

## Geography skill builder - How geography skills progress and build from EYFS to Upper key stage 2

	EYFS → KS1	KS1 → Lower KS2	Lower KS2 → Upper KS2
<b>Locational knowledge</b>	Building on the EYFS knowledge of 'some similarities and differences between the natural world around them and contrasting environments...', KS1 children start to learn the names of key places in the UK <u>beyond their immediate environment</u> . Children also learn the names of the world's oceans and continents.	Building on KS1 knowledge of the UK, Lower KS2 children <u>begin to explore more of the world</u> , understand how the world has zones and the significance of those zones. Locating places and features accurately on maps also becomes a focus	Compared to Lower KS2, children focus more on finding locations <u>outside</u> of the UK. Children begin to explore Eastern Europe and South America, using maps to find these locations. Children use their knowledge of longitude, latitude, coordinates and indexes to locate places
<b>Place knowledge</b>	Building on EYFS knowledge of 'similarities and differences between life in this country and life in other countries, drawing on knowledge from stories, non-fiction texts and (when appropriate) maps', KS1 children <u>begin</u> to compare places in the UK with a place outside of the UK. KS1 children can start to apply the skills of observing similarities and differences to places as well as people.	Children in Lower KS2 develop vocabulary relating to physical and human geographical features learnt in KS1. They begin to develop the skills of comparing regions, by focusing on specific features. Lower KS2 children focus on comparing regions of the UK <u>in more depth</u> and start to look at an area outside of the UK.	Children develop their <u>analytical skills</u> by comparing areas of the UK with areas outside of the UK. They will have a <u>deeper</u> knowledge of diverse places, people, resources, natural, and human environments. Using knowledge gained in Lower KS2 they can make links to places outside of the UK and where they live. Children are encouraged to conduct independent research, asking and answering questions
<b>Human and physical geography</b>	In EYFS children learn about how environments may vary - 'similarities and differences between the natural world around them and contrasting environments, drawing on their experiences and what has been read in class'. KS1 children build on this prior learning by beginning to learn more about the physical and human features of geography.	Lower KS2 Children have a <u>stronger understanding</u> of the difference between physical and human geography based on their KS1 learning. They use more precise vocabulary, explaining the <u>processes</u> of physical and human geography and their significance. They learn more about extreme weather, the processes involved in the causes and effects of extreme weather, as well as beginning to understand the impact of humans on the earth.	Children in Upper KS2 <u>deepen their understanding</u> of the difference between physical and human geography learnt in previous year groups. They can explain the terminology of both aspects of geography with a range of examples. They spend time exploring human geography and the impact humans have on the world. They focus on trade links, resources and the distribution of resources around the world. Children also learn about the different types of mountains.

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<b>Geographical skills and fieldwork</b>	In EYFS, children can 'describe their immediate environment using knowledge from observation, discussion, stories, non-fiction texts and maps', KS1 children begin to use this prior learning to help to <u>begin to locate places on maps</u> , name features using keys and symbols and use a 4 point compass. KS1 children also begin to look at how the environment has changed over time.	Lower KS2 children begin to <u>develop their map skills</u> and use compass directions using an 8 point compass, building on the knowledge of a 4 point compass learnt in KS1. They will be able to identify features on a map through the use of symbols and keys learnt in KS1. Children begin to use fieldwork skills to monitor and explain patterns in human and physical features.	Upper KS2 children <u>deepen their map skills</u> by communicating locations through grid references and coordinates. They also explain what makes a good map symbol and why. Children focus on observing and recording the changes of human features over time, for example trade patterns.
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