

# LCPS – Geography Skills Progression

	Location & Direction	Map Use	Contrast & Compare	Human Geography	Physical Geography
<b>N</b>	<p>Understanding the World – hands on exploration of the natural world; understand the need for respect and care for the natural environment; know there are different countries and share their experiences.</p>				
<b>R</b>	<p>Understanding the World – draw information from a simple map; explore the natural world around them.                      People, Culture &amp; Communities – explain similarities and differences between life in this country and others, looking at their own lives.                      The Natural World – know similarities and differences between their own environment and others; understand some processes in the natural world around them, including seasons.</p>				
<b>1</b>	Describe relative position (behind, next to)	Reference Maps: Use political maps to identify continents, countries, capitals, land and sea.	Identify similarities and differences between two places, communities or traditions.	Suggest reasons why people live where they do.	Identify land and sea. Realise that physical geography varies across the globe.
<b>2</b>	Use locational language (near, far, further) and simple compass points (N, E, S, W).	Reference Maps: Use political maps to identify countries and cities. Use street maps to study city organisation	Study simple data or maps and make comparisons between places.	List reasons why people live where they do. List impact of people on the environment.	Understand the characteristics of a physical feature such as a desert, mountain range or coast.
<b>3</b>	Use simple compass directions (N, NE, E, SE, S, SW, W, NW) to describe position and movement	Reference Maps: Physical maps to identify the natural landscape, Topographic maps to identify natural features and elevation.	Use different sources of information (tables, thematic maps, graphs) to make comparisons between places.	Recognise the impact of physical geography on settlements, transport and trade.	Describe a range of physical features across a continent. Eg. Europe.
<b>4</b>	Use 4-figure grid references to explain locations.	Reference Maps: Physical maps to identify the natural landscape, Topographic maps to identify natural features and elevation, Compare topographic maps with satellite images and photographs.	Combine different types of data to reach a conclusion about a place.	Explain the reasons for migration and the development of large towns and cities.	Explain the process forming features. Eg rivers and mountains.
<b>5</b>	Master compass directions including SSE etc. Use 6-figure grid references to explain locations.	Reference Maps: time zones  Thematic Maps: weather maps, distribution maps, tectonic maps	Study a range of information sources to compare different places.	Recognise the economic and social reasons for migration. Understand the causes of inequality.	Explain the causes of variation in a physical feature. Eg. Mountains.
<b>6</b>	Connect grid references to longitude and latitude to locate places on Earth.	Reference Maps: time zones  Thematic Maps: weather maps	Reach detailed conclusions using evidence and data in support.	Identify the range of factors why people live where they do. Evaluate the impact of different communities on the local environment.	Understand and explain the specific conditions required to develop a physical feature/habitat. Eg. Rainforests.