

## Stretton CE Academy – Key knowledge objectives overview by year group -Geography

	<b>AUTUMN</b>	<b>SPRING</b>	<b>SUMMER</b>
<b><u>Year 1</u></b>	<b><u>Spatial Sense</u></b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To know that an aerial view means to look at something from above.</li> <li>To describe location.</li> <li>To understand that maps tell us the location of different places. Compass points can be used to show direction.</li> <li>To understand what makes a good map.</li> </ul>	<b><u>United Kingdom</u></b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To understand that the United Kingdom is a union of four countries.</li> <li>To know Scotland is one of the countries in the United Kingdom.</li> <li>To know Wales is one of the countries in the United Kingdom.</li> <li>To recognise Northern Ireland as one of the countries in the United Kingdom.</li> <li>To recognise England as the country in which we live.</li> </ul>	<b><u>Seven Continents</u></b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To know that continents are very large areas of land.</li> <li>To know that oceans are large areas of water.</li> <li>To identify the poles and the equator.</li> <li>To know that the continents are diverse.</li> <li>To recognise Europe as one of the world's seven continents.</li> </ul>
<b><u>Year 2</u></b>	<b><u>Spatial Sense</u></b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To know what is located on the site of my school.</li> <li>Maps show us information about a location.</li> <li>To recognise and locate physical and human features of the local area.</li> <li>To use a map to plan a route.</li> <li>To identify locations on a globe or world map</li> </ul>	<b><u>British Isles</u></b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The British Isles are a group of islands.</li> <li>To recognise Scotland as a country of the British Isles.</li> <li>To know Wales is one of the countries in the British Isles.</li> <li>To recognise Ireland as one of the countries in the British Isles.</li> <li>To compare my local area with Cape Town in South Africa.</li> </ul>	<b><u>Northern Europe</u></b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To identify the countries in Northern Europe.</li> <li>To identify physical and human features of northern Europe.</li> <li>To describe the climate in northern Europe.</li> <li>To know that some animals in northern Europe migrate.</li> <li>To know that Roald Amundsen reached the South Pole.</li> </ul>
<b><u>Year 3</u></b>	<b><u>Settlements</u></b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To know a settlement is a place where people live.</li> <li>There are different types of settlements.</li> <li>To compare and contrast rural and urban areas.</li> <li>To examine population density.</li> <li>To identify the reasons for the location of settlements.</li> </ul>	<b><u>Rivers</u></b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A river is a flowing body of water that begins at a source and journeys to the sea.</li> <li>To identify rivers in Europe.</li> <li>To identify rivers in Africa.</li> <li>To identify rivers in Asia.</li> <li>To recognise major rivers in North America, South America and Australia.</li> </ul>	<b><u>UK Geography: The South West</u></b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To identify the region of South West England.</li> <li>To know some coastal areas of the South West experience erosion.</li> <li>To know tourism is important in the South West.</li> <li>To know the climate of the South West helps farmers to grow crops and farm animals.</li> <li>To know how the South West has changed over time.</li> </ul>

<p><b><u>Year 4</u></b></p>	<p><b><u>Mediterranean – Europe</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mediterranean Europe is located in southern Europe.</li> <li>• The Mediterranean climate is warm and dry in the summer, cool and wet in the winter.</li> <li>• The warm, dry climate in Mediterranean Europe allows olives to grow.</li> <li>• There are many mountain ranges in Europe.</li> <li>• Athens and Venice are settlements in Mediterranean Europe.</li> </ul>	<p><b><u>Eastern Europe</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To locate Eastern Europe on a map.</li> <li>• To describe the climate of Eastern Europe.</li> <li>• To locate and describe physical features of eastern Europe.</li> <li>• To compare and contrast an Eastern European country to the UK.</li> <li>• To know there is conflict between Russia and Ukraine in Eastern Europe.</li> </ul>	<p><b><u>Asia- Japan</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To locate Japan on a map of the world.</li> <li>• To know that air masses from land and from sea create a varied climate in Japan.</li> <li>• To recognise physical geographical features of Japan.</li> <li>• To know Tokyo and Kyoto are important cities in Japan.</li> <li>• To understand that in the past, Japan had a feudal system.</li> </ul>
<p><b><u>Year 5</u></b></p>	<p><b><u>Mountains</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To know a mountain is a large landform that rises high above the land around it.</li> <li>• To know the Alps are a mountain range in Europe that crosses into several countries.</li> <li>• To know that Mount Everest, in the Himalayas, is the world’s tallest mountain.</li> <li>• To identify North and South American mountain ranges.</li> <li>• To locate the Ethiopian Highlands and Mount Kilimanjaro.</li> </ul>	<p><b><u>New Zealand and the South Pacific</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• New Zealand is located in the South Pacific Ocean.</li> <li>• The Maori were the first people to live in New Zealand.</li> <li>• New Zealand experiences earthquakes because it is located on a plate boundary.</li> <li>• New Zealand’s climate means it is home to a wide range of plants and animals.</li> <li>• Many small islands are located in the Pacific Ocean.</li> </ul>	<p><b><u>Local Synoptic</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Local councillors are elected to represent the views of local residents.</li> <li>• A sketch map is a simple map drawn from memory.</li> <li>• Geographers think about problems in local areas and suggest ways they can be solved.</li> <li>• Data can be collected and recorded to give us information about an issue.</li> <li>• A graph is a mathematical drawing that shows information using lines, shapes and colours.</li> </ul>
<p><b><u>Year 6</u></b></p>	<p><b><u>British Geographical Issues</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The air in many UK cities contains pollution that is harmful to people, plants and animals.</li> <li>• To know that climate change causes more frequent and severe flooding in the UK.</li> <li>• To know that in UK we produce waste from our homes, businesses and industry; managing this waste is a challenge.</li> <li>• Litter is waste left in open, public spaces. It can cause environmental damage.</li> <li>• To understand how our local area responds to the challenge of XX</li> </ul>	<p><b><u>North America</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• North America is a continent, the countries of Canada, USA Mexico and other countries are located there.</li> <li>• North America is a large continent with many contrasting biomes.</li> <li>• North America’s rivers are important sources of fresh water, act as transport routes, and are a source of water for irrigation.</li> <li>• Urbanisation in North America’s cities can create problems such as pressure on services and pressure on the environment.</li> <li>• To compare and contrast Anchorage with London (change as appropriate)</li> </ul>	<p><b><u>Africa</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Africa is a diverse continent.</li> <li>• Ancient African Empires traded gold and salt across the Sahara Desert.</li> <li>• Desertification is a process that change productive land into desert.</li> <li>• Food security is when people have access to affordable, nutritious food.</li> <li>• Kenya is a diverse African country with varied environments.</li> </ul>