



Launton Church of England Primary School



Geography disciplinary knowledge progression

EYFS	Nursery <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Know that there are different countries in the world and talk about the differences they have experienced or seen in photos. Discuss familiar places. Can follow a simple map. Can talk about geographical features in their environment (the bridge, the hill etc). 	Reception <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. 		
Threshold concepts	Investigate places	Investigate patterns	Communicate geographically	
KS1 Milestone 1 Year 1 Basic Year 2 Advancing/ Deep	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ask and answer geographical questions (such as: What is this place like? What or who will I see in this place? What do people do in this place?) Identify the key features of a location in order to say whether it is a city, town, village, coastal or rural location. Use world maps, atlases and globes to identify the United Kingdom and its countries, as well as the continents and oceans studied. Use simple fieldwork and observational skills to study the geography of the school and the key human and physical features of its surroundings. Use aerial images and plan perspectives to recognize landmarks and basic physical features. Name, locate and identify characteristics of the four countries and capital cities of the United Kingdom and its surrounding seas. Name and locate the world's continents and oceans. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Understand geographical similarities and differences through studying the human and physical geography of a small area of the United Kingdom and a contrasting non-European country. Identify seasonal and daily weather patterns in the United Kingdom and the location of hot and cold areas of the world in relation to the equator and the North and South Poles. Identify land use around the school. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use basic geographical vocabulary to refer to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Key physical features, including: beach, coast, river, forest, hill, mountain, ocean, soil, valley, vegetation and weather. Key human features, including: city, town, village, factory, farm, house, office and shop. Use compass directions (north, south, east and west) and locational language (e.g. near and far) to describe the location of features and routes on a map. Devise a simple map; and use and construct basic symbols in a key. Use simple grid references (A1, B1) 	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ask and answer geographical questions about the physical and human characteristics of a location. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Name and locate the equator, northern 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Describe key aspects of: 	

<p>LKS2 Milestone 2</p> <p>Year 3 Basic</p> <p>Year 4 Advancing/ Deep</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explain own views about a location, giving reasons. • Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features. • 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 a range of resources to identify the key physical and human features of a location. • Name and locate counties and cities of the United Kingdom, geographical regions and their identifying human and physical characteristics, including hills, mountains, cities, rivers, key topographical features and land-use patterns; and understand how some of these aspects have changed over time. • Name and locate some of the countries and cities of South America and identify their main physical and human characteristics 	<p>hemisphere, southern hemisphere, the tropics of Cancer and Capricorn, Arctic and Antarctic Circle and date time zones. Describe some of the characteristics of these areas.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Describe geographical similarities and differences between countries. • Describe how the locality of the school has changed over time. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Physical geography, including: rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes and the water cycle. ○ Human geography, including: settlements and land use. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use the eight points of a compass, four-figure grid references, symbol and key to communicate knowledge of the United Kingdom and the wider world.
<p>UKS2 Milestone 3</p> <p>Year 5 Basic</p> <p>Year 6 Advancing/ Deep</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Collect and analyse statistics and other information in order to draw clear conclusions about locations. • Identify and describe how the physical features affect human activity within a location. • Use a range of geographical resources to give detailed descriptions and opinions of the characteristic features of a location. • Use different types of fieldwork sampling (random and systematic) to observe, measure and record the human and physical features in the local area. Record the results in a range of ways. • Analyse and give views on the effectiveness of different geographical representations of a location (such as aerial images compared with maps and topological maps – as in London’s Tube map) • Name and locate some of the countries and cities of the world and their identifying human and physical characteristics, including hills, mountains, rivers, key topographical features and land-use patterns; and 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify and describe the geographical significance of latitude, longitude, equator, northern hemisphere, southern hemisphere, the tropics of Cancer and Capricorn, Arctic and Antarctic Circle, and time zones (including day and night). • Understand some of the reasons for geographical similarities and differences between countries. • Describe how locations around the world are changing and explain some reasons for the change. • Describe geographical diversity across the world. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Describe and understand key aspects of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes and the water cycle. ○ Human geography, including: settlements, land use, economic activity including trade links, and the distribution of natural resources including food, energy, minerals and water supplies. • Use the eight points of a compass, four and six figure grid references, symbols and a key (that uses standard Ordnance Survey symbols) to communicate knowledge of the United Kingdom and the world.

understand how some of these aspects have changed over time.

- Name and locate some of the countries of Europe, North America and South America and identify their main physical and human characteristics.

- Describe how countries and geographical regions are interconnected and interdependent.

- Create maps of locations identifying patterns (such as: land use, climate zones, population densities, height of land).