Unsworth
Primary School

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Geography Curriculum

The Unsworth Geography Curriculum

Unsworth Primary School

Our pupils begin their learning in geography within the Early Years Foundation Stage (Reception Class) by developing their understanding of their own environment and their place within it through exploration and play. This enables them to develop key knowledge and vocabulary through themes within 'understanding the world' which will prepare them to access the geography content as they progress through school. At each age phase, we continue to apply these principles to provide a high quality geography curriculum to inspire our pupils to be curious about the world and its people. Through our curriculum, pupils will develop their knowledge of the local area and more distant places and people; the natural and human environments and the Earth's key physical and human processes. As pupils progress through school, their growing knowledge about the world should help them to deepen their understanding of the interaction between physical and human processes, including how landscapes and environments are used. Pupils will also develop a range of geographical skills which will enable them to understand how the Earth's features at different scales are shaped, interconnected and change over time.

Through each of the geography themes, pupils will study various places and processes, from the rivers in the local area and coastlines in Liverpool, to the cities and mountain ranges in different countries around the world. Each year group focuses on two units of work which includes learning key geographical knowledge (the big ideas) and developing disciplinary ideas (use of geographical tools) to investigate the ever-changing world. The development of spoken language (including key vocabulary) and the application of reading and writing, which are important aspects of the geography curriculum, will support all learners to articulate the big ideas clearly and precisely.

Our curriculum aims to develop pupils' understanding of the 10 big ideas of geography. Through using their knowledge, the evidence gathered through exciting fieldwork and exploring and analysing a variety of sources (including maps, diagrams, globes, aerial photographs) pupils will develop an understanding of distant places and the diversity in its people, beyond their own immediate environment and experiences.

We use the *Cornerstones Curriculum* to enhance our offer.

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Our big ideas in Geography

Unsworth Primary School

Our curriculum delivers the EYFS and the national curricum programme of study for Geography. As a foundation subject, we dedicate around 1.5 hours per week to the geography curriculum from Y1 to Y6. Geography in Reception is covered in the 'Understanding the World' area of the EYFS Curriculum. Our curriculum is designed to enable our pupils to work towards an understanding of the following 'big ideas' in geography. This cumulative knowledge is developed over time through appropriate, age-related steps.

By the time a child reaches Y6 we expect them to know:

- 1. The scale and size of places studied: Unsworth is a village within the borough of Bury. Bury is a town in Greater Manchester. Bury is within the historic county of Lancashire. Greater Manchester is in the northwest of England
- 2. Manchester is an important city which connects people and goods to other destinations (within UK and abroad)
- 3. Liverpool, is a significant coastal city in the North West and has transport links to N. Ireland (Historic trade links)
- 4 The 7 continents are Asia, North America, South America, Europe, Africa, Oceania, Antarctica and the 5 oceans across the world are the Arctic Ocean, Atlantic Ocean, Indian Ocean, Pacific Ocean and Southern Ocean.
- 5. Earth's climate zones consist of tropical, dry, temperate, continental, and polar zones.
  Biomes are classified according to the plants/animals that live there: aquatic, grassland, forests, desert, and tundra
- 6. The major lines of latitude are The Arctic Circle, The Antarctic Circle, the Tropic of Cancer, the Tropic of Capricorn and the Equator, and an important line of longitude is the Prime Meridian
- 7. Local river systems are the River Irwell/River Roch which flow into Manchester Ship Canal, which links to the River Mersey (major river) and flows out to the Irish Sea, as well as naming some other major world rivers
- 8. The physical processes on Earth create constant change; creating mountains, valleys, volcanoes, causing earthquakes and erosion (wind and water).
- 9. We have trade links with countries around the world, accessing fossil fuel, raw materials, and food
- 10. Different types of maps can be used to identify aspects of physical and human geography.

Geography Curriculum Overview

Unsworth Primary School

Year Group	Projects	
R	**Let's Explore: My world** In this project, pupils will explore their class environment and school grounds, and the local environment. **Once Upon a time: Superheroes** In this project, pupils will explore imaginary maps and talk about types of settlements, including towns and cities.	**Animals Safari: Animals around the world** In this project, pupils will explore world maps and identify where different animals live, including oceans, grasslands, polar regions, woodlands and jungles. **On the Beach: Journeys** In this project, pupils will explore features of their own environment and find out about places they have visited on holiday.
1	**Our Wonderful world** This project teaches pupil's about physical and human features and maps. They learn about the equator, hemispheres and continents and are introduced to the countries, capital cities and settlements of the United Kingdom.	**Bright Lights, Big City** This project teaches pupil's about the physical and human characteristics of the United Kingdom, including a detailed exploration of the characteristics and features of the capital city, London.
2	**Let's explore the World** This project teaches pupil's about atlases, maps and cardinal compass points. They learn about the characteristics of the UK and find out why there are hot, temperate and cold places around the world, comparing England to Somalia.	**Coastlines** This project teaches pupil's about the physical and human features of coastal regions across the United Kingdom, including a detailed exploration of the coastal city of Liverpool, in Merseyside.
3	**One Planet, Our World** This project teaches pupil's to locate countries and cities, and use grid references, compass points and latitude and longitude. They learn about the layers of the Earth and plate tectonics and discover the five major climate zones.	**Rocks, Relics, and Rumbles** This project teaches pupil's about the features and characteristics of Earth's layers, including a detailed exploration of volcanic, tectonic and seismic activity.
4	**Interconnected World** This project teaches pupil's about the tropics and the countries, climates and culture of North and South America. Pupil learn about the National Rail and canal networks.	**Misty Mountains, Winding River** This project teaches pupil's about the characteristics and features of rivers and mountain ranges around the world, including a detailed exploration of the ecosystems and processes that shape them and the land around them.
5	**Investigating our world** This project teaches pupil's about the Prime Meridian, Greenwich Mean Time (GMT), and worldwide time zones and study interconnected climate zones, vegetation belts and biomes. Pupil learn about human geography and capital cities worldwide before looking at the UK motorway network and settlements.	**Sow, grow and farm** This project teaches pupil's about the features and characteristics of land use in agricultural regions across the world, including a detailed exploration of significant environmental areas.
6	**Our Changing World** This revisit the features of Earth, time zones and lines of latitude and longitude to pinpoint places on a map. Pupil find out more about map scales, grid references, contour lines and map symbols. They learn about climate change and the importance of global trade.	**Frozen Kingdom** This project teaches pupil's about the characteristics and features of polar regions, including the North and South Poles, and includes a detailed exploration of the environmental factors that shape and influence them.

Geography Units Overview

Unsworth Primary School

Class	THEMES	
Unit title	**Let's Explore: My World** **Big idea link: 1**	**Animal Safari: Animals from around the World** **Big idea link: 4, 5, 10**
R	**Key knowledge:** • begin to name different man-made features in the immediate environment, including the school grounds, local streets and the place they live. • 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. • Describe the changes in the natural world around them, including the seasons, eg. autumn leaves changing colour, winter and frost on the floor • Know ways to care for their local environment. **Key vocabulary:** map, man-made, natural, local street, school, local environment, journey, weather, seasons, autumn, winter **Key Geographical skills and fieldwork:** • use simple maps in their play to represent places and journeys, real and imagined.	**Key knowledge:** • Describe where different animals live/habitats – ocean, polar regions, grasslands, woodland, forest, jungles • Maps show the sea/land – begin to identify each • The world has lots of different places and maps show different countries around the world • know some similarities and differences between the natural world around them and contrasting environments. **Key vocabulary:** Environment, habitats, land, sea, ocean, polar regions, grasslands, woodland, forest, jungles, weather, climate, natural **Key Geographical skills and fieldwork:** • use maps to see where in the world different types of habitats are/where animals live
	Once Upon a Time: Superheroes **Big idea link: 10**	**On the Beach: Journeys** **Big idea link: 1, 3, 10**
	Key knowledge: • Understand some important processes and changes in the natural world around them, including the seasons eg. winter and frost on the ground, spring leaves and blossom on our tree • Describe a familiar route and can create maps of imaginary drawing on knowledge (from stories, non-fiction texts and – when appropriate – maps) • Maps show natural physical features, such as mountains and rivers, and man-made features, such as roads, buildings, etc • People live in homes in a town/city/village which are man-made **Key vocabulary:** Village, town, city, map, land, sea, roads, hills, mountains, river, manmade, natural, spring	**Key knowledge:** • Describe/talk about different places that they have been to or seen in photographs • develop an awareness of other places in the world – photographs, listen to stories • Understand some important processes and changes in the natural world around them, including the seasons eg. summer and hot weather **Key vocabulary:** weather, climate, natural, journey, travel, maps, seasons, summer **Key Geographical skills and fieldwork:** • Use globes/maps and identify the land/sea • use simple maps in their play to represent places and journeys, real and imagined.

	Key Geographical skills and fieldwork: • Create own maps show natural physical features, such as mountains and rivers, and man-made features, such as roads, buildings, etc – small world	
Unit title	**Our wonderful world** **Big idea link: 3, 4, 10**	**Bright Lights, Big City** **Big idea link: 1, 2, 10**
1	**Key knowledge:** • the meaning of the term geography, • physical features are naturally created • human features are made by people • A map is a picture or drawing of an area of land or sea that can show human and physical features. A key is used to show features on a map. • A map has symbols to show where things are located • the names and positions of the seven continents - Africa, Antarctica, Asia, Australia, Europe, North America and South America • The names of the five oceans of the world- Arctic Ocean, Atlantic Ocean, Indian Ocean, Pacific Ocean and Southern Ocean. • the equator is an imaginary line that divides the Earth into two parts: the Northern and Southern Hemispheres. • Warmer areas of the world are closer to the equator and colder areas of the world are further from the equator. • the names, capital cities and positions of the four countries of the United Kingdom • the characteristics of different settlements - a village, a town and a city. **Key vocabulary:** equator, Northern Hemisphere and Southern Hemisphere. positional language, such as next to and behind, directional language, such as forwards and backwards compass points, north, south, east and west. city, town, village, factory, farm, house, office and shop. beach, cliff, coast, forest, hill, mountain, sea, ocean, river, soil, valley, vegetation, season and weather.	**Key knowledge:** • The United Kingdom (UK) is a union of four countries: England, Northern Ireland, Scotland and Wales. • London is the capital city of England, Belfast is the capital city of Northern Ireland, Edinburgh is the capital city of Scotland and Cardiff is the capital city of Wales. • Physical features are naturally-created features of the Earth - Physical features of the UK include mountains, hills, lakes, forests, islands, coastlines and rivers. • A settlement is a place where people live and work and can be big or small, ie. towns and cities and include homes, shops, roads and offices. • Human features are man-made and include buildings, roads and bridges. • There are four seasons in the UK: spring, summer, autumn and winter, each season has typical weather patterns eg. sun, rain, wind, snow, fog, hail and sleet. • In the UK winter days are shorter and in summer, the days are longer. • Symbols are used to show different types of weather. • Landmarks and monuments are features of a landscape, eg. Tower Bridge, Houses of Parliament, Westminster Abbey, Big Ben, Buckingham Palace • Identify the similarities and differences between two places. – compare London and Kuala Lumpar **Key vocabulary:** Capital city, London, Edinburgh, Cardiff, Belfast, England, Scotland, Wales, Northern Ireland beach, cliff, coast, forest, hill, mountain, sea, ocean, river, valley, season and weather, natural city, town, village, factory, farm, house, office, port, harbour and shop. Landmark, monument, manmade spring, summer, autumn and winter. sun, rain, wind, snow, fog, hail and sleet. compass points, direction, South, East North and West position, near and far; left and right
	Key Geographical skills and fieldwork: • use maps, including picture maps, globes, online mapping tools and world maps. • draw/read a simple picture map • locate some hot and cold places (in relation to the equator) • Name and locate the four countries of the UK and their capital cities on a map, atlas or globe.	**Key Geographical skills and fieldwork:** • Name and locate the four countries of the UK and their capital cities on a map, atlas or globe. • Carry out fieldwork tasks to identify characteristics of the school grounds/locality – identify key human and physical features. • Identify features and landmarks on an aerial photograph or plan perspective

	• use positional language, such as next to and behind, • use directional language, such as forwards and backwards • use cardinal compass points, north, south, east and west. • Use aerial photographs and spot familiar areas of their locality from above	• Use simple directional and positional language to give directions, describe the location of features and discuss where things are in relation to each other e.g. behind, next to and in front of and left, right, straight ahead and turn.
Unit title	**Let's explore the World** **Big idea link: 4, 6, 10**	**Coastlines** **Big idea link: 3, 4, 10**
2	**Key knowledge:** • An ocean is a large sea. There are five oceans - Arctic, Atlantic, Indian, Pacific and Southern Oceans. Seas include the Black, Red and Caspian Seas. • The United Kingdom is an island surrounded by the Atlantic Ocean, English Channel, Irish Sea and North Sea. • The UK is split into four countries – England being the largest, Scotland Wales, and N Ireland being the smallest • The world's seven continents are Africa, Antarctica, Asia, Australia, Europe, North America and South America. • The four cardinal points on a compass are north, south, east and west. • A map is a picture or drawing of an area of land or sea that can show human and physical features. Maps use symbols and a key. A key is the information needed to read a map and a symbol is a picture or icon used to show a geographical feature. • The equator is an imaginary line that divides the world into the Northern and Southern Hemispheres. • The North Pole is the most northern point on Earth. The South Pole is the most southern point on Earth. • Hot places are close to the equator and cold places are far away from the equator. Temperate places are between the hot and cold places. • South America, Africa and Asia are on the equator. These continents have a hot climate. • The North and South Poles are far away from the equator. They have a cold climate. • Europe is in between the equator and the poles. It has a temperate climate. • Conservation is the protection of living things and the environment from damage caused by human activity. Conservation activities include reducing, reusing and recycling, composting, saving water and saving energy. Conservation activities protect the environment for people in the future. **Key vocabulary:** human features, physical features, Autumn, climate, cloud, cold, dry season, hot, mild, rain, season, snow, spring, summer, temperate, temperature, weather, weather pattern, wet season, wind, winter Compare, difference, England, landscape, locations, similarity, size Information, table, data, fieldwork, graph, local, table, tally chart, tally country, equator, globe, Northern Hemisphere, North Pole, Southern Hemisphere, South Pole, world map, map, key, symbol cardinal points, compass, compass points, directions, east, north, west, south, location	**Key knowledge:** • an ocean is a large sea eg. Arctic, Atlantic, Indian, Pacific and Southern Oceans. • the seven continents are Africa, Antarctica, Asia, Australia, Europe, N.America and S. America • The United Kingdom is a group of islands with an expansive coastline surrounded by the Atlantic Ocean, English Channel, Irish Sea and North Sea. • Physical features of the coastline eg. caves, stacks, bays, beaches, cliffs, sand dunes. • A physical feature can change over time due to weather and other forces. • Human features of the coastline eg. hotels, castles, sea walls, lifeboat stations, harbours, piers, amusement arcades, lighthouses, shops and cafes. • Human features are man-made and include towers, schools, hospitals, bridges, tunnels, monuments, airports and roads. • Environments might change over time due to human activity, such as house building. • Erosion is caused by wind and water, including waves, floods, rivers and rainfall • Industries are businesses that make things, sell things and help people live their everyday lives. eg. Pilsworth area (local industry – size, location and function) • Tourism is an industry that provides services for visitors e.g. including accommodation, catering and entertainment • Liverpool is a coastal city with a range of human and physical features **Key vocabulary:** Atlantic Ocean, English Channel, Irish Sea and North Sea. beach, cliff, coast, forest, hill, mountain, sea, ocean, river, soil, valley and vegetation. coastline, caves, stacks, bays, beaches, cliffs, sand dunes, erosion, man-made, natural, feature, rainfall monument, industry, tourism compass, key, symbol, route, map, direction, north, south, east and west compare/difference/similarity aerial view map

	Arctic, Atlantic Ocean, Indian Ocean, Pacific Ocean, Southern Oceans, Black, Red, Caspian Seas, English Channel, Irish Sea and North Sea United Kingdom, England, Scotland, Wales, and N Ireland Africa, Antarctica, Asia, Australia (Oceania), Europe, North America and South America.	
	Key Geographical skills and fieldwork: • use an atlas - find maps and charts. • use a world map to name and locate seas surrounding the UK, as well as seas, the five oceans and seven continents around the • locate the equator and the North and South Poles on map or globe. • use simple compass directions (North, South, East and West) • use locational and directional language (e.g. near and far; left and right), to describe the location of features and routes on a map. • draw or read a range of simple maps that use symbols and a key • ask and answer simple geographical questions through observation or simple data collection during fieldwork activities • collect and organise simple data in charts and tables from primary sources (fieldwork and observation) and secondary sources (maps and books).	**Key Geographical skills and fieldwork:** • Describe the size, location and position of a physical feature, such as beach, cliff, coast, forest, hill, mountain, sea, ocean, river, soil, valley and vegetation. • Draw or read a range of simple maps that use symbols and a key • Use a map of the world or globe to name and locate seas surrounding the UK, as well as seas, the five oceans and seven continents around the world on a world map or globe. • Record data in different ways, including tables, charts and pictograms • Describe the feature of an area by studying aerial photographs • Use simple compass directions to describe the route on a map. • Use the four cardinal points on a compass are north, south, east and west to get from one place to another
Unit title	**One Planet, Our World** **Big idea link: 4, 8, 10**	**Rocks, Relics and Rumbles** **Big idea link: 6, 8, 10**
3	**Key knowledge:** • Countries have capital cities and geographical features. • Geographical features - physical features are created by nature (include beaches, cliffs and mountains) and human features created by humans (include houses, factories and train stations.) • Name/properties of the Earth's four layers - The inner core, outer core, the mantle and the crust. • Latitude is the distance north or south of the equator and longitude is the distance east or west of the Prime Meridian. • The Earth has five climate zones: desert, Mediterranean, polar, temperate and tropical. • Europe is a continent in the Northern Hemisphere. It has over 50 countries (including transcontinental countries). Countries in Europe include the United Kingdom, France, Spain, Germany, Italy and Belgium. Russia is part of both Europe and Asia. • Counties of the United Kingdom include Lancashire, Cheshire etc. Major cities of the United Kingdom include London, Edinburgh, Cardiff, Manchester and Newcastle. • Different types of settlement include rural, urban, hamlet, town, village, city and suburban areas. Residential areas surrounding cities are called suburbs. • A city is a large human settlement, where lots of people live and work. Significant cities of the UK include London, Birmingham and York.	**Key knowledge:** • The properties of the Earth's four layers – name and describe • The crust of the Earth is divided into tectonic plates that move. • Plates can push into each other, pull apart or slide against each other. These movements can create mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes. • Significant volcanoes include Mount Vesuvius in Italy, Laki in Iceland and Krakatoa in Indonesia. • Volcanic eruptions and earthquakes happen when two tectonic plates push into each other, pull apart from one another or slide alongside each other. • The centre of an earthquake is called the epicentre. • The Ring of Fire, runs around the edge of the Pacific Ocean (where plate boundaries in the Earth's crust converge) • Over three-quarters of the world's earthquakes and volcanic eruptions happen along the Ring of Fire. • A volcano is an opening in the Earth's surface from which gas, hot magma and ash can escape. • Latitude is the distance north or south of the equator and longitude is the distance east or west of the Prime Meridian. • The North Pole is 90°N; the South Pole is 90°S. The equator is the line of 0° latitude. The Prime Meridian is the line of 0° longitude. • Earthquakes and volcanic eruptions are known as natural disasters because they are created by nature, affect many people and cause widespread damage.

	• Services include banks, hospitals, public transport, etc. • Land use types include leisure, housing, industry, transport and agriculture. • the meaning of the term 'carbon footprint' and explain ways this can be reduced to protect the environment. e.g. driving less, eating less meat, etc. • hot weather can melt tarmac, dry land and encourage people to enjoy the outdoors. • wet weather can cause flooding and encourage people to take shelter - includes thunderstorms, tornadoes, tropical cyclones, blizzards, ice storms • windy weather can break branches and blow leaves, and discourage people from leaving home. • cold weather can cause slippery pavements, crack pipes and prevent everyday outdoor activities. **Key vocabulary:** Climate, climate zone, seasonal weather, weather, human features, physical features, geographical features, desert, Mediterranean, polar, temperate, tropical city, town, village, geographical, firs-hand observation, total, tally, score, data collection, locality, observe, primary data, sketch map continental drift, Earth's crust, earthquakes, fault, mountains, Pangaea, plate boundaries, supercontinent, tectonic plate, valley, volcano	**Key vocabulary:** latitude, longitude, degree Equator, Northern Hemisphere, Southern Hemisphere, the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn, the Prime Meridian, Greenwich Meridian, Arctic and Antarctic Circle, North Pole, South Pole erode, lava, liquid, magma, molten, Ring of Fire, solid, tectonic plate, vent, volcanic eruption, epicentre, tsunami, dormant, active, extinct, crust, inner core, outer core north, north-east, north-west, south, south-east, south-west
	Key Geographical skills and fieldwork: • Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied. • Classify, compare and contrast different types of geographical feature • Use four-figure grid references to describe the location of objects and places on a simple map - A four-figure grid reference contains four numbers. The first two numbers are called the easting and are found along the top and bottom of a map. The second two numbers are called the northing and are found up both sides of a map. Four-figure grid references give specific information about locations on a map. • relate geographical data to human activity in a place – eg. how many people visit the local shop in a day, or physical, for example, measuring how deep or fast a river flows at different points. • Use the eight points of a compass to locate a geographical feature or place on a map - north, south, east, west, north-east, north-west, south-east and south-west. • analyse primary data, identifying any patterns observed • use maps to locate significant places using latitude and longitude. • identify the five major climate zones on Earth • locate countries and major cities in Europe (including Russia) on a world map • describe the type, purpose and use of different buildings, monuments, services and land, and identify reasons for their location • use maps to name/locate and describe some major counties and cities in the UK and describe the type and characteristics of settlement or land use in an area or region	**Key Geographical skills and fieldwork:** • Use maps to locate and name significant volcanoes and plate boundaries and explain why they are important. • Locate significant places using latitude and longitude. • Classify, compare and contrast different types of geographical feature. • Describe how a significant geographical activity has changed a landscape in the short or long term. • Use the eight points of a compass (north, south, east, west, north-east, north-west, south-east and south-west.) to locate a geographical feature or place on a map.

Unit title	Interconnected World Big idea link: 2, 5, 7, 10	Misty Mountains, Winding Rivers Big idea link: 7, 8, 10
4	**Key knowledge:** • Some significant rivers of the UK - Thames, Severn, Trent, Tyne, Mersey, etc • Some significant mountains - Ben Nevis, Snowdon, Helve llyn, Pen y Fan, the Scottish Highlands and the Pennines. • Human features can be interconnected by function, type and transport links. • Principle routes link major towns/cities - railway stations sometimes linked to ferry/airports e.g. Metrolink to Manchester airport, trains to Liverpool/London access countries abroad, etc. • The environment produces natural resources - humans use some natural resources to make energy, some natural resources cannot be replaced, like coal or oil (non-renewable) • Renewable energy includes solar power, wind power, hydropower, geothermal energy and bioenergy. • Climatic variation describes the changes in weather patterns or the average weather conditions of a country or continent. • Countries nearer the equator are hotter/further from the equator are colder. • Some countries have contrasting climate zones. • The four cardinal directions are north (N), east (E), south (S) and west (W), which are at 90° angles on the compass rose. The four intercardinal (or ordinal) directions are halfway between the cardinal directions: north-east (NE), south-east (SE), south-west (SW) and north-west (NW). • Physical features, such as mountains and rainforests, can affect the climate. • Land uses include agricultural, recreational, housing and industry. • Water systems are used for transport, industry, leisure and power. • Man-made waterways include canals - created during the Industrial Revolution to transport raw materials and goods around the country. • North American continent includes the countries of the USA, Canada and Mexico and Central American countries include Guatemala, Costa Rica, etc. South American continent includes the countries of Brazil, Argentina, etc. • An atlas is a collection of maps and information that shows geographical features, topography, boundaries, climatic, social and economic statistics of an area. **Key vocabulary:** Climate, climate zone, contrasting climate, desert, equator, Mediterranean, polar, summer, temperate, temperature, tropical, weather, winter Chart, conclusion, data collection, evidence, fieldwork, graph, hypothesis, improve, investigate, local area, survey, table Atlas, map, physical map, political map, human feature, physical feature Airport, city, interconnection, National Rail network, principle route, railway station, town, train, transport links, transportation, tunnel, canal, lock, Degrees, equator, line of latitude, north Northern Hemisphere, rainforest, south, Southern Hemisphere, rainforest, Tropic of Cancer/Capricorn, tropics	**Key knowledge:** • Significant rivers of the UK - the Thames, Severn, Trent, Dee, Tyne, Ouse, Lagan and Mersey. • A physical feature forms naturally nd can change over time • Physical features include rivers, forests, hills, and types of mountains and cliffs • A river is a body of water that flows downhill, usually to the sea • There are different stages of a river – source, tributaries, meanders and the mouth. • how the physical processes of a river, sea or ocean can changed a landscape over time - through erosion, deposition and transportation. • Rivers are used for leisure, farming, generating energy, transportation and settlements. • A mountain is a natural elevation of the Earth's surface, rising to a summit and has an elevation greater than that of a hill, usually greater than 610m • How mountains are formed and the different types of mountain: fold, fault-block, volcanic, dome and plateau • there are different climates and types of wildlife at different altitudes on mountains. eg forests, tundra, and the summits of mountains. • The four mountain ranges in the UK (name the highest mountain): Ben Nevis, in the Grampian Mountains, Scotland; Scafell Pike, in the Cumbrian Mountains, England; Snowdon, in the Snowdonia Mountains, Wales; and Slieve Donard, in the Mourne Mountains, Northern Ireland. • Significant mountain ranges include the Himalayas, Urals, Andes, Alps, Atlas, Pyrenees, Apennines, Balkans and Sierra Nevada. **Key vocabulary:** climate zones, biomes, vegetation belts, rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes, water cycle. Rivers, upper course, fast-flowing, turbulent, river-bed, steam, down-stream middle course, meanders, lower course, flat, estuaries, deltas, mouth, water-fall, tributary, mountains, Earth’s tectonic plates, Earth’s crust, volcanic, dome and plateau. Topography, contour lines

	Easting, four-figure grid reference, grid-square, horizontal axis, location, northing, Ordnance survey map, six-figure reference, vertical axis Cardinal compass points directions, compass, compass rose, north, east, west, south, north-east, north-west, south-east, south-west.	
	Key Geographical skills and fieldwork: • Use a political map to locate countries and cities. • Use a physical map to locate physical features. • Locate the countries and major cities of North, Central and South America on a world map, atlas or globe. • Explain ways that settlements, land use or water systems are used in the UK and other parts of the world. • Study and draw conclusions about places and geographical features using a range of geographical resources, including maps, atlases, globes and digital mapping. • Use four or six-figure grid references and keys to describe the location of objects and places on a map - The first three figures are called the easting and are found along the top and bottom of a map. The second three figures are called the northing and are found up both sides of a map. Six-figure grid references give detailed information about locations on a map. • Use the eight points of a compass, four and six-figure grid references, symbols and a key to locate and plot geographical places and features on a map. • Atlases often contain additional data about countries, such as their population and land height. • Identify the location of the tropics as the area of significance between the Tropic of Cancer and the Tropic of Capricorn. Identify the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn on a world map (The Tropic of Cancer is 23 degrees north of the equator and Tropic of Capricorn is 23 degrees south of the equator) Fieldwork techniques, such as sketch maps, data collection and digital technologies, can provide evidence to support and answer a geographical hypothesis.	**Key Geographical skills and fieldwork:** • Collect and analyse primary and secondary data, identifying and analysing patterns and suggesting reasons for them. • Create a detailed study of geographical features including hills, mountains, coasts and rivers of the UK • Use maps to describe altitudinal zonation on mountains. • Identify the topography of an area of the UK using contour lines on a map. • Use maps to name, locate and explain the importance of significant mountains or rivers. • use a range of geographical resources, including maps, atlases, globes and digital mapping, and draw conclusions about places and geographical features • Use four or six-figure grid references and keys to describe the location of objects and places on a map. • Use an atlas to locate specific maps for information that shows geographical features, topography, boundaries, climatic, social and economic statistics
Unit title	**Investigating our World Big idea link: 2, 5, 9, 10**	**Sow, Grown, and Farm Big idea link: 2, 5, 9, 10**
5	**Key knowledge:** • transport networks across the UK and other parts of the world - such as rails, roads or canals, or intangible, such as air and sea corridors link places together and allow for the movement of people and goods. • motorways built for fast travel over long distances – in UK they run north to south and east to west across the country, connecting places and people and move goods • Settlements come in many different sizes and these can be ranked according to their population and the level of services available. A settlement hierarchy includes hamlet, village, town, city and large city (grouped according to their type, significance, number and size).	**Key knowledge:** • the physical geography or human geography of an area and the impacts on the surrounding environment. • transport networks are eg. rails, roads or canals, and air and sea corridors and these link places together (allow for the movement of people and goods) • The journey that food travels from producer to consumer is measured in food miles • climate influences the placement and success of agricultural land e.g. climate, topography, transport links, etc. - Jersey an ideal place to grow potatoes, California for growing citrus fruits, and coffee in Peru, tea in India. • Agricultural land in the UK is divided into three main types, arable (growing crops), pastoral (livestock) and mixed (arable and pastoral).

	• the similarities and differences in physical and human geography between continents and how they vary in size, shape, location, population, climate, etc. • ways that people can improve the production of products without compromising the needs of future generations. • Industries can make their manufacturing processes more sustainable and better for the environment by using renewable energy sources, reducing, reusing and recycling and sharing resources. • The Earth has five climate zones: desert, Mediterranean, polar, temperate and tropical. Mountains have variable climates depending on altitude. • A biome is a large ecological area on the Earth's surface, such as desert, forest, grassland, tundra and aquatic. Biomes are often defined by a range of factors, such as temperature, climate, relief, geology, soils and vegetation/animal species • Vegetation belts are areas where certain species of plant grow. As animals eat plants, plants that grow in a vegetation belt determine the animals that live there. • major cities around the world include London in the UK, New York in the USA, etc. **Key vocabulary:** Compare, continent, human geography, life expectancy, population, population density, religion, wealth, data, demographic, economic Aquatic biome, biodiversity, biome, boreal forest, climate, climate zones, desert, desert biome, ecosystem, environment, forest, forest biome, freshwater, grassland, ice sheet, landscape, marine, Mediterranean, mountain, plant, polar, rainfall, savannah, season, taiga, temperate, temperate forest, temperate grassland, temperature, tropical, tropical forest, tundra, vegetation, vegetation belt, weather conditions Industrial growth, population growth, settlement hierarchy airport, A/B roads, canal city, ferry terminal, motorway, rail, road, town, transport link, transport network, Greenwich Mean Time, lines of longitude, meridian, North Pole, Prime Meridian, South Pole, time zones map, Ordnance Survey map, time zones map, contour lines, elevation, hill, mountain, peak, relief map, sea level, slope, terrain, topography, valley	• An allotment is a small piece of land used to grow fruit, vegetables and flowers • A variety of crops are farmed in the UK e.g. wheat, barley, potatoes, fruit, etc • A variety of livestock are reared on farms in the UK e.g. sheep, dairy cattle, beef cattle, poultry and pigs. • Changes to the weather and climate (temperature, weather patterns and precipitation) can affect land use. • The Earth has five climate zones: desert, Mediterranean, polar, temperate and tropical. • A biome is a large ecological area on the Earth's surface, such as desert, forest, grassland, tundra and aquatic (defined by a range of factors, such as temperature, climate, relief, geology, soils and vegetation) • North America has six major biomes: tundra, coniferous forest, grasslands (prairie), deciduous forest, desert and tropical rainforest. • South America has a vast variety of biomes, including desert, alpine, rainforest and grasslands. • Farming in developing countries is challenging due to poor soil, disease, drought and lack of markets. **Key vocabulary:** Climate zones, climate, temperature, humidity, vegetation belts, desert, Mediterranean, polar, temperate, tropical, altitude, biome, forest, grassland, tundra, aquatic, Biomes, coniferous forest, grasslands (prairie), deciduous forest, tropical rainforest. alpine, rainforest, national park, topography, agriculture, allotment, nutrients, soil, crops, vegetation, farm farming, farmed, plantations grid reference, compass, contour lines
	Key Geographical skills and fieldwork: • Use maps to name, locate and describe major world cities. • Analyse and compare a place, or places, using aerial photographs. atlases and maps. • Identify elevated areas, depressions and river basins on a relief map - Relief maps show the contours of land based on shape and height. Contour lines show the elevation of the land, joining places of the same height above sea level. • identify the location and explain the function of the Prime (or Greenwich) Meridian and different time zones (including day and night). • use maps to name and locate the world's biomes, climate zones and vegetation belts and explain their common characteristics.	**Key Geographical skills and fieldwork:** • Can gather information and analyse a range of sources. • Identify from maps the location, purpose and use of transport networks across the UK and other parts of the world. • Name and locate the world's biomes, climate zones and vegetation belts and explain their common characteristics. • Use maps to identify the different types of agricultural land use in the UK e.g. contour lines and symbols, to determine the type of land use of an area • Explain how the topography and soil type affect the location of different agricultural regions. • Use maps to identify some key physical features and environmental regions of North and South America and explain how these, along with the climate zones and soil types, can affect land use.

	• Use compass points, grid references and scale to interpret maps, including Ordnance Survey maps, with accuracy. • Use geographical data to draw conclusions.	• Use a range of maps (and Ordnance Survey maps), compass points to describe the direction of travel, grid references to identify the position of key physical and human features
Unit title	**Our Changing World** **Big idea link: 4, 6, 9, 10**	**Frozen Kingdom** **Big idea link: 4, 5, 6, 10**
6	**Key knowledge:** • Some facts linked to traffic data about road accidents in Great Britain • A geographical pattern is the arrangement of objects on the Earth's surface in relation to one another. • physical processes can affect a landscape (by wind, water or ice; the deposition of stone and silt by water and ice; land movement, such as landslides and tectonic activity, such as earthquakes or volcanic eruptions) • Climate and extreme weather can affect the size and nature of settlements, shelters and buildings, diet, lifestyle (settled or nomadic), jobs, clothing, transport and transportation links and the availability of natural resources. • how climate change affects climate zones and biomes across the world. (Climate change is caused by global warming. Human activity, such as burning fossil fuels, deforestation, habitat destruction, overpopulation and rearing livestock, all contribute to global warming.) • how humans function in the place they live - cultural influences and economic activity are significant factors in community life in a settlement. • how natural resource management can protect natural resources to support life on Earth (including water, land, soil, plants and animals.) • the Northern Hemisphere /Southern Hemisphere is the part of Earth that is to the north/south of the equator. • The Prime Meridian is the imaginary line from the North to the South Pole that passes through Greenwich in England and marks 0° longitude, from which all other longitudes are measured. • Greenwich Mean Time, or GMT, is taken from the Prime Meridian. There are 24 time zones around the world because there are 24 hours in a day. • North America, Europe and East Asia are the main industrial regions of the world due to a range of factors (access to raw materials, transportation, fresh water, power and labour supply) • Countries worldwide trade with each other. They export and import goods, such as fossil fuels, metal ores and food. • Contour lines join points of equal height above sea level and show an area's terrain. • Map symbols are pictures or icons that represent physical and human features. • lines of latitude run horizontally (show the northerly or southerly position) and lines of longitude run vertically (show the westerly or easterly)	**Key knowledge:** • The Arctic is north of the Arctic Circle and is made up of the Arctic Ocean, surrounded by the continents of Europe, Asia and North America. The Arctic region has cold winters and cool summers – temp. from -43°C to 13°C • Physical features of the Arctic include ice sheets, ice caps, mountains and hills, large rivers and lakes, tundra (permanently frozen soil) and some coniferous forest. The Arctic has long, cold, dark winters and cool, light summers. • Tundra is land where it is too cold for trees to grow (ground is frozen) • Boreal forests are large areas of land where coniferous trees grow. • Climate - long-term pattern of weather conditions found in a particular place. • The Antarctica is a continent, located south of the Antarctic Circle. The South Pole is the most southern geographical point on Earth. The Antarctic has long, cold, dark winters and cool, light summers. • Antarctica is the coldest, windiest and driest place on Earth – temp. range between -60°C and -20°C. • Natural resources in the Arctic include food, minerals (aluminium, sandstone and oil) energy sources (water, coal and gas), wood and freshwater. • Climate change is caused by global warming. Human activity, such as burning fossil fuels, deforestation, habitat destruction, overpopulation and rearing livestock, all contribute to global warming. • Traditionally, indigenous people in the Arctic adapt to the cold and survive by hunting and eating native animals and using reindeer skins to keep warm. • Today, indigenous people in the Arctic live in permanent settlements and have a modern lifestyle • The polar oceans are significantly colder than other world oceans. • The Northern Hemisphere is the part of Earth that is to the north of the equator and the Southern Hemisphere is the part of Earth that is to the south of the equator. • The Prime Meridian is the imaginary line from the North Pole to the South Pole that passes through Greenwich in England and marks 0° longitude, from which all other longitudes are measured. • The polar regions experience near-constant daylight, known as polar day or Midnight Sun and near-constant darkness, known as polar night. • Latitude/longitude are measured in degrees and identify locations on Earth **Key vocabulary:** Antarctic Circle, Arctic Circle, hemisphere,

	Key vocabulary: Climate change, cyclone, drought, extreme temperature, flood, heatwave, hurricane, landslide, sandstorm, severe storm, typhoon, wildfire, Global Climate Risk, Index, locality, poverty, ranking, report, survey, data Alpine tundra, aquatic biome, Arctic tundra, atmosphere, biome, fossil fuel, carbon dioxide, climate change, climate zone, deforestation, desert biome, forest biome, freshwater, grassland, greenhouse affect, habitat destruction, marine region, savannah, temperate grassland, tundra biome export, farming, economy, China, fossil fuel, import, industry, manufacturing, mining, natural resources, ore, shipping, trade.	Climate, tundra, boreal forest, precipitation, deforestation, vegetation, topography, indigenous, native, nomadic, settlement Horizon, North Pole, South Pole Polar night/polar day Longitude, latitude, Prime Meridian Climate change, deforestation, drought, carbon footprint, extinction, renewable, sustainable, reduce, reuse, global warming
	Key Geographical skills and fieldwork: • Name, locate and explain the distribution of significant industrial, farming and exporting regions around the world. • Use satellite imaging and maps of different scales to find out geographical information about a place. • Name Distances on maps can be measured using grid lines, the scale, a ruler, a finger, string and the scale bar. • Use lines of longitude and latitude or grid references to find the position of different geographical areas and features. • Use grid references, lines of latitude and longitude, contour lines and symbols in maps and on globes to understand and record the geography of an area. • answer geographical questions and hypotheses using a range of fieldwork and research techniques - representing, analysing, concluding, communicating, reflecting and responding are helpful strategies to answer geographical questions. • use maps to describe patterns of human population growth and movement, economic activities, space, land use and human settlement patterns of an area of the UK or the wider world • locate the position and explain the significance of latitude, longitude, equator, Northern Hemisphere, Southern Hemisphere, the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn, the Arctic and Antarctic Circles, the Prime (or Greenwich) Meridian and time zones (including day and night).	**Key Geographical skills and fieldwork:** • Use maps to identify the position and explain the significance of latitude, longitude, equator, Northern Hemisphere, Southern Hemisphere, the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn, the Arctic and Antarctic Circles, the Prime (or Greenwich) Meridian and time zones (including day and night). • Use grid references, lines of latitude and longitude, contour lines and symbols in maps and on globes to understand and record the geography of an area.

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