

Geography Knowledge Progression Framework

Disciplinary Knowledge

	F2	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3
Locational Knowledge	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Draw information from a simple map e.g. road, building, field. • Recognise some similarities and differences between life in this country and life in other countries. • Describe their immediate environment using knowledge from observation, discussion, stories, non-fiction texts and maps. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Understand that maps and the globe are used to locate key places around the world. • Know and use the terminologies: left, right, near, far. • Know and begin to use the terminologies: N, S, E, W. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Know that the globe represents the Earth and that maps are a representation of parts of the Earth. • Know and confidently use the terminologies: N, S, E, W. • Know and begin to use the terminologies: NE, NW, SE, SW. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Know that countries have defined borders and that each country has its own government or equivalent.
Place Knowledge	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Notice features of objects in the environment e.g. colours, sizes. • Begin to understand the need to respect and care for the natural environment and all living things. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Know what life is like in a place they are not familiar with and begin to make some comparisons between that and where they live, using videos and images. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contrast a place they know well with another they are not familiar with. • Use maps and photographs to make comparisons. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compare and contrast two regions within the UK that are very different. • Begin to understand why physical and human features will be different in these places.
Human & Physical Geography	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Draw information from a simple map e.g. road, building, field. • Recognise some similarities and differences between life in this country and life in other countries. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Know the seasonal weather patterns in the UK. • Know that there are extremes of weather close to the equator and also at both the North and South Poles. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Know that weather patterns are different in different parts of the world and understand how that impacts on the way of life of different people. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Know that human geographical features change over time. • Know what is meant by being environmentally friendly.

Geographical Skills & Fieldwork

- Draw information from a simple map.
- Describe their immediate environment using knowledge from observation, discussion, stories, non-fiction texts and maps.
- Begin to identify features of the local area.

- Understand why it is important for all streets to have a name, including post code.
- Make and follow a simple map.
- Observe features in the local environment e.g. types of shops, bus stops, street signs.
- Take photographs of locally interesting geographical features.
- Make a simple map after visiting a specific area, i.e. to include shops, church, school, etc.

- Locate the nearest town or city on map of the UK.
- Locate the 4 countries and their capital cities on a map of the UK.
- Use aerial photographs and Google Earth to find geographical features.
- Use maps to navigate an area.
- Know and understand how symbols are used on a map.

- Use maps to locate world countries and capitals.
- Use a globe to gain a better understanding about a country's location.
- Know the features in their local environment and compare it with another they know.
- Create a report after a fieldwork activity that focuses on geographical features observed.
- Use systematic sampling and data collecting as part of fieldwork activity.
- Produce a freehand map of a known place, e.g., journey between home and school.

Substantive Knowledge

	Year 1	Year 2
Continents & Oceans	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Know what a continent is and locate it on a map. • Know what an ocean is and locate it on a map. • Know the difference between a continent and an ocean. • Know that there are 7 continents and 5 oceans. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Know the names of the 7 continents and locate them on a map. • Know the names of the 5 oceans and locate them on a map. • Begin to use geographical vocabulary to describe the location of a continent or an ocean, using words such as equator, northern/southern hemisphere, Artic/Antarctic circle. • Use compass directions to navigate a route across the world. • Know and explain why the weather is different in different continents.
The United Kingdom	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Know the names of the 4 countries in the UK. • Know the names of the capital cities of the 4 countries in the UK. • Know the names of the waters around the UK – North Sea, Irish Sea, English Channel, Atlantic Ocean. • Use basic compass directions (N, S, E, W) to move between countries on a map of the UK. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Locate on a map: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 4 countries in the UK ○ Capital cities of the 4 countries in the UK ○ Surrounding waters • Begin to use compass directions to describe the location of countries, capital cities and waters e.g. N, S, E, W and NE, NW, SE, SW.
Nottingham & Rio de Janeiro	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Know that Rio de Janeiro is generally hotter than Nottingham. • Know that there are more people living in Rio de Janeiro than in Nottingham. • Know that Rio de Janeiro has beaches and Nottingham doesn't have any. • Know the difference between human and physical features and give some examples. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use geographical vocabulary to explain why: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Rio de Janeiro is hotter than Nottingham e.g. knowing it's closer to the Equator. ○ Rio de Janeiro has beaches and Nottingham hasn't e.g. Rio is coastal and Nottingham is in land. • Know that Rio de Janeiro has a larger population than Nottingham. • Know some human and physical features in Nottingham and compare them to Rio de Janeiro. • Know that human and physical features are different in villages, towns and cities and explain why.

Key Vocabulary

F2

backwards - (Teacher to model)

bridge - a structure that allows people and vehicles to cross over rivers, roads and other obstacles

church - a building used for Christian religious services and worship

down - (Teacher to model)

forwards - (Teacher to model)

house - a building with connected rooms in which people of the same family or group live

mosque – a building used for Muslim religious services and worship

park - an area of public land, that is set aside for rest and enjoyment

road – a long, narrow course, often with a smooth surface, for vehicles and people to travel on from one place to another

school – a place for teaching and learning

street - a public road in a town or city along which vehicles travel

traffic lights - a street or road signal used to tell drivers when to stop or go

tunnel - an underground or underwater passage used by cars, trains, or other vehicles

up - (Teacher to model)

Year 1

In addition to F2...

capital city - the city where the government of a country is located

compass – A piece of equipment that helps us find and follow directions

continent – A large area of land separated from each other by water

country - a large area of land where people live under the same government or have the same culture; nation

Earth - a planet where people live

environment – everything around us including both living and non-living things
Equator – An imaginary line around the middle of the Earth that separates the Northern and Southern Hemispheres

globe – a 3D spherical model of the Earth

human geographical feature – something found in the environment that has been built by humans

left/right – (Teacher to model)

map – a drawn representation of a particular place

near/far - (Teacher to model)

North/South/East/West - (Teacher to model)

ocean – a large body of salt water

physical geographical feature – something in the environment that has been created by nature and would exist even if humans did not

seasons – the four different times of the year with different types of weather
United Kingdom - a nation in northwestern Europe
weather - conditions outside at a particular time and place

Year 2

In addition to F2 and Y1...

aerial view - a view of a specific area from above

atlas – a collection of maps

coastal – the area where the land meets the sea

inland – a place that is surrounded by land and is not on the coastal border

North Pole/Arctic Circle - the most northern point of the Earth

North-East/North-West/South-East/South-West - (Teacher to model)

Northern Hemisphere - the top half of the Earth (North of the Equator)

population – the number of people living in a particular place

route - a line of travel from one place to another

South Pole/Antarctic Circle - the most southern point of the Earth

Southern Hemisphere - the bottom half of the Earth (South of the Equator)

specific continents and oceans - (Asia, Africa, North America, South America, Antarctica, Europe, Australia, Pacific Ocean, Atlantic Ocean, Indian Ocean, Southern Ocean, Arctic Ocean)

specific UK countries, capitals and surrounding waters - (England, Scotland, Wales, Northern Ireland, London, Edinburgh, Cardiff, Belfast, North Sea, English Channel, Atlantic Ocean, Irish Sea)

vegetation - the plants and trees found in a specific area