

**Geography curriculum** 

**Progression of Substantive & Disciplinary Knowledge** 

## **Substantive and Disciplinary knowledge**

**Substantive knowledge** refers to the **factual content and concepts** that pupils learn in geography. This includes the subject-specific content that is to be learnt i.e. set out by the geography National Curriculum. It is the **'know what'** and **'know how'** of geography.

The 'know what' enables pupils to 'know like a geographer', and includes:

- Place knowledge
- Locational knowledge
- Physical and human geographical processes
- Vocabulary that underpin geographical understanding.

The 'knowing how to do geography' includes geographical skills and fieldwork. For example:

- Knowing how to draw a map
- Knowing how to conduct a survey
- Knowing how to measure rainfall).

Substantive knowledge is **accumulative** — pupils build on what they already know to develop broader and deeper geographical understanding.

**Disciplinary knowledge** considers how substantive knowledge originates, is debated and is revised - i.e. how we create, contest and evaluate substantive knowledge over time. Disciplinary knowledge tells us how we know what we know; it is through disciplinary knowledge that pupils learn the practices of geographers; understanding how to think about and found out about the world geographically. It gives an insight into the ways that geographers think - how they question, collect, analyse, interpret, evaluate, communicate and debate, and in doing so, how the facts of geography are established and revised.

Examples of disciplinary knowledge include:

- We know there is global warming by measuring temperatures, plotting graphs and analysing them.
- We know about settlement patterns by observing them in the field, drawing maps and analysing then.
- We know about the water cycle by observing elements of it in the natural world, applying scientific knowledge, and creating geographical diagrams to explain



## **Substantive knowledge**

	F2	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3		Year 4		Year 5		Year 6
Place knowledge	Know some similarities and differences between life in this country and life in other countries, drawing on knowledge from stories, nonfiction texts and — when appropriate — maps	Know and name the characteristics of the local area     Know features of hot and cold places in the world     Know where the equator, North Pole and South Pole are on a globe     Know some of the characteristics associated with a coastal place in comparison to where they live	Know the main differences between the climate and features of a place in England and that of a small place in a non-European country	Explain clearly the main differences between a village, town and city     Know the main differences between a rural and an urban location within the UK	•	Know at least five differences between living in the UK and a Mediterranean country Know that climate and physical features has an important part to play when considering where and how people live Know the physical conditions necessary for the creation of different biomes	•	Know and recognise many of Europe's key landmarks Know why the south and north poles have long periods of light or dark according to time of year and know how people living there adapt their lives accordingly Know how a continent's climate can vary and impact on people's lives	•	Know key differences between living in the UK and in a country in South America Know and recognise the physical conditions necessary for the creation of different biomes Contrast the main features found in two different biomes, e.g., tundra and desert



shops are  • Know why there is a need for shops, schools, churches, etc.  • Know the names of the three main seas that surround the UK  • Know the name of and  • Know the names of and locate the seven continents of the world  • Know the names of and locate the five oceans of the world  • Know the names of and locate the five oceans of the world	<ul> <li>Know the names of and locate at least eight European countries</li> <li>Know the names of and locate at least eight major capital cities across the world</li> <li>Know where the equator, Tropic of Cancer, Tropic of Capricorn and the Greenwich Meridian are on a world map</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Know what is meant by the term 'tropics'</li> <li>Know the names of a number of European capitals</li> <li>Know the names of and locate many of the key seas and areas across the world, e.g.,         Mediterranean Sea and Suez Canal</li> <li>Know where the main mountain regions are in the UK</li> <li>Know, name and locate the main rivers in the UK</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Know the names of, and locate, a number of South or North American countries</li> <li>Know about time zones and work out differences</li> <li>Know where countries in the British commonwealth are situated</li> <li>Know what is meant by latitude and longitude</li> </ul>



Human and Physical Geography	Know some similarities and differences between different religious and cultural communities in this country, drawing on their personal experiences and what has been read in class	•	Know which is the hottest and coldest season in the UK Know and recognise main weather symbols Know the main differences between city, town and village Know the key physical and human features of a coastal place Know why do we have different coloured bins	<ul> <li>Know and identify the following physical features: mountain, lake, island, valley, river, cliff, forest and beach</li> <li>Know some of the advantages and disadvantages of living in a city or village</li> <li>Know why is it important to recycle</li> </ul>	•	Know about some of the physical features related to the UK, e.g., lake district, coastal areas, etc.  Know and explain the features of a water cycle Know what causes an earthquake and tsunami Label the different parts of a volcano	•	Know that people's jobs are determined by where they live Know the names of a number of the world's highest mountains Know why recycling is important	Nnow about the key human and physical differences between living in the UK and a different European country  Know about the positive and negative features of plastic  Know and label the main features of a river  Know the name of and locate a number of the world's longest rivers  Know why most cities are situated close to a river	Know about climate change and its potential impact on our lives     Know why industry is important to the world     Know how the lives of children vary across the world     Know what is meant by biomes and what are the features of a specific biome     Label layers of a rainforest and know what deforestation is     Know why ports are important for world trade     Know the term 'fair trade' and its implications on the lives of so many people



	F2	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
Geographical skills and fieldwork	<ul> <li>Draw their immediate environment using knowledge from observation, discussion, stories, non-fiction texts and maps.</li> <li>Represent land and sea through small world play.</li> <li>Draw information from a simple map.</li> <li>Begin to identify features of the local area.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Understand why it is important for all streets to have a name, including a post code.</li> <li>Observe features in the local environment e.g. types of shops, bus stops, street signs.</li> <li>Take photographs of locally interesting geographical features.</li> <li>Make a simple map after visiting a specific area i.e. to include shops, a church, the school</li> <li>Locate the nearest town or city on a map of the UK.</li> <li>Locate the 4 countries and their capital cities on a map of the UK.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Use teacher-based drawn maps, OS maps and infant atlases.</li> <li>Follow a route on a map to navigate an area.</li> <li>Know and understand how symbols are used on a map</li> <li>Use aerial photographs and Google Earth to find geographical features.</li> </ul>	Begin to identify features on aerial photographs.  Use maps to locate world countries and capitals.  Use a globe to gain a better understanding about a country's location.  Know the features in their local environment and compare it with another they know.  Use systematic sampling and data collecting as part of fieldwork activity.  Produce a freehand map of a known place, e.g. a journey between home and school.	Use large and medium scaled OS maps and atlases. Follow a route on a large-scale map. Identify features on aerial photographs. Use a globe to locate the worlds countries.	Use index and contents pages within atlases, medium scale OS maps     Use maps, atlases and globes to locate countries     Compare maps with aerial photographs.     Select a map for a specific purpose (Atlas, OS map for Clarborough).     Begin to use an atlas to find other features of places; e.g. wettest spot in the world.	Use OS maps and confidently use atlases. Recognise a world map as a flattened globe. Follow a short OS route and describe the features shown. Locate places on a world map. Use atlases to find out about other features of places; e.g. mountain ranges, weather patterns.



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Place knowledge	<ul> <li>Notice features of objects in the environment e.g. colours, sizes.</li> <li>Begin to understand the need to respect and care for the natural environment and all living things.</li> </ul>	Know what life is like in a place they are not familiar with and begin to make some comparisons between that and where they live (using videos and images).	Contrast a place they know well with another they are not familiar with.      Use maps and photographs to make comparisons.	Compare and contrast two regions with the UK that are very different.     Begin to understand why physical and human features will be different in these places.	Use measurements, such as temperature, height, distance and length of daylight to compare two places following changes in both across different months.	Know features of own locality well enough to use as a comparative study anywhere in the world, taking account of positive and negative features	Appreciate why people would choose to live where they do despite sometimes inclement weather or a place having physical features which do not make it easy to live with
Locational Knowledge	<ul> <li>Draw information from a simple map e.g. road, building, field.</li> <li>Recognise some similarities and differences between life in this country and life in other countries.</li> <li>Describe their immediate environment using knowledge from observation, discussion, stories, non-fiction texts and maps.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Understand that maps and globes are used to locate key places around the world.</li> <li>Know and use the terminology: left, right, near, far.</li> <li>Know and being to use the terminologies: N, S, E, W.</li> </ul>	Know that the globe represents the Earth and that maps represent parts of the Earth.     Know and confidently use: N, S, E, W.     Begin to use the terminologies NE, NW, SE, SW	Know that countries have definite boarders and that each country has its own government or equivalent.     Know how to locate the Equator.	<ul> <li>Begin to identify significant places and environments.</li> <li>Begin to name and locate countries and major cities of Europe.</li> <li>Recognise similarities and differences in Europe.</li> <li>Begin to locate the tropics on a globe.</li> </ul>	Identify significant places and environments.     Name and locate the world's countries, major cities     Name and locate the world's Seas and Oceans on a larger scale map.	Confidently identify significant places and environments.     Identify; Equator, Northern and Southern Hemisphere, Tropics and Circles on a map and make links to locations.



- Identify seasonal patterns – focusing on plants and animals.
- Talk about the similarities and differences between them and their friends and well as looking at photos of children and places around the world.
- Help children to notice and discuss patterns around them, e.g. rubbings from grates, covers, or bricks.

- Identify seasonal and daily weather patterns.
- Know that there are extremes of weather close to the equator and also at both North and South Poles.
- Location of hot and cold countries in the world, the Equator and North and South Poles.
- Study of these regions in their basic form;
   Rainforest, Polar
   Regions, Oceans and seas, Changing weather.
- Know that weather patterns are in different parts of the world and understands how that impacts on the way of life of different people.
- Describe and understand key physical aspects of climate, rivers, earthquakes and volcanoes and know how these can change over time.
- Describe and understand key human aspects of settlements and know how these can change over time.
- Know what is meant by being environmentally friendly.

- Describe and understand key physical aspects of climate zones and mountains.
- Describe and understand key human aspects of settlements, land use and trade links.
- Study and locate the world's Oceans
- Recognise and describe key physical aspects of Rivers, Mountains and the water cycle.
- Recognise and describe the key human aspects of the distribution of natural resources including energy and pollution.
- Study and locate the world's Seas and Oceans including location

- Describe and understand key physical aspects of climate zones, biomes, vegetation belts.
- Describe and understand key human aspects of types of settlement and land use, economic activity including trade links, and the distribution of natural resources including energy, food, minerals and water.



Year group Overviews						
	Autumn	Spring	Summer			
Y1	The UK	The local area	Seasonal patterns and Weather			
Y2	Hot and Cold areas of the world	Continents and Oceans	Australia			
Y3	Settlements and land use	South Africa	The water cycle and Coasts			
Y4	North America	Topography	Trade links			
Y5	Volcanoes and Earthquakes	Rivers	Locational knowledge			



Y6	Comparative study (UK and Europe)	Climate zones, Biomes and Vegetation	South America and Rainforest
		belts	