



## Progression in Geography – The Mill Academy

	EYFS	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
<b>Topic</b>	<b>Cycle 1:</b> Discover a new country Celebrate <b>Cycle 2:</b> Discover a new country -Build -Create a map	<b>Paddington</b>  <b>Amazing Africa</b>	<b>Superheroes</b>  <b>Protecting the Polar Region</b>  <b>James and the Giant Peach</b>	<b>Mayan Quest</b>	<b>Rampaging Romans</b>  <b>Under the Sea</b>	<b>Zeroes to Heroes</b>  <b>Guardians of the Galaxy</b>	<b>War of the World</b>  <b>Wolf Wilder</b>
<b>Location and Place Knowledge</b>	- 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.	name and locate the world’s seven continents and five oceans  name, locate and identify characteristics of the four countries and capital cities of the United Kingdom and its surrounding seas  understand geographical similarities and differences through studying the human and physical geography of a small area of the United Kingdom, and of a small area in a contrasting non-European country	name and locate the world’s seven continents and five oceans  name, locate and identify characteristics of the four countries and capital cities of the United Kingdom and its surrounding seas  understand geographical similarities and differences through studying the human and physical geography of a small area of the United Kingdom, and of a small area in a contrasting non-European country	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 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  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	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  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)  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	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 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  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)  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	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 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  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)
<b>Topic</b>	<b>Cycle 1:</b> Discover a new country Celebrate <b>Cycle 2:</b> Discover a new country -Build -Have a feast	<b>Amazing Africa</b>  <b>Paddington</b>  <b>James and the Giant Peach</b>	<b>The Arctic</b>  <b>The Enchanted Wood</b>	<b>Mayan Quest</b>  <b>North for Navigation</b>	<b>Rampaging Romans</b>  <b>Vicious Vikings</b>  <b>Under the Sea</b>	<b>Zeroes to Heroes</b>	<b>War of the World</b>  <b>Wolf Wilder</b>  <b>Back to the Future</b>

	-Create a map						
<b>Human and Physical Geography</b>	<p>- Describe their immediate environment using knowledge from observation, discussion, stories, non-fiction texts and maps</p> <p>- 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.</p>	<p>Identify seasonal and daily weather patterns in the United Kingdom.</p> <p>Identify the location of hot and cold areas of the world in relation to the Equator and the North and South Poles</p> <p>Use basic geographical vocabulary.</p>	<p>Identify seasonal and daily weather patterns in the United Kingdom.</p> <p>Identify the location of hot and cold areas of the world in relation to the Equator and the North and South Poles</p> <p>Use basic geographical vocabulary.</p>	<p>Physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes, and the water cycle.</p> <p>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</p>	<p>Physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes, and the water cycle.</p> <p>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</p>	<p>Physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes, and the water cycle.</p> <p>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</p>	<p>Physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes, and the water cycle.</p> <p>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</p>
<b>Geographical Skills &amp; Enquiry</b>	<p>To construct houses, tracks, and representation of buildings in construction areas.</p> <p>To use ariel photographs of school grounds</p> <p>Use mark making to devise simple maps</p>	<p>Use an infant atlas to locate places.</p> <p>Use simple compass points and directional language to describe the location of features and routes on a map.</p> <p>Use aerial photographs and plan perspectives to recognise landmarks and basic human and physical features.</p> <p>Devise a simple map.</p> <p>Use and construct basic symbols in a key.</p> <p>Use simple fieldwork and observational skills to study the geography of school and its grounds and the key human and physical features of its surrounding environment.</p>	<p>Use an infant atlas to locate places.</p> <p>Use simple compass points and directional language to describe the location of features and routes on a map.</p> <p>Use aerial photographs and plan perspectives to recognise landmarks and basic human and physical features.</p> <p>Devise a simple map.</p> <p>Use and construct basic symbols in a key.</p> <p>Use simple fieldwork and observational skills to study the geography of school and its grounds and the key human and physical features of its surrounding environment.</p>	<p>Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping.</p> <p>Use the eight compass directions to describe locations.</p> <p>Follow a route on a simple map.</p> <p>Draw a detailed map with symbols and a key.</p> <p>Use four figure grid references.</p> <p>Use fieldwork to observe, measure, record and present the human and physical features in the local area</p>	<p>Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping.</p> <p>Use the eight compass directions to describe locations.</p> <p>Follow a route on a simple map.</p> <p>Draw a detailed map with symbols and a key.</p> <p>Use four figure grid references.</p> <p>Use fieldwork to observe, measure, record and present the human and physical features in the local area</p>	<p>Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping.</p> <p>Draw a plan with a scale.</p> <p>Know that 6 figure grid references can help you find a place more accurately than 4- figure coordinates.</p> <p>Use 6 figure grid references. Use maps (including OS maps) to explore how a location has changed over time.</p> <p>Use fieldwork to observe, measure, record and present the human and physical features in the local area</p>	<p>Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping.</p> <p>Draw a plan with a scale.</p> <p>Use maps (including OS maps) to explore how a location has changed over time.</p> <p>Know that 6 figure grid references can help you find a place more accurately than 4- figure coordinates.</p> <p>Use 6 figure grid references.</p> <p>Use fieldwork to observe, measure, record and present the human and physical features in the local area</p>
<b>Vocabulary</b>	<p>Map, right, left, positional language (under over forward backwards in front behind above on top below) map, World, country, sea, water, ocean, island,</p>	<p>compass point, birds eye view, a view from above, map, Earth, North, South, East, West, far, near, left, next to, above, below, right, symbol, key, location, direction, label, aerial view, landscape, atlas, floor plan, grounds, beyond, distance, route, grid references, perspective, plan, position</p> <p>continent, ocean, equator, sea, country, island, capital cities, North Pole, South Pole.</p>		<p>grid, reference, cartographer, globe, North East, North West, South East, South West, observe, measure, record, present, satellite image, terrain, political map, physical map, climate map, topographic map, urban, relief, sea level, latitude, longitude, cardinal points, time zones. estimate</p>		<p>scale, Ordnance Survey, accuracy, precise, observe, measure, record, present, satellite image, terrain, political map, physical map, climate map, topographic map, urban, relief, sea level, latitude, longitude, cardinal points, time zones, eastings, northings</p>	
		<p>A view from above, map, Earth, north south east west location, direction, label, landscape, atlas, distance, route, plan, position, continent, ocean, equator, sea, country, island, capital cities</p>	<p>Compass point, birds eye view, far, near, left, next to, above, below, right, symbol, key, aerial view, floor plan, ground, beyond, grid references, perspective, North Pole, South Pole.</p>	<p>grid, reference, cartographer, globe, North East, North West, South East, South West, observe, measure, record, present, satellite image, physical map, climate map, latitude, longitude, cardinal points</p>	<p>Terrain, political map, topographic map, urban, relief, sea level, time zones. estimate</p>	<p>Ordnance survey, accuracy, precise, measure, record, present, satellite image, terrain, climate map, sea level, latitude, longitude, cardinal points, time zones,</p>	<p>Scale, observe, political map, physical map, topographic map, urban, relief, eastings, northings</p>