



Progression of skills, knowledge and vocabulary in Geography at The Colleton

Golden Threads – Location Diversity Relationships

	Location: <i>(Locating places; Using Maps; Identifying Position)</i>	Diversity: <i>(Understanding geographical similarities and differences; Weather/Climates)</i>	Relationships: <i>(Human and Physical Geography; Cause, Impact and Response)</i>
EYFS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recognise a globe as the Earth Know there are different countries in the world. Draw information from a map. <p>FIELDWORK:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Describe their immediate environment using knowledge from observation, discussion, stories, non-fiction texts and maps 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recognise some environments are different to the one in which they live. Recognise some similarities and differences between life in this country and life in other countries Understand the effect of the changing seasons on the natural world around them. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Explore the natural and man-made world around them.
YT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use world maps, atlases and globes to identify the United Kingdom as well as the countries, continents and oceans studied. 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. Locate and identify the equator, north and south poles Devise a simple map; use and construct basic symbols in a key. Use simple grid references (A1, B1). Use aerial images and plan perspectives to recognise landmarks and basic physical features. 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. <p>FIELDWORK:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use simple fieldwork and observational skills to study the geography of the school and the key 	<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 of a contrasting non-European country. 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. 	<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?). Use basic geographical vocabulary to refer to key physical features, including: beach, coast, forest, hill, mountain, ocean, river, soil, valley, vegetation and weather. Use basic geographical vocabulary to refer to key human features, including: city, town, village, factory, farm, house, office and shop. Identify the key features of a location in order to say whether it is a city, town, village, coastal or rural area.

	human and physical features of its surrounding environment.		
MT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use maps to a variety of scales, atlases and globes to locate countries and describe features. Name and locate counties and cities of the United Kingdom. Name and locate the countries of North and South America. Name and locate the equator, northern hemisphere, southern hemisphere, the tropics of Cancer and Capricorn, Arctic and Antarctic Circle. Describe some of the characteristics of these geographical area. Locate the Prime/Greenwich Meridian and begin to understand time zones Use the eight points of a compass, four figure grid references, symbols and keys to communicate knowledge of the United Kingdom and the wider world. <p>FIELDWORK:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Understand geographical similarities and differences through studying the human and physical geography of a region of the United Kingdom and a region within North America. Describe and understand key aspects of climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use a range of resources to identify the key physical and human features of a location Identify human and physical characteristics of counties of the UK, including hills, mountains, cities, rivers, key topographical features and land-use patterns; and understand how some of these aspects have changed over time. Identify the main physical and human characteristics of a country in North America. Describe and understand key aspects of physical geography, including: volcanoes and earthquakes. Describe and understand key aspects of human geography, including: settlements; land use; the distribution of natural resources, including: food, minerals, and water supplies. Answer geographical questions about the physical and human characteristics of a location.
OT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use maps to a variety of scales, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features. Name and locate the countries of Europe Name and locate some of the countries and cities of the world and their identifying human and physical characteristics. 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). Identify and describe the geographical significance of latitude, longitude, equator, 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Understand geographical similarities and differences through studying the human and physical geography of a region of the United Kingdom and a region in a European country Understand some of the reasons for geographical similarities and differences between countries. Describe how locations around the world are changing and explain some of the reasons for change. Describe how countries and geographical regions are interconnected and interdependent. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Collect and analyse statistics and other information from a range of sources to in order to draw clear conclusions about the key physical and human features of a location. Identify the main physical and human characteristics of countries of Europe. Describe and understand key aspects of physical geography, including: rivers, mountains and the water cycle. Describe and understand key aspects of human geography, including: economic activity including tourism, trade links, and the distribution of natural resources including energy, food, minerals, and water supplies.

	<p>northern hemisphere, southern hemisphere, the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn, Arctic and Antarctic Circle, and time zones (including day and night).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Use the eight points of a compass, six-figure grid references, symbols and keys (including the use of Ordnance Survey maps) to build their knowledge of the United Kingdom and the wider world• Create maps of locations identifying patterns (such as: land use, climate zones, population densities, height of land). <p>FIELDWORK:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Describe how the locality of the school has changed over time.• 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.		<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Ask and answer geographical questions about the physical and human characteristics of a location.• Explain own views about locations, giving reasons based upon human and physical features.
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	FS	YT	MT	OT
<p>Location: <i>(Locating places; Using Maps; Identifying Position)</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recognise a globe as the Earth Know there are different countries in the world. Draw information from a map. <p>FIELDWORK:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Describe their immediate environment using knowledge from observation, discussion, stories, non-fiction texts and maps 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use world maps, atlases and globes to identify the United Kingdom as well as the countries, continents and oceans studied. 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. Locate and identify the equator, north and south poles Devise a simple map; use and construct basic symbols in a key. Use simple grid references (A1, B1). Use aerial images and plan perspectives to recognise landmarks and basic physical features. 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. <p>FIELDWORK:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use simple fieldwork and observational skills to study the geography of the school and the key human and physical features of its surrounding environment. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use maps to a variety of scales, atlases and globes to locate countries and describe features. Name and locate counties and cities of the United Kingdom. Name and locate the countries of North and South America. Name and locate the equator, northern hemisphere, southern hemisphere, the tropics of Cancer and Capricorn, Arctic and Antarctic Circle. Describe some of the characteristics of these geographical area. Locate the Prime/Greenwich Meridian and begin to understand time zones Use the eight points of a compass, four figure grid references, symbols and keys to communicate knowledge of the United Kingdom and the wider world. <p>FIELDWORK:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use fieldwork to observe and record the human and physical features in the local area using a range of methods including sketch m 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use maps to a variety of scales, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features. Name and locate the countries of Europe Name and locate some of the countries and cities of the world and their identifying human and physical characteristics. 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). 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). Use the eight points of a compass, six-figure grid references, symbols and keys (including the use of Ordnance Survey maps) to build their knowledge of the United Kingdom and the wider world Create maps of locations identifying patterns (such as: land use, climate zones, population densities, height of land). <p>FIELDWORK:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Describe how the locality of the school has changed over time. Use different types of fieldwork sampling (random and systematic) to observe, measure and record the human and physical features in the local area.
Vocabulary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Globe Earth World Country 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Atlas Continent Ocean United Kingdom 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> County Northern hemisphere Southern hemisphere Tropic of Cancer 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Scale Digital/computer mapping Geographical representations Aerial image

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Map • Under/over • In front of/behind • Opposite • Next to 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Capital City • Equator • North Pole • South Pole • Co-ordinates • Near/Far • Left/Right • Compass – North/South/East/West • Key <p>FIELDWORK:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Observe 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tropic of Capricorn • Arctic Circle • Antarctic Circle. • Prime/Greenwich Meridian • The eight points of a compass • Grid references • Symbols <p>FIELDWORK:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sketch maps • Plans 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Political Map • Relief Map • OS Map • Relief • Latitude • Longitude • Northern Hemisphere • Southern Hemisphere • Time Zones <p>FIELDWORK:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Random Sampling • Systematic Sampling • Measure • Record • Results
<p>Relationships: (Human and Physical Geography; Cause, Impact and Response</p>	<p>Explore the natural and man-made world around them.</p>	<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?). • Use basic geographical vocabulary to refer to key physical features, including: beach, coast, forest, hill, mountain, ocean, river, soil, valley, vegetation and weather. • Use basic geographical vocabulary to refer to key human features, including: city, town, village, factory, farm, house, office and shop. • Identify the key features of a location in order to say whether it is a city, town, village, coastal or rural area. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use a range of resources to identify the key physical and human features of a location • Identify human and physical characteristics of counties of the UK, including hills, mountains, cities, rivers, key topographical features and land-use patterns; and understand how some of these aspects have changed over time. • Identify the main physical and human characteristics of a country in North America. • Describe and understand key aspects of physical geography, including: volcanoes and earthquakes. • Describe and understand key aspects of human geography, including: settlements; land use; the distribution of natural resources, including: food, minerals, and water supplies. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Collect and analyse statistics and other information from a range of sources to in order to draw clear conclusions about the key physical and human features of a location. • Identify the main physical and human characteristics of countries of Europe. • Describe and understand key aspects of physical geography, including: rivers, mountains and the water cycle. • Describe and understand key aspects of human geography, including: economic activity including tourism, trade links, and the distribution of natural resources including energy, food, minerals, and water supplies. • Ask and answer geographical questions about the physical and human characteristics of a location. • Explain own views about locations, giving reasons based upon human and physical features.

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Answer geographical questions about the physical and human characteristics of a location. 	
Vocabulary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nature • People 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Natural • Man-made <p>Physical :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Beach • Coast/Coastal • Forest • Hill • Mountain • River • Soil • Vegetation • Rural <p>Human :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • City • Town • Village • Factory • Farm • House • Office • Shop 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Features • Physical • Human • Characteristics • Environment • Land – use • Patterns • Volcanoes • Earthquakes. • Settlements • Population • Natural resources • Transport 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Statistics • Data • The Water Cycle. • Economic • Cultural • Social • Tourism • Goods • Trade • Imports • Exports • Cause • Impact • Response
Diversity: (Understanding geographical similarities and differences; Weather/Climates)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recognise some environments are different to the one in which they live. • Recognise some similarities and differences between life in this country and life in other countries • Understand the effect of the changing seasons on the natural world around them. 	<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 of a contrasting non-European country. • 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Understand geographical similarities and differences through studying the human and physical geography of a region of the United Kingdom and a region within North America. • Describe and understand key aspects of climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Understand geographical similarities and differences through studying the human and physical geography of a region of the United Kingdom and a region in a European country • Understand some of the reasons for geographical similarities and differences between countries. • Describe how locations around the world are changing and explain some of the reasons for change. • Describe how countries and geographical regions are interconnected and interdependent.

Vocabulary	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Same• Different• Summer• Autumn• Winter• Spring	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Similarities• Comparing• Weather• Seasonal• Hot areas• Cold areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Contrasting• Climate• Climate Zones• Biomes• Vegetation Belts	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Geographical change• Interconnected• Interdependent.• Patterns• Trends
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