



Disciplinary Knowledge - Geography

The below tables outlines where disciplinary knowledge is **first taught** and deliberately practised in KS1 or KS2. The curriculum has been sequenced so that the content is also reviewed in subsequent units (and may also be reviewed in other subject areas like science and history), but to keep the table readable, we have only set out where it is first taught. The Mathematics [Programmes of Study](#) have been considered so that pupils never need to apply mathematical skills (e.g. calculating mean, rounding to an appropriate degree, constructing graphs) until they have first been taught in mathematics lessons.

	Attitudes & Planning (A&P)	Measuring & Observing (M&O)		Recording & Presenting (R&P)		Analysing & Evaluating (A&E)			Using a range of maps
	Geographical attitudes & planning	Fieldwork	Using scale	Perspectives	Scale drawing	Location	Directions	Interpretation	
EYFS	Show care and concern for living things in the environment	Observe and name features in the local environment Observe using senses	Use propositional vocabulary (e.g. bigger, smaller; nearer, further) Know that drawings are not the same size of features in real life	A map is a drawing of a place Look at and identify objects from a plan view	Draw around objects to make a plan view of them	Interpret and give locations using prepositional language	Interpret and give directions using directional language (not left and right)	Identify familiar features Relate familiar features on a map to everyday life Identify similarities and differences between my local area and a new place Give and interpret their own or basic symbols and key	Photographs of objects in an elevation view Photographs of objects in a plan view Simple picture maps Photographs of places in an oblique view
Y1	(Teacher model) simple geographical questions			A plan view is the view of an object or	Basic fieldsketch Look down on objects to draw a plan view of them	Interpret and give locations using left and right	Interpret and give directions using left and right	Identify land and water on a map Identify country boundaries on a map	Simple maps (Google maps) in a plan view Infant atlas



	Understand simple hazards and steps we can take to avoid them			place from above A globe is a round map of the Earth	Draw a route on a map and labelling features in correct order		Use and interpret 2 compass points (N and S)	Use an atlas to find the right map	
Y2					Draw routes between locations on playground on squared paper using scale 1 square : 1 pace (or 1 metre, if your class have learned this in maths) Draw a sketch map of a route with some approximate scale and features in correct order		Use and interpret 4 compass points	Identify patterns Identify similarities and differences between two non-local places	Satellite image (Google Earth) in a plan view Photographs of places in a plan view



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Geographical attitudes & planning	Fieldwork	Using scale	Perspectives	Scale drawing	Location	Directions	Interpretation	
(Teacher model) more searching geographical questions		Say whether a map is at the local, national or global scale Spatially match locations on maps of different scales	World maps can be drawn from different perspectives, including the Pacific-centred map An elevation view is the view of an object or place from the front or side An oblique view is the view of an object or place from diagonally above			Use and interpret 8 compass points	Explain similarities and differences, using geographical knowledge Identify county boundaries on a map Political maps show human boundaries and features; physical maps show physical boundaries and features Identify a range of political and physical boundaries Give and interpret standard OS symbols	OS map Physical maps (rather than political) maps



Y4	(Teacher model) geographical questions that relate to cause and effect (how, why?)				Draw an object to scale	Locate places and features using letter and number coordinates on a map		Recognise that people have differing opinions about environmental issues	Junior atlas
Y5			Calculate distances on a map using scale (1 unit : 1, 2, 4, 5 or 10 units)	The Mercator projection is what is commonly used but distorts continents to make European countries look larger. Peters projection shows continents on a more accurate scale		Locate places using 4-figure grid references		Interpret and construct climate graphs Express opinions about environmental issues with reasons	Thematic maps (showing climate zones and population density)
Y6	(Teacher model) geographical questions that relate the past to the future Risk assessment	Create questionnaires and survey		Draw a field sketch	Draw a basic map to scale (1 unit : 1, 2, 4, 5 or 10 units)	Locate places on a world map using longitude and latitude Locate places using 6-figure grid references		Evaluate responses to environmental issues	
KS3	Plan and undertake complete investigations undertaken in	Carry out fieldwork independently from the teacher	Calculate distances on a map using a range of scales	Recognise and select the most appropriate projection	Draw accurate maps using a range of scales			Use Geographical Information Systems (GIS) to view, analyse and interpret places and data	GIS Wider range of thematic maps



	contrasting locations							Interpret contours as a representation of height	
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