



Knowledge and Skills Progression –Place and Space



	Nursery	Reception	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
Place and Space World	The world has lots of different places. Talk about places that they have been to or seen in photographs. Play with globes, observe maps and listen to stories to develop an awareness of other places in the world.	Globes and maps can show us the location of different places around the world. Begin to notice and talk about the different places around the world, including oceans and seas.	A continent is a large area of land. The world's seven continents are Africa, Antarctica, Asia, Australia, Europe, North America and South America. The five oceans are the Arctic Ocean, Atlantic Ocean, Indian Ocean, Pacific Ocean and Southern Ocean. Name and locate the world's seven continents and five oceans on a world map.	An ocean is a large sea. There are five oceans on our planet called the Arctic, Atlantic, Indian, Pacific and Southern Oceans. Seas include the Black, Red and Caspian Seas. The United Kingdom is an island surrounded by the Atlantic Ocean, English Channel, Irish Sea and North Sea. The world's seven continents are Africa, Antarctica, Asia, Australia, Europe, North America and South America. Name and locate seas surrounding the UK, as well as seas, the five oceans and seven continents around the world on a world map or globe.	Countries in Europe include the United Kingdom, France, Spain, Germany, Italy and Belgium. Russia is part of both Europe and Asia. Locate countries and major cities in Europe (including Russia) on a world map.	The North American continent includes the countries of the USA, Canada and Mexico as well as the Central American countries of Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Costa Rica and Panama. The South American continent includes the countries of Brazil, Argentina, Chile, Colombia, Peru, Venezuela, Uruguay, Ecuador, Bolivia and Paraguay. Locate the countries and major cities of North, Central and South America on a world map, atlas or globe.	Major cities around the world include London in the UK, New York in the USA, Shanghai in China, Istanbul in Turkey, Moscow in Russia, Manila in the Philippines, Lagos in Nigeria, Nairobi in Kenya, Baghdad in Iraq, Damascus in Syria and Mecca in Saudi Arabia. Name, locate and describe major world cities.	Geographical interconnections are the ways in which people and things are connected. Explain interconnections between two or more areas of the world.
UK	Show an interest in the place they live on a map or globe.	Identify the United Kingdom on a world map or globe.	The United Kingdom (UK) is a union of four countries: England,	The characteristics of countries include their size, landscape, capital	Counties of the United Kingdom include Derbyshire, Sussex and	Significant rivers of the UK include the Thames, Severn, Trent,	Relative location is where something is found in comparison with	A geographical pattern is the arrangement of objects on the Earth's surface in

			<p>Northern Ireland, Scotland and Wales. A capital city is a city that is home to the government and ruler of a country. London is the capital city of England, Belfast is the capital city of Northern Ireland, Edinburgh is the capital city of Scotland and Cardiff is the capital city of Wales. The countries of the United Kingdom are made up of cities, towns and villages. Name and locate the four countries of the UK and their capital cities on a map, atlas or globe.</p>	<p>city, language, currency and key landmarks. England is the biggest country in the United Kingdom. Identify characteristics of the four countries and major cities of the UK.</p>	<p>Warwickshire. Major cities of the United Kingdom include London, Birmingham, Edinburgh, Cardiff, Manchester and Newcastle. Name, locate and describe some major counties and cities in the UK.</p>	<p>Dee, Tyne, Ouse and Lagan. Significant mountains and mountain ranges include Ben Nevis, Snowdon, Helvellyn, Pen y Fan, the Scottish Highlands and the Pennines. Create a detailed study of geographical features including hills, mountains, coasts and rivers of the UK.</p> <p>Topography is the arrangement of the natural and artificial physical features of an area. Identify the topography of an area of the UK using contour lines on a map.</p>	<p>other features. Describe the relative location of cities, counties or geographical features in the UK in relation to other places or geographical features.</p>	<p>relation to one another. Describe patterns of human population growth and movement, economic activities, space, land use and human settlement patterns of an area of the UK or the wider world.</p>
Location	<p>Explore and talk about the ways that the weather, plants and animals of places can be different through pictures and stories.</p>	<p>Describe how the weather, plants and animals of one place is different to another using simple geographical terms.</p>	<p>Warmer areas of the world are closer to the equator and colder areas of the world are further from the equator. The equator is an imaginary line that divides the Earth into two</p>	<p>The equator is an imaginary line that divides the world into the Northern and Southern Hemispheres. The North Pole is the most northern point on Earth. The South Pole is the most</p>	<p>Latitude is the distance north or south of the equator and longitude is the distance east or west of the Prime Meridian. Locate significant places using latitude and longitude.</p>	<p>The Tropic of Cancer is 23 degrees north of the equator and Tropic of Capricorn is 23 degrees south of the equator. Identify the location of the Tropics of Cancer and</p>	<p>The Prime (or Greenwich) Meridian is an imaginary line that divides the Earth into eastern and western hemispheres. The time at Greenwich is called Greenwich</p>	<p>The Northern Hemisphere is the part of Earth that is to the north of the equator. The Southern Hemisphere is the part of Earth that is to the south of the equator. The Prime Meridian is the imaginary line from</p>

			parts: the Northern and Southern Hemispheres. Continents have different climates depending on where they are in the world. The climate of a place can be identified by the types of weather, plants and animals found there. Locate hot and cold areas of the world in relation to the equator.	southern point on Earth. Locate the equator and the North and South Poles on a world map or globe.		Capricorn on a world map.	Mean Time (GMT). Each time zone that is 15 degrees to the west of Greenwich is another hour earlier than GMT. Each time zone 15 degrees to the east is another hour later. Identify the location and explain the function of the Prime (or Greenwich) Meridian and different time zones (including day and night).	the North Pole to the South Pole that passes through Greenwich in England and marks 0° longitude, from which all other longitudes are measured. Identify the position and explain the significance of latitude, longitude, equator, Northern Hemisphere, Southern Hemisphere, the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn, the Arctic and Antarctic Circles, the Prime (or Greenwich) Meridian and time zones (including day and night).
Position	Positional language is used to describe where things are in relation to one another. Positional language includes in, on, next to, behind and in front of. Discuss routes and locations and use and understand some positional language.	Positional language is used to describe where things are in relation to one another. Positional language includes in, on, next to, behind, in front of, in between, above, below and underneath. Use simple positional language to describe where things are in relation to each	Positional language includes behind, next to and in front of. Directional language includes left, right, straight ahead and turn. Use simple directional and positional language to give directions, describe the location of features and discuss where things are in relation to each other.	The four cardinal points on a compass are north, south, east and west. A route is a set of directions that can be used to get from one place to another. Use simple compass directions to describe the location of features or a route on a map.	The eight points of a compass are north, south, east, west, north-east, north-west, south-east and south-west. Use the eight points of a compass to locate a geographical feature or place on a map.	The four cardinal directions are north (N), east (E), south (S) and west (W), which are at 90° angles on the compass rose. The four intercardinal (or ordinal) directions are halfway between the cardinal directions: north-east (NE), south-east (SE), south-west (SW) and north-west (NW). Use	Compass points can be used to describe the relationship of features to each other, or to describe the direction of travel. Accurate grid references identify the position of key physical and human features. Use compass points, grid references and scale to interpret maps, including Ordnance Survey maps, with accuracy.	Invisible lines of latitude run horizontally around the Earth and show the northerly or southerly position of a geographical area. Invisible lines of longitude run vertically from the North to the South Pole and show the westerly or easterly position of a geographical area. Use lines of longitude and latitude or grid references to find the position of different geographical areas

		other and give directions.				the eight points of a compass, four and six-figure grid references, symbols and a key to locate and plot geographical places and features on a map.		and features.
Maps	Describe a familiar route and use maps as part of role play.	A map is a picture or drawing of an area of land or sea. Make and use simple maps in their play to represent places and journeys, real and imagined.	A map is a picture or drawing of an area of land or sea that can show human and physical features. A key is used to show features on a map. A map has symbols to show where things are located. Draw or read a simple picture map.	A map is a picture or drawing of an area of land or sea that can show human and physical features. Maps use symbols and a key. A key is the information needed to read a map and a symbol is a picture or icon used to show a geographical feature. Draw or read a range of simple maps that use symbols and a key.	A four-figure grid reference contains four numbers. The first two numbers are called the easting and are found along the top and bottom of a map. The second two numbers are called the northing and are found up both sides of a map. Four-figure grid references give specific information about locations on a map. Use four-figure grid references to describe the location of objects and places on a simple map.	A six-figure grid reference contains six numbers and is more precise than a four-figure grid reference. The first three figures are called the easting and are found along the top and bottom of a map. The second three figures are called the northing and are found up both sides of a map. Six-figure grid references give detailed information about locations on a map. Use four or six-figure grid references and keys to describe the location of objects and places on a map.	The geographical term 'relief' describes the difference between the highest and lowest elevations of an area. Relief maps show the contours of land based on shape and height. Contour lines show the elevation of the land, joining places of the same height above sea level. They are usually an orange or brown colour. Contour lines that are close together represent ground that is steep. Contour lines that are far apart show ground that is gently sloping or flat. Identify elevated areas,	A geographical area can be understood by using grid references and lines of latitude and longitude to identify position, contour lines to identify height above sea level and map symbols to identify physical and human features. Use grid references, lines of latitude and longitude, contour lines and symbols in maps and on globes to understand and record the geography of an area.

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