

Geography

Areas of study KS1:

Locational Knowledge:

- Name and locate the world's seven continents and five oceans
- Name, locate and identify characteristics of the four countries and capital cities of the United Kingdom and its surrounding areas.

Place Knowledge

- Understand geographical similarities and differences through studying the human and physical geography of a small area of the United Kingdom, and of a small area in a contrasting non-European country.

Human and Physical Geography

- Identify seasonal and daily weather patterns in the United Kingdom and the location of hot and cold areas of the world in relation to the Equator and the North and South Poles
- Use basic geographical vocabulary to refer to:
 - key physical features, including: beach, cliff, coast, forest, hill, mountain, sea, ocean, river, soil, valley, vegetation, season and weather
 - key human features, including: city, town, village, factory, farm, house, office, port, harbour and shop.

Geographical Skills and Fieldwork

- Use simple fieldwork and observational skills to study the geography of their school and its grounds and the key human and physical features of its surrounding environment.

Areas of study KS2:

Locational Knowledge:

- Locate the world's countries, using maps to focus on Europe (including the location of Russia) and North and South America, concentrating on their environmental regions, key physical and human characteristics, countries, and major cities
- Name and locate counties and cities of the United Kingdom, geographical regions and their identifying human and physical characteristics, key topographical features (including hills, mountains, coasts and rivers), and land-use patterns; and understand how some of these aspects have changed over time
- Identify the position and significance of latitude, longitude, Equator, northern hemisphere, southern hemisphere, the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn, Arctic and Antarctic Circle, the Prime/Greenwich Meridian and time zones (including day and night).

Place Knowledge

- Understand geographical similarities and differences through the study of human and physical geography of a region of the United Kingdom, a region in a European

Human and Physical Geography

Describe and understand key aspects of:

- Physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes, and the water cycle
- Human geography, including: types of settlement and land use, economic activity including trade links, and the distribution of natural resources including energy, food, minerals and water.

Geographical Skills and Fieldwork

- Use fieldwork to observe, measure, record and present the human and physical features in the local area using a range of methods, including sketch maps, plans

Substantive knowledge - this is the subject knowledge and explicit vocabulary used to learn about the content.

Disciplinary knowledge - this considers how geographical knowledge originates and is revised. It is through disciplinary knowledge that children gradually become more expert by *thinking like a geographer*.

Substantive concepts are the big ideas, and the golden threads, that run through a coherent and cohesive geography curriculum. The substantive concepts that we develop through our Geography curriculum are:

- **Locational knowledge**
- **Place knowledge**
- **Human and physical geography**

Disciplinary knowledge in geography is the process of enabling children to use their substantive knowledge of the world around them to make links between and across different areas of the curriculum. Geographical knowledge will equip the children with the opportunity to explain **how and why** places are changing and to predict any future changes that may happen, including changes in environment and sustainability & culture and diversity. They will also apply this knowledge to explain what could and

• **Geographical skills and fieldwork including map work**

Location	Develop children's knowledge of the location of significant places, both terrestrial and marine.
Place	Know the similarities and differences of significant places, both terrestrial and marine.
Human and physical features	Know the processes that provide the human and physical features of the world, including how these are interdependent and change over time.
Skills and fieldwork	Know how to collect, analyse and communicate geographical data gathered through experiences of fieldwork. Know how to interpret a range of geographical information and present this in a variety of ways, including through maps, numerical skills and written formats.

should change in the future of the world in which they live; providing them with the opportunity to become effective global citizens