

This progression map details the skills and knowledge that children at The Free School Norwich will gain at each stage of the curriculum.

EYFS Learners will be able to: talk about name and locate similarities and differences in relation to places, British Isles with Year 2 Year 3 Year 4 Learners will be able to: Learners will be able to: Iocate and name the continents on a world map. Year 3 Year 4 Learners will be able to: Iocate and name the continents on a World Map Views about locations, giving reasons.	Year 5 Learners will be able to: name and locate some of the countries and cities of the world and	Year 6 Learners will be able to: name and locate some of the countries and cities	Greater Depth Learners will be able to: extend their locational
able to:able to:able to:able to:able to:talk about similarities and differences inname and locate the four countries making up thelocate and name the seven continents on alocate and name the continents on aexplain my own views about World Map	able to: name and locate some of the countries and cities	able to: name and locate some of the	able to: extend their
talk about similarities and differences in name and locate the four countries making up the locate and name the continents on a continents on a world Map locate and name the continents on a World Map explain my own views about locations, giving	name and locate some of the countries and cities	name and locate some of the	extend their
similarities and differences in the four countries making up the the seven continents on a wiews about world Map views about locations, giving	some of the countries and cities	some of the	
their capital cities. name the surrounding seas of the United Kingdom. talk about the main features of each of the four countries that make up the United Kingdom . United Kingdom United Kingdom The Un	their identifying human and physical characteristics, including hills, mountains, rivers, key topographical features and landuse patterns; and understand how some of these aspects have changed over time. name and locate the countries of South and Central America identify the position and significance of latitude, longitude, Equator, Northern	of the world and their identifying human and physical characteristics, including hills, mountains, rivers, key topographical features and landuse patterns; and understand how some of these aspects have changed over time. name and locate the countries of North America identify the position and significance of latitude, longitude, Equator, Northern Hemisphere,	knowledge and deepen their spatial awareness of the world's countries using maps of the world to focus on Africa, Russia, Asia (including China and India), and the Middle East, focusing on their environmental regions, including polar and hot deserts, key physical and human characteristics, countries and major cities



features and land-	name and locate	Southern	Hemisphere, the	
use patterns, and	the countries of	Hemisphere, Arctic	Tropics of Cancer	
understand how	Europe.	and Antarctic Circle,	and Capricorn,	
some of these		the	Arctic and Antarctic	
aspects have	name and locate	Prime/Greenwich	Circle, the	
changed over time.	the Equator,	Meridian and time	Prime/Greenwich	
	Northern	zones (including day	Meridian and time	
name and locate	Hemisphere,	and night)	zones (including day	
some countries of	Southern		and night)	
Europe.	Hemisphere, the			
	Tropics of Cancer			
share my own views	and Capricorn,			
about locations.	Arctic and Antarctic			
	Circles and date and			
	time zones			

Place knowledge									
EYFS	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6	Greater Depth		
Learners will be	Learners will be	Learners will be	Learners will be	Learners will be	Learners will be	Learners will be	Learners will be		
able to:	able to:	able to:	able to:	able to:	able to:	able to:	able to:		
talk about the	recognise	compare a local	compare	compare	understand some of	explain and discuss	understand		
features of my own	similarities and	City/town in	geographical	geographical	the reasons for	a range of reasons	geographical		
immediate	differences of	England with a	regions and their	regions and their	geographical	for geographical	similarities,		
environment and	geographical	contrasting city in a	identifying human	identifying human	similarities and	similarities and	differences and		
how environments	features in my own	different country.	and physical	and physical	differences	differences	links between		
might vary from	immediate		characteristics,	characteristics,	between countries.	between countries.	places through		
one another.	environment.	Identify the key	including hills,	including hills,			the study of		
		features of a	mountains, cities,	mountains, cities,	explain how	explain how	human and		
	talk about people	location to say	rivers, key	rivers, key	locations around	locations around	physical		
	and places within	whether it is a city,	topographical	topographical	the world are	the world are	geography of a		
	my local	town, village,	features and land-	features and land-	changing and	changing and	region within		
	environment?	coastal or rural	use.	use patterns, and	explain some of the	explain some of the	Africa, and of a		
		areas		understand how	reasons for change.	reasons for change.	region within		
				some of these			Asia		



					1110	101101
С	compare Norwich	identify the main	aspects have	beginning to	describe	
V	with a contrasting	physical and human	changed over time.	understand and	geographical	
	olace in the UK.	characteristics of	identify the main	explain	diversity across the	
	alk about people	the countries of	physical and human	geographical	world.	
a	and places beyond	Europe?	characteristics of	diversity across the		
n	my local		the countries of	world.		
e	environment.	describe	Europe.			
-	Identify the key	geographical				
f	features of a	similarities and	describe some of			
lo	ocation in order to	differences	the features of the			
S	say whether it is a	between a region in	following areas: the			
С	city, town, village,	the United Kingdom	Equator, Northern			
С	coastal or rural	and one in a	Hemisphere,			
a	area.	European country.	Southern			
			Hemisphere, the			
		describe how the	Tropics of Cancer			
		locality of the	and Capricorn,			
		school has changed	Arctic and Antarctic			
		over time.	Circles and date			
			and time zones.			
			describe			
			geographical			
			similarities and			
			differences			
			between countries.			
			describe how the			
			locality of the			
			school has changed			
			over time.			
			0.0			



	Human and Physical Geography									
EYFS	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6	Greater Depth			
Learners will be	Learners will be	Learners will be	Learners will be	Learners will be	Learners will be	Learners will be	Learners will be			
able to:	able to:	able to:	able to:	able to:	able to:	able to:	able to:			
make observations	compare the	ask and answer	ask and answer	ask and answer	beginning to collect	collect and analyse	understand, using			
of the environment	human and physical	geographical	geographical	geographical	and analyse	statistics and other	detailed place-			
and explain why	features of two	questions such as:	questions about the	questions about the	statistics and other	information to draw	based exemplars			
some things occur	British localities,	What is this place	physical and human	physical and human	information to draw	clear conclusions	at a variety of			
and talk about	including how the	like? What or who	characteristics of a	characteristics of a	clear conclusions	about locations.	scales, the key			
changes.	use of land differs in	will I see in this	location.	location.	about locations.		processes in:			
	each locality.	place? What do				identify and				
		people do in this	describe key	describe key	beginning to	describe how the	physical			
	compare and	place?	aspects of physical	aspects of physical	identify and	physical features	geography			
	contrast a farm with		geography,	geography,	describe how the	affect the human	relating to			
	the seaside.	talk about hot and	including rivers,	including rivers,	physical features	activity within a	geological			
		cold parts of the	mountains,	mountains,	affect the human	location.	timescales and			
	talk about weather	world, discussing in	volcanoes and	volcanoes,	activity within a	:	plate tectonics;			
	in the UK, what	relation to the	earthquakes of an	earthquakes and	location.	identify and	rocks, weathering			
	happens in different seasons and how	equator and the	area in the United	the water cycle?	i al a matifica mad	describe the main	and soils; weather			
		North/South Poles.	Kingdom and an	-describe key	identify and describe the main	human and physical characteristics of	and climate,			
	weather changes daily.	compare and	area in a European country.	aspects of human	human and physical	North and South	including the change in climate			
	ually.	contrast the human	country.	geography including	characteristics of	America	from the Ice Age			
	identify land use	and physical	describe key	geography including	South and Central	America	to the present;			
	around the school.	features of a British	aspects of human		America.	explain how	and glaciation,			
	around the school.	locality with a non-	geography including		America.	countries and	hydrology and			
	use geographical	European locality,	settlements and		beginning to	geographical	coasts.			
	vocabulary such as	including land use	land use of an area		understand and	regions are	cousts.			
	beach, coast, forest,	differences.	in the United		explain how	interconnected and	human geography			
	hill, mountain, sea,	asremees.	Kingdom and an		countries and	interdependent.	relating to			
	river, weather, city,	use geographical	area in a European		geographical		population and			
	town, village,	vocabulary such as	country.		regions are	name and locate	urbanisation;			
	factory, farm,	beach, coast, forest,	,		interconnected and	some of the	international;			
	house, office shop	hill, mountain,			interdependent.	countries and cities	development;			
	to refer to the	ocean, river, soil,				of the world and	economic activity			
		111311, 11121, 2211,								



				1110	101101
physical and human	valley, vegetation,		name and locate	their identifying	in the primary,
features of places	season, weather,		some of the	human and physical	secondary,
studied	city, town, village,		countries and cities	characteristics and	tertiary and
	factory, farm,		of the world and	understand how	quaternary
	house, office, shop,		their identifying	some of these	sectors; and the
	port and harbour to		human and physical	aspects have	use of natural
	refer to the physical		characteristics and	changed over time.	resources
	and human features		understand how		
	of places studied.		some of these	describe and	understand how
			aspects have	understand key	human and
			changed over time.	aspects of physical	physical processes
				geography,	interact to
			describe and	including climate	influence, and
			understand key	zones, biomes and	change
			aspects of physical	vegetation belts,	landscapes,
			geography,	rivers, mountains,	environments and
			including climate	volcanoes and	the climate; and
			zones, biomes and	earthquakes, and	how human
			vegetation belts,	the water cycle.	activity relies on
			rivers, mountains,		effective
			volcanoes and	describe and	functioning of
			earthquakes, and	understand key	natural systems
			the water cycle.	aspects of human	
				geography,	
			describe and	including types of	
			understand key	settlement and land	
			aspects of human	use, economic	
			geography,	activity including	
			including types of	trade links, and the	
			settlement and land	distribution of	
			use, economic	natural resources	
			activity including	including energy,	
			trade links, and the	food, minerals and	
			distribution of	water.	
			natural resources		
			including energy,		
		 <u> </u>	- 0 0//		

FREE SCHOOL NORWICH **Geography Curriculum Progression Map** food, minerals and water.



	Geography skills and fieldwork								
EYFS	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6	Greater Depth		
Learners will be	Learners will be	Learners will be	Learners will be	Learners will be	Learners will be	Learners will be	Learners will be		
able to:	able to:	able to:	able to:	able to:	able to:	able to:	able to:		
use everyday	use maps, atlases,	use maps, atlases,	use maps, atlases,	use maps, atlases	use a few	use a range of	build on their		
language to talk	globes and	globes and	globes and	and	geographical	geographical	knowledge of		
about positions and	digital/computer	digital/computer	digital/computer	digital/computer	resources to give	resources with ease	globes, maps and		
distance to solve	mapping (Google	mapping (Google	mapping (Google	mapping to locate	descriptions and	to give detailed	atlases and apply		
problems.	Earth) to locate	Earth) to locate	Earth) to locate	countries and	opinions of the	descriptions and	and develop this		
	countries and cities.	countries and	countries and	describe features.	characteristic	opinions of the	knowledge		
describe my relative		describe features	describe features		features of a	characteristic	routinely in the		
position such as	use aerial images to	studied.	studied.	use fieldwork to	location.	features of a	classroom and in		
behind or next to.	recognise			observe and record		location.	the field		
	landmarks and	learn and use the	use locational and	the human and	use different types				
	basic physical	four points of a	directional	physical features in	of fieldwork	use different types	interpret		
	features.	compass to	language such as:	the local area using	(random and	of fieldwork	Ordnance Survey		
		describe the	near, far, left, right	a range of methods	systematic) to	(random and	maps in the		
	use simple	location of features	to describe the	including sketch	observe, measure	systematic) to	classroom and the		
	fieldwork to	on a map.	location of features	maps, plans, graphs	and record the	observe, measure	field, including		
	observe, measure		on a map	and digital	human and physical	and record the	using grid		
	and record the	use locational and		technologies.	features in the local	human and physical	references and		
	human and physical	directional	use fieldwork to		area.	features in the local	scale,		
	features in the local	language such as:	observe and record	use a range of		area.	topographical and		
	area.	near, far, left, right	the human and	resources to	record the results in		other thematic		
		to describe the	physical features in	identify the key	different ways	record the results in	mapping, and		
	use a simple key to	location of features	the local area using	physical and human		a range of ways.	aerial and		
	recognise physical	on a map.	a range of methods	features of a	talk about the		satellite		
	or human features		including sketch	location.	effectiveness of	analyse and give	photographs		
	on a map.	use aerial images	maps, plans, graphs		different	views on the			
		and plan	and digital	use the eight points	geographical	effectiveness of	use Geographical		
	create a simple map	perspectives to	technologies.	of a compass, four-	representations of a	different	Information		
	of my local	recognise	-use a wider range	figure grid	location (such as	geographical	Systems (GIS) to		
	environment.	landmarks and	of resources to	references, symbols	aerial images	representations of a	view, analyse and		
		basic physical	identify the key	and keys to	compared with	location (such as	interpret places		
		features.	physical and human	communicate	maps and	aerial images	and		



					101101
devise a simple	features of a	knowledge of the	topological maps –	compared with	data
map, and use and	location	United Kingdom	as in London's Tube	maps and	
construct basic		and the wider	map)	topological maps –	use fieldwork in
symbols in a key.	use the eight points	world.		as in London's Tube	contrasting
	of a compass,		use the eight points	map)	locations to
use simple grid	simple grid	create maps of	of a compass, four		collect, analyse
references (A1, B1)	references, symbols	locations identifying	to six-figure grid	use the eight points	and draw
	and keys to	some features using	references, symbols	of a compass, four	conclusions from
use fieldwork to	communicate	a key	and keys (including	and six-figure grid	geographical data,
observe, measure	knowledge of the		the use of	references, symbols	using multiple
and record the	United Kingdom		Ordnance Survey	and key (including	sources of
human and physical	and the wider		maps) to build my	the use of	increasingly
features in the local	world.		knowledge of the	Ordnance Survey	complex
area			United Kingdom	maps) to build my	information.
	create maps of		and the wider	knowledge of the	
	locations identifying		world.	United Kingdom	
	some features using			and the wider	
	a key.		create maps of	world.	
			locations,		
			identifying patterns	create maps of	
			such as: land use,	locations,	
			climate zones,	identifying patterns	
			population	such as: land use,	
			densities and height	climate zones,	
			of land.	population	
				densities and height	
				of land.	