

Progression of Disciplinary Knowledge in Geography



**OUR LADY
OF LOURDES**

CATHOLIC MULTI-ACADEMY TRUST

**Progression of
DISCIPLINARY KNOWLEDGE - 'knowing how we know'**

<p>By the end of EYFS: Describe their immediate environment using knowledge from observation, discussion, stories, non-fiction texts and maps</p>	<p>By the end of KS1: Pupils should develop knowledge about the world, the United Kingdom and their locality. They should understand basic subject-specific vocabulary relating to human and physical geography and begin to use geographical skills, including first-hand observation, to enhance their locational awareness.</p>	<p>By the end of KS2: Pupils should extend their knowledge and understanding beyond the local area to include the United Kingdom and Europe, North and South America. This will include the location and characteristics of a range of the world's most significant human and physical features. They should develop their use of geographical knowledge, understanding and skills to enhance their locational and place knowledge.</p>
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	Nursery	Reception	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
Asking and Answering Questions	<p>Pupils should be taught to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Orally ask questions about their classroom and immediate outdoor area. 	<p>Pupils should be taught to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ask questions about aspects of their familiar world. 	<p>Pupils should be taught to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ask and respond to geographical questions e.g. what can you see in a woodland? 	<p>Pupils should be taught to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ask and respond to many geographical questions e.g. Why would you find a bay in a coastal location, but not in a city? 	<p>Pupils should be taught to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ask and respond to geographical questions using evidence to support answers. 	<p>Pupils should be taught to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ask and respond to geographical questions using multiple pieces of evidence to support answers. 	<p>Pupils should be taught to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ask and investigate geographical questions, suggesting enquiries to test them. 	<p>Pupils should be taught to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ask and investigate geographical questions, suggesting enquiries to test them; drawing appropriate conclusions.

Collecting and Interpreting

<p>Pupils should be taught to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Draw things they see around them in their immediate environment e.g. outdoor area. 	<p>Pupils should be taught to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Draw things they see in their wider environment. 	<p>Pupils should be taught to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Understand that geographers learn about the world by observing and collecting data and information. • Observe and collect information and data from fieldwork, photos and aerial images, atlases and simple maps. 	<p>Pupils should be taught to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Understand that geographers learn about the world by observing and collecting data and information. • Observe and collect information and data from fieldwork, photos and aerial images, diagrams, globes, atlases and simple maps and charts. 	<p>Pupils should be taught to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Begin to understand that some knowledge about the world can be revised as we collect new data and information. • Observe and collect information and data from fieldwork and a range of sources, choosing an appropriate method to record evidence. 	<p>Pupils should be taught to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Understand and explain why some knowledge about the world can be revised as we collect new data and information. • Observe and collect information and data from fieldwork and a range of sources, choosing an appropriate method to record evidence. 	<p>Pupils should be taught to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Observe and collect information and data from fieldwork and a range of sources, choosing an appropriate methods to record evidence and provide reasons for this. 	<p>Pupils should be taught to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Observe and collect information and data from fieldwork and a range of sources, choosing appropriate methods to record evidence and provide reasons for this.
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Analysing and communicating

<p>Pupils should be taught to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Communicate simple geographical information orally. 	<p>Pupils should be taught to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Communicate simple geographical information with support, using simple pictures, maps and captions. 	<p>Pupils should be taught to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Analyse and communicate geographical information from one source by constructing simple maps, labelled diagrams and through writing, using appropriate geographical vocabulary. 	<p>Pupils should be taught to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Analyse and communicate geographical information from one source by constructing simple maps, labelled diagrams, age-appropriate graphs and through writing, using appropriate geographical vocabulary. 	<p>Pupils should be taught to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Analyse and communicate geographical information from a range of sources by constructing maps with keys, labelled diagrams, age-appropriate graphs and through writing, using appropriate geographical vocabulary. 	<p>Pupils should be taught to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Analyse and communicate geographical information from a range of sources by constructing maps with keys, labelled diagrams, age-appropriate graphs and through writing at length, using appropriate geographical vocabulary. 	<p>Pupils should be taught to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Analyse, communicate and explain geographical information from a range of sources by constructing maps with keys, labelled diagrams, age-appropriate graphs and through writing at length, using appropriate geographical vocabulary. 	<p>Pupils should be taught to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Analyse, communicate and explain geographical information from a range of sources by constructing maps with keys, labelled diagrams, age-appropriate graphs and through writing at length, using appropriate geographical vocabulary. • Choose an appropriate method to communicate information and give reasons for this.
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Evaluating and Debating

Pupils should be taught to:

- Describe their immediate environment orally.

Pupils should be taught to:

- Describe their immediate environment and express their view about it, with support.

Pupils should be taught to:

- Express one view about the people, places and environments studied.

Pupils should be taught to:

- Express multiple views about the people, places and environments studied.

Pupils should be taught to:

- Express their own views about the people, places and environments studied, giving reasons.
- Reach geographical conclusions from given evidence.

Pupils should be taught to:

- Express their own views about the people, places and environments studied, giving reasons.
- Compare their views with others.
- Reach geographical conclusions from given evidence.

Pupils should be taught to:

- Express their own views about the people, places and environments studied, giving reasons.
- Reach geographical conclusions and begin to debate the impact of geographical processes and human effects on the world, from given evidence.

Pupils should be taught to:

- Express their own views about the people, places and environments studied, giving reasons.
- Compare their views with others and understand that some geographical knowledge is open to debate, challenge and discussion.