



In Geography, substantive knowledge sets out the content that is to be learned. The national curriculum and other geography education literature presents this through 4 interrelated forms: locational knowledge, place knowledge, human and physical processes (the geography community also includes 'environmental' as part of this) and geographical skills. Disciplinary knowledge considers how geographical knowledge originates and is revised. It is through disciplinary knowledge that pupils learn the practices of geographers.

**By the end of Early Years:** Children know about similarities and differences between themselves and others and among families, communities and traditions. Children can talk about the features of their own immediate environment and how environments might vary from one to another.

Key Objectives	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4
Key Objectives Objective 1 To investigate location and places	Year 1 To understand geographical similarities and differences through studying the human and physical geography of a small area of the UK and a small area of a contrasting non European country.	Year 2 To name and locate the seven continents and five oceans To name and identify characteristics of the four countries and capital cities of the UK and its surrounding areas	To locate the world's countries, focussing on Europe, concentrating on environmental regions, key physical and human characteristics, and major cities. To identify position of Equator, Northern Hemisphere, Southern	To understand geographical similarities and differences through a study of a region of UK with a region of a European Country To name and locate counties and cities in UK, geographical regions and some topographical features (hills, mountains,
<b>Objective 2</b> To understand physical and human processes	To understand seasonal and daily weather patterns in UK To understand location of hot and cold areas of the world in relation to the Equator and North and South poles	To use basic geographical vocabulary referring to key physical and human features including beach, cliff, coast, forest, hill, mountain, sea, ocean, river, soil, valley, vegetation, season and weather. Human: city, town, village, factory, farm,	Hemisphere, the tropics of Cancer and Capricorn To describe and understand key aspects of physical geography: climate zones, rivers, mountains	coasts, rivers) To describe and understand key aspects of human geography: types of settlement and land use

		house, office, port, harbour and shop		
<b>Objective 3</b> To interpret a range of geographical information	To use world maps, atlases and globes to identify UK and its countries as well as any other countries studied. To use simple compass directions (NESW) and simple directional language	To use aerial photographs and plan perspectives to recognise landmarks and basic human and physical features; devise a simple map; and use and construct basic symbols in a key	To use maps, atlases, globes, digital mapping to locate countries studied To use 8 points of a compass and 4 figure grid references	To use maps, atlases, globes, digital mapping to locate countries studied To use 8 points of a compass and 4 figure grid references
<b>Objective 4</b> To experience fieldwork	To use simple fieldwork and observational skills to study the geography of the school and its grounds	To study the key features of the schools surrounding environment	To use fieldwork to observe measure and record human and physical features in the local area	To use fieldwork to observe measure and record human and physical features in the local area
<b>Objective 5</b> To communicate geographically	To devise a simple map using basic symbols and a key	To describe routes on a map	To create maps using symbols and keys of the local area	To create maps using symbols and keys of the local area
Contexts	Our Village Hot and Cold Places Seaside Study	The Northumberland Coast Comparative Study – Kenya Seaside Study	Europe Rivers Map Reading	Extreme Earth Mountains Map reading