Trinity Road Primary School
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Trinity Road Primary School Knowledge Progression Document
Geography

	EYFS	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
Locational Knowledge	Know that we live in Essex in the United Kingdom. Understand that some children within the setting come from different locations and start to explore these using maps and globes. Know that maps help us find places. Draw simple maps of familiar places. Locate the UK and some other places on a simple map.	Know that they live in Chelmsford, Essex, England, UK. Name the four countries of the UK and their capital cities. Name and locate the seven continents. Identify the seas surrounding the UK.	Name and locate the world's seven continents and five oceans. Locate hot and cold regions of the world in relation to the Equator, North Pole and South Pole. Locate Kenya, Greenland, Antarctica and the Arctic on a map or globe. Know that Africa is a continent and Nairobi is the capital city of Kenya.	Name and locate key physical features of the United Kingdom, including major rivers, mountain ranges and surrounding seas. Understand how physical geography varies across the UK. Locate Ghana and understand its connection to global food production and trade.	Locate Brazil within South America and identify neighbouring countries. Locate the world's major tropical rainforests. Understand the significance of the Equator and Tropics when locating climate zones and rainforests. Identify key physical features of Brazil, including the Amazon Rainforest and Amazon River.	Locate and identify the key islands, mountains, rivers and coastlines of the British Isles. Understand the global distribution of major biomes and climate regions. Locate areas of the world prone to extreme weather, earthquakes and volcanoes. Understand the relationship between tectonic plate boundaries and the location of earthquakes and volcanoes.	Locate counties, major cities and key physical features within the United Kingdom. Locate France within Europe and identify its neighbouring countries and regions. Locate countries involved in significant global trade networks, including El Salvador. Understand how goods, services and resources move across the world through global trade.
Place Knowledge	Understand that people in different countries may live differently to us. Compare where we live with places in other countries.	Compare Essex with Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. Identify similarities and differences between coastal environments in the UK and Brazil.	Understand geographical similarities and differences through studying the human and physical geography of Essex and Kenya. Compare climate, culture, landmarks,	Understand how physical geography influences farming and land use in different parts of the United Kingdom.	Understand the human and physical geography of Brazil and the Amazon Rainforest. Compare life in the Amazon with life in the United Kingdom.	Understand geographical similarities and differences between regions of the British Isles. Compare different island	Understand geographical similarities and differences through the study of Chelmsford and Le Touquet. Compare physical features, human

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	Describe simple similarities and differences between environments, weather and ways of living.	Understand how climate and location influence daily life.	physical features and lifestyles between Kenya and the UK. Explain how location and climate influence how people live.	Compare food production and farming in the UK with cocoa farming in Ghana. Understand how global trade links places together.	Understand how people live within rainforest environments and how communities adapt to their surroundings.	environments and settlements. Study how physical geography affects life in areas vulnerable to natural hazards. Understand how people adapt to and respond to environmental challenges	features and climate in different European locations. Understand how physical geography influences trade, farming and economic activity in different countries. Study El Salvador as an example of a country connected to the UK through global trade.
Human and Physical Geography	Start to name the four seasons. Understand that different places have different weather. Know that animals live in places suited to their needs. Begin to understand how people can care for or harm environments.	Identify seasonal and daily weather patterns in the UK. Identify human and physical features in the local area. Use geographical vocabulary including coast, beach, ocean, sea, city, town and village. Compare physical features of UK and Brazilian coastal locations.	Identify hot and cold regions of the world in relation to the Equator and the Poles. Describe physical features found in hot and cold environments, including deserts, glaciers, mountains and rivers. Recognise how climate affects landscapes, wildlife and human lifestyles. Use geographical vocabulary to describe human and physical features and compare places around the world.	Describe and understand key aspects of physical geography, including rivers, mountains, climate and landforms of the United Kingdom. Explain how physical geography affects farming and land use. Understand how food is produced,	Describe and understand climate zones, biomes and ecosystems. Explain how climate influences flora, fauna and habitats. Understand the structure and characteristics of tropical rainforests. Explain how human activity, including deforestation, pollution and urbanisation, affects environments. Understand links between rainforest destruction and climate change.	Describe and understand key aspects of physical geography, including climate zones, biomes, extreme weather, earthquakes and volcanoes. Explain how tectonic plate movement causes earthquakes and volcanic eruptions. Understand how population distribution,	Describe and understand how physical geography influences settlement, farming and economic activity. Explain how countries are connected through trade and globalisation. Understand how goods move through global supply chains from producer to consumer. Evaluate the social, economic and environmental

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				transported and traded. Recognise how human activity impacts the environment and identify ways to reduce environmental harm.		settlement patterns and economic activity are influenced by geography. Evaluate the impact of human activity and natural hazards on people and environments	impacts of global trade. Understand issues of fairness, sustainability and ethical trade in an interconnected world.
Geographical Skills and Fieldwork	Use simple maps to locate familiar places. Draw simple maps and routes. Explore globes, maps and aerial images. Observe changes in the local environment through walks and outdoor learning.	Use aerial photographs and plan perspectives to identify landmarks. Create simple maps and keys. Use atlases, globes and maps to locate places studied. Carry out simple fieldwork in the school grounds and local area.	Use maps, atlases and globes to locate continents, oceans and countries studied. Use digital and printed sources to research geographical information. Identify and classify human and physical features from photographs and maps. Present geographical findings through maps, fact files, comparisons and discussion.	Use atlases, topographical maps and digital resources to investigate geographical features. Create and interpret maps showing physical and human features. Gather, organise and present geographical information using diagrams, maps and presentations.	Use atlases, maps and digital resources to locate places and geographical features. Identify and classify human and physical geography. Analyse geographical patterns and distributions across the world. Research geographical issues and communicate findings using discussion, presentations and maps.	Plan and conduct geographical fieldwork enquiries. Collect, record and analyse primary and secondary data. Use OS maps, symbols, keys and grid references confidently. Create sketch maps and fieldwork records. Present and evaluate geographical data to answer enquiry questions.	Use a range of maps confidently, including OS maps and digital mapping. Use six-figure grid references, scale, compass bearings, latitude and longitude to locate places. Interpret climate graphs, maps and geographical data. Conduct geographical investigations and communicate findings using evidence. Evaluate geographical issues and present

				Use geographical evidence to explain patterns and relationships.			reasoned conclusions.