



Subject: Geography

GOLDEN THREADS

Our Beautiful Island

The World Around Us

The Physical World

Maps

National Curriculum - Knowledge	Golden thread	Sticky Knowledge	Skills and Fieldwork	Key Vocabulary
Nursery				
Shows care and concern for living things and the environment.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To know we need to look after our world. Plants and food grow to feed us and animals. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To be able to talk about something they can do to look after our world. 	World Earth Growing Plant Animal Food Water Caring
Reception				
Locational knowledge & Geographical knowledge <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Describe their immediate environment using knowledge from observation, discussion, stories, non-fiction texts and maps. 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. 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. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maps give us information and help us find places. Special places can include homes, places of worship or outdoor areas. There are lots of countries in the world. We can learn about different places in the world through books and maps. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Children will be able to find information from a simple map. E.g. they can point to the school on a map. Understand that some places are special to members of their community. Children will be able to recognise and talk about similarities and differences between the country they live in and other countries. 	Earth Country England Village Map Road School House Flat Christian Jewish Hot Cold



Subject: Geography

GOLDEN THREADS

Our Beautiful Island

The World Around Us

The Physical World

Maps

Year 1

<p>Locational knowledge</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> name, locate and identify characteristics of the four countries and capital cities of the United Kingdom and its surrounding seas 			<p>Naming and locating countries</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> There are 4 countries that make the UK - Scotland, Wales, England, Northern Ireland Each country has a capital city - Edinburgh, Cardiff, London, Belfast The UK consists of countryside, towns, and cities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To identify the countries of the UK on a map. To identify the capital cities of the UK on a map. 	<p>United Kingdom Wales Scotland England Northern Ireland City Town Village Factory Farm House Office Port Harbour Shop</p>
<p>Human and physical geography</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 use basic geographical vocabulary to refer to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> key physical features, including: beach, cliff, coast, forest, hill, mountain, sea, ocean, river, soil, valley, vegetation, season and weather key human features, including: city, town, village, factory, 			<p>Local geography and weather patterns</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> There are 4 seasons - Spring, Summer, Autumn, Winter There are different weather types Warmer and sunnier weathers often happens in Spring and Summer. Cold and wet weather often happens in Autumn and Winter. Different types of weather can occur at the same time (rain and wind). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To name the four seasons To name different types of weather. 	<p>Spring Summer Autumn Winter Season Weather Rain Sun Snow Wind</p>



Subject: Geography

GOLDEN THREADS

Our Beautiful Island

The World Around Us

The Physical World

Maps

<p>farm, house, office, port, harbour and shop</p>				
<p>Geographical skills and fieldwork</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 • 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 • 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 • 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. 		<p>Map skills (taught throughout units.)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A map shows physical and human features. • Human features are ones that are made by humans e.g. houses, farms and roads. • Physical features are natural features e.g. hills, rivers and beaches. • Aerial pictures or photographs are taken from above and are used to look down on areas of land or water. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use maps and atlases to identify the United Kingdom and the countries within it. • Use locational and directional language [for example, near and far; left and right], to describe the location of features and routes on a map • use aerial photographs and plan perspectives to recognise landmarks and basic human and physical features; • 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. 	<p>Map Physical features Human features</p>



Subject: Geography

GOLDEN THREADS

Our Beautiful Island

The World Around Us

The Physical World

Maps

Year 2

<p>Locational knowledge</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> name and locate the world's seven continents and five oceans 		<p>Continents and oceans.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> There are 7 continents - North America, South America, Europe, Asia, Africa, Australia, and Antarctica. There are 5 oceans - the Pacific, the Indian, the Atlantic, the Southern and Northern. The UK is an island and is surrounded by sea. The seas are the Irish Sea, English Channel, and North Sea. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To identify the 7 continents on a map. To identify the 5 oceans on a map. To identify the UK seas on a map. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continent Ocean Sea Island Country North America South America Europe Asia Africa Australia Oceania Antarctica
<p>Place knowledge</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 		<p>Non-European country comparison.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Much Hadham is a village. It has houses, a school, a shop and a post office. It is inland There are a lot of fields and farmland surrounding the main high street. There is a river called the River Ash. There is a ford over the river. A ford is a place where cars can cross the river. The ford often floods when it rains. Canberra is the capital city of Australia. Canberra is not the largest city in Australia (Sydney is). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Human features Physical features River Ash Ford Farmland Canberra City Inland Coast Port Harbour Factory National Park Mountainous



Subject: Geography

GOLDEN THREADS	Our Beautiful Island	The World Around Us	The Physical World	Maps
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			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The nearest sea port is Bateman’s Bay but you have to drive to get to it as it is not a coastal city. • There are lots of buildings in Canberra, including shops, houses, offices and many schools. • The city is between two mountainous areas, which are also national parks. • National parks are protected areas of land. • There are several rivers in Canberra, which are much larger than the River Ash. 	
<p>Human and physical geography</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 		<p>Hot and cold places.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The equator is an invisible line around the centre of the world (horizontally). • Countries on or near the equator are the hottest. • The Arctic is at the top of the world and the Antarctic is at the bottom of the world. • The north pole is in the Arctic and the south pole is in the Antarctic. These are called the polar regions. • Areas close to the polar regions are the coldest. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To use maps to find countries that are colder (close to the Polar regions) and those that are warmer (close to the equator). 	<p>Equator Earth North Pole South Pole</p>



Subject: Geography

GOLDEN THREADS

Our Beautiful Island

The World Around Us

The Physical World

Maps

Geographical skills and fieldwork

- 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
- 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
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- 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.

Map skills (taught throughout units.)

- Maps help us to locate human and physical features.
- Maps are images or photographs of land or water, from an aerial perspective
- A compass shows the 4 main directions; north, south, east and west.
- A key helps us to identify features on a map.

- use world maps, atlases and globes to identify the United Kingdom as well as the countries, continents and oceans studied at this key stage
- use simple compass directions (North, South, East and West)
- 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
- 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.

Compass
North
South
East
West



Subject: Geography

GOLDEN THREADS

Our Beautiful Island

The World Around Us

The Physical World

Maps

Year 3

<p>Locational knowledge</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Locate the world's countries, using maps to focus on <u>Europe (including the location of Russia)</u> and North and South America, concentrating on their environmental regions, key physical and human characteristics, countries, and major cities 		<p>European study – Naples.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Italy is a country in Europe Much of Italy is surrounded by coastline Italy has three active volcanoes. Naples is a region in Italy. It is located on the coast. It has one of the most famous active volcanoes within its region. The volcano is called Mount Vesuvius. Mount Vesuvius was create by two tectonic plates colliding. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To identify the 7 continents on a map. To identify the 5 oceans on a map. To identify the UK seas on a map. <p>(Re-visit from KS1)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To use maps to identify Naples on a map of Italy and identify its physical and human features. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To use detailed maps to find and discuss the physical features of Naples. 	<p>Italy America Europe Asia Africa Australia Antarctica Coastline Volcano Active Naples Italy Coast Volcano Mount Vesuvius Tectonic plates</p>
<p>Place Knowledge</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Understand geographical similarities and differences through the study of human and physical geography of a region of the United Kingdom, <u>a region in a European country</u>, and a region within North or South America 		<p>Mountains, volcanoes, and earthquakes.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Earth is made up of layers. The top layer is called the Earth's crust, The Earth's crust consists of large slabs of rocks, called tectonic plates. Underneath the plates is hot mantle, which is molten rock. The plates move as the hot mantle flows beneath them. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To use diagrams to identify the different layers of the earth. To use world maps to identify the location of plates and where they join. 	<p>Earth's crust Tectonic plates Hot Mantle Erupt Lava</p>
<p>Human and Physical Geography</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Describe and understand key aspects of physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, rivers, mountains, <u>volcanoes</u> and <u>earthquakes</u>, and the water cycle 				



Subject: Geography

GOLDEN THREADS

Our Beautiful Island

The World Around Us

The Physical World

Maps

- The movement of the plates causes earthquakes and leads to volcanoes erupting.
- When volcanoes erupt they spew out lava.
- Lava is a very hot liquid that destroys anything in its path.
- Earthquakes occur with the tectonic plates bump together or slide against each other.
- Earthquakes cause the earth to shake violently in a region, often causing damage to buildings.
- Earthquakes are measure on the Richter scale.
- The Richter scale is from 1-10.
- The higher the Richter Scale number, the more violent an earthquake is.
- Mountains are areas of raised land.
- Mountains are taller than hills (at least 600m)
- Mountains can be made in different ways.
- **Dome mountains** are mountains formed by magma pushing upwards, but without a volcanic eruption
- **Fault-block mountains are** mountains formed by parts of a broken plate being forced upwards
- **Volcanic mountains are** mountains formed by volcanic eruptions
- **Fold mountains:** mountains formed by the earth's plates being pushed together

- To use maps to locate areas most at risk of earthquakes.
- To use maps and a key to identify mountainous areas of land.

Tectonic plate
Richter scale
Shake violently

Mountain
Dome
Fault-block
Volcanic
Fold



Subject: Geography

GOLDEN THREADS

Our Beautiful Island

The World Around Us

The Physical World

Maps

<p>Geographical skills and fieldwork</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied - all • 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 • 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. 		<p>Map skills (taught throughout units.)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The 8 points of a compass are: North, South, East West, North East, North West, South East and South West. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied • Use the eight points of a compass, 	<p>Compass Direction North East North West South East South West.</p>



Subject: Geography

GOLDEN THREADS

Our Beautiful Island

The World Around Us

The Physical World

Maps

Year 4

<p>Locational knowledge</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 			<p>Countries and cities of the UK.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> There are 48 counties in England. Our school is in the county of Hertfordshire. In addition to the capital cities, other main cities in England include Norfolk, Birmingham, Manchester and Newcastle. The counties have evolved and changed over time (Link with History Unit: The Romans) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Using maps, locate and name different counties and main cities in the UK. Discuss how these have changed since Roman Times. Apply understanding of 4 figure grid references to locate different places. 	<p>The Nile Coastline Continent Cities Capital cities Counties The Nile Africa River</p>
<p>Human and Physical Geography</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Describe and understand key aspects of physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, <u>rivers</u>, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes, and the <u>water cycle</u> 			<p>Rivers and water cycle</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A river is a moving body of water. A river starts at a source. The source is often on a hill or mountain and can come from underground. A tributary is a smaller river that runs into a larger river The mouth of the river is where it opens into a lake or the sea/ocean. Flooding is caused by poor drainage around or close to a river. The water cycle is the continuous journey of water around the earth. Rain (also called precipitation) falls onto land and runs into rivers. This is then carried via the rivers into larger bodies of water such as the sea. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To use diagrams to identify the main parts of a river. To explore a river in the local area and identify different features. To compare and contrast how land use has evolved over time. 	<p>River Source Tributary Mouth Flooding Drainage</p> <p>Trade Port Transport route Irrigation</p>



Subject: Geography

GOLDEN THREADS

Our Beautiful Island

The World Around Us

The Physical World

Maps

- The heat from the sun causes some of the water evaporate and become water vapour (gas).
- This water vapour forms clouds.
- When the clouds cool down, the water vapour condenses and turns back into liquid.
- This liquid falls to the earth as rain and the cycle starts again.

- The Nile is a river in Egypt
- It is the longest river in Africa. Rivers contributed to an increase in trade links.
- Ancient Egyptians used the Nile to trade, gold, ivory and grain.
- Ships would travel up and down the Nile, delivering goods to different ports.
- Today, the Nile is still used as a main transport route to Europe.
- The Nile has also been used to provide irrigation to surrounding land.

- 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.

- To collect, measure, record and analyse rainfall through graphs.

Cycle
Continuous
Precipitation
Evaporate
Water vapour
Gas
Condense
Liquid



Subject: Geography

GOLDEN THREADS

Our Beautiful Island

The World Around Us

The Physical World

Maps

Geographical skills and fieldwork

- Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied
- 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
- 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.

Four figure grid references

- A four figure grid reference helps us to locate places on a map to the nearest square kilometre.
- All the grid lines on a map are numbered to help find specific areas on the map.
- We can combine these numbers to create a reference for each square on a map.
- 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.
- The grid reference indicates the bottom left corner of the square.

- Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied
- Use four grid references, symbols and key
- 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.

Grid Reference
Intersect
Symbols
Key



Subject: Geography

GOLDEN THREADS

Our Beautiful Island

The World Around Us

The Physical World

Maps

Year 5

Locational knowledge

- 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
- 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)

Mapping – Why is Greenwich important in mapping?

- Latitude tells us how far north or south a place is from the equator.
- Longitude tells us how far east or west a place is from The Prime Meridian.
- The Prime Meridian is an invisible line that runs from North to South, through Greenwich in London.
- Longitude and Latitude provide exact locations when used together.
- Different places in the world are in different time zones depending on their longitude position.
- The Tropic of Cancer is an invisible line of latitude which runs 23.5 degrees north of the equator.
- The Tropic of Capricorn is an invisible line of latitude which runs 23.5 degrees south of the equator.
- The area of land in between the Tropic of Cancer and the Tropic of Capricorn is where the sun can be seen directly overhead.

- 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.
- To use maps to identify the countries of South America and identify what countries the Nile runs through.
- To use latitude and longitude to identify different places in the world.
- To understand how latitude and longitude are measured.
- To identify time zones from maps and understand why they happen.
- To discuss why the Tropic of Capricorn and Cancer are significant.

Continent
Amazon river

Latitude
Longitude
Equator
Prime Meridian
Greenwich
Time Zone
Tropic of Cancer
Tropic of Capricorn
Degrees



Subject: Geography

GOLDEN THREADS

Our Beautiful Island

The World Around Us

The Physical World

Maps

Place Knowledge

- 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

South America – Rio, Brazil

- South America is one of the 7 continents of the world.
- It is joined by land to North America, but is a separate continent.
- It contains 12 countries.
- The Amazon river is one of the longest rivers in the world.
- Brazil is the biggest country in South America
- Rio is a major city in Brazil.
- Rio is located on the coast of Brazil.
- A famous landmark in Rio is Sugarloaf mountain. It is called this because of its shape.
- It overlooks Guanabara Bay.
- Guanabara Bay contains more water than any other bay in the world.
- Another famous landmark is the statue 'Christ the Redeemer'.
- This statue is considered one of the new seven wonders of the world.
- Both landmarks bring lots of tourism to Rio.

- To use more detailed maps to identify famous landmarks in Rio.

Rio
Sugarloaf Mountain
Guanabara Bay
Christ the Redeemer
Landmark
Tourism

Human and Physical Geography

- Describe and understand key aspects of **physical geography, including:** climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes, and the water cycle

Climate Zones, Biomes, and vegetation belts

- The Climate of an area is the average daily weather pattern over a period of time.
- As the Earth is tilted on an axis, the Northern and Southern Hemispheres

- To identify countries in the northern and southern hemisphere.
- To use maps to identify countries within different climate zones.

Climate zone
Tilted axis
Northern Hemisphere
Southern Hemisphere



Subject: Geography

GOLDEN THREADS

Our Beautiful Island

The World Around Us

The Physical World

Maps

experience different types of weather at the same time of the year.

- A climate of an area will affect what grows and lives there.
- These different areas are defined as biomes.

- A biome of an area is defined by what lives and grows there.
- There are five main types of biome.
- **Aquatic** – 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.
- **Grassland** – open areas covered mainly in grass. These usually have warm, dry climates.
- **Desert** – Very dry areas that can be very hot or very cold. There is usually less diverse animal and plant life in these biomes.
- **Forest** – Dominated by trees and cover one third of the world's surface. Contain much of the world's animal and plant life.
- **Tundra** – Very cold areas of the world where little animal or plant life can live due to the temperature and the poor soil.

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:

- Ice Sheet

- To discuss why different area of the world may have a specific type of Biome.

- To discuss why certain vegetation might grow in a specific vegetation belt.

Biome
Aquatic
Grassland
Desert
Forest
Tundra

Vegetation Belt
Ice Sheet
Grassland
Desert
Forest
Tundra



Subject: Geography

GOLDEN THREADS

Our Beautiful Island

The World Around Us

The Physical World

Maps

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Grassland • Desert • Forest • Tundra 		
<p>Geographical skills and fieldwork</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied - all • 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 • 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. 		<p>Map skills (taught throughout units.)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A map can help us locate a region. • A map can help us identify what physical and human features a region has. • A map can also show other information, such as Climate Zones. • This helps us to understand what climate a particular country may have. • We can locate places on a map using longitude and latitude. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied • 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. 	<p>Region Climate Longitude Latitude Physical Human</p>



Subject: Geography

GOLDEN THREADS

Our Beautiful Island

The World Around Us

The Physical World

Maps

Year 6

Locational knowledge

- 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

Human and Physical Geography

- Describe and understand key aspects of: **human geography, including:** types of settlement and land use, economic activity including trade links, and the distribution of natural resources including energy, food, minerals and water

North America, with links to trade.

- North America is one of the 7 continents of the world.
- It is joined by land to South America.
- It contains the countries of the USA, Canada, Mexico, and many others, including the countries of Central America and several islands. Each has its own unique geographical features and cultural characteristics.
- North America's physical features include the Grand Canyon, Niagara Falls, Yellowstone Park and the Yosemite Valley.
- North America is rich in natural resources, including many minerals.
- The economy of the USA and Canada relies on manufacturing, while farming is more important in Central America.
- 'Trade' refers to the buying and selling of goods and services, while 'fair trade' refers to making sure that people get a fair price for their produce.
- Imports into North America vary greatly, from exotic fruits to machinery.
- In some North American countries, such as El Salvador, rocky and steep landscapes can make growing crops tricky.

- To use a variety of maps to locate European countries and understand their position within the continent, with reference to other European countries.

Americas
Isthmus
Climate
Culture
Resources
Trade
Fair trade
Manufacturing
Farming
Land use
Imports
Exports



Subject: Geography

GOLDEN THREADS

Our Beautiful Island

The World Around Us

The Physical World

Maps

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Imported goods to the UK from El Salvador include coffee and sugar. 		
<p>Place Knowledge</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Understand geographical similarities and differences through the study of human and physical geography of a region of the <u>United Kingdom</u>, a region in a European country, and a region within North or South America 		<p>Contrasting locality</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Isle of Purbeck is located on the Dorset coast. It is not actually an island but, in fact, a peninsula, A peninsula is an area of land surrounded by sea on three sides. The Purbeck coastline is on the Jurassic Coast, which contains many fossils of pre-historic creatures. Corfe Castle is located in Purbeck. It is situated on a hill with the village of Corfe below it. Due to the coastline and the castle, many tourists visit each year. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To use fieldwork to explore and discuss the physical and human features of Purbeck. To sketch different areas and record findings. To compare findings of physical and human features with others. To use 6 figure grid references to locate specific areas of the region. 	<p>Isle of Purbeck Peninsula Jurassic Coast Fossils Corfe Castle Tourism</p>
<p>Human and Physical Geography</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Describe and understand key aspects of: human geography, including: 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The coast is where land meets the sea. Coasts are ever-changing and dynamic places. Erosion is when the waves wear away rock on the cliffs. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Through fieldwork, identify areas where erosion and deposition may have taken place. 	<p>Coast Dynamic Erosion Deposition Abrasion</p>



Subject: Geography

GOLDEN THREADS

Our Beautiful Island

The World Around Us

The Physical World

Maps

<p><u>types of settlement and land use</u>, economic activity including trade links, and the <u>distribution of natural resources including energy, food, minerals and water</u></p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deposition is when the waves set down material on the coastline e.g. sand. • Abrasion is when waves pick up loose rocks and smash them against the cliff, causing parts to fall off. • Hydraulic action is when waves force air into cracks in the cliff and the added pressure forces extra bits of rock to fall off. 		Hydraulic action
<p>Geographical skills and fieldwork</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied - all • 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 • 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. 		<p>Map skills (taught throughout units.)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A six figure grid reference helps us to locate places on a map to the nearest square 100 metres. • 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. • The location is where these two lines intersect (meet). • Ordnance Survey maps are very detailed maps showing physical and human aspects of an area of land. • All Ordnance Survey maps use the same symbols so that it is easier for users to understand them. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied • 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 • 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. 	<p>6 figure grid reference</p> <p>Observe</p> <p>Record</p>