



## Subject: Geography

National Curriculum - Knowledge	Sticky Knowledge	Skills and Fieldwork	Key Vocabulary
<b>Nursery</b>			
Shows care and concern for living things and the environment.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To know we need to look after our world.</li> <li>Plants and food grow to feed us and animals.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To be able to talk about something they can do to look after our world.</li> </ul>	World Earth Growing Plant Animal Food Water Caring
<b>Reception</b>			
<b>Locational knowledge &amp; Geographical knowledge</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Describe their immediate environment using knowledge from observation, discussion, stories, non-fiction texts and maps.</li> <li>Know some similarities and differences between different religious and cultural communities in this country, drawing on their experiences and what has been read in class.</li> <li>Explain some similarities and differences between life in this country and life in other countries, drawing on knowledge from stories, non-fiction texts and – when appropriate – maps.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Maps give us information and help us find places.</li> <li>Special places can include homes, places of worship or outdoor areas.</li> <li>There are lots of countries in the world.</li> <li>We can learn about different places in the world through books and maps.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Children will be able to find information from a simple map. E.g. they can point to the school on a map.</li> <li>Understand that some places are special to members of their community.</li> <li>Children will be able to recognise and talk about similarities and differences between the country they live in and other countries.</li> </ul>	Earth Country England Village Map Road School House Flat Christian Jewish Hot Cold
<b>Year 1</b>			
<b>Locational knowledge</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>name and locate the world's seven continents and five oceans</li> <li>name, locate and identify characteristics of the four countries and capital cities of the United Kingdom and its surrounding seas</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>There are 4 countries that make the UK - Scotland, Wales, England, Northern Ireland</li> <li>Each country has a capital city - Edinburgh, Cardiff, London, Belfast</li> <li>The UK consists of countryside, towns, and cities.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To identify the countries of the UK on a map.</li> <li>To identify the capital cities of the UK on a map.</li> </ul>	United Kingdom Wales Scotland England Northern Ireland City Town



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			Village Factory Farm House Office Port Harbour Shop
<b>Place knowledge</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>understand geographical similarities and differences through studying the human and physical geography of a small area of the United Kingdom, and of a small area in a contrasting non-European country</li> </ul>	NA	NA	NA
<b>Human and physical geography</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>identify seasonal and daily weather patterns in the United Kingdom and the location of hot and cold areas of the world in relation to the Equator and the North and South Poles</li> <li>use basic geographical vocabulary to refer to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>key physical features, including: beach, cliff, coast, forest, hill, mountain, sea, ocean, river, soil, valley, vegetation, season and weather</li> <li>key human features, including: city, town, village, factory, farm, house, office, port, harbour and shop</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>There are 4 seasons - Spring, Summer, Autumn, Winter</li> <li>There are different weather types</li> <li>Warmer and sunnier weathers often happens in Spring and Summer. Cold and wet weather often happens in Autumn and Winter.</li> <li>Different types of weather can occur at the same time (rain and wind).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To name the four seasons</li> <li>To name different types of weather.</li> </ul>	Spring Summer Autumn Winter Season Weather Rain Sun Snow Wind
<b>Geographical skills and fieldwork</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>use world maps, atlases and globes to identify the United Kingdom and its countries, as well as the countries, continents and oceans studied at this key stage</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A map shows physical and human features.</li> <li>Human features are ones that are made by humans e.g. houses, farms and roads.</li> <li>Physical features are natural features e.g. hills, rivers and beaches.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Use maps and atlases to identify the United Kingdom and the countries within it.</li> <li>Use locational and directional language [for example, near and far; left and right], to</li> </ul>	Map Physical features Human features



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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>use simple compass directions (North, South, East and West) and locational and directional language [for example, near and far; left and right], to describe the location of features and routes on a map</li> <li>use aerial photographs and plan perspectives to recognise landmarks and basic human and physical features; devise a simple map; and use and construct basic symbols in a key</li> <li>use simple fieldwork and observational skills to study the geography of their school and its grounds and the key human and physical features of its surrounding environment.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Aerial pictures or photographs are taken from above and are used to look down on areas of land or water.</li> </ul>	<p>describe the location of features and routes on a map</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>use aerial photographs and plan perspectives to recognise landmarks and basic human and physical features;</li> <li>use simple fieldwork and observational skills to study the geography of their school and its grounds and the key human and physical features of its surrounding environment.</li> </ul>	
<b>Year 2</b>			
<b>Locational knowledge</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>name and locate the world's seven continents and five oceans</li> <li>name, locate and identify characteristics of the four countries and capital cities of the United Kingdom and its surrounding seas</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>There are 7 continents - North America, South America, Europe, Asia, Africa, Australia, and Antarctica.</li> <li>There are 5 oceans - the Pacific, the Indian, the Atlantic, the Southern and Northern.</li> <li>The UK is an island and is surrounded by sea.</li> <li>The seas are the Irish Sea, English Channel, and North Sea.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To identify the 7 continents on a map.</li> <li>To identify the 5 oceans on a map.</li> <li>To identify the UK seas on a map.</li> </ul>	Continent Ocean Sea Island Country North America South America Europe Asia Africa Australia Oceania Antarctica
<b>Place knowledge</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>understand geographical similarities and differences through studying the human and physical geography of a small area of the</li> </ul>	<b>Much Hadham, Hertfordshire</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Much Hadham is a village.</li> <li>It has houses, a school, a shop and a post office.</li> <li>It is inland</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To use online maps to identify the human and physical features of Much Hadham and compare with the human and physical features of Canberra, Australia</li> </ul>	Human features Physical features River Ash Ford



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<p>United Kingdom, and of a small area in a contrasting non-European country</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There are a lot of fields and farmland surrounding the main high street.</li> <li>• There is a river called the River Ash.</li> <li>• There is a ford over the river.</li> <li>• A ford is a place where cars can cross the river.</li> <li>• The ford often floods when it rains.</li> </ul> <p><b>Canberra, Australia</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Canberra is the capital city of Australia.</li> <li>• Canberra is not the largest city in Australia (Sydney is).</li> <li>• The nearest sea port is Bateman's Bay but you have to drive to get to it as it is not a coastal city.</li> <li>• There are lots of buildings in Canberra, including shops, houses, offices and many schools.</li> <li>• The city is between two mountainous areas, which are also national parks.</li> <li>• National parks are protected areas of land.</li> <li>• There are several rivers in Canberra, which are much larger than the River Ash.</li> </ul>		<p>Farmland Canberra City Inland Coast Port Harbour Factory National Park Mountainous</p>
<p><b>Human and physical geography</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• identify seasonal and daily weather patterns in the United Kingdom and the location of hot and cold areas of the world in relation to the Equator and the North and South Poles</li> <li>• use basic geographical vocabulary to refer to:             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ key physical features, including: beach, cliff, coast, forest, hill, mountain, sea, ocean, river, soil, valley, vegetation, season and weather</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The equator is an invisible line around the centre of the world (horizontally).</li> <li>• Countries on or near the equator are the hottest.</li> <li>• The Arctic is at the top of the world and the Antarctic is at the bottom of the world.</li> <li>• The north pole is in the Arctic and the south pole is in the Antarctic. These are called the polar regions.</li> <li>• Areas close to the polar regions are the coldest.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To use maps to find countries that are colder (close to the Polar regions) and those that are warmer (close to the equator).</li> </ul>	<p>Equator Earth North Pole South Pole</p>



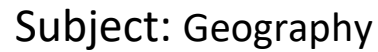
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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ key human features, including: city, town, village, factory, farm, house, office, port, harbour and shop</li> </ul>			
<p><b>Geographical skills and fieldwork</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• use world maps, atlases and globes to identify the United Kingdom and its countries, as well as the countries, continents and oceans studied at this key stage</li> <li>• use simple compass directions (North, South, East and West) and locational and directional language [for example, near and far; left and right], to describe the location of features and routes on a map</li> <li>• use aerial photographs and plan perspectives to recognise landmarks and basic human and physical features; devise a simple map; and use and construct basic symbols in a key</li> <li>• use simple fieldwork and observational skills to study the geography of their school and its grounds and the key human and physical features of its surrounding environment.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Maps help us to locate human and physical features.</li> <li>• Maps are images or photographs of land or water, from an aerial perspective</li> <li>• A compass shows the 4 main directions; north, south, east and west.</li> <li>• A key helps us to identify features on a map.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• use world maps, atlases and globes to identify the United Kingdom as well as the countries, continents and oceans studied at this key stage</li> <li>• use simple compass directions (North, South, East and West)</li> <li>• use aerial photographs and plan perspectives to recognise landmarks and basic human and physical features; devise a simple map;</li> <li>• and use and construct basic symbols in a key</li> <li>• use simple fieldwork and observational skills to study the geography of their school and its grounds and the key human and physical features of its surrounding environment.</li> </ul>	<p>Compass North South East West</p>



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Year 3			
<b>Locational knowledge</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Locate the world's countries, using maps to focus on Europe (including the location of Russia) and North and South America, concentrating on their environmental regions, key physical and human characteristics, countries, and major cities</li> <li>Name and locate counties and cities of the United Kingdom, geographical regions and their identifying human and physical characteristics, key topographical features (including hills, mountains, coasts and rivers), and land-use patterns; and understand how some of these aspects have changed over time</li> <li>Identify the position and significance of latitude, longitude, Equator, Northern Hemisphere, Southern Hemisphere, the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn, Arctic and Antarctic Circle, the Prime/Greenwich Meridian and time zones (including day and night)</li> </ul>	na	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Italy is a country in Europe</li> <li>Much of Italy is surrounded by coastline</li> <li>Italy has three active volcanoes.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To use maps to identify Naples on a map of Italy and identify its physical and human features.</li> </ul>
<b>Place Knowledge</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Understand geographical similarities and differences through the study of human and physical geography of a region of the United Kingdom, a region in a European country, and a region within North or South America</li> </ul>	<b>Naples</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Naples is a region in Italy.</li> <li>It is located on the coast.</li> <li>It has one of the most famous active volcanoes within its region.</li> <li>The volcano is called Mount Vesuvius.</li> <li>Mount Vesuvius was create by two tectonic plates colliding.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To use detailed maps to find and discuss the physical features of Naples.</li> </ul>	Italy America Europe Asia Africa Australia Antarctica Coastline Volcano Active



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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Volcanic mountains</b> are mountains formed by volcanic eruptions</li> <li>• <b>Fold mountains:</b> mountains formed by the earth's plates being pushed together</li> </ul>		
<b>Geographical skills and fieldwork</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied - all</li> <li>• Use the eight points of a compass, four and six-figure grid references, symbols and key (including the use of Ordnance Survey maps) to build their knowledge of the United Kingdom and the wider world</li> <li>• Use fieldwork to observe, measure, record and present the human and physical features in the local area using a range of methods, including sketch maps, plans and graphs, and digital technologies.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The 8 points of a compass are: North, South, East West, North East, North West, South East and South West.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied</li> <li>• Use the eight points of a compass,</li> </ul>	Compass Direction North East North West South East South West.
<b>Year 4</b>			
<b>Locational knowledge</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Locate the world's countries, using maps to focus on Europe (including the location of Russia) and North and South America, concentrating on their environmental regions, key physical and human characteristics, countries, and major cities</li> <li>• Name and locate counties and cities of the United Kingdom, geographical regions and their identifying human and physical characteristics, key topographical features (including hills, mountains, coasts and rivers), and land-use patterns; and</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Egypt is located on the top right corner of the continent of Africa.</li> <li>• It contains a famous river called The Nile.</li> <li>• Although it has a coast line along two sides, it has a small area of land joining it to the continent of Asia.</li> <li>• There are 48 counties in England.</li> <li>• Our school is in the county of Hertfordshire.</li> <li>• In addition to the capital cities, other main cities in England include Norfolk, Birmingham, Manchester and Newcastle.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To use maps to identify Egypt and the Nile.</li> <li>• Using the map and key, identify different physical and human features of the area around the Nile.</li> <li>• Using maps, locate and name different counties and main cities in the UK.</li> <li>• Discuss how these have changed since Roman Times.</li> </ul>	The Nile Coastline Continent          Cities Capital cities Counties





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<p>understand how some of these aspects have changed over time</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Identify the position and significance of latitude, longitude, Equator, Northern Hemisphere, Southern Hemisphere, the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn, Arctic and Antarctic Circle, the Prime/Greenwich Meridian and time zones (including day and night)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The counties have evolved and changed over time (Link with History Unit: The Romans).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Apply understanding of 4 figure grid references to locate different places.</li> </ul>	
<p><b>Place Knowledge</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Understand geographical similarities and differences through the study of human and physical geography of a region of the United Kingdom, a region in a European country, and a region within North or South America</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Nile is a river in Egypt</li> <li>It is the longest river in Africa.</li> </ul> <p>(see Human and Physical Geography section for more detail)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To locate Egypt and the Nile on a map of Africa.</li> </ul>	<p>The Nile Africa River</p>
<p><b>Human and Physical Geography</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Describe and understand key aspects of <b>physical geography, including:</b> climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes, and the water cycle</li> <li>Describe and understand key aspects of: <b>human geography, including:</b> types of settlement and land use, economic activity including trade links, and the distribution of natural resources including energy, food, minerals and water</li> </ul>	<p><b>Rivers</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A river is a moving body of water.</li> <li>A river starts at a source.</li> <li>The source is often on a hill or mountain and can come from underground.</li> <li>A tributary is a smaller river that runs into a larger river</li> <li>The mouth of the river is where it opens into a lake or the sea/ocean.</li> <li>Flooding is caused by poor drainage around or close to a river.</li> </ul> <p><b>Links to Egyptians topic</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Rivers contributed to an increase in trade links.</li> <li>Ancient Egyptians used the Nile to trade, gold, ivory and grain.</li> <li>Ships would travel up and down the Nile, delivering goods to different ports.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To use diagrams to identify the main parts of a river.</li> <li>To explore a river in the local area and identify different features.</li> <li>To compare and contrast how land use has evolved over time.</li> </ul>	<p>River Source Tributary Mouth Flooding Drainage</p> <p>Trade Port Transport route Irrigation</p>



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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Today, the Nile is still used as a main transport route to Europe.</li> <li>• The Nile has also been used to provide irrigation to surrounding land.</li> </ul> <p><b>The Water Cycle</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The water cycle is the continuous journey of water around the earth.</li> <li>• Rain (also called precipitation) falls onto land and runs into rivers.</li> <li>• This is then carried via the rivers into larger bodies of water such as the sea.</li> <li>• The heat from the sun causes some of the water evaporate and become water vapour (gas).</li> <li>• This water vapour forms clouds.</li> <li>• When the clouds cool down, the water vapour condenses and turns back into liquid.</li> <li>• This liquid falls to the earth as rain and the cycle starts again.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To talk about stages of the water cycle and use the associated terminology to describe how the properties of water changes as it travels around.</li> <li>• To collect, measure, record and analyse rainfall through graphs.</li> </ul>	<p>Cycle Continuous Precipitation Evaporate Water vapour Gas Condense Liquid</p>
<p><b>Geographical skills and fieldwork</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied</li> <li>• Use the eight points of a compass, four and six-figure grid references, symbols and key (including the use of Ordnance Survey maps) to build their knowledge of the United Kingdom and the wider world</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A four figure grid reference helps us to locate places on a map to the nearest square kilometre.</li> <li>• A four figure grid reference consists of two numbers that refer to the location from East to West and two numbers that refer to the location from North to South.</li> <li>• The location is where these two lines intersect (meet).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied</li> <li>• Use four grid references, symbols and key</li> <li>• Use fieldwork to observe, measure, record and present the human and physical features in the local area using a range of methods, including sketch maps, plans and graphs, and digital technologies.</li> </ul>	<p>Grid Reference Intersect Symbols Key</p>



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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Use fieldwork to observe, measure, record and present the human and physical features in the local area using a range of methods, including sketch maps, plans and graphs, and digital technologies.</li> </ul>			
<b>Year 5</b>			
<b>Locational knowledge</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Locate the world's countries, using maps to focus on Europe (including the location of Russia) and North and South America, concentrating on their environmental regions, key physical and human characteristics, countries, and major cities</li> <li>Name and locate counties and cities of the United Kingdom, geographical regions and their identifying human and physical characteristics, key topographical features (including hills, mountains, coasts and rivers), and land-use patterns; and understand how some of these aspects have changed over time</li> <li>Identify the position and significance of latitude, longitude, Equator, Northern Hemisphere, Southern Hemisphere, the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn, Arctic and Antarctic Circle, the Prime/Greenwich</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>South America is one of the 7 continents of the world.</li> <li>It is joined by land to North America, but is a separate continent.</li> <li>It contains 12 countries.</li> <li>The Amazon river is one of the longest rivers in the world.</li> <li>It travels through several South American countries.</li> </ul> <p>NA</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Latitude tells us how far north or south a place is from the equator.</li> <li>Longitude tells us how far east or west a place is from The Prime Meridian.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To use world maps to understand the location of South America in relation to North America and the other continents along with the surrounding seas and oceans.</li> <li>To use maps to identify the countries of South America and identify what countries the Nile runs through.</li> </ul> <p>NA</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To use latitude and longitude to identify different places in the world.</li> <li>To understand how latitude and longitude are measured.</li> <li>To identify time zones from maps and understand why they happen.</li> </ul>	<p>Continent Amazon river</p> <p>Latitude Longitude Equator Prime Meridian Greenwich Time Zone Tropic of Cancer</p>



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Meridian and time zones (including day and night)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Prime Meridian is an invisible line that runs from North to South, through Greenwich in London.</li> <li>Longitude and Latitude provide exact locations when used together.</li> <li>Different places in the world are in different time zones depending on their longitude position.</li> <li>The Tropic of Cancer is an invisible line of latitude which runs 23.5 degrees north of the equator.</li> <li>The Tropic of Capricorn is an invisible line of latitude which runs 23.5 degrees south of the equator.</li> <li>The area of land in between the Tropic of Cancer and the Tropic of Capricorn is where the sun can be seen directly overhead.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To discuss why the Tropic of Capricorn and Cancer are significant.</li> </ul>	Tropic of Capricorn Degrees
<b>Place Knowledge</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Understand geographical similarities and differences through the study of human and physical geography of a region of the United Kingdom, a region in a European country, and a region within North or South America</li> </ul>	<b>Rio – Brazil</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Brazil is the biggest country in South America</li> <li>Rio is a major city in Brazil.</li> <li>Rio is located on the coast of Brazil.</li> <li>A famous landmark in Rio is Sugarloaf mountain. It is called this because of its shape.</li> <li>It overlooks Guanabara Bay.</li> <li>Guanabara Bay contains more water than any other bay in the world.</li> <li>Another famous landmark is the statue 'Christ the Redeemer'.</li> <li>This statue is considered one of the new seven wonders of the world.</li> <li>Both landmarks bring lots of tourism to Rio.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To use more detailed maps to identify famous landmarks in Rio.</li> </ul>	Rio Sugarloaf Mountain Guanabara Bay Christ the Redeemer Landmark Tourism



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<p><b>Human and Physical Geography</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Describe and understand key aspects of <b>physical geography, including:</b> climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes, and the water cycle</li> <li>Describe and understand key aspects of: <b>human geography, including:</b> types of settlement and land use, economic activity including trade links, and the distribution of natural resources including energy, food, minerals and water</li> </ul>	<p><b>Climate Zones</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Climate of an area is the average daily weather pattern over a period of time.</li> <li>As the Earth is tilted on an axis, the Northern and Southern Hemispheres experience different types of weather at the same time of the year.</li> <li>A climate of an area will affect what grows and lives there.</li> <li>These different areas are defined as biomes.</li> </ul> <p><b>Biomes</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A biome of an area is defined by what lives and grows there.</li> <li>There are five main types of biome.</li> <li><b>Aquatic</b> – a body of water that can be freshwater (e.g. a lake) or saltwater (e.g. an ocean). These biomes cover around 70% of the world's surface.</li> <li><b>Grassland</b> – open areas covered mainly in grass. These usually have warm, dry climates.</li> <li><b>Desert</b> – Very dry areas that can be very hot or very cold. There is usually less diverse animal and plant life in these biomes.</li> <li><b>Forest</b> – Dominated by trees and cover one third of the world's surface. Contain much of the world's animal and plant life.</li> <li><b>Tundra</b> – Very cold areas of the world where little animal or plant life can live due to the temperature and the poor soil.</li> </ul> <p><b>Vegetation Belts</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To identify countries in the northern and southern hemisphere.</li> <li>To use maps to identify countries within different climate zones.</li> <li>To discuss why different area of the world may have a specific type of Biome.</li> <li>To discuss why certain vegetation might grow in a specific vegetation belt.</li> </ul>	<p>Climate zone Tilted axis Northern Hemisphere Southern Hemisphere</p> <p>Biome Aquatic Grassland Desert Forest Tundra</p> <p>Vegetation Belt Ice Sheet Grassland Desert</p>
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	<p>Vegetation Belts refer to just the type of vegetation that grows in different areas of the world due to its climate. There are 5 main types of Vegetation Belt:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ice Sheet</li> <li>• Grassland</li> <li>• Desert</li> <li>• Forest</li> <li>• Tundra</li> </ul>		Forest Tundra
<p><b>Geographical skills and fieldwork</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied - all</li> <li>• Use the eight points of a compass, four and six-figure grid references, symbols and key (including the use of Ordnance Survey maps) to build their knowledge of the United Kingdom and the wider world</li> <li>• Use fieldwork to observe, measure, record and present the human and physical features in the local area using a range of methods, including sketch maps, plans and graphs, and digital technologies.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A map can help us locate a region.</li> <li>• A map can help us identify what physical and human features a region has.</li> <li>• A map can also show other information, such as Climate Zones.</li> <li>• This helps us to understand what climate a particular country may have.</li> <li>• We can locate places on a map using longitude and latitude.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied</li> <li>• Use fieldwork to observe, measure, record and present the human and physical features in the local area using a range of methods, including sketch maps, plans and graphs, and digital technologies.</li> </ul>	Region Climate Longitude Latitude Physical Human
<b>Year 6</b>			
<p><b>Locational knowledge</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Locate the world's countries, using maps to focus on Europe (including the location of Russia) and North and South America, concentrating on their environmental regions, key physical and human characteristics, countries, and major cities</li> <li>• Name and locate counties and cities of the United Kingdom, geographical regions and their identifying human and physical characteristics, key topographical features (including hills, mountains, coasts and</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Europe is one of the world's seven continents.</li> <li>• Europe contains around 45 countries.</li> <li>• These countries vary in terms of climate, physical features and culture.</li> </ul> <p>Y6 will develop their locational knowledge of European countries through unit which may vary year to year based on a current topic/news item.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To use a variety of maps to locate European countries and understand their position within the continent, with reference to other European countries.</li> </ul>	Europe European Culture Climate



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<p> rivers), and land-use patterns; and understand how some of these aspects have changed over time </p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Identify the position and significance of latitude, longitude, Equator, Northern Hemisphere, Southern Hemisphere, the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn, Arctic and Antarctic Circle, the Prime/Greenwich Meridian and time zones (including day and night)</li> </ul>			
<p><b>Place Knowledge</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Understand geographical similarities and differences through the study of human and physical geography of a region of the United Kingdom, a region in a European country, and a region within North or South America</li> </ul>	<p><b>The Isle of Purbeck</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Isle of Purbeck is located on the Dorset coast.</li> <li>It is not actually an island but, is in fact, a peninsula,</li> <li>A peninsula is an area of land surrounded by sea on three sides.</li> <li>The Purbeck coastline is on the Jurassic Coast, which contains many fossils of pre-historic creatures.</li> <li>Corfe Castle is located in Purbeck.</li> <li>It is situated on a hill with the village of Corfe below it.</li> <li>Due to the coastline and the castle, many tourists visit each year.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To use fieldwork to explore and discuss the physical and human features of Purbeck.</li> <li>To sketch different areas and record findings.</li> <li>To compare findings of physical and human features with others.</li> <li>To use 6 figure grid references to locate specific areas of the region.</li> </ul>	<p> Isle of Purbeck Peninsula  Jurassic Coast  Fossils  Corfe Castle  Tourism </p>
<p><b>Human and Physical Geography</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Describe and understand key aspects of <b>physical geography, including:</b> climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, rivers,</li> </ul>	<p><b>Coasts</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The coast is where land meets the sea.</li> <li>Coasts are ever-changing and dynamic places.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Through fieldwork, identify areas where erosion and deposition may have taken place.</li> </ul>	<p> Coast  Dynamic  Erosion  Deposition  Abrasion </p>



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<p>mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes, and the water cycle</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Describe and understand key aspects of: <b>human geography, including:</b> types of settlement and land use, economic activity including trade links, and the distribution of natural resources including energy, food, minerals and water</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Erosion is when the waves wear away rock on the cliffs.</li> <li>Deposition is when the waves set down material on the coastline e.g. sand.</li> <li>Abrasion is when waves pick up loose rocks and smash them against the cliff, causing parts to fall off.</li> <li>Hydraulic action is when waves force air into cracks in the cliff and the added pressure forces extra bits of rock to fall off.</li> </ul>		Hydraulic action
<p><b>Geographical skills and fieldwork</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied - all</li> <li>Use the eight points of a compass, four and six-figure grid references, symbols and key (including the use of Ordnance Survey maps) to build their knowledge of the United Kingdom and the wider world</li> <li>Use fieldwork to observe, measure, record and present the human and physical features in the local area using a range of methods, including sketch maps, plans and graphs, and digital technologies.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A six figure grid reference helps us to locate places on a map to the nearest square 100 metres.</li> <li>A six figure grid reference consists of three numbers that refer to the location from East to West and three numbers that refer to the location from North to South.</li> <li>The location is where these two lines intersect (meet).</li> <li>Ordnance Survey maps are very detailed maps showing physical and human aspects of an area of land.</li> <li>All Ordnance Survey maps use the same symbols so that it is easier for users to understand them.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied</li> <li>Use the six-figure grid references, symbols and key (including the use of Ordnance Survey maps) to build their knowledge of the United Kingdom and the wider world</li> <li>Use fieldwork to observe, measure, record and present the human and physical features in the local area using a range of methods, including sketch maps, plans and graphs, and digital technologies.</li> </ul>	<p>6 figure grid reference</p> <p>Observe</p> <p>Record</p>