



## Core Geography Knowledge Overview Spatial Sense Units

Below is an overview of all of the core geography knowledge gained during Key Stage One and Two at Woodlands. For more detailed knowledge, please refer to the Knowledge Organisers for each class.

Year 1 & 2 Cycle A	<b>Spatial Sense</b> To know that an aerial view means to look at something from above. To understand that maps tell us the location of different places. To describe location. To understand that compass points can be used to show direction. To understand what makes a good map.
Year 1 & 2 Cycle B	<b>Spatial Sense</b> To know what is located on the site of my school. To know maps show us information about a location. To recognise and locate physical and human features of the local area. To use a map to plan a route. To identify locations on a globe or world map.
Year 3 & 4 Cycle A	<b>Spatial sense</b> To know what a compass is and why they are important To know that symbols give us information about locations on a map. To know grid references help us to locate places on a map. To identify physical similarities and differences between two places. To identify similarities and differences in human features of two places.
Year 3 & 4 Cycle B	<b>Spatial Sense</b> To recognise geographical tools on a globe. To know that scale tells us the distance between places on a map. To use grid references to describe location on a map. To recognise key features of the local area. To know how our local area has changed over time.
Year 5 & 6 Cycle A	<b>Spatial sense</b> To understand that map makers draw imaginary lines to divide the world into sections. To know about the Eastern and Western hemispheres. To use coordinates to locate places on a map. To know how scale is used on a map.



Year 5 & 6  
Cycle B

**Spatial Sense**

Lines of longitude and latitude divide the world into sections.

Lines of latitude tell us about the climate of regions, the further from the equator the colder the climate.

The world is divided into 24 hourly time zones.

Map projection is a method that involves representing our round Earth on a flat piece of paper.

Maps can help us to understand data about places, people and the environment.