



Knowledge Progression Map: Geography

	Nursery	Reception	Year 1	Year 2
Location	The world has lots of different places.	Globes and maps can show us the location of different places around the world.	The world's 7 continents are Africa, Antarctica, Asia, Australia, Europe, North America and South America. The five oceans are the Arctic Ocean, Atlantic Ocean, Indian Ocean, Pacific Ocean and Southern Ocean. The United Kingdom is a union of four countries: England, Northern Ireland, Scotland and Wales. A capital city is a city that is home to the government and ruler of a country. London is the capital city of England, Belfast is the capital city of Northern Ireland, Edinburgh is the capital city of Scotland and Cardiff is the capital city of Wales.	The United Kingdom is an island surrounded by the Atlantic Ocean, English Channel, Irish Sea and North Sea. South America, Africa and Asia are on the equator. These continents have a hot climate
Place		Places can have different climates, weather, food, religions, culture, wildlife, transport and amenities.	Places can be compared by size, amenities, transport, location, weather and climate. Kuala Lumpur is the capital city of Malaysia. London and Kuala Lumpur both have a river and a zoo; Kuala Lumpur has a monorail, whereas London has overground and underground trains.	The characteristics of countries include their size, landscape, capital city, language, currency and key landmarks. There are many similarities and differences between Somalia and England. Similarities include sharing a border with other countries, having four seasons and both having cities and villages. Difference include location, climate, landscape, lifestyle of people and the size of the capital cities.
Human Geography	Human features of the immediate environment include the school, the playground, streets and houses.	Human features are man-made and include houses, shops, buildings, offices, parks, streets and places of worship.	Human features are man-made and include factories, farms, houses, offices, ports, harbours and shops. Landmarks and monuments are features of a landscape, city or town that are easily seen and recognised from a distance. They also help someone to establish and describe a location.	Human features are man-made and include castles, towers, schools, hospitals, bridges, shops, tunnels, monuments, airports and roads. People use human features in different ways. For example, an airport can be used for work or leisure and a harbour can be used for industry or travel. Industries are businesses that make things, sell things and help people live their everyday lives
Physical Geography	Changes in the local environment, such as leaves changing colour or the number of people outside, occur with the passing of the seasons.	There are four seasons in the United Kingdom: spring, summer, autumn and winter. Each season has typical weather patterns.	Physical features are naturally-created features of the Earth and include beaches, cliffs, coastlines, forests, hills, mountains, seas, rivers, oceans and valleys. In the United Kingdom, the length of the day varies depending on the season. In winter, the days are shorter. In summer, the days are longer. The equator is an imaginary line that divides the Earth into two parts: the Northern and Southern Hemispheres. Continents have different climates depending on where they are in the world.	The North Pole is the most northern point on Earth. The South Pole is the most southern point on Earth. Hot places are close to the equator and cold places are far away from the equator. Temperate places are between the hot and cold places. Erosion is a physical process that involves the weathering and movement of natural materials, such as rock, sand and soil. Erosion is caused by wind and water, including waves, floods, rivers and rainfall.
Geographical Skills	Positional language is used to describe where things are in relation to one another. Positional language includes in, on, next to, behind and in front of.	A map is a picture or drawing of an area of land or sea. Maps and photographs can be used to show key features of the local environment. Positional language is used to describe where things are in relation to one another. Positional language includes in, on, next to, behind, in front of, in between, above, below and underneath.	An aerial photograph or plan perspective shows an area of land from above. A key is used to show features on a map. Directional language includes left, right, straight ahead and turn, as well as compass points: north, south, east and west.	An aerial photograph can be vertical (an image taken directly from above) or oblique (an image taken from above and to the side) A compass is an instrument that is used for finding a direction. Maps use symbols and a key. A key is the information needed to read a map and a symbol is a picture or icon used to show a geographical feature.
Fieldwork and Data Analysis		Fieldwork includes going on walks and visits to collect information about the environment.	Fieldwork includes going out in the environment to look, ask questions, take photographs, take measurements and collect samples. Data is information that can be collected and used to answer a geographical question.	Fieldwork can help to answer questions about the local environment and can include observing or measuring, identifying or classifying and recording. Data can be recorded in different ways, including tables, charts and pictograms.

	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
Location	Europe is a continent in the Northern Hemisphere. It has over 50 countries (including transcontinental countries). Countries in Europe include the United Kingdom, France, Spain, Germany, Italy and Belgium. Russia is part of both Europe and Asia. Counties of the United Kingdom include Derbyshire, Sussex and Warwickshire. Major cities of the United Kingdom include London, Birmingham, Edinburgh, Cardiff, Manchester and Newcastle.	The Tropic of Cancer is 23 degrees north of the equator and Tropic of Capricorn is 23 degrees south of the equator. The North American continent includes the countries of the USA, Canada and Mexico as well as the Central American countries. The South American continent includes the countries of Brazil, Argentina, Chile, Colombia and Peru. Significant rivers of the UK include the Thames, Severn, Trent and Dee. Significant mountains and mountain ranges include Ben Nevis, Snowdon, the Scottish Highlands and the Pennines. Significant mountain ranges include the Himalayas, Andes, Alps and Pyrenees. Significant rivers include the Mississippi, Nile, Thames, Amazon and Yangtze.	The Prime Meridian is an imaginary line that divides the Earth into eastern and western hemispheres. The time at Greenwich is called Greenwich Mean Time (GMT). Major cities around the world include London in the UK, New York in the USA, Shanghai in China, Istanbul in Turkey, Moscow in Russia, Manila in the Philippines, Lagos in Nigeria, Nairobi in Kenya, Baghdad in Iraq, Damascus in Syria and Mecca in Saudi Arabia. Capital cities are usually the seat of government of a country. North America is broadly categorised into six major biomes: tundra, coniferous forest, grasslands (prairie), deciduous forest, desert and tropical rainforest. South America has a vast variety of biomes, including desert, alpine, rainforest and grasslands.	The Arctic Circle and Antarctic Circle are 66.5° north and south of the equator. The polar oceans are significantly colder than other world oceans. This influences the presence of sea ice, glaciers and icebergs. North America, Europe and East Asia are the main industrial regions of the world due to a range of factors (access to raw materials, transportation, fresh water, power and labour supply).
Place	Campania is a region in South West Italy. The region’s capital city is Naples. London and Naples both have four distinct seasons and a river; Campania has two large bays and a peninsula and has a famous volcano (Mount Vesuvius)	States in Western USA include California, Nevada and Arizona. As an area, Western USA is much larger than the UK. There are many different biomes, climates and vegetation belts in the Western USA. Like London, cities like Los Angeles are large and crowded and use underground trains. Unlike in London, many people living in the Western USA must cope with the potential risk of earthquakes and volcanic eruptions.	The soil and climate of California make it ideal for growing citrus fruits. Coffee is grown in Peru because the warm climate, frequent rainfall and rich soil provide perfect growing conditions. Growing and processing coffee is a difficult, time-consuming task and most of the work is still done by hand.	The Arctic region has cold winters and cool summers. Average Arctic temperatures range from -43°C to 13°C depending on the season and location. The Antarctic region has cold winters and cool summers. Antarctica is the coldest, windiest and driest place on Earth. Average temperatures range between -60°C and -20°C .
Human Geography	Land use types include leisure, housing, industry, transport and agriculture. Different types of settlement include rural, urban, hamlet, town, village, city and suburban areas. A city is a large settlement where many people live and work. Residential areas surrounding cities are called suburbs.	Land uses include agricultural, recreational, housing and industry. Water systems are used for transport, industry, leisure and power. Rivers are used for leisure, farming, generating energy, transportation and settlements.	Agricultural land use in the UK can be divided into three main types, arable (growing crops), pastoral (livestock) and mixed (arable and pastoral). A settlement hierarchy includes hamlet, village, town, city and large city.	Natural resources include food, minerals, sources (water, coal and gas) and water. The distribution of and access to natural resources, cultural influences and economic activity are significant factors in community life in a settlement. Tourism is an industry that involves people travelling for recreation and leisure.
Physical Geography	Latitude is the distance north or south of the equator and longitude is the distance east or west of the Prime Meridian. The crust of the Earth is divided into tectonic plates that move. The place where plates meet is called a plate boundary. Plates can push into each other, pull apart or slide against each other. These movements can create mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes. Significant volcanoes include Mount Vesuvius in Italy, Laki in Iceland and Krakatoa in Indonesia. When a volcano erupts, liquid magma collects in an underground magma chamber. The magma pushes through a crack called a vent and bursts out onto the Earth’s surface. Lava, hot ash and mudslides from volcanic eruptions can cause severe damage.	Water is constantly recycled through a process called the water cycle. The four stages of the water cycle are evaporation, condensation, precipitation and collection. The upper course of a river is typically steep, narrow and rocky. The water is fast-flowing and turbulent. The middle course of a river is wider, deeper and curves in meanders. The water flows more slowly. The lower course of a river is flat and wide. The water runs into estuaries or creates deltas. Rivers, seas and oceans can transform a landscape through erosion, deposition and transportation. There are five types of mountain: fold, fault-block, volcanic, dome and plateau.	The Earth has five climate zones: desert, Mediterranean, polar, temperate and tropical. A biome is a large ecological area on the Earth's surface, such as desert, forest, grassland, tundra and aquatic. Biomes are often defined by a range of factors, such as temperature, climate, relief, geology, soils and vegetation. Vegetation belts are areas where certain species of plant grow. The topography of an area intended for agricultural purposes is an important consideration.	Physical processes that can affect a landscape include erosion by wind, water or ice; the deposition of stone and silt by water and ice; land movement, such as landslides and tectonic activity, such as earthquakes or volcanic eruptions. Climates can be compared by looking at factors including maximum and minimum levels of precipitation and average monthly temperatures. Climate change is the long-term change in expected patterns of weather that contributes to the melting of polar ice caps, rising sea levels and extreme weather. Icebergs are large pieces of frozen freshwater that have calved from glaciers, ice shelves or larger icebergs. Glaciers are slow-moving masses of ice that are made of compacted snow.
Geographical Skills	A four-figure grid reference contains four numbers. The first two numbers are called the easting and are found along the top and bottom of a map. The second two numbers are called the northing and are found up both sides of a map. The eight points of a compass are north, south, east, west, north-east, north-west, south-east and south-west.	An atlas is a collection of maps and information that shows geographical features, topography, boundaries, climatic, social and economic statistics of an area.	Scale is the relationship between the size of an object on a map and its size in real life. Contour lines show the elevation of the land, joining places of the same height above sea level. Contour lines that are close together represent ground that is steep. Contour lines that are far apart show ground that is gently sloping or flat.	Satellite images are photographs of Earth taken by imaging satellites. A scale on a map is written as a ratio, for example, 1cm:800km.
Fieldwork and Data Analysis	Primary data includes information gathered by observation and investigation.	Fieldwork techniques, such as sketch maps, data collection and digital technologies, can provide evidence to support and answer a geographical hypothesis. Secondary data includes information gathered by geographical reports, surveys, maps, research, books and the internet.	A geographical enquiry can help us to understand the physical geography or human geography of an area and the impacts on the surrounding environment. Geographical data, such as demographics or economic statistics, can be used as evidence to support conclusions.	Representing, analysing, concluding, communicating, reflecting and responding are helpful strategies to answer geographical questions. Data helps us to understand patterns and trends but sometimes there can be variations due to numerous factors.