Progression in Geography – The Mill Academy

	Nursery	Reception	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
Topic	**Cycle 1:** Discover a new country Celebrate **Cycle 2:** Discover a new country -Build -Create a map	**Cycle 1:** Discover a new country Celebrate **Cycle 2:** Discover a new country -Build -Create a map	Paddington Africa Finding Neverland	Protecting the Polar Regions The Secret Garden	North for Navigation Maya Mission	Rampaging Romans Vikings Save our Planet	Crossing the Atlantic Zeroes to Heroes	War of the World Wolf Wilder
Location and Place Knowledge	Know that there are different countries in the world and talk about the differences they have experienced or seen in photos	- 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)
Human and Physical Geography	Know that there are different countries in the world and talk about the differences they have experienced or seen in photos	- Describe their immediate environment using knowledge from observation, discussion, stories, non-fiction texts and maps - Explain some similarities and differences between	Identify seasonal and daily weather patterns in the United Kingdom. Identify the location of hot and cold areas of the world in relation to the Equator and the North and South Poles	Identify seasonal and daily weather patterns in the United Kingdom. Identify the location of hot and cold areas of the world in relation to the Equator and the North and South Poles	Physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes, and the water cycle. Human geography, including: types of settlement and land use, economic activity	Physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes, and the water cycle.	Physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes, and the water cycle.	Physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes, and the water cycle. Human geography, including: types of settlement and land use, economic activity

		life in this country and life in other countries, drawing on knowledge from stories, non-fiction texts and – when appropriate – maps.	Use basic geographical vocabulary.	Use basic geographical vocabulary.	including trade links, and the distribution of natural resources including energy, food, minerals and water	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	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	including trade links, and the distribution of natural resources including energy, food, minerals and water
Geographical Skills & Enquiry	Know that there are different countries in the world and talk about the differences they have experienced or seen in photos	To construct houses, tracks, and representation of buildings in construction areas. To use ariel photographs of school grounds Use mark making to devise simple maps	Use an infant atlas to locate places. Use simple compass points and directional language to describe the location of features and routes on a map. Use aerial photographs and plan perspectives to recognise landmarks and basic human and physical features. Devise a simple map. Use and construct basic symbols in a key. 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.	Use an infant atlas to locate places. Use simple compass points and directional language to describe the location of features and routes on a map. Use aerial photographs and plan perspectives to recognise landmarks and basic human and physical features. Devise a simple map. Use and construct basic symbols in a key. 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.	Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping. Use the eight compass directions to describe locations. Follow a route on a simple map. Draw a detailed map with symbols and a key. Use four figure grid references. Use fieldwork to observe, measure, record and present the human and physical features in the local area	Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping. Use the eight compass directions to describe locations. Follow a route on a simple map. Draw a detailed map with symbols and a key. Use four figure grid references. Use fieldwork to observe, measure, record and present the human and physical features in the local area	Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping. Draw a plan with a scale. Know that 6 figure grid references can help you find a place more accurately than 4-figure coordinates. Use 6 figure grid references. Use maps (including OS maps) to explore how a location has changed over time. Use fieldwork to observe, measure, record and present the human and physical features in the local area	Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping. Draw a plan with a scale. Use maps (including OS maps) to explore how a location has changed over time. Know that 6 figure grid references can help you find a place more accurately than 4-figure coordinates. Use 6 figure grid references. Use fieldwork to observe, measure, record and present the human and physical features in the local area
Vocabulary	Map, forwards, backwards, sea, land	Map, right, left, positional language (under over forward backwards infront behind above on top below) map, World, country, sea, water, ocean, island,	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	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.	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	Terrain, political map, topographic map, urban, relief, sea level, time zones. estimate	Ordnance survey, accuracy, precise, measure, record, present, satellite image, terrain, climate map, sea level, latitude, longitude, cardinal points, time zones,	Scale, observe, political map, physical map, topographic map, urban, relief, eastings, northings