



Ashton Hayes Primary School  
Geography Curriculum Progression



	KS1		KS2			
	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
Mapping	<p>Mapping stories – story maps with symbols. Building the concept of maps and aerial views.</p> <p>Understanding the concept that a map is a 2D representation of a place using symbols.</p>	<p>Map of the UK – how are country maps coded? Example: The journey from London to Chester.</p> <p>Directions – up, down, left, right and compass points.</p>	<p>Cross sections, elevations and floor plans. For example: cross sections of Egyptian tombs.</p> <p>Simple grids and symbols on maps. Ordnance Survey maps of local area and how to read a map.</p> <p>How to read a map to find your way and use a compass to help you.</p>	<p>Topographical features on a map – using four-figure grid references on a map of an area.</p> <p>The equator on maps.</p> <p>Contours on maps and look at four-point grid referencing.</p> <p>Using compass points to plot a way out of an area using the eight points of a compass.</p>	<p>How maps of the world emerged through exploration – comparing maps of the past to the present and maps as globes.</p> <p>Comparing types of map.</p> <p>Using compass points to circumnavigate the globe – introduce longitude and latitude.</p>	<p>Mapping migration – how has the movement of people shaped maps and borders. Example: How has war shaped maps and borders?</p> <p>Link compass points to longitude and latitude and Global Positioning System (GPS) and six-figure grid referencing.</p>
Locational Knowledge	<p>Name, locate and identify characteristics of the four countries and capital cities of the United Kingdom and its surrounding seas.</p>	<p>Name and locate the world's seven continents and five oceans.</p>	<p>Locate and name the main counties and cities of the UK including key human and physical characteristics, including rivers, mountains coasts and land use and change over time.</p> <p>Locate and name the countries making up the British Isles, with their capital cities.</p>	<p>On a world map, locate areas of similar environmental regions, either desert, rainforest or temperate regions.</p> <p>Identify key countries in the world.</p> <p>Identify the position and significance of Equator, N. and S. Hemisphere, Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn.</p>	<p>Locate Europe and Russia on maps, concentrate on Environmental regions, key physical and human characteristics, countries and major cities.</p> <p>Include; Naming and locating the key topographical features including coast, features of erosion, hills,</p>	<p>Locate North and South America on maps, concentrate on Environmental regions, key physical and human characteristics, countries and major cities.</p> <p>Include; Naming and locating the key topographical features including coast, features of erosion, hills,</p>



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			Compare 2 different regions of the UK.	Identify the position and significance of latitude/longitude and the Greenwich Meridian. Linking with science, time zones, night and day	mountains and rivers. Understand how these features have changed over time.  Identify longest rivers, largest deserts, highest mountains etc.  Compare with UK.	mountains and rivers. Understand how these features have changed over time.  Identify longest rivers, largest deserts, highest mountains etc.  Compare with UK.
Place Knowledge	Understand geographical similarities and differences through studying the human and physical geography of a small area of the United Kingdom,	Understand geographical similarities and differences through studying the human and physical geography, of a small area in a contrasting non-European country.	Compare 2 regions in the UK, eg. local hilly area with a flat one or under sea level.	Understand geographical similarities and differences through the study of human and physical geography of different regions.	Understand geographical similarities and differences through the study of human and physical geography of a region of Europe.	Understand geographical similarities and differences through the study of human and physical geography of a region of the North or South America
Human and Physical Geography	Identify seasonal and daily weather patterns in the United Kingdom.  Use basic vocab to refer to key physical features, beach, cliff, forest, hill,	Locate the hot and cold areas of the world in relation to the Equator and north and south poles  use basic vocab to refer to key physical features, beach,	Describe and understand key aspects of: Physical geography including Rivers and the water cycle, mountains, volcanoes, earthquakes and the water cycle	Describe and understand key aspects of: Physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts	Human geography including types of settlement and land use, distribution of natural resources including energy, food minerals and water	Human Geography including Trade links and Economic activity (also, distribution of natural resources including energy, food minerals and water)



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	<p>mountain, sea, ocean, river, soil, valley, vegetation, season and weather, key human features, including city, town, village, factory, farm, house, office, port, harbour and shop</p>	<p>cliff, forest, hill, mountain, sea, ocean, river, soil, valley, vegetation, season and weather, key human features, including city, town, village, factory, farm, house, office, port, harbour and shop</p>				
Geographical Skills and Fieldwork	<p>Use world maps, atlases and globes to identify the United Kingdom and its countries.</p> <p>Use simple 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.</p> <p>Use locational and directional language [for example, near and far; left and</p>	<p>Use world maps, atlases and globes to identify the countries, continents and oceans studied at this stage.</p> <p>Use aerial photographs and plan perspectives to recognise landmarks and basic human and physical features; devise a simple map; and use and construct basic symbols in a key.</p> <p>Use simple compass directions (North, South, East and West)</p>	<p>Use maps, atlases, globes to locate countries and describe main features and the wider world</p> <p>Use symbols and keys in mapping</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>Use maps, atlases, globes to locate countries and describe main features and the wider world</p> <p>use the 8 points of a compass, symbols and keys to build up knowledge of UK and wider world</p> <p>Use fieldwork to observe, measure and record the human and physical features in the local area using a range of methods, including sketch maps, plans</p>	<p>Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping (Google Earth) to locate countries and describe features studied</p> <p>Use the eight points of a compass, four-figure grid references, symbols and key (including the use of Ordnance Survey maps) to build their knowledge of the United Kingdom and the wider world including Europe.</p>	<p>Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied</p> <p>Use 6 figure grid references, symbols and keys (including Ordnance Survey) to expand map skills to include non-UK countries.</p> <p>Use fieldwork to observe, measure and record the human and physical features in the local area</p>



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# EVERYONE IS WELCOME.

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	right], to describe the location of features and routes on a map.		and graphs, and digital technologies.	Use fieldwork to observe, measure 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.	using a range of methods, including sketch maps, plans and graphs, and digital technologies.