Knowledge and Skills Progression –Humankind and Processes

	Nursery	Reception	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
Humankind Human features and landmarks	Human features of the immediate environment include the school, the playground, streets and houses. Notice and begin to name different man-made features in the immediate environment, including the school grounds, local streets and the place they live.	Human features are man-made and include houses, shops, buildings, offices, parks, streets and places of worship. Name and talk about man-made features in the local environment, including shops, houses, streets and parks.	Human features are man-made and include factories, farms, houses, offices, ports, harbours and shops. Landmarks and monuments are features of a landscape, city or town that are easily seen and recognised from a distance. They also help someone to establish and describe a location. Name and describe the purpose of human features and landmarks.	Human features are man-made and include castles, towers, schools, hospitals, bridges, shops, tunnels, monuments, airports and roads. People use human features in different ways. For example, an airport can be used for work or leisure and a harbour can be used for industry or travel. Use geographical vocabulary to describe how and why people use a range of human features.	Services include banks, post offices, hospitals, public transport and garages. Land use types include leisure, housing, industry, transport and agriculture. Describe the type, purpose and use of different buildings, monuments, services and land, and identify reasons for their location.	Human features can be interconnected by function, type and transport links. Describe a range of human features and their location and explain how they are interconnected.	Transport networks can be tangible, such as rails, roads or canals, or intangible, such as air and sea corridors. These networks link places together and allow for the movement of people and goods. Transport networks are usually built where there is a high demand for the movement of people or goods. They run between places where journeys start or finish, such as airports, bus stations, ferry terminals or railway stations. Describe and explain the location, purpose and use of transport networks across the UK and other parts of the world.	The distribution of and access to natural resources, cultural influences and economic activity are significant factors in community life in a settlement. Explain how humans function in the place they live.
Settlements and land use	Say how two places in the immediate	Describe a contrasting environment to	A settlement is a place where people live and	Industries are businesses that make things,	Different types of settlement include rural,	Land uses include agricultural, recreational,	Agricultural land use in the UK can be divided	Natural resources include food,

	environment are the same or different.	their own.	work and can be big or small, depending on how many people live there. Towns and cities are urban settlements. Features of towns and cities include homes, shops, roads and offices. Identify the characteristics of a settlement.	sell things and help people live their everyday lives. Land can be used for recreational, transport, agricultural, residential and commercial purposes, or a mixture of these. Describe the size, location and function of a local industry.	urban, hamlet, town, village, city and suburban areas. A city is a large settlement where many people live and work. Residential areas surrounding cities are called suburbs. Describe the type and characteristics of settlement or land use in an area or region.	housing and industry. Water systems are used for transport, industry, leisure and power. Explain ways that settlements, land use or water systems are used in the UK and other parts of the world.	into three main types, arable (growing crops), pastoral (livestock) and mixed (arable and pastoral). An allotment is a small piece of land used to grow fruit, vegetables and flowers. A wide variety of crops are farmed in the UK, such as wheat, barley, oats, potatoes, other vegetables, fruits and oilseed rape. A wide variety of livestock are reared on farms in the UK, such as sheep, dairy cattle, beef cattle, poultry and pigs. Describe in detail the different types of agricultural land use in the UK.	minerals (aluminium, sandstone and oil) energy sources (water, coal and gas) and water. Describe the distribution of natural resources in an area or country.
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Processes Climate and weather	Changes in the local environment, such as leaves changing colour or the number of people outside, occur with the passing of the	There are four seasons in the United Kingdom: spring, summer, autumn and winter. Each season has typical weather	There are four seasons in the UK: spring, summer, autumn and winter. Each season has typical weather patterns. Types of weather	A weather pattern is a type of weather that is repeated. Describe simple weather patterns of hot and cold places.	Excessive precipitation includes thunderstorms, downbursts, tornadoes, waterspouts, tropical cyclones, extratropical cyclones,	Climatic variation describes the changes in weather patterns or the average weather conditions of a country or continent. Explain climatic variations	Changes to the weather and climate (temperature, weather patterns and precipitation) can affect land use. Farmers living in different	Climate and extreme weather can affect the size and nature of settlements, shelters and buildings, diet, lifestyle (settled or nomadic),

	seasons. Notice ways that the local environment changes during different seasons.	patterns. Record observations about the way the local environment changes throughout each season.	include sun, rain, wind, snow, fog, hail and sleet. In the United Kingdom, the length of the day varies depending on the season. In winter, the days are shorter. In summer, the days are longer. Symbols are used to show different types of weather. Identify patterns in daily and seasonal weather.		blizzards and ice storms. Explain how the weather affects the use of urban and rural environments.	of a country or continent.	countries adapt their farming practices to suit their local climate and landscape. Explain how the climate affects land use.	jobs, clothing, transport and transportation links and the availability of natural resources. Evaluate the extent to which climate and extreme weather affect how people live.
Physical processes	Wind and rain can affect the local environment in different ways. The wind can blow trees down and heavy rain can cause flooding. Notice how the wind and rain can affect the local environment.	All types of weather can affect the environment and how we use it. For example, on sunny days, people might go to the park or the coastline. On cold, icy days, roads and rivers can be frozen. Describe how different types of weather affect the local environment.	Weather is a physical process. Describe in simple terms how a physical process or human behaviour has affected an area, place or human activity.	Erosion is a physical process that involves the weathering and movement of natural materials, such as rock, sand and soil. Erosion is caused by wind and water, including waves, floods, rivers and rainfall. Describe, in simple terms, the effects of erosion.	Volcanic eruptions and earthquakes happen when two tectonic plates push into each other, pull apart from one another or slide alongside each other. The centre of an earthquake is called the epicentre. Explain the physical processes that cause earthquakes and volcanic eruptions.	Water cannot be made. It is constantly recycled through a process called the water cycle. The four stages of the water cycle are evaporation, condensation, precipitation and collection. During the water cycle, water changes state due to heating and cooling. Use specific geographical vocabulary and diagrams to explain the water cycle.	Soil fertility, drainage and climate influence the placement and success of agricultural land. Describe how soil fertility, drainage and climate affect agricultural land use.	Physical processes that can affect a landscape include erosion by wind, water or ice; the deposition of stone and silt by water and ice; land movement, such as landslides and tectonic activity, such as earthquakes or volcanic eruptions. Describe the physical processes, including weather, that affect two different locations.