



Geography Substantive Knowledge Document

YEAR 1-GEOGRAPHY SUBSTANTIVE KNOWLEDGE

Local Area	Hot and Cold Places	Continents and Oceans
Maps are two-dimensional drawings of an area. Compasses are used to find our way around a map. An aerial view is how an area looks from above. Keys and symbols are used on maps to tell us where things are. West View is in County Durham. Human features are things which people have built.	There are four seasons in a year. The weather changes in each season. The UK has cool winters and warm summers. Extreme weather can be dangerous. Hot countries are found near the equator. Colder countries are in the polar regions.	Physical features are those things that occur naturally and human features are those that involve people. 4 countries make up the United Kingdom. There are 7 continents in the world. The United Kingdom is in Europe. There are 5 oceans in the world. Transport connect all the countries in the world.

YEAR 2-GEOGRAPHY SUBSTANTIVE KNOWLEDGE

Comparison to another area in the UK	Weather and climate	Comparison of a non-European location with a small area of the UK
Physical features are those things that occur naturally and human features are those that involve people. The countries of the UK are divided up into small areas called regions. Hartlepool is in the north-east of England. A famous landmark is a well-known and significant structure or place. London is the capital city of England. London is a very popular tourist destination.	Satellite data is collected to create a weather forecast. Weather can be different in coastal and inland areas. The Equator is an imaginary line around the middle of the planet. Climate is the average weather conditions of an area. The UK has a temperate climate. Physical features are found on Earth naturally.	The United Kingdom is made up of 4 countries. Africa is a continent made up of 54 countries. Zambia is a country in Africa. Mugurameno is a small rural area in Zambia. The Zambezi river plays an important role in people's life. People in Mugurameno have a limited diet.

YEAR 3-GEOGRAPHY SUBSTANTIVE KNOWLEDGE

UK study	Volcanoes and Earthquakes	Orienteering
Map symbols represent a feature on a map. Geographical research studies the connection between people, places and environments. Settlements are places where people live and work. Buying and selling goods, services or items is called Trade. 44 countries make up Europe. The word “capital” originates from the Latin capitalis, meaning “of the head”.	The Earth is made up of 4 layers. Tectonic plates are slabs of rock sitting on top of Earth’s mantle. A volcano is an opening in the Earth’s surface. 75% of the world’s volcanoes are located in the ‘Ring of Fire’. Mauna Loa is the world’s largest active volcano. Earthquakes are a sudden, violent shaking of the ground caused by tectonic plates moving.	Orienteering is using a map and compass to navigate a course Compass needle points north due to the Earth’s magnet. Intercardinal points provide more specific directions. Map symbols represent real features Maps are aligned with north at the top. Maps require interpretation and decision making.

YEAR 4-GEOGRAPHY SUBSTANTIVE KNOWLEDGE

Mountains	Rivers	North America
A mountain is a landform that stands more than 600 metres higher than the surrounding land. Mountains are formed when two of the Earth's plates collide and push the land up. Topographic maps show features of the Earth's surface. At high altitude, the air is thinner and cannot store heat. Tourism can impact the environment and economy of mountain regions. The UK's highest mountain is Ben Nevis in Scotland	The water cycle is a continuous movement of water within the earth and atmosphere. For every 1° rise in average temperature, the atmosphere can hold up to 7% more moisture. A river has 3 courses. Erosion is the gradual destruction or wearing away of something. Only 1% of the world's water is usable by humans. Rivers are important sources of water for travel, farming, industry and entertainment.	America is made up of 23 countries. Latitude and longitude are used to locate positions on the Earth's surface. North America has lots of climate zones because it is so large. 4-figure grid references are coordinates on a map. 4-figure grid references can be used to locate geographical features. There are 24 time zones.

YEAR 5-GEOGRAPHY SUBSTANTIVE KNOWLEDGE

Coasts and deserts	South America	Comparison of a European location with a small area of the UK
Coasts have both human and physical features. A 6-figure grid reference is useful to map more precise locations. Earth's natural processes constantly reshape the coastline. Coastlines change over time due to hydraulic action. Deserts receive less than 250mm of rainfall per year. Much of the desert is too hostile to be lived in by humans.	South America is made up of 12 different countries. A biome is a large area of land with a particular climate, types of plants (flora) and animals (fauna). 5 out of the 6 world's biomes are located in South America. Biomes have a balanced ecosystem. Trade can benefit or hinder the economic development of different countries. Brazil is the largest country in South America.	There are 12 regions in the UK. The Angel of the North is a famous landmark in the northeast of England. Greece is made up of a mainland peninsular and around 6000 islands. The Acropolis of Athens is a famous landmark in Greece. Settlements are places where people live and work. Land use impacts economic activity.

YEAR 6-GEOGRAPHY SUBSTANTIVE KNOWLEDGE

Energy and sustainability	Stewardship	Rainforests
Sustainability is using resources which are good for people, the environment and the economy. Energy production has developed over time. There are pros and cons to using renewable energy. Iceland is a country that uses sustainable sources to generate energy. The Brazilian city of Curitiba is known as the greenest city on Earth. Survey data can be used to evaluate how sustainable we are.	Fairtrade is a way of buying and selling products at a stable price for farmers. Fairtrade products can be identified by a logo. The actions of individuals, companies and nations are having an impact on climate change. Climate change has an impact on agriculture. Fairtrade protects farmers from low prices and climate extremes. Some countries are less developed than others.	Rainforests are found in places with a warm, wet climate. There are four different layers of vegetation in the rainforest. A tribe is a group of people or families who live together. The Congo rainforest is home to around 60 million people. The amazon rainforest is the largest in the world. Deforestation involves the cutting down of trees.