

Knowledge Progression KS1
Knowledge Progression Document: Geography KS1

Procedural Knowledge (knowing how):

1. Using Maps:

- Recognising and using basic map symbols, such as rivers, mountains, and forests.
- Understanding cardinal directions (north, south, east, west) and using simple directions on a map.
- Following a simple map to locate and describe places.

2. Locating Places:

- Identifying and locating local and familiar places on a map.
- Understanding and using simple grid references to locate places.
- Developing an awareness of distance and scale on a map.

3. Weather and Seasons:

- Recognising and describing different types of weather, such as sunny, rainy, windy, and snowy.
- Identifying seasonal changes and describing the characteristics of each season.
- Observing and recording weather patterns and changes over time.

Declarative Knowledge (knowing that):

1. Local Geography :

- Knowledge of the local area's physical features, such as rivers, hills, or coastlines.
- Understanding the human features of the local area, including buildings, landmarks, and transportation.

2. World Geography:

- Recognising and naming the continents and oceans.
- Identifying and locating countries within the United Kingdom.
- Basic knowledge of capital cities and famous landmarks.

3. Physical Geography:

- Knowledge of different types of environments, such as mountains, forests, and beaches.
- Understanding the characteristics of rivers and lakes.
- Identifying and describing basic features of the landscape, such as hills and valleys.

4. Human Geography :

- Awareness of different types of human settlements, such as towns and cities.
- Recognising different types of houses and buildings in the local area.
- Understanding the concept of a community and the roles of different community members.

This knowledge progression document outlines the key procedural and declarative knowledge areas for primary school geography in KS1. It provides a clear pathway for pupils to develop their geographical understanding, skills, and vocabulary as they progress through the primary curriculum.

What skills and knowledge do our EYFS children take into the y1 curriculum?

In EYFS, children develop skills and knowledge that will support their transition to Year 1 geography in primary school. They develop communication skills, vocabulary, and an understanding of the world around them. They learn about different environments, weather patterns, and basic geography concepts. They engage in activities that encourage curiosity, observation, and questioning. These foundational skills and knowledge provide a basis for further exploration of geographical concepts, maps, and the physical and human features of different places in Year 1.

Implementation

The Kapow scheme of work for Geography in primary schools is a comprehensive programme designed to ignite curiosity and develop a deep understanding of the world. It offers a range of engaging topics and activities that encourage pupils to explore physical and human geography concepts. The scheme focuses on developing key geographical skills, including map reading, data interpretation and fieldwork. It incorporates interactive resources, visual aids, and practical projects to enhance pupils' spatial awareness and knowledge of diverse places and cultures. The Kapow scheme aims to foster a lifelong interest in Geography and equip pupils with valuable geographical skills and knowledge for their future studies.

Learning to be a Geographer at East Tilbury Primary

Intent



At East Tilbury Primary School, our intent is to deliver a creative and exciting Geography scheme of work that engages and inspires our students while following the requirements of the National Curriculum. Our aim is to foster a deep curiosity and understanding of the world around us, nurturing a sense of place and environmental responsibility. Through a range of stimulating activities, fieldwork experiences, and cross-curricular connections, we strive to develop our students' geographical knowledge, skills, and understanding. We encourage them to explore diverse landscapes, investigate human and physical processes, and analyse the interconnections between people and the environment. Our Geography curriculum ignites a passion for exploration, encourages critical thinking, and prepares our students to be informed global citizens.



Knowledge Progression Document: Geography KS2

Procedural Knowledge (knowing how):

1. Map Skills:

- Reading and interpreting different types of maps, including topographic maps, climate maps, and population density maps.
- Using compass directions, grid references, and latitude/longitude coordinates to locate and describe places on a map.
- Understanding scale and distance and using measurement tools to estimate distances accurately on a map.

2. Fieldwork and Data Collection:

- Planning and conducting fieldwork investigations, including designing research questions and selecting appropriate methods.
- Using a range of tools and techniques to collect data, such as GPS devices, surveys, and environmental monitoring equipment.
- Analysing and interpreting data, identifying patterns, and drawing conclusions from fieldwork observations.

3. Geographical Inquiry :

- Developing inquiry skills to investigate geographical questions and problems.
- Using a variety of resources, including primary and secondary sources, to gather information.
- Applying critical thinking skills to evaluate evidence, make connections, and communicate findings effectively.

Declarative Knowledge (knowing that):

1. Physical Geography:

- Understanding the Earth's physical processes, such as erosion, weathering, and deposition.
- Exploring landforms, including mountains, rivers, glaciers, and coasts, and their formation.
- Investigating the Earth's biomes, climate zones, and weather patterns, including factors influencing climate.

2. Human Geography :

- Examining population distribution, density, and migration patterns at local, national, and global scales.
- Investigating the characteristics and impacts of urbanization, including the growth of cities and urban planning challenges.
- Exploring economic activities, including agriculture, industry, trade, and their impact on local and global economies.

3. Environmental Sustainability:

- Understanding the concept of sustainable development and its importance for future generations.
- Investigating environmental issues, such as deforestation, pollution, and climate change, and their impacts on ecosystems and human well-being.
- Exploring strategies and actions for promoting environmental conservation and sustainable practices.

4. Global Connections:

- Examining global interdependencies, including the impacts of globalization, trade, and cultural exchange.
- Investigating the distribution of resources and exploring issues related to access, scarcity, and sustainability.
- Understanding the role of international organizations and cooperation in addressing global challenges.

This knowledge progression document outlines the key procedural and declarative knowledge areas for English primary school geography in KS2 (Year Groups 3-6). It provides a clear pathway for students to develop their geographical understanding, skills, and vocabulary as they progress through the primary curriculum.



Vocabulary Progression Document: Primary School Geography

Foundation Stage (EYFS):

1. Place-related Vocabulary:

- Land, water, home, school, park, town, city, country

2. Weather and Seasons:

- Sun, rain, wind, cloud, snow, hot, cold, summer, winter, spring, autumn

3. Directional Vocabulary:

- Up, down, left, right, near, far, above, below, inside, outside

Key Stage 1 (KS1):

1. Map and Location Vocabulary:

- Map, globe, compass, grid, continent, ocean, country, city, village, town

2. Landforms and Physical Features:

- Mountain, hill, valley, river, lake, island, coast, beach, forest, desert

3. Weather and Climate Vocabulary:

- Climate, weather, temperature, precipitation, wind, storm, hurricane, drought, flood

Key Stage 2 (KS2):

1. Environmental Vocabulary:

- Ecosystem, habitat, biodiversity, conservation, pollution, deforestation, sustainability

2. Human Geography Vocabulary :

- Population, settlement, migration, culture, language, tradition, industry, economy, tourism

3. Geographical Processes and Features:

- Erosion, weathering, deposition, volcano, earthquake, glacier, delta, canyon, cave, reef

4. Global Issues Vocabulary:

- Globalisation, trade, interdependence, inequality, development, resource management, climate change, sustainability

Resources to use:

Kapow Geography scheme

Geography Association

Outdoor Classroom and nature area

