



Core Geography Knowledge Overview

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 Group		Substantive Concept	Assessment
Year 1 & 2 Cycle A	Spatial Sense 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.	Mapping Location	To understand that maps hold a lot of information and a map has a title and a key
	The United Kingdom To understand that the United Kingdom is a union of four countries. To know Scotland is one of the countries in the United Kingdom. To know Wales is one of the countries in the United Kingdom. To recognise Northern Ireland as one of the countries in the United Kingdom. To recognise England as the country in which we live.	Place Interconnection	To understand the United Kingdom is a union of four countries
	Seven Continents To know that continents are very large areas of land To recognise Europe as one of the world's seven continents. To recognise Antarctica as one of the world's seven continents. To recognise Africa as one of the world's seven continents. To recognise Asia as one of the world's seven continents. To recognise North and South America as two of the world's seven continents. To recognise Australia as one of the world's seven continents.	Location Continents	To locate the seven continents on a map



Year 1 & 2 Cycle B	Spatial Sense 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.	Mapping Location	To be able to devise a simple map
	The British Isles The British Isles are a group of islands that include Britain and Ireland. To recognise Scotland as a country of the British Isles. To recognise Wales as one of the countries in the British Isles. To recognise Ireland as the one of the countries in the British Isles. To recognise England as a country within the British Isles.	Location Interconnection	To recognised England is a country within the British Isles
	Northern Europe To identify the countries in Northern Europe. To identify physical and human features of northern Europe. To describe the climate in northern Europe. To know that some animals in northern Europe migrate. To know that Roald Amundsen was an explorer.	Place Environment Interconnection	To be able to locate and describe some features of Northern Europe
Year 3 & 4 Cycle A	Spatial sense 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.	Mapping	Compare and contrast two locations, one in the UK and one in Colombia
	Settlements To know what a settlement is. To identify different types of settlements. To compare and contrast different areas.	Place Environment Location	To know what a settlement is and be able to



	To examine population density. To identify the reasons for the location of settlements.		name and describe different settlements.
	Rivers To know about the different stages of a river and how they are helpful to people. To know about the different rivers in Europe. To know about the different rivers in Africa. To know about the different rivers in Asia. To know about the rivers in North America, South America and Australia.	Location Physical Features	To know about the different stages of a river and how they are helpful to people
	UK Geography: The South West To identify the region of South West England To explore the coastal areas of the South West and understand the effects of erosion To explore the tourism of the South West of England and recognise important landmarks To understand the climate and how it impacts agriculture in the South West of England. To understand the climate and how it impacts agriculture in the South West of England. To know how the South West has changed over time.	Mapping Location Physical features Environment Climate	To show what I know about the South West of England.
	Western Europe To know the names of countries located in Western Europe. Western Europe has a temperate climate. To know that trade means buying and selling goods. To locate and describe France. To find and interpret information to compare two cities.	Location Physical features Environment	To be able to compare and contrast European Locations (London & Paris)
	Asia- China and India	Location Continents	To know that, most of the world's



	<p>To know that India and China are both countries in the continent of Asia. To understand that India's landscape is diverse. To know the Indus and Ganges Rivers are important Indian Rivers. To recognise physical and human features of China. To understand The Great Wall of China was built to defend China.</p>	<p>Physical features Human Features</p>	<p>ancient civilisations started near a river and know the human and physical features of China and India.</p>
<p>Year 3 & 4 Cycle B</p>	<p>Spatial Sense 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.</p>	<p>Mapping</p>	<p>To describe changes to Formby over time</p>
	<p>Mediterranean Europe Mediterranean Europe is located in the southern part of Europe. The Mediterranean climate is warm and dry in the summer, cool and wet in the winter. The warm, dry climate in Mediterranean Europe allows olives to grow. The Alps, the Apennines and the Pyrenees are mountain ranges in Europe. Athens and Venice are settlements in Mediterranean Europe.</p>	<p>Location Physical features Climate</p>	<p>Describe and understand key physical and human features of Mediterranean Europe.</p>
	<p>Eastern Europe To locate Eastern Europe on a map. To name and describe seas in Eastern Europe. To describe the physical features of Eastern Europe. To know about the two major cities of Russia: St Petersburg and Moscow. To know similarities and differences between England and Russia.</p>	<p>Mapping Location Physical features Human features</p>	<p>To describe and understand key physical and human features of</p>



			Eastern Europe.
	<p>UK Geography: Northern Ireland To identify the key features of Northern Ireland. To know why Northern Ireland is a popular tourist destination. To understand the reasons for the partitioning of Northern Ireland and the Republic of Ireland. To know how the Giant's Causeway was formed and the legend of Finn MacCool. To understand how the Marble Arch Caves were formed.</p>	<p>Links Physical Features Interconnection</p>	<p>To show knowledge and understanding of Northern Ireland</p>
	<p>UK Geography: London and the South East To identify the region of South Eastern England on a map of the UK. To know London is a conurbation. To know that the Thames Barrier can stop a high tide coming up the Thames to flood London. To identify key features of Canterbury. To learn about the difference between coastal erosion and weathering. To recognise human and physical geographical features of London and the South East.</p>	<p>Location Physical features Human Features</p>	<p>To recognise human and physical geographical features of London and the South East.</p>
	<p>World Geography Asia- Japan</p>		
<p>Year 5 & 6 Cycle A</p>	<p>Spatial sense 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. To know that a relief map shows heights on the map.</p>	<p>Mapping</p>	<p>To be able to read and understand how to use a range of maps</p>
	<p>Mountains To know what a mountain is.</p>	<p>Physical features</p>	<p>To know key facts about</p>



	<p>To understand key features of The Alps. To understand key features of the Himalayas. To understand the key features of American mountain ranges. To understand the key features of African mountains.</p>		different mountain ranges
	<p>British Geography (East Anglia, The Midlands, Yorkshire and Humberside) To know East Anglia is a region of the UK that is very flat. To know that the marshland in East Anglia was drained leaving fertile land to grow crops. To know that Birmingham is a large city in the Midlands. To know Yorkshire is a large area to the North of England. To understand that the Ribblehead Viaduct and the Humber Bridge are two ways in which people have changed the landscape in Yorkshire and Humberside.</p>	Location Physical features	To be able to describe some features of The Midlands. East Anglia & Yorkshire.
	<p>Australia To Know Australia is a large, diverse country in the Southern Hemisphere. To know Captain James Cook was a British explorer who travelled to Australia in 1770. To know Canberra is the Capital City of Australia and several major settlements are located along the South East coast. To understand a biome is a large ecosystem, containing many different living organisms that have adapted to the environment. To Know Australia's biodiversity is under threat. To Know that climate change and urbanisation are threats to biodiversity. Children show understanding of place, space and environment in the context of Australia.</p>	Location Links Ecosystems Climate Change Cultural Identity	To be able to show understanding of place, space and environment in the context of Australia.
	<p>New Zealand & The South Pacific I know New Zealand is located in the South Pacific Ocean. The Maori were the first people to live in New Zealand. New Zealand experiences earthquakes because it is located on a plate boundary. New Zealand's climate means it is home to a wide range of plants and animals.</p>	Location	To understand New Zealand in the Southern Hemisphere



	<p>Many small islands are located in the Pacific Ocean. To understand the geography of New Zealand.</p>		<p>and identify key places in New Zealand.</p>
	<p>Local Study To understand local councillors are elected to represent the views of local residents in Sefton. To be able to sketch a simple map drawn from memory. To understand how geographers think about problems in local areas and suggest ways they can be solved. To know data can be collected and recorded to give us more information about a particular issue. To know a graph is a mathematical drawing that shows information using lines, shapes and colours.</p>	<p>Mapping Locality</p>	<p>To be able to use knowledge from fieldwork to explain an important local issue.</p>
<p>Year 5 & 6 Cycle B</p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>Mapping</p>	<p>Pupils can use their knowledge of the world and information from maps to show development is uneven across the globe</p>
	<p>American Geography – North America North America is a continent, the countries of Canada, USA Mexico and other countries are located there. North America is a large continent with many contrasting biomes. North America’s rivers are important sources of fresh water, act as transport routes, and are a source of water for irrigation.</p>	<p>Location Continents Physical features Human Features Links</p>	<p>To know North America is a large and diverse continent.</p>



	Urbanisation in North America's cities can create problems such as pressure on services and pressure on the environment.		
	<p>American Geography – South America South America is a continent located in the Western Hemisphere, the countries within it include Brazil, Chile and Argentina. To know the Incan Empire was located in South America, despite the challenging geography of the area. The Andes mountains have varied terrain including deserts, lakes, forests and volcanoes. Farming and energy production are important to Brazil's economy. Deforestation is a major threat to biodiversity in the Amazon Rainforest.</p>	Location Continents Links	To explain human and physical features of South America.
	<p>Africa To Know Africa is a diverse continent. To Know Ancient African Empires traded gold and salt across the Sahara Desert. To Understand desertification is a process that changes productive land into desert. To understand food security is when people have access to affordable, nutritious food. To Know Kenya is a diverse African country with varied environments.</p>	Interconnection Location Links	To show an understanding of issues faced by some African countries, including desertification and food security.
	<p>British Geography - The air in many UK cities contains pollution that is harmful to people, plants and animals To know that climate change causes more frequent and severe flooding in the UK To know that in UK we produce millions of tonnes of waste every year from our homes, businesses and industry, managing this waste is a challenge. Litter is waste left in open, public spaces. It can cause environmental damage. To understand how our local area responds to the challenge of (insert relevant issue). I can explain some of the environmental challenges we face in Britain.</p>	Location Locality	To be able to use their knowledge of fieldwork to explain a local issue.



	<p>Globalisation</p> <p>To know that globalisation is a process of interaction among people, companies and governments around the world.</p> <p>To understand that economic globalisation can create wealth but can also lead to exploitation.</p> <p>To understand that political globalisation has led to governments co-operating with one another.</p> <p>To know that there are advantages and disadvantages of globalisation.</p>	<p>Globalisation</p> <p>Cultural Identity Trade</p>	<p>To know that globalisation is the process of interaction and integration among people, companies and governments worldwide, and that this process has changed the world.</p>
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