distribution of some key	
>Understand some	that not all areas of the	physical features of the	understanding of the	global warming on a		physical landscapes in	
important processes	world have the same	area being studied.	terms 'import' and	specific biome and	> Pupils can describe the	the USA e.g. the Grand	
and changes in the	climates and can be hot		'export' and start to	animals.	features of a major city.	Canyon. They are aware	
natural world around	or cold in relation to their	> Pupils know that not all	realise in a basic way,	> Pupils are aware of	> Pupils can describe	of how erosion can shape	
them, including the	distance from the	areas of the world have	that the natural	renewable energy	settlement patterns and	landscapes e.g the Grand	
seasons and changes	equator and poles. They	the same climates and	resources available, land	sources and start to	hierarchy with support,	Canyon.	
of matter.	start to describe this by	can be hot or cold in	mass, and climate of a	understand how they	understand the term	> Pupils can investigate	
D	comparing the Sahara	relation to their distance	country determine what	personally can make a	'urban sprawl', and some	the human landscapes of	l
Reception	Desert and to the	from the equator and	types of food they export	difference through	differences between	the USA, exploring	l
>Recognise some	Antarctic Polar Desert /	poles.	and import.	simple actions such as	urban and rural areas.	patterns of population	l
similarities and differences between	South Pole.		> Pupils increasingly	reducing, reusing and recycling.	> Pupils are aware of, and can describe some	distribution and density. > Pupils consider	l
life in this country			> Pupils increasingly understand about	recycling.	'PUSH and PULL' factors.	interactions between	l
and life in other			physical processes,	> NC - Pupils describe	1 OSIT dilu i OLL idetois.	human and physical	l
countries			including the formation	and understand key	> Pupils can describe the	environments by	l
>Explore the natural			of mountains and	aspects of:	basic journey of a river,	examining the impact of	l
world around them			volcanoes and can start	T	through its courses, using	floods in the Mississippi	l
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>Recognise some			to explain why	including: climate zones,	relevant vocabulary.	and droughts in
environments that			earthquakes occur.	biomes and vegetation	> Pupils understand the	California.
are different to the				belts.	process of flooding and	
one in which they live				HUMAN geography,	why and how rivers	> Pupils develop their
>Understand the				including: types of	breach their banks.	knowledge and
effect of changing				settlement and land use,	> Pupils understand	understanding of tribes,
seasons on the				economic activity	some consequences of	are aware of what the
natural world around				including trade links, and	flooding in real life and	term 'uncontacted tribe'
them				the distribution of	how flooding effects both	means and can describe
				natural resources	people and places; that	some threats to these
3 – 4 year olds				including energy.	river systems can have a	people's way of life.
>Use all their senses					fundamental impact on	
in hands on					peoples' lives and some	
exploration of natural					ways in which we try to	
materials					solve the problem of	//
					flooding.	
					> Pupils can name some	
					natural disasters and	
					describe the impact that	
					these can have on	
					people's lives, through a	
					specific case study of a	
					chosen country or region.	
Geographical Skills	> Pupils gain confidence		> Pupils use atlases,	> Pupils use atlases,	> Pupils use atlases,	> Pupils use atlases,
and Fieldwork	and familiarity with	of a map beyond the	maps, globes accurately	maps, globes accurately	maps, globes accurately	maps, globes quickly and
	maps, including floor	classroom, to the school	with some confidence.	with increasing	with confidence.	effectively.
EYFS	maps, globes and street	grounds and immediate	> Pupils use some simple	confidence.	> Pupils use DIGIMAP for	> Pupils use DIGIMAP for
	maps.	local area.	functions / tools within	> Pupils use simple	SCHOOLS independently.	SCHOOLS independently.
ELG	> Pupils start to	> Pupils use atlases,	DIGIMAP for SCHOOLS	functions / tools within	> Pupils can read and	> Pupils can read and
>Describe their	understand and interpret	maps, globes accurately	with some	DIGIMAP for SCHOOLS	create keys	create keys
immediate	aerial photographs and	with some support.	independence.	independently.	independently.	independently with
environment using	simple plan perspectives.		> Pupils can create			confidence.
knowledge from	> Pupils start to use the	interpret aerial	simple keys.	with increasing	hills and valleys are represented on OS maps,	> Pupils have a good knowledge of most OS
observation, discussion, stories,	four compass points. > Pupils can use basic	photographs and simple	> Pupils aware of basic OS map symbols.	confidence.	through the use of	map symbols.
non-fiction texts and	directional and locational	plan perspectives. > Pupils use some simple	> Pupils use the four	> Pupils increasingly aware of OS map	contour lines.	> Pupils have an
	language.	functions / tools within	compass points and are	symbols.	> Pupils have an	understanding of the
maps. >Explain some	> Pupils can create a		aware of the eight	> Pupils have a simple	increasing understanding	_
>Explain some	> Fupils call create a	DIGINIAR IOI SCHOOLS	dware of the eight	> Fupils liave a silliple	illicreasing understanding	geographical concept of

similarities and	simple plan of their	with support.	compass points.	understanding of the	of the geographical	scale.
differences between	classroom and label key	> Pupils aware of keys on	> Pupils are starting to	geographical concept of	concept of scale.	> Pupils use the eight
life in this country	features, including North.	maps.	use simple four figure	scale.	> Pupils have a good	compass points with
and life in other		> Pupils aware of some	grid references with	> Pupils use the four	knowledge of most of the	accuracy.
countries, drawing on	> NC - Pupils use simple	basic OS map symbols.	some accuracy when	compass points	common OS map	> Pupils use six figure grid
appropriate maps	fieldwork and	> Pupils use the four	referring to OS maps of	confidently and are	symbols.	references accurately.
and stories, non-	observational skills to	compass points with	an area being studied.	increasingly aware of the	> Pupils use the eight	•
fiction texts.	study the geography of	some confidence when	> Pupils begin to	eight compass points,	compass points with	independent choices
	their school.	giving directions.	understand contour lines	using these when	some accuracy.	about enquiries and case
Reception		> Pupils can create a	on an OS map.	describing where places	> Pupils are starting to	studies.
>draw information		basic map of the school		are located.	use six figure grid	> Pupils can plan
from a simple map.		grounds, labelling some		> Pupils use simple four	references with	fieldwork tasks related to
		key landmarks.		figure grid references	increasing accuracy when	their area of focus.
3-4 year olds MATHS		> Pupils can identify		with increasing accuracy	referring to OS maps of	> Pupils conduct
>understand position		some human and		when referring to OS	an area being studied.	fieldwork accurately and
through words alone		physical features in the		maps of an area being	> Pupils make choices	safely with increasing
>Describe a familiar		area being studied and		studied.	about enquiries and case	independence.
route		label these on a simple			studies with some	> Pupils follow maps
>discuss routes and		OS map / Photograph /			support.	around trails with
locations using words		Plan.			> Pupils can plan	increasing independence.
like 'in front' and		> Pupils can plan a short			fieldwork tasks related to	
'behind'.		route on an OS map of			their area of focus.	
		the local area.			> Pupils conduct	
					fieldwork accurately and	
		> NC - Pupils use simple			safely with support.	
		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.