St Joseph's Catholic Primary School





Knowledge and Skills – Subject Overview

Subject: Geography Key Stage: 1				
AREAS	KNOWLEDGE	SKILLS		
Locational Knowledge	 Name the world's seven continents and five oceans. Name the four countries and capital cities of the UK and its surrounding seas. 	 Locate the world's seven continents and five oceans on both 2D maps and globes. Locate and identify characteristics of the four countries and capital cities of the United Kingdom and its surrounding seas. 		
Place Knowledge	 Understand geographical similarities and differences through the study of human and physical geography of a small area of the United Kingdom, and of a small area in a contrasting non-European country. Know difference between human and physical features. 	Give examples of human and physical features.		
Human and Physical Geography	 Know the different weather types. Know the names and meaning of equator, North Pole and South Pole. Know the definition of beach, cliff, coast, forest, hill, mountain, sea, ocean, river, soil, valley, vegetation, season and weather (key physical features) Know the definition of city, town, village, factory, farm, house, office, port, harbour and shop (key human features) 	 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 and key human features. 		
Geographical Skills and Fieldwork	 Know the names of the countries of the United Kingdom as well as the countries, continents and oceans studied at this key stage. Know locational and directional language, e.g. North, South, East and West; near and far; left and right. 	 Use world maps, atlases and globes to identify the United Kingdom and its countries, as well as the countries, continents and oceans studied at this key stage Use simple compass directions and locational and 		

 Know examples of key landmarks in the United Kingdom. Understanding of common symbols found on maps. Knows examples of different maps and their uses. Understands how to read a basic grid reference following principle: along the corridor and up the stairs. 	 directional language, to describe the location of features and routes on a map. Can read basic grid references e.g. letter and number. 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. 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.
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Subject: Geography Key Stage: 2				
AREAS	KNOWLEDGE	SKILLS		
Locational Knowledge	 Know the world's continents and countries of Europe. Know the countries of North and South America and the major cities. Know that there are different environmental regions, e.g. rainforest, tundra etc. Name the 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 landuse patterns; and understand how some of these aspects have changed over time. Understand the names 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). 	 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. Locate counties and cities of the United Kingdom. Identify the position and 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 	Describe geographical similarities and differences through the study of human and physical geography of a region of the United Kingdom, a region in a European country, and a		

	country, and a region within North or South America.	region within North or South America and give reasons for these differences. • Give more varied examples of physical and human features.
Human and Physical Geography	 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. 	 Describe 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	 Knowledge of an increasing range of common symbols found in maps. Understand the different types of maps and their uses including 3D/online/computer-based. Know the eight points on a compass. Know how to read four and six-figure grid references. Know basic measurement and recording skills including sketching maps, plans and graphs, and use of digital technologies. Know the names of countries studied. Know examples of key landmarks across the world. 	 Use 2D and 3D maps, atlases, aerial photographs, globes and digital/computer mapping (Google Earth) to locate countries and describe features studied. Use the eight points of a compass, four and six-figure grid references, symbols and key (including the use of Ordnance Survey maps) to build their knowledge of the United Kingdom and the wider world. 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 and graphs, and digital technologies. Use of both 2D and 3D maps, aerial photographs and Google Earth.