



Geography knowledge framework

Substantive knowledge (declarative)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Locational knowledge: Locational framework. Positioning systems. The concept of scale. Locate places and features on a map, globe and atlas.• Place knowledge: Geographically significant similarities and differences on a local, regional, national, continental and global scale. Know how physical and human geography combine to make a place like it is.• Human and physical processes: key processes such as plate tectonics, climate change, hydrology and coasts, urbanisation, economic activity, use of natural resources. Know how human and physical processes interact.○ Progression in other concepts. Ofsted research review recommendations: interdependence, environment, sustainability, cultural awareness and diversity.
Substantive knowledge (procedural)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Fieldwork – use fieldwork in contrasting locations to collect, analyse and draw conclusions from geographical data, using multiple sources of increasingly complex information.• Mapwork – use knowledge of maps and atlases in the field, interpret Ordnance Survey maps, grid references and scale, topographical and other thematic mapping, GIS to analyse and interpret places and data.
Disciplinary knowledge	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Use the knowledge above to respond to geographical questions:<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Change over time○ Diversity as variation over space○ Interaction• Understanding that knowledge in geography is debated, challenged and revised. Be able to analyse whether knowledge is valid and reliable.• Ask geographical questions e.g. how is this place changing? Why is this place like it is?• Knowing the methods geographers use to inform people, communicate findings, present arguments and challenge thinking.• Knowing the best methods to analyse quantitative and qualitative data.