

רערכ	V1	V2
EYFS	Y1	Y2
Understanding the	Continents, oceans, countries	Local area study HUMAN AND PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY
world People, Culture and	and capital cities of UK and seas	Location, Order Environment, Culture Time, Pattern
Communities	LOCATIONAL KNOWLEDGE	Location, Order Environment, Culture Time, Pattern
Describe their	Location, Order, Connection	Use world maps, atlases and globes to identify the United Kingdom and its
immediate	2000	countries, as well as the countries, continents and oceans studied at this key
environment using	Name and locate the world's	stage.
knowledge from	seven continents and five	
observation,	oceans.	Use simple compass directions (North, South, East and West) and locational
discussion, stories,		and directional language [for example, near and far; left and right], to
nonfiction texts and	Name, locate and identify	describe the location of features and routes on a map.
maps.	characteristics of the four	
	countries and capital cities of	Use aerial photographs and plan perspectives to recognise landmarks and
Know some	the United Kingdom and its	basic human and physical features; devise a simple map; and use and
similarities and	surrounding seas.	construct basic symbols in a key.
differences between		
different religious and cultural		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
communities in this		surrounding environment.
country, drawing on		Surrounding environment.
their experiences	Hot and cold locations	Comparison of a non-European location with small area of UK (London and
and what has been	HUMAN AND PHYSICAL	Nairobi)
read in class.	GEOGRAPHY	PLACE KNOWLEDGE
	Location, Environment,	Location, Environment Culture, Connection
Explain some	Culture	, , ,
similarities and		Understand geographical similarities and differences through studying the
differences between	Identify seasonal and daily	human and physical geography of a small area of the United Kingdom, and of
life in this country	weather patterns in the	a small area in a contrasting non-European country.
and life in other	United Kingdom and the	
countries, drawing	location of hot and cold areas	
on knowledge from	of the world in relation to the	
stories, non-fiction	Equator and the North and	
texts and – when appropriate – maps.	South Poles.	
ирргорпите – тирз.	Local area map work skills	Local area map work skills and introduction to scale
The Natural World	GEOGRAPHICAL SKILLS AND	GEOGRAPHICAL SKILLS AND FIELDWORK
Explore the natural	FIELDWORK	Location, Environment, Pattern, Similar
world around them,	Location, Environment,	
making observations	Patterns	Understand geographical similarities and differences through studying the
and drawing pictures		human and physical geography of a small area of the United Kingdom, and of
of animals and	Use simple fieldwork and	a small area in a contrasting non-European country.
plants.	observational skills to study	Compare an alternative non-European locality (Village in a rainforest)
	the geography of their school	PLACE KNOWLEDGE
Know some	and its grounds and the key	Location, Environment Culture, Remoteness
similarities and	human and physical features	
differences between	of its surrounding	Use basic geographical vocabulary to refer to:
the natural world around them and	environment.	key physical features, including: beach, cliff, coast, forest, hill,
		mountain, sea, ocean, river, soil, valley, vegetation, season and
contrasting environments,		weather
drawing on their		 key human features, including: city, town, village, factory, farm, house, office, port, harbour and shop
experiences and		πουδε, ομπε, μοτι, παι μουτι απα επορ
what has been read		Use world maps, atlases and globes to identify the United Kingdom and its
in class.		countries, as well as the countries, continents and oceans studied at this key
		stage.
Understand some		-
important processes		Use simple compass directions (North, South, East and West) and locational
and changes in the		and directional language [for example, near and far; left and right], to
natural world		describe the location of features and routes on a map.
around them,		
including the		Use aerial photographs and plan perspectives to recognise landmarks and
seasons and		basic human and physical features; devise a simple map; and use and
changing states of matter.		construct basic symbols in a key.
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	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.



Y3	Y4	Y5	Y6
Local area study HUMAN AND PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY Location, place, map skills and fieldwork 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 including trade links, and the distribution of natural resources including energy, food, minerals and water. Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied. Use the eight points of a compass (including the use of Ordnance Survey maps) to build their knowledge of the United Kingdom and the wider world. Use fieldwork to observe, measure, record and present the human and physical features in the local area using a range of methods, including sketch maps, plans and graphs, and digital technologies.	Rivers HUMAN AND PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY Location, Order, Proximity Region, Landscape, System PLACE KNOWLEDGE Location, Environment, Pattern Physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes, and the water cycle. Year 4 Autumn and Summer Term Learning Module.	World cities, biomes and environmental regions HUMAN AND PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY Location Interdependence, Pattern Environment, Settlement Economic 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. Describe and understand key aspects of: physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes, and the water cycle. Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied. Use the eight points of a compass, four and sixfigure grid references, symbols and key (including the use of Ordnance Survey maps) to build their knowledge of the United Kingdom and the wider world. Use fieldwork to observe, measure, record and present the human and physical features in the local area using a range of methods, including sketch maps, plans and graphs, and digital technologies.	Y6 Comparison study of North America, Europe and UK PLACE KNOWLEDGE Location, Connection Economic, Order Pattern, Remoteness 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. This study focuses on the Lake District, Tatra mountains in Poland and North America — Caribbean. Also includes Enhanced Provision for Geography in the News templates.
UK Study LOCATIONAL KNOWLEDGE Location, Order Environment, Region Landscape 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	Latitude and longitude LOCATIONAL KNOWLEDGE Location, Position Diversity, 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)	4 and 6 figure grid references GEOGRAPHICAL SKILLS AND FIELDWORK Location Absolute Position Scale Settlement Identify the position and significance of latitude, longitude, Equator, Northern Hemisphere, Southern Hemisphere, the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn, Arctic and Antarctic Circle, the	Physical processes HUMAN AND PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY Time, Location, Process Connection, Environment System Physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes, and the water cycle

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patterns; and understand how some of these
aspects have changed over time.

Year 4 Spring Term Learning Module

Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied.

Use the eight points of a compass, four and sixfigure grid references, symbols and key (including the use of Ordnance Survey maps) to build their knowledge of the United Kingdom and the wider world.

Use fieldwork to observe, measure, record and present the human and physical features in the local area using a range of methods, including sketch maps, plans and graphs, and digital technologies.

Prime/Greenwich Meridian and time zones (including day and night).

Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied.

Use the eight points of a compass, **four and six-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.

Use fieldwork to observe, measure, record and present the human and physical features in the local area using a range of methods, including sketch maps, plans and graphs, and digital technologies.

Year 6 Spring Term Learning Module.

Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied.

Use the eight points of a compass, four and sixfigure grid references, symbols and key (including the use of Ordnance Survey maps) to build their knowledge of the United Kingdom and the wider world.

Use fieldwork to observe, measure, record and present the human and physical features in the local area using a range of methods, including sketch maps, plans and graphs, and digital technologies.

Revisit Human and physical geography HUMAN AND PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY Location, Place, Culture Connection, Interdependence

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.

Water cycle

HUMAN AND PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY

Environment, Connection Interaction, Landscape Process, Cycle

Physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes, and the water cycle Geographical skills and fieldwork.

Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied.

Use the eight points of a compass, four and sixfigure grid references, symbols and key (including the use of Ordnance Survey maps) to build their knowledge of the United Kingdom and the wider world.

Use fieldwork to observe, measure, record and present the human and physical features in the local area using a range of methods, including

Revisit World cities, biomes and environmental regions

HUMAN AND PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY cation Interdependence, Pattern Environment

Location Interdependence, Pattern Environment, Settlement

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.

Year 5 Spring Term Learning Module

Describe and understand key aspects of: physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes, and the water cycle.

Settlements and relationships
HUMAN AND PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY
coation, Proximity Landscape, Interdependence

Location, Proximity Landscape, Interdependence Lived space

PLACE KNOWLEDGE

Location, Connection Economic, Order Pattern, Remoteness

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.

Year 6 Summer Term Learning Module

Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied

Use the eight points of a compass, four and sixfigure grid references, symbols and key (including the use of Ordnance Survey maps) to build their

RFPS - Geography Long Term Progression Map



	sketch maps, plans and graphs, and digital technologies.		knowledge of the United Kingdom and the wider world
	Year 4 Spring Term Learning Module.		Use fieldwork to observe, measure, record and present the human and physical features in the local area using a range of methods, including sketch maps, plans and graphs, and digital technologies.
OS maps and scale	Revisit Rivers	OS maps and fieldwork	Maps and orienteering
GEOGRAPHICAL SKILLS AND FIELDWORK	HUMAN AND PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY	GEOGRAPHICAL SKILLS AND FIELDWORK	GEOGRAPHICAL SKILLS AND FIELDWORK
Location, Scale, Proximity	Location, Order, Proximity Region, Landscape, System	Location, Scale, Proximity	Location, Proximity Scale, Connection, Pattern
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.	Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied.	Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied.
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.	The study focuses and elaborates the content of Rivers and to support ancient river civilisation explored in the following history learning module.	Use the eight points of a compass (including the use of Ordnance Survey maps) to build their knowledge of the United Kingdom and the wider world.	Use the eight points of a compass (including the use of Ordnance Survey maps) to build their knowledge of the United Kingdom and the wider world.
Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied.	Summer term study that elaborates on Autumn module and connects to the next river civilisation module focusing on the ancient Egyptians. Geographical skills and fieldwork.		
Use the eight points of a compass (including the use of Ordnance Survey maps) to build their knowledge of the United Kingdom and the wider	Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied.		
world. Use fieldwork to observe, measure, record and present the human and physical features in the local area using a range of methods, including sketch maps, plans and graphs, and digital	Use the eight points of a compass, four and six- 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.		
technologies.	Use fieldwork to observe, measure, record and present the human and physical features in the local area using a range of methods, including sketch maps, plans and graphs, and digital technologies.		



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	Map skills GEOGRAPHICAL SKILLS AND FIELDWORK Location, Scale, Proximity		
	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.		
	Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied.		
	Use the eight points of a compass (including the use of Ordnance Survey maps) to build their knowledge of the United Kingdom and the wider world.		