Core Knowledge

	EYFS	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
Place and Locational Knowledge	Know that the world is round. Know that the world is made up of land and water and we live in a country To know that our country is different to Antarctica	To know and locate the 4 countries of the UK and name the 3 surrounding seas. To know that the world is made of continents and oceans. To know the compass directions (North, South, East and West) To know the following local landmarks: Church Post Office Charles Hill Loscoe Dam Red River	To know and locate the 4 capital cities of the UK. To locate the Thames. To name and locate the seven continents and five oceans of the world. To know and locate: North pole South pole Equator To know the compass directions (North/East, North/West, South/East and South/West)	To know the county of Derbyshire, the surrounding counties and their main cities. To locate the rivers in Derbyshire: Trent, Derwent, Severn. Locate and name the highest mountains in the UK: Ben Nevis, Snowdon, Scarfell Pyke. Know how to plan a journey within the UK, using a road map	To locate the main European countries and their capital cities France, Spain, Portugal, Germany, Italy, Netherlands. To locate the Pyrenes and the Alps as mountain ranges To locate The Seine, The Rhine, The Danube as rivers. Know where the equator, Tropic of Cancer, Tropic of Capricorn and the Greenwich Meridian are on a world map Know what is meant by the term ‘tropics’	To locate the countries and major cities in North, Central and South America. To locate the Andes and The Rocky Mountains as mountain ranges. To locate The Amazon and The Mississippi as rivers. To know that China is in Asia and the capital city is Bejing. Know how to plan a journey within the world, using a road and transport map.	Locate Arctic and Antarctica and describe their basic features To know that Kenya is in Africa and the capital city is Nairobi. Know what most of the ordnance survey symbols stand for Know how to use six-figure grid references

Human and physical geography	To name the 4 seasons and main types of weather (rain, snow, sun etc.)	To know the seasons and their typical weather. To know the main difference between a city, town and village.	To know how the climate varies towards the equator. Identify the following physical features: Mountain, lake, island valley, river, cliff, forest and beach	Explain the features of a water cycle Know what causes an earthquake. Label the different parts of a volcano	Know what is meant by biomes and what are the features of a specific biome	Label layers of a rainforest and know what deforestation is	
Environment and sustainability	To know that litter can damage our natural world.	To know that litter and pollution can damage our planet. To know we can protect the planet by Planting trees Recycling	To know that plastic and greenhouse gases can damage our planet. To know we can protect the planet by Reducing, reusing and recycling, Reducing energy consumption.	To know and understand what a person's carbon footprint is and how people can reduce their carbon footprint.	To know that humans use some natural resources to make energy. Some natural resources cannot be replaced, like coal or oil. They are non-renewable. Some, like wind or flowing water, are renewable sources of energy.	To know what climate change is and that it is caused by global warming.	To know and understand the main ways that we can live more sustainably.

Knowledge progression

Aspect	EYFS	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6	Year 7
Human features and landmarks	**Nursery** Human features of the immediate environment include the school, the playground, streets and houses. **Reception** 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.	Services include banks, post offices, hospitals, public transport and garages. Land use types include leisure, housing, industry, transport and agriculture.	Human features can be interconnected by function, type and transport links.	Transport networks can be tangible, such as rails, roads or canals, or intangible, such as air and sea corridors. These networks link places together and allow for the movement of people and goods. Transport networks are usually built where there is a high demand for the movement of people or goods. They run between places where journeys start or finish, such as airports, bus stations, ferry terminals or railway stations.	The distribution of and access to natural resources, cultural influences and economic activity are significant factors in community life in a settlement.	
Settlements and land use		A settlement is a place where people live and work and can be big or small, depending on how many people live there. Towns and cities are urban settlements. Features of towns and cities include homes, shops, roads and offices.	industries are businesses that make things, sell things and help people live their everyday lives. Land can be used for recreational, transport, agricultural, residential and commercial purposes, or a mixture of these.	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.	Agricultural land use in the UK can be divided into three main types, arable (growing crops), pastoral (livestock) and mixed (arable and pastoral). An allotment is a small piece of land used to grow fruit, vegetables and flowers. A wide variety of crops are farmed in the UK, such as wheat, barley, oats,	Natural resources include food, minerals (aluminium, sandstone and oil) energy sources (water, coal and gas) and water.	

						potatoes, other vegetables, fruits and oilseed rape. A wide variety of livestock are reared on farms in the UK, such as sheep, dairy cattle, beef cattle, poultry and pigs.		
Climate and weather	Nursery: Changes in the local environment, such as leaves changing colour or the number of people outside, occur with the passing of the seasons. Reception: There are four seasons in the United Kingdom: spring, summer, autumn and winter. Each season has typical weather patterns.	There are four seasons in the UK: spring, summer, autumn and winter. Each season has typical weather patterns. Types of weather include sun, rain, wind, snow, fog, hail and sleet. 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. Symbols are used to show different types of weather.	A weather pattern is a type of weather that is repeated.	Excessive precipitation includes thunderstorms, downbursts, tornadoes, waterspouts, tropical cyclones, extratropical cyclones, blizzards and ice storms.	Climatic variation describes the changes in weather patterns or the average weather conditions of a country or continent.	Changes to the weather and climate (temperature, weather patterns and precipitation) can affect land use. Farmers living in different countries adapt their farming practices to suit their local climate and landscape.	Climate and extreme weather can affect the size and nature of settlements, shelters and buildings, diet, lifestyle (settled or nomadic), jobs, clothing, transport and transportation links and the availability of natural resources.	<u>What is weather and climate?</u> We will consolidate your understanding of the water cycle and build your knowledge of how different weather systems form. We will enhance your understanding of how we can measure and record data surrounding the weather. <u>What is the future of our climate?</u> You will build on your knowledge of human and physical geography to see how both the environment and people are impacted by the challenges of climate change.

Physical processes	Nursery: Wind and rain can affect the local environment in different ways. The wind can blow trees down and heavy rain can cause flooding. Reception: All types of weather can affect the environment and how we use it. For example, on sunny days, people might go to the park or the coastline. On cold, icy days, roads and rivers can be frozen.	Weather is a physical process.	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.	Water cannot be made. It is constantly recycled through a process called the water cycle. The four stages of the water cycle are evaporation, condensation, precipitation and collection. During the water cycle, water changes state due to heating and cooling	Volcanic eruptions and earthquakes happen when two tectonic plates push into each other, pull apart from one another or slide alongside each other. The centre of an earthquake is called the epicentre.	Soil fertility, drainage and climate influence the placement and success of agricultural land.	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.	<u>What is weather and climate?</u> We will consolidate your understanding of the water cycle and build your knowledge of how different weather systems form. We will enhance your understanding of how we can measure and record data surrounding the weather.
Geographical resources	Reception: Maps and photographs can be used to show key features of the local environment.	An aerial photograph or plan perspective shows an area of land from above.	An aerial photograph can be vertical (an image taken directly from above) or oblique (an image taken from above and to the side).	Maps, globes and digital mapping tools can help to locate and describe significant geographical features.	An atlas is a collection of maps and information that shows geographical features, topography, boundaries, climatic, social and economic statistics of an area.	Aerial photography is used in cartography, land-use planning and environmental studies. It can be used alongside maps to find out detailed information about a place, or places.	Satellite images are photographs of Earth taken by imaging satellites.	
Data analysis	Reception: Geographical information can be collected by using simple tally charts and pictograms.	Data is information that can be collected and used to answer a geographical question.	Data can be recorded in different ways, including tables, charts and pictograms.	Primary data includes information gathered by observation and investigation.	Secondary data includes information gathered by geographical reports, surveys, maps, research, books and the internet.	Geographical data, such as demographics or economic statistics, can be used as evidence to support conclusions.	Data helps us to understand patterns and trends but sometimes there can be variations due to numerous factors	

							(human error, incorrect equipment, different time frames, different sites, environmental conditions and unexplained anomalies).	
Fieldwork	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.	Fieldwork can help to answer questions about the local environment and can include observing or measuring, identifying or classifying and recording.	The term geographical evidence relates to facts, information and numerical data.	Fieldwork techniques, such as sketch maps, data collection and digital technologies, can provide evidence to support and answer a geographical hypothesis.	A geographical enquiry can help us to understand the physical geography (rivers, coasts, weather and rocks) or human geography (population changes, migration, land use, changes to inner city, urbanisation, developments and tourism) of an area and the impacts on the surrounding environment.	Representing, analysing, concluding, communicating, reflecting and responding are helpful strategies to answer geographical questions.	
Natural and man-made materials	Nursery Some materials are natural and others are man-made. Reception Natural materials include wood, stone and sand. Man-made materials include metal, plastic, glass and fabric. Materials can be used to build and make things.	A material is something used to build or make something else. Natural materials are dug out of the ground, grown or taken from a living thing. Man-made materials are often made from natural materials but have been changed to have different properties.	Materials found in the environment can be natural (rock, stone, water, sand, soil, water and clay) and man-made (brick, glass, plastic and concrete). Natural and man-made materials are used to make human features.	There are three main types of rock found in the Earth's crust. They are sedimentary, igneous and metamorphic. Sedimentary rocks are made from sediment that settles in water and becomes squashed over a long time to form rock. They are often soft, permeable, have layers and may contain fossils. Igneous rocks are made from cooled magma or lava. They are usually hard, shiny and contain	Rivers transport materials in four ways. Solution is when minerals are dissolved and carried in the water. Suspension is when fine, light material is carried. Saltation is when small pebbles and stones are carried along the riverbed. Traction is when large boulders and rocks are rolled along the riverbed. coveredoptional Different types of soil include clay, sandy, silty and loamy.	The topography of an area intended for agricultural purposes is an important consideration. In particular, the topographical slope or gradient plays a large part in controlling hydrology (water) and potential soil erosion.	The polar oceans are significantly colder than other world oceans. This influences the presence of sea ice, glaciers and icebergs.	

				visible crystals. Metamorphic rocks are formed when existing rocks are heated by the magma under the Earth's crust or squashed by the movement of the Earth's tectonic plates. They are usually very hard and often shiny.				
Physical features	Nursery Common physical features include fields, rivers and hills. Reception Large physical features include rivers, mountains, oceans and the coastline.	Physical features are naturally-created features	A physical feature is one that forms naturally, and can change over time due to weather and other forces.	A volcano is an opening in the Earth's surface from which gas, hot magma and ash can escape. They are usually found at meeting points of the Earth's tectonic plates. 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. The Earth is made of four different layers. The inner core is made mostly of hot, solid iron and nickel, and the outer core is made of liquid iron and nickel. The mantle is made of solid rock and molten rock called magma. The	Mountains form over millions of years. They are made when the Earth's tectonic plates push together or move apart. Mountains are also formed when magma underneath the Earth's crust pushes large areas of land upwards. There are five types of mountain: fold, fault-block, volcanic, dome and plateau.	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 is a sea of ice surrounded by land and located at the highest latitudes of the Northern Hemisphere. It extends over the countries that border the Arctic Ocean, including Canada, the USA, Denmark, Russia, Norway and Iceland. Antarctica is a continent located in the Southern Hemisphere. Antarctica does not belong to any country. Physical features typical of the Arctic and Antarctic regions include glaciers, icebergs, ice caps, ice sheets, ice shelves and sea ice.	

				crust is a thin layer of solid rock that is broken into large pieces called tectonic plates. These pieces move very slowly across the mantle.				
Environment	Nursery It is everybody's responsibility to look after the environment Reception Litter has a harmful effect on the areas where we live, work and play. People need to put their rubbish into the bin and not throw it on the ground.	Litter and pollution have a harmful effect on the areas where we live, work and play.	The local environment can be improved by picking up litter, planting flowers and improving amenities.	The Earth has five climate zones: desert, Mediterranean, polar, temperate and tropical.	Altitudinal zonation describes the different climates and types of wildlife at different altitudes on mountains. Examples include forests that grow at low altitudes and support a wide variety of plants and animals, tundra that is found at higher altitudes and supports plants and animals that are adapted to harsher environments, and the summits of mountains, which are usually covered in ice and snow and don't support any life.	The Earth has five climate zones: desert, Mediterranean, polar, temperate and tropical. Mountains have variable climates depending on altitude. 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.	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. Climate change is caused by global warming. Human activity, such as burning fossil fuels, deforestation, habitat destruction, overpopulation and rearing livestock, all contribute to global warming.	<u>What is weather and climate?</u> We will consolidate your understanding of the water cycle and build your knowledge of how different weather systems form. We will enhance your understanding of how we can measure and record data surrounding the weather. <u>What are the threats to islands around the world?</u> We will explore issues such as climate change, rising sea levels, biodiversity and plastic pollution. We will explore places such as the Maldives, the Galapagos islands and the islands of the Philippines

Sustainability		Natural environments can be affected by the actions of humans, including cutting down trees or dropping litter. Humans can protect the environment by choosing to preserve woodlands and hedgerows, recycling where possible and disposing of waste carefully.	Conservation is the protection of living things and the environment from damage caused by human activity. Conservation activities include reducing, reusing and recycling, composting, saving water and saving energy. Conservation activities protect the environment for people in the future.	A person's carbon footprint is the amount of carbon dioxide released into the atmosphere from their activities. People can reduce their carbon footprint by driving less, eating less meat, flying less and wasting less food and products.	The environment produces natural resources. Humans use some natural resources to make energy. Some natural resources cannot be replaced, like coal or oil. They are non-renewable. Some, like wind or flowing water, are renewable sources of energy.	Industries can make their manufacturing processes more sustainable and better for the environment by using renewable energy sources, reducing, reusing and recycling and sharing resources.	Natural resource management (NRM) manages natural resources, including water, land, soil, plants and animals. It recognises that people rely on healthy landscapes to live and aims to create sustainable ways of using land now and in the future	<u>How is the world becoming more dangerous?</u> In this topic we will explore how our world is becoming more dangerous and what factors drive conflict, investigating water conflict, crime, resources and the global drug trade.
World	Nursery The world has lots of different places. Reception Globes and maps can show us the location of different places around the world.	A continent is a large area of land. The world's seven 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. covered	An ocean is a large sea. There are five oceans on our planet called the Arctic, Atlantic, Indian, Pacific and Southern Oceans. Seas include the Black, Red and Caspian Seas. The United Kingdom is an island surrounded by the Atlantic Ocean, English Channel, Irish Sea and North Sea. The world's seven continents are Africa, Antarctica, Asia, Australia, Europe, North America and South America	Countries in Europe include the United Kingdom, France, Spain, Germany, Italy and Belgium. Russia is part of both Europe and Asia.	The North American continent includes the countries of the USA, Canada and Mexico as well as the Central American countries of Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Costa Rica and Panama. The South American continent includes the countries of Brazil, Argentina, Chile, Colombia, Peru, Venezuela, Uruguay, Ecuador, Bolivia and Paraguay.	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. covered	Geographical interconnections are the ways in which people and things are connected.	<u>Where in the world?</u> We will build on your knowledge of how we describe locations using the four and eight point compass. We will explore the geographical similarities and differences in the UK, whilst understanding the differences between physical, human and environmental geography. <u>Why are some places considered to be forbidden?</u> We will use our knowledge of

								human and physical geography to understand how some places can become forbidden. In this topic we will explore places such as North Korea, Pripyat, Sellafield, Everest and the Mariana Trench.
UK		The United Kingdom (UK) 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 countries of the United Kingdom are made up of cities, towns and villages.	The characteristics of countries include their size, landscape, capital city, language, currency and key landmarks. England is the biggest country in the United Kingdom.	Counties of the United Kingdom include Derbyshire, Sussex and Warwickshire. Major cities of the United Kingdom include London, Birmingham, Edinburgh, Cardiff, Manchester and Newcastle.	Significant rivers of the UK include the Thames, Severn, Trent, Dee, Tyne, Ouse and Lagan. Significant mountains and mountain ranges include Ben Nevis, Snowdon, Helvellyn, Pen y Fan, the Scottish Highlands and the Pennines. Topography is the arrangement of the natural and artificial physical features of an area.	Relative location is where something is found in comparison with other features.	A geographical pattern is the arrangement of objects on the Earth's surface in relation to one another.	
Location		Warmer areas of the world are closer to the equator and colder areas of the world are further from the equator. The equator is an imaginary line that divides the Earth into two parts: the Northern and Southern	The equator is an imaginary line that divides the world into the Northern and Southern Hemispheres. The North Pole is the most northern point on Earth. The South Pole is the most southern point on Earth.	Latitude is the distance north or south of the equator and longitude is the distance east or west of the Prime Meridian.	The Tropic of Cancer is 23 degrees north of the equator and Tropic of Capricorn is 23 degrees south of the equator.	The Prime (or Greenwich) Meridian is an imaginary line that divides the Earth into eastern and western hemispheres. The time at Greenwich is called Greenwich Mean Time (GMT). Each time zone that is 15 degrees to the west of Greenwich is	The Northern Hemisphere is the part of Earth that is to the north of the equator. The Southern Hemisphere is the part of Earth that is to the south of the equator. The Prime	<u>How can we find our way around?</u> We will explore how we can use maps to identify locations using grid references and measure distance. We will undertake fieldwork around

		Hemispheres. Continents have different climates depending on where they are in the world. The climate of a place can be identified by the types of weather, plants and animals found there. covered				another hour earlier than GMT. Each time zone 15 degrees to the east is another hour later.	Meridian is the imaginary line from the North Pole to the South Pole that passes through Greenwich in England and marks 0° longitude, from which all other longitudes are measured.	school to identify how data can be used to represent and investigate different places.
Position	Nursery 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. Reception 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.	Positional language includes behind, next to and in front of. Directional language includes left, right, straight ahead and turn.	The four cardinal points on a compass are north, south, east and west. A route is a set of directions that can be used to get from one place to another.	The eight points of a compass are north, south, east, west, north-east, north-west, south-east and south-west. covered x 2	The four cardinal directions are north (N), east (E), south (S) and west (W), which are at 90° angles on the compass rose. The four intercardinal (or ordinal) directions are halfway between the cardinal directions: north-east (NE), south-east (SE), south-west (SW) and north-west (NW).	Compass points can be used to describe the relationship of features to each other, or to describe the direction of travel. Accurate grid references identify the position of key physical and human features.	Invisible lines of latitude run horizontally around the Earth and show the northerly or southerly position of a geographical area. Invisible lines of longitude run vertically from the North to the South Pole and show the westerly or easterly position of a geographical area.	

Maps	A map is a picture or drawing of an area of land or sea.	A map is a picture or drawing of an area of land or sea that can show human and physical features. A key is used to show features on a map. A map has symbols to show where things are located.	A map is a picture or drawing of an area of land or sea that can show human and physical features. 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.	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. Four-figure grid references give specific information about locations on a map.	A six-figure grid reference contains six numbers and is more precise than a four-figure grid reference. The first three figures are called the easting and are found along the top and bottom of a map. The second three figures are called the northing and are found up both sides of a map. Six-figure grid references give detailed information about locations on a map.	The geographical term 'relief' describes the difference between the highest and lowest elevations of an area. Relief maps show the contours of land based on shape and height. Contour lines show the elevation of the land, joining places of the same height above sea level. They are usually an orange or brown colour. 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.	A geographical area can be understood by using grid references and lines of latitude and longitude to identify position, contour lines to identify height above sea level and map symbols to identify physical and human features.	<u>How can we find our way around?</u> We will explore how we can use maps to identify locations using grid references and measure distance. We will undertake fieldwork around school to identify how data can be used to represent and investigate different places.
Compare and contrast	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.	A non-European country is a country outside the continent of Europe. For example, the USA, Australia, China and Egypt are non-European countries. European countries include the United Kingdom, Germany, France and Spain.	Geographical features created by nature are called physical features. Physical features include beaches, cliffs and mountains. Geographical features created by humans are called human features. Human features include houses, factories and train stations.	A physical feature is one that forms naturally and can change over time due to physical processes, such as erosion and weathering. Physical features include rivers, forests, hills, mountains and cliffs. An aspect of a physical feature might be the type of mountain, such as dome or volcanic, or the type of forest, such as coniferous or broad-leaved.	The seven continents (Africa, Antarctica, Asia, Australia, Europe, North America and South America) vary in size, shape, location, population and climate.	Climate is the long-term pattern of weather conditions found in a particular place. Climates can be compared by looking at factors including maximum and minimum levels of precipitation and average monthly temperatures.	
Significant places	A place can be important because of its location, use buildings or landscape.	A place can be important because of its location, buildings, landscape, community, culture and history. Important buildings can	A significant place is a location that is important to a community or society. Places can also be significant because of	Significant volcanoes include Mount Vesuvius in Italy, Laki in Iceland and Krakatoa in Indonesia. Significant earthquake-prone areas	Significant mountain ranges include the Himalayas, Urals, Andes, Alps, Atlas, Pyrenees, Apennines, Balkans and Sierra Nevada. Significant	Farming challenges for developing countries include poor soil, disease, drought and lack of markets. Education, fair trade and technology are	North America, Europe and East Asia are the main industrial regions of the world due to a range of factors	

		include schools, places of worship and buildings that provide a service to the community, such as shops and libraries. Some buildings are important because they tell us something about the past.	religious or historic events that may have happened in the past near the location. Significant places can also include monuments, such as the Eiffel Tower, or natural landscapes, such as the Great Barrier Reef.	include the San Andreas Fault in North America and the Ring of Fire, which runs around the edge of the Pacific Ocean and is where many plate boundaries in the Earth's crust converge. Over three-quarters of the world's earthquakes and volcanic eruptions happen along the Ring of Fire.	rivers include the Mississippi, Nile, Thames, Amazon, Volga, Zambezi, Mekong, Ganges, Danube and Yangtze.	ways in which these challenges can be reduced.	(access to raw materials, transportation, fresh water, power and labour supply).	
Geographical change		Geographical features can change over time.	An environment or place can change over time due to a geographical process, such as erosion, or human activity, such as housebuilding.	Significant geographical activity includes earthquakes and volcanic eruptions. These are known as natural disasters because they are created by nature, affect many people and cause widespread damage. 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.	Rivers, seas and oceans can transform a landscape through erosion, deposition and transportation.	Settlements come in many different sizes and these can be ranked according to their population and the level of services available. A settlement hierarchy includes hamlet, village, town, city and large city.	Tourism is an industry that involves people travelling for recreation and leisure. It has had an environmental, social and economic impact on many regions and countries.	

Skills progression

Aspect	EYFS	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
Human features and landmarks	Nursery Notice and begin to name different man-made features in the immediate environment, including the school grounds, local streets and the place they live. Reception Name and talk about man-made features in the local environment, including shops, houses, streets and parks.	Name and describe the purpose of human features and landmarks.	Use geographical vocabulary to describe how and why people use a range of human features.	Describe the type, purpose and use of different buildings, monuments, services and land, and identify reasons for their location.	Describe a range of human features and their location and explain how they are interconnected.	Describe and explain the location, purpose and use of transport networks across the UK and other parts of the world.	Explain how humans function in the place they live.
Settlements and land use	Nursery Say how two places in the immediate environment are the same or different. Reception Describe a contrasting environment to their own.	Identify the characteristics of a settlement.	Describe the size, location and function of a local industry.	Describe the type and characteristics of settlement or land use in an area or region.	Explain ways that settlements, land use or water systems are used in the UK and other parts of the world.	Describe in detail the different types of agricultural land use in the UK.	Describe the distribution of natural resources in an area or country.
Climate and weather	Nursery Notice ways that the local environment changes during different seasons. Reception Record observations about the way the local environment changes throughout each season.	Identify patterns in daily and seasonal weather.	Describe simple weather patterns of hot and cold places.	Explain how the weather affects the use of urban and rural environments.	Explain climatic variations of a country or continent.	Explain how the climate affects land use.	Evaluate the extent to which climate and extreme weather affect how people live.
Physical processes	Nursery Notice how the wind and rain can affect the local environment. Reception Describe how different types of weather affect the local environment.	Describe in simple terms how a physical process or human behaviour has affected an area, place or human activity.	Describe, in simple terms, the effects of erosion.	Explain the physical processes that cause earthquakes and volcanic eruptions.	Use specific geographical vocabulary and diagrams to explain the water cycle.	Describe how soil fertility, drainage and climate affect agricultural land use. covered x 3	Describe the physical processes, including weather, that affect two different locations.

Geographical resources	Nursery Identify simple geographical features in a photograph. Reception Use photographs and maps to identify and describe human and physical features from their locality.	Identify features and landmarks on an aerial photograph or plan perspective.	Study aerial photographs to describe the features and characteristics of an area of land.	Analyse maps, atlases and globes, including digital mapping, to locate countries and describe features studied.	Study and draw conclusions about places and geographical features using a range of geographical resources, including maps, atlases, globes and digital mapping.	Analyse and compare a place, or places, using aerial photographs. atlases and maps.	Use satellite imaging and maps of different scales to find out geographical information about a place.
Data analysis	Nursery Use small world toys, such as cars and model houses, to represent data from the locality. Reception Begin to collect simple geographical data during fieldwork activities.	Collect simple data during fieldwork activities.	Collect and organise simple data in charts and tables from primary sources (fieldwork and observation) and secondary sources (maps and books).	Analyse primary data, identifying any patterns observed.	Collect and analyse primary and secondary data, identifying and analysing patterns and suggesting reasons for them.	Summarise geographical data to draw conclusions.	Analyse and present increasingly complex data, comparing data from different sources and suggesting why data may vary.
Fieldwork	Nursery Take part in simple fieldwork activities, such as helping to take photographs or recording simple data. Reception Take photographs, draw simple picture maps and collect simple data during fieldwork activities.	Carry out fieldwork tasks to identify characteristics of the school grounds or locality.	Ask and answer simple geographical questions through observation or simple data collection during fieldwork activities.	Gather evidence to answer a geographical question or enquiry.	Investigate a geographical hypothesis using a range of fieldwork techniques.	Construct or carry out a geographical enquiry by gathering and analysing a range of sources.	Ask and answer geographical questions and hypotheses using a range of fieldwork and research techniques.
Natural and man-made materials	Nursery Notice natural and man-made materials in the environment. Reception Name some natural and man-made materials in the environment.	identify natural and man-made materials in the environment.	Describe the properties of natural and man-made materials and where they are found in the environment.	Name and describe the types, appearance and properties of rocks.	Describe and explain the transportation of materials by rivers. Describe the properties of different types of soil.	Explain how the topography and soil type affect the location of different agricultural regions.	Explain how the presence of ice makes the polar oceans different to other oceans on Earth.
Physical features	Nursery Name some physical features in the immediate environment. Reception	Use basic geographical vocabulary to identify and describe physical features, such as beach, cliff, coast, forest, hill,	Describe the size, location and position of a physical feature, such as beach, cliff, coast, forest, hill, mountain,	Describe the parts of a volcano or earthquake.	Identify, describe and explain the formation of different mountain types.	Identify and describe some key physical features and environmental regions of North and South	Compare and describe physical features of polar landscapes.

	Name some common physical features in the locality and beyond.	mountain, sea, ocean, river, soil, valley and vegetation.	sea, ocean, river, soil, valley and vegetation.	Name and describe properties of the Earth's four layers.		America and explain how these, along with the climate zones and soil types, can affect land use.	
Environment	Nursery Show care for living things and the environment. Reception Describe ways to look after the immediate environment.	Describe how pollution and litter affect the local environment and school grounds.	Describe ways to improve the local environment.	Identify the five major climate zones on Earth.	Describe altitudinal zonation on mountains.	Name and locate the world's biomes, climate zones and vegetation belts and explain their common characteristics.	Explain how climate change affects climate zones and biomes across the world.
Sustainability		Describe ways to protect natural environments, such as woodlands, hedgerows and meadows.	Describe how human behaviour can be beneficial to local and global environments, now and in the longer term.	Describe the meaning of the term 'carbon footprint' and explain some of the ways this can be reduced to protect the environment.	Describe how natural resources can be harnessed to create sustainable energy.	identify and explain ways that people can improve the production of products without compromising the needs of future generations.	Explain the significance of human-environment relationships and how natural resource management can protect natural resources to support life on Earth.
World	Nursery Talk about places that they have been to or seen in photographs. Play with globes, observe maps and listen to stories to develop an awareness of other places in the world. Reception Begin to notice and talk about the different places around the world, including oceans and seas.	Name and locate the world's seven continents and five oceans on a world map.	Name and locate seas surrounding the UK, as well as seas, the five oceans and seven continents around the world on a world map or globe.	Locate countries and major cities in Europe (including Russia) on a world map.	Locate the countries and major cities of North, Central and South America on a world map, atlas or globe.	Name, locate and describe major world cities.	Explain interconnections between two or more areas of the world.
UK	Nursery Show an interest in the place they live on a map or globe. Reception Identify the United Kingdom on a world map or globe.	Name and locate the four countries of the UK and their capital cities on a map, atlas or globe.	Identify characteristics of the four countries and major cities of the UK.	Name, locate and describe some major counties and cities in the UK.	Create a detailed study of geographical features including hills, mountains, coasts and rivers of the UK.	Describe the relative location of cities, counties or geographical features in the UK in relation to other places or geographical features.	Describe patterns of human population growth and movement, economic activities, space, land use and human settlement patterns

					Identify the topography of an area of the UK using contour lines on a map.		of an area of the UK or the wider world.
Location	Nursery Explore and talk about the ways that the weather, plants and animals of places can be different through pictures and stories. Reception Describe how the weather, plants and animals of one place is different to another using simple geographical terms.	Locate hot and cold areas of the world in relation to the equator.	Locate the equator and the North and South Poles on a world map or globe.	Locate significant places using latitude and longitude	Identify the location of the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn on a world map.	Identify the location and explain the function of the Prime (or Greenwich) Meridian and different time zones (including day and night).	Identify the position and explain the significance of latitude, longitude, equator, Northern Hemisphere, Southern Hemisphere, the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn, the Arctic and Antarctic Circles, the Prime (or Greenwich) Meridian and time zones (including day and night).
Position	Nursery Discuss routes and locations and use and understand some positional language. Reception Use simple positional language to describe where things are in relation to each other and give directions.	Use simple directional and positional language to give directions, describe the location of features and discuss where things are in relation to each other.	Use simple compass directions to describe the location of features or a route on a map.	Use the eight points of a compass to locate a geographical feature or place on a map.	Use the eight points of a compass, four and six-figure grid references, symbols and a key to locate and plot geographical places and features on a map.	Use compass points, grid references and scale to interpret maps, including Ordnance Survey maps, with accuracy.	Use lines of longitude and latitude or grid references to find the position of different geographical areas and features.
Maps	Nursery Describe a familiar route and use maps as part of role play. Reception Make and use simple maps in their play to represent places and journeys, real and imagined.	Draw or read a simple picture map.	Draw or read a range of simple maps that use symbols and a key.	Use four-figure grid references to describe the location of objects and places on a simple map.	Use four or six-figure grid references and keys to describe the location of objects and places on a map.	Identify elevated areas, depressions and river basins on a relief map. covered	Use grid references, lines of latitude and longitude, contour lines and symbols in maps and on globes to understand and record the geography of an area.
Compare and contrast	Nursery Talk about simple differences between the way people live in the community and beyond using pictures, books, maps and other geographical resources. Reception	Identify the similarities and differences between two places.	Describe and compare the human and physical similarities and differences between an area of the UK and a	Classify, compare and contrast different types of geographical feature.	Describe and compare aspects of physical features.	Identify and describe the similarities and differences in physical and human geography between continents.	Describe the climatic similarities and differences between two regions.

	Describe how two places are the same or different using simple picture maps, photographs, data and other geographical resources.		contrasting non-European country.				
Significant places	Nursery Talk about and ask questions about places that are important to them. Reception Discuss and describe places that are important to them.	Name important buildings and places and explain their importance.	Name, locate and explain the significance of a place.	Name and locate significant volcanoes and plate boundaries and explain why they are important.	Name, locate and explain the importance of significant mountains or rivers.	Identify some of the problems of farming in a developing country and report on ways in which these can be supported.	Name, locate and explain the distribution of significant industrial, farming and exporting regions around the world.
Geographical change	Nursery Notice and talk about how things have changed in the local environment. Reception Discuss how the local environment has changed over time using photographs and first-hand experiences.	Describe how a place or geographical feature has changed over time.	Describe how an environment has or might change over time.	Describe how a significant geographical activity has changed a landscape in the short or long term. Describe the activity of plate tectonics and how this has changed the Earth's surface over time (continental drift).	Explain how the physical processes of a river, sea or ocean have changed a landscape over time.	Describe how the characteristic of a settlement changes as it gets bigger (settlement hierarchy).	Present a detailed account of how an industry, including tourism, has changed a place or landscape over time.

Vocabulary Progression

Tier	EYFS	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
1	Street House Bungalow School Church Traffic lights Bridge	Near Far Left Right Building Plan Globe Journey Travel Long Bungalow Town Transport Lorry Bus Car Winter Summer Spring Autumn	Continent Europe North America South America Antarctica Asia Africa Australia Australasia Pacific Ocean Atlantic	Rocks, Relics and Rumbles Crater Crust Damage Earth Earthquake Core Lava Magma Mantle Rock Tremor	Misty Mountain, Winding River Algae Cloud Current Degrade Deposit Drinking Erosion Flood Lake	Sow, Grow and Farm Amenity Animals Cattle Climate Compost Environment Export Import	Frozen Kingdoms Altitude Antarctic Artic Polar Ocean Blizzard

	Left Right Forwards Backwards Above Under Tunnel	Seasons Short Junction Village Wind Snow Rain Hail Fog Wet Dry Hot Cold Wide Narrow Farm England Scotland Northern Ireland Eire Wales	Ocean Indian Ocean Arctic Ocean Southern Ocean North Sea English Channel Irish Sea Mediterranean Sea North Pole South Pole Coast	Ash Eruption Environment	Liquid Man made Mouth Ocean Rain Ridge Bank Sea	Food Food chain Food web Gas Harvest Life cycle	Desert Ice North pole South pole Polar day Polar night
2	Zebra crossing Roundabout Teacher Head teacher Caretaker Cleaner Police officer Doctor Dentist Map	Village Country City Capital city	Mountain Valley Seaside Hills Mountain Range Desert Landscape Aerial View Birds-eye view Vegetation River Forest Rainforest	Eruption column Evacuation Igneous rock Sedimentary rock Metamorphic rock Pumice stone Tsunami	Aquatic Meander Oxbow lake Sediment Pollution Tributary Water cycle Water vapour	Agriculture Biome Carbon footprint Cultivate Fair trade Organic Temperature Tropical zones	Continents Glacier Tundra
3		Countryside Landmark Monarchy Monument Photograph Cathedral Rural Urban	Capsize Charity Coastline Compass Emergency	Archaeologist Epicentre Richter scale Tectonic plate	Condensation Evaporation Transpiration Accumulation	Arable farming Mixed farming Pastoral farming Commercial farming Fertilisation	Expedition Indigenous