



St. Bernadette's Primary School
Geography Knowledge and Vocabulary Progression

EYFS – Understanding the World
People, Places and Communities

EYFS Statutory Educational Programme: Understanding the world involves guiding children to make sense of their physical world and their community. The frequency and range of children's personal experiences increases their knowledge and sense of the world around them – from visiting parks, libraries and museums to meeting important members of society such as police officers, nurses and firefighters. In addition, listening to a broad selection of stories, non-fiction, rhymes and poems will foster their understanding of our culturally, socially, technologically and ecologically diverse world. As well as building important knowledge, this extends their familiarity with words that support understanding across domains. Enriching and widening children's vocabulary will support later reading comprehension.

	Autumn	Spring	Summer
Nursery	<u>Natural World</u> - Know that our outdoor area has different places to explore. - Know that we can use different words to describe what we see around us.	<u>People, Culture & Communities</u> - Know that we can visit different places to learn new things. <u>Natural World</u> - Know that we should care for the natural environment. - Know that there are different countries in the world.	<u>People, Culture & Communities</u> - Know that we can visit different places to learn about the world. <u>Natural World</u> - Know that all living things should be treated with care and respect. - Know that there are different countries in the world and talk about the differences they have experienced or seen in photos.
	Key Vocabulary:		
	outdoors, explore, same, different, country, world, environment, care		
Reception	Autumn	Spring	Summer

	People, Culture & Communities - Know a special place they have been with their family. - Begin to understand that some places are special to people in our community (<i>e.g. Church</i>). - Know people in our local and school community and how they help us. Natural World - To know how to describe what they see, hear and feel when exploring the natural world around them. - Know that autumn changes into winter and how this effects the natural world.	People, Culture & Communities - Know who the members of their immediate family are, be able to identify members of the community and describe them. - Understand that some places are special to members of their community. - Know what is similar and what is different about life in this country and other countries. Natural World - Know that when seasons change it affects the natural world around them. - Know that winter changes to spring.	People, Culture & Communities - Know how to describe their immediate environment. - Know some similarities and differences between different religious and cultural communities in this country. - Know some similarities and differences between life in this country and life in other countries. Natural World - Know how to describe and make observational drawings of plants and animals. - Know some similarities and differences between the natural world around them and contrasting environments (<i>e.g. countryside, city, coasts</i>). - Know that spring changes to summer.
	Key Vocabulary:		
	family, parent, grandparent, brother, sister, community, same, similar, different, respect, teacher, caretaker, neighbour, church, special, celebrations, country, map, world, seasons, autumn, winter, spring, summer		
Year 1	Autumn	Spring	Summer
	Map Skills Unit: Introduction to Maps - Know that maps and plans are views from above (birds-eye view) of a place and use symbols. - Maps and plans show the distance between places or objects using a map scale. - Know there are 4 main compass points which help people to navigate direction.	- Know and locate the four countries of the United Kingdom (England, Wales, Scotland, Northern Ireland). - Know and locate the capital cities for the four countries in the UK (London, Cardiff, Edinburgh, Belfast). - Know the seas that surround the United Kingdom (North Sea, Irish Sea, English Channel, Atlantic Ocean). - Know some of the main physical and human features/landmarks in the UK (e.g. mountains, rivers and famous buildings).	- Know that the UK has 4 seasons and that the weather changes in each. - Know that the Equator is an imaginary line around the middle of the Earth, the North and South Poles are at the top and bottom and that places are hot or cold because of where they are on the Earth. - Know that the coldest places on Earth, such as the North and South Poles, have ice, snow and very few plants and animals that have adapted to live there. - Know that the hottest places on the Earth, such as deserts near the Equator, have hot weather, sand, little water and plants and animals that have adapted to live there.
	Key Vocabulary:		
	local area, address, aerial view, birds eye view, Shevington, Wigan, compass North, South, East and West, directions, maps	United Kingdom, country, England, Northern Ireland, Scotland, Wales, London, capital city, Belfast, Edinburgh, Cardiff, Atlantic Ocean, North Sea, English Chanel, Irish Sea	Season, (<i>spring, summer, autumn, winter</i>), weather, climate, hot, cold, temperature, Equator, North Pole, South Pole, adapt

Year 2	Autumn	Spring	
	Map Skills Unit: The School Grounds - Know that a map of the school grounds is a smaller scale map than the map of the classroom. - Know that map scales show the distance between places accurately. - Know that map symbols are pictures that represent human and physical features. - Know that map keys show what each symbol means. - Know that an areal photo is a photograph from above.	- Know that the world has seven continents and five oceans and be able to locate them on a world map or globe. - Know that each continent has different countries, environments and climates. - Know that people live in different ways around the world depending on where they live and we can compare life in Europe to life in other countries. - Know that continents have key physical features, such as mountains, deserts, forests and rivers, and know how they differ in different continents.	- Know that Africa is one of the seven continents and that Kenya is a country in East Africa. - Know that Kenya has a range of human and physical features such as Nairobi, savannahs, rivers and wildlife. - Know that life in Kenya can be different from life in the UK and we can compare places such as Nairobi and London to understand similarities and differences. - Know that the Maasai Mara is a savannah region in Kenya and that the Maasai people have traditional homes, clothing and ways of life linked to their environment.
	- Know that London is the capital city of England and be able to locate it on a map of the UK. - Know that London has some important landmarks (e.g. Big Ben, Buckingham Palace, London Eye, Hyde Park, River Thames, etc.) and understand which of these are human and physical features. - Know about the different modes of transport in London and why people might use these methods of transport. - Know that London and Wigan have different geographical features and be able to compare them using simple vocabulary (e.g. town/city, quiet/busy, taller/smaller buildings, more/less transport).		
	Key Vocabulary:		
	London, Wigan, city, town, transport, landmark, human features, physical features, maps, aerial photograph	continent (<i>Europe, Africa, Asia, North America, South America, Antarctica, Australia</i>), ocean (<i>Pacific, Atlantic, Southern, Indian, Arctic</i>), country, environment, climate, mountains, rivers, deserts, forests	continent, country, Kenya, Nairobi, England, London, capital city, traditions, culture, Maasai Mara
Year 3	Autumn	Spring	
	Map Skills Unit: Getting to know the British Isles - Know how to use maps to develop knowledge of the British Isles. - Know which countries make up the British Isles and the capital cities of these countries. - Know how to describe the location of different parts of the British Isles.	- Know the definition of a desert (a place that gets less than 25cm of rain a year) and know the location of the Sahara, Great Basin, Gobi, Great Victoria and Antarctica. - Know the difference between weather and climate. - Know how plants and animals adapt to life in the Gobi Desert (hot in summer and cold in winter).	- Know that the sun heats water on Earth and causes it to evaporate into water vapour and when water vapour cools in the air, it condenses to form clouds. - Know that precipitation is water that falls from clouds to Earth as rain, snow, sleet or hail. - Know that water collects in rivers, lakes, oceans and the ground before the cycle starts again.

	- Know that there are over 50 countries within Europe and know the location of the key countries: England, Italy, Iceland, Greece and Spain identifying that the climate changes as we travel towards the equator. - Know some of the key physical features of Italy including Lake Como, Mount Vesuvius and Mount Etna, Amalfi Coast, The Dolomite Mountains and locate these on a map. - Know that Rome is the capital city of Italy and identify key human and physical features of the city. - Know that the population of London is greater than that of Rome and that there are other key differences including language, currency and cuisine.	Know that desertification has had a negative impact on the Sahara Desert.	Know that global warming is caused by human activity such as by using cars and planes, factories and burning fossil fuels like coal and that it affects the water cycle.
	Key Vocabulary:		
	Europe, population, currency, tourism, tourist attractions, countries, capital cities, landmarks, language, cuisine	desert, Antarctica, Arctic, Sahara Desert, Gobi Desert, Great Victoria, arid, climate, dunes, erosion, desertification, adapt	water cycle, evaporation condensation, precipitation, water vapour, global warming, atmosphere
Year 4	Autumn	Spring	
	<u>Map Skills Unit: Ordnance Survey Maps</u> - Know how we can use maps to find out about the local area. - Know that an Ordnance Survey map shows important features of an area. - Know how places, human and physical features represented on Ordnance Survey maps. - Know what symbols are used on Ordnance Survey maps. - Know how we can find places on Ordnance Survey maps.	- Know what a rainforest is and where they are located around the world. - Know the layers of the rainforest: forest floor, understorey, canopy layer and emergent layer. - Know what plant and animal life flourishes in the Amazon including one of the largest tribes in the Yano Mami tribe. - Know that trees are cut down so their wood can be burned or used to make things, such as buildings, furniture or paper. Large areas of trees are removed so that the land can be used to grow crops of to provide places where farm animals can graze.	- Know the location of local rivers and our local coastline. - Know the formation, features of a river and how it changes towards the sea. - Know the importance of rivers in settlements, travel, farming and industrial use of rivers. - Know the key features of the coastline and human impact on those features.
	- Know how the Earth is structured – core, mantle and crust. - Know that the crust of the Earth is split into tectonic plates which move very slowly. - Know that earthquakes happen due to friction which builds between tectonic plates and is then released causing shock waves. - Know that volcanoes can either form along the edge of two tectonic plates which have pulled		

	away from one another, rubbed together or pushed together, or in a hotspot of magmatic activity which forces its way to the surface. Know the composition of a volcano.			
	Key Vocabulary:			
	Earth, core, mantle, crust, tectonic plates, volcano, earthquake, erupt, molten rock, magma, lava, Richter Scale	canopy, emergent layer, understory, deforestation, endangered, equator, latitude	coasts, rivers, erosion, pollution, banks, riverbed, source, mouth, floodplain, main channel	
Year 5	Autumn	Spring		Summer
		<u>Map Skills Unit: Contour Lines</u> - Know the definitions of human and physical features and how these are represented on an Ordnance Survey map. - Know how land height shown on Ordnance Survey maps. - Know what a contour line is. Know how to use contour lines to understand the height and shape of the land. - Know that Iceland is Europe's westernmost country and its capital city, Reykjavik, is the world's northernmost capital city and know that they are on Greenwich Mean Time (GMT). - Know that Iceland's main exports are aluminium and fish, its main industry is tourism. - Know that 11% of Iceland is covered in glacial ice and that if global warming continues it could be devastating for Iceland. - Know Iceland is famous for natural phenomena such as the Northern Lights and The Midnight Sun and compare these to London landmarks.	- Know that a climate zone is an area with a distinct type of weather. Climate zones are normally belt shaped and circular around the poles. - Know that there are 6 main climate zones – Polar, temperate, Arid, tropical, Mediterranean, Mountains (highlands). Know what the climate is like in each of these climate zones. - Know that scientists divide the world into large natural areas called biomes and that each biome is known for certain kinds of plants and animals (the eco-system in each) - Know that the six main types of biomes in our world are: Tundra, Deciduous Forest, Desert, Savannah, Taiga and Rainforest	- Know that a mountain is a landmass and that they are formed when tectonic plates collide. - Know about and locate Ben Nevis, Scafell Pike and Snowdon. - Know that a mountain range is a series of mountains connected together across many countries and that the highest mountain in the World is Mount Everest. - Know the uses of mountains (e.g. fresh water springs, fertile ground for vegetation and tourism) and the advantages and disadvantages of these.

	Key Vocabulary:			
		Europe, time zones, climate, Reykjavik, Greenwich Mean Time (GMT)	biome, climate zone, Earth’s poles, ecosystem	mountain, Earth’s crust, Tectonic plates, fold mountain, dome mountain, volcanic mountain, summit, peak, Ben Nevis, Scafell Pike, Snowdon, Everest
Year 6	Autumn		Spring	Summer
	Map Skills Unit: Six-figure Grid References - Know how we can locate places on Ordnance Survey maps. - Know that a six-figure grid reference is a number that helps us to fine an exact point on a map. - Know how distance is represented on a map.			- Know the regions, capital cities and topographical features of the United Kingdom and identify these on a map. - Know that the UK population grew rapidly and became more urbanised after the Industrial Revolution of the 1800s. - Know the key features of the settlement types (village, town and city) and how these have changed over time. - Know that as the UK is an island, we have to import a lot of materials.
	- Know how the location of North America results in a varied climate. - Know that there are 6 different time zones in the USA. - Know the key human and physical features of Mexico. - Know the key human and physical features of England and compare them to Mexico.			
	Key Vocabulary:			
	Northern Hemisphere, Southern Hemisphere, equator, Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn, time zones			topographical features, urbanised, Industrial Revolution