

GEOGRAPHY

A high-quality geography education should inspire in pupils a curiosity and fascination about the world and its people that will remain with them for the rest of their lives. Teaching should equip pupils with knowledge about **diverse places, people, resources** and **natural and human environments**, together with a deep understanding of the Earth's key **physical and human processes**. As pupils progress, their growing knowledge about the world should help them to deepen their understanding of the interaction between physical and human processes, and of the formation and use of **landscapes and environments**. Geographical knowledge, understanding and skills provide the frameworks and approaches that explain how the Earth's features at different scales are shaped, interconnected and change over time.

The national curriculum for geography aims to ensure that all pupils:

- develop contextual knowledge of the location of globally significant places – both terrestrial and marine – including their defining **physical and human characteristics** and how these provide a geographical context for understanding the actions of processes
- understand the processes that give rise to key **physical and human geographical features** of the world, how these are **interdependent** and how they bring about spatial variation and change over time
- are competent in the geographical skills needed to:
- **collect, analyse and communicate with a range of data** gathered through experiences of fieldwork that deepen their understanding of geographical processes
- interpret a range of **sources of geographical information**, including maps, diagrams, globes, aerial photographs and Geographical Information Systems (GIS)
- communicate geographical information in a variety of ways, including through maps, numerical and quantitative skills and writing at length.

Key Ideas: Places, Patterns and Communication. (i.e. *Physical features, Human features, Knowledge of continents, countries, oceans and seas, Geographical similarities and differences, Understanding maps, Fieldwork and research*).

Threshold Concepts: Location, Human features, Physical features, Environments, Climate, Physical processes, Interdependence, Resources, Maps, Data and Information.

	KS1		KS2			
	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
Breadth of study	<p>Bright Lights, Big City. Our United Kingdom.</p> <p>Weather Met Society Island of Struay (Royal Geographical Society) (Seasonal and daily weather patterns in UK/Hot and cold areas of the world). <i>Will look at Handa's Surprise (Reception story) to discuss similarities and differences here</i></p> <p>Local area and Hong Kong. (RGS) Small area of the UK, contrasting small area in non-European countries: (inc comparing climate and weather/ geographical features/homes/ jobs/transport).</p>	<p>Long term unit: Part 1: Amazing Earth. – Continents and Oceans. climate zones (Identify and name continents and oceans in the world, identify the equator and climate zones of the world.) <i>Revisit seasonal and daily weather patterns in UK/hot and cold areas of the world).</i></p> <p>Australia. Part 2: Compare/contrast UK area with small area of a non-European Island. <i>Compare local area too.</i></p> <p>Street Detectives. The local area. Simple map/ basic symbols fieldwork. (school grounds/ land use in the local area.)</p>	<p>Term 1: Where in the world... Rivers and waterfalls around the world. (RGS- Niagara Falls/ Thames/Local Rivers) (natural features) (Locating countries in Europe/ Rivers/ Mountains) plus: (Term 1: rivers (in UK and around the world) + flooding + waterfalls <i>Recap Continent</i></p> <p><i>Name the 7 continents and 5 oceans</i></p> <p>Term 2 Our European Neighbours: focus on identifying countries in Europe – touch on Russia spreading over 2 continents. <i>Do they know the 4 countries of the UK and capital cities</i></p> <p>Term 3: spotlight on the Alps. Compare 2 European regions:</p>	<p>Antarctica and why does Antarctica matter? (RGS) Environmental Regions:</p> <p>USA- -The United States of America and the Americas (In depth country study, including Grand Canyon)</p> <p>Mediterranean Italy/Greece and Bath. (Similarities/ differences between two contrasting places, Bay of Naples case study. <i>Revisit where in the world - have a look at the other countries in Europe.</i></p> <p><i>Comparison between Italy and Bath we can discuss what we mean by our neighbours in terms of country and touch on comparisons.</i></p>	<p>Rainforest in Brazil and the Congo</p> <p>Misty Mountain Sierra. Mountains and Water Cycle <i>Revisit Antarctica - climate and position on our planet</i></p> <p><i>Revisit USA re: Rocky Mountains</i></p> <p>World Kitchen: Global Trade. (RGS) (Fair Trade/food location/supply chains/import and export)</p>	<p>Kenya - A changing country. (Main countries in Africa, Asia and Australasia -In depth study (Climate/Impact of tourism/ conservation and urban migration)</p> <p><i>Big Idea - Interdependence. Rainforests can be linked to Kenya as Kenya has been heavily affected by drought and climate change, urbanisation. Rainforests are used by humans to develop agriculture and use mineral resources.</i></p> <p>The UK. (Urban and rural land use. Trade, farming and economic activity Compare changes in land use in Birmingham/ Local areal)</p> <p>Volcanoes and Earthquakes.</p>

What is a climate and climate zone?

Australia is so big it has 3 different climates

Recap vocabulary of human features- what is it.

Famous human features in Sydney- Sydney Opera House; Sydney Harbour bridge; Darling Harbour

What is a hemisphere?
In which hemisphere is Australia?
Identify the equator.

Human features linked to rivers
Dams linked to flooding
Climate of the UK – wet/
linked to flooding

			UK seasons			
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			Desert climates and Tropical Climates (Equator)			
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<p>Locational and Place Knowledge</p>	<p>That their home country is The United Kingdom that is a union of England, Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland. They should identify the locations of those individual countries and some of the major cities, including their nearest city and the capital city, London.</p> <p>That the United Kingdom is a country which is part of the continent of Europe.</p> <p>The British Isles is surrounded by the North Sea, the Irish Sea, The English Channel and The Atlantic Ocean.</p> <p>The location of the North and South Poles and Equator. The location of their home town/village and the Island of Coll.</p> <p>Location of Hong Kong in the country of China in the continent of Asia. It is along the east coast of mainland China, and is bordered by mainland China. Know that China is East of the UK</p> <p>The difference between a continent, a country and a city, and urban and rural environment.</p>	<p>Location of poles and the Equator</p> <p>The location and names of the world's continents, oceans and largest seas.</p> <p>That Oceania is the continent and the location of the country Australia.</p> <p>That places may be described using terms such as continent, country, city and the nearest oceans or seas</p> <p>Discovering why people choose to settle in specific places and the geographical characteristics of Australia's coastal cities.</p> <p>(example) Sydney is the state capital of New South Wales and has a population of 4.3 million. It is the largest city in Australia. It is located on Australia's east coast. The city surrounds the world's largest natural harbour. Climate is temperate.</p>	<p>Our European Neighbours</p> <p>Focus on Europe: Locate Europe and European countries (including the location of Russia).</p> <p>Locate the main physical geography including rivers and mountains ranges in Europe.</p> <p>Locate the major cities and countries in the continent of Europe.</p> <p>Know the geographical location of the main rivers in the UK.</p> <p>Location of the longest rivers in the World and of Angel Falls in Venezuela</p>	<p>Antarctica's place on the Earth and on a map, position and significance of latitude and longitude.</p> <p>Antarctic ice types and fauna</p> <p>Polar Regions, Antarctica's size, makeup and surrounding oceans</p> <p>Location of London, Buenos Aires, South Georgia and Elephant Island.</p> <p>Location of the Mediterranean basin within Europe</p> <p>Geographical similarities and differences in locations within the Mediterranean.</p> <p>Location of Naples/ Pompei and other major Italian Mediterranean / or other Mediterranean cities.</p> <p>Name and locate the US within North America.</p> <p>Understanding the location of New York City, recognising key features and characteristics of the city.</p> <p>Location of Grand Canyon and Hoover Dam</p>	<p>Case studies of the USA/ UK and African country to demonstrate the impact of geography on what a country exports to other countries.</p> <p>To locate vegetation belts around the world.</p> <p>To identify the position and significance of latitude and longitude Revisit: Antarctica's place on the Earth and on a map, position and significance of latitude and longitude. Antarctic ice types and fauna</p> <p>Polar Regions, Antarctica's size, makeup and surrounding oceans</p> <p>Location of London, Buenos Aires, South Georgia and Elephant Island.</p> <p>Tropical rainforests lie in the tropics (The part of the Earth's surface between the Tropic of Cancer and the Tropic of Capricorn); characterized by a hot climate.</p> <p>Location of the world's main tropical rainforests and their importance. The impact of deforestation. Location of the Amazon and Congo Rainforests.</p>	<p>Name and locate the main cities in Kenya, the climate and main topographical features.</p> <p>Know the main types of farming , industries and changes in the urban environment in UK over time</p> <p>Name and locate key topographical features of the UK including hills, mountains, coasts and rivers.</p> <p>Describe and understand key aspects of the physical geography including climate zones, weather patterns, vegetation belts, rivers and mountains in the UK</p> <p>Name and locate UK cities and industrial land use and understand how these aspects have changed over time. Compare these to changes in the local area over time.</p> <p>Location of the Earth's plates and the Earth's main volcanoes, earthquake zones and areas of geothermal activity.</p>
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<p style="text-align: center;">Human & Physical Geography</p>	<p>Know the difference between a human and physical feature</p> <p>Identify some well-known physical and human landmarks in the UK- such as Big Ben, Snowdonia, Stonehenge</p> <p>Identify seasonal and daily weather patterns in the United Kingdom, compare 2 locations- including their own location</p> <p>Identify the location of hot and cold areas of the world in relation to the Equator and the North and South Poles</p> <p>Use basic geographical vocabulary to refer to local and familiar features:</p> <p>key physical features,: <i>forest, hill, bay, ocean, mountain, valley, vegetation, port, .</i></p> <p>key human features, including: <i>city, town, village, factory, farm, house, apartment, port, business, office, factory, transport.</i></p>	<p>Use basic geographical vocabulary to refer to a less familiar area.</p> <p>key physical features, including:</p> <p><i>Focusing on the four major landform regions of Australia, (island, plateau, lake, gorge, desert, mountain ranges).</i></p> <p><i>The three climate zones of Australia are: temperate, arid, and tropical. Describe the characteristics of these climates and their impact on human activity:</i></p> <p>key human features, including: <i>coast, city, factory, farm, house, office, port, harbour, Human geography of Australia’s coastal cities (Population, nationalities, tourist attractions)...</i></p>	<p>Describe & understand key aspects of physical geography including climate zones, rivers & mountains in Europe.</p> <p>Describe and understand human geography including types of settlement and land use, economic activity including trade links, and the distribution of natural resources in Europe.</p> <p>Know types of settlement and land use, economic activity including trade links.</p> <p>In a case study of two European Countries, know their environmental regions, key physical and human characteristics, and major cities</p> <p>Physical geography including: <i>Understanding of the water cycle, Knowledge of a river system, from its source, through the meanders of flatter land, to the estuary and its mouth. Understand the process of flooding and why and how rivers breach their banks. Know the causes and consequences of flooding. Understand how the use of the River Thames</i></p>	<p>Antarctica as a polar region, seasonal/geographical variations in time, different forms of land and terrain.</p> <p>Physical geography: <i>hot and cold climate zones and the influence of the earth’s orbit on climate zones Antarctica’s mountainous terrain, oceans and their effects, Interactions between physical geography and everyday life, physical features of Earth’s orbit and its effects upon the weather..</i></p> <p>Interdependence of natural and human processes in the context of Europe</p> <p>Key aspects of physical geography in two contrasting Mediterranean locations including, <i>climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, rivers, mountains fault lines. Types of settlement and land use in the region, economic activity including trade links, and the distribution of natural resources including energy, food, minerals and water.</i> Link to history-</p>	<p>Describe and understand key aspects of physical geography, including how natural resources and climate determine where our food comes from.</p> <p>Describe and understand key aspects of human geography, including how trade connects different countries and their populations, trade links, the role of workers in different countries along the supply chain and comparing the wealth and level of development of different countries.</p> <p>Describe and understand aspects of <i>physical geography of the UK that determines what we export.</i> Key aspects of human geography, including <i>the types of goods we export and trade links.</i></p> <p><i>Revisit Physical geography: hot and cold climate zones and the influence of the earth’s orbit on climate zones</i></p> <p><i>Antarctica’s mountainous terrain, oceans and their effects, Interactions between physical geography and everyday life, physical features of Earth’s orbit and its effects upon the weather..</i></p>	<p>Describe and understand key aspects of the human geography of the UK including the distribution of <i>farming types and traditional food products.</i></p> <p>Describe and understand key aspects of the physical geography of the UK <i>including climate zones and distribution of soils.</i></p> <p>Describe and understand key aspects of human geography including <i>types of settlement interdependence, economic activity, trade links and the distribution of natural resources including energy and minerals.</i></p> <p>Explain the location, growth and changes in <i>settlements (case study Blackpool and Birmingham).</i></p> <p>Describe and understand key aspects of human geography including <i>migration, multiculturalism and ethnicity.</i></p> <p>Describe and understand key aspects of physical geography, <i>including earthquakes and volcanoes.</i></p> <p>Describe and understand key aspects of human geography, including <i>types of settlement</i></p>
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<p>Interpretation, communication and investigations</p>	<p>Use world maps, atlases and globes to identify the United Kingdom and its countries.</p> <p>Understand basic symbols on weather maps and interpret simple information about weather, such as rainfall.</p> <p>Use maps, atlas and globe to locate Hong Kong. Use photographs to deduce human and physical features.</p> <p>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 places and routes on a map. Label a route on a map of the world.</p>	<p>Use maps, atlases and data on weather to describe climate, location and features</p> <p>Know the 4 points of a compass and 2 figure grid references.</p> <p>Use aerial photographs and plan perspectives to recognise landmarks and basic human and physical features.</p> <p>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> <p>Devise a simple map; and use and construct basic symbols in a key. Move onto location language.</p>	<p>Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping (Google Earth) to locate countries and describe features studied.</p> <p>Learn the eight points of the compass, 2 figure grid reference some basic symbols and key (including the use of a simplified Ordnance Survey maps) to build their knowledge of the local rivers.</p> <p>Use fieldwork to observe and record rivers in the local area using a range of methods, including sketch maps, plans and graphs.</p> <p>Analyse and compare images/maps and give views on their effectiveness.</p>	<p>Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping (Google Earth) to locate countries and describe features studied.</p> <p>Geographical Skills and fieldwork: Longitude and Latitude and visual understanding of Polar Landscapes via photographic analysis.</p> <p>Mapping, graphing and data presentation, 4-figure grid references.</p> <p>Using different secondary data sources for geographical investigation.</p> <p>Interpreting climate graphs to understand population changes and climate across the USA.</p> <p>Analysis of historical maps to examine urban change in New York.</p>	<p>Use atlases, globes (and digital/computer mapping) to locate countries and calculate the distance travelled by products using map scales.</p> <p>Interpreting data related to global trade in table and graph form, and draw conclusions on the data on fairtrade and non-fairtrade products.</p> <p>Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping (Google Earth) to locate countries and describe features studied.</p> <p>Interpret a range of geographical information and communicate geographical information through maps. Extend to 6 figure grid references.</p>	<p>Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping (Google Earth) to locate countries and describe features studied.</p> <p>Six figure grid references with teaching of <i>latitude and longitude</i> in depth and build their knowledge of the wider world.</p> <p>Use of maps, atlases, compasses, aerial photographs; observational and questioning skills; fluency in geographical enquiry (data collection, interpretation, presentation, analysis); understanding of interdependence and contemporary issues in society and the environment.</p>
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<p>Threshold Concepts (schema) and composite knowledge</p>	<p>Location-</p> <p>The location of England, Scotland, Wales, N Ireland, the names of capital cities, the English channel, North and Irish seas, capital cities in the UK. Location within continent of Europe</p> <p>Location of Hong Kong and the continent of Asia</p> <p>Location of the Earth's poles and equator</p> <p>The 4 points of the compass.</p> <p>Human features:</p> <p>The definition of a human feature and the meaning of : urban, city, town, village, factory, farm, house, flat, office, port, harbour and shop, transport</p> <p>Location of the main human landmarks in the UK: Stonehenge, the London Eye, Houses of Parliament, Edinburgh Castle. Comparison of human features of Hong Kong, city, town, transport, homes, port</p> <p>Physical features:</p> <p>key physical features of the UK , islands, beaches, cliffs , coasts , cliffs,</p>	<p>Location</p> <p>Pupils know and can name the world's continents and oceans. Location of Australia in the Southern Hemisphere/</p> <p>Australia's location in relation to its surrounding countries, continents and oceans. The main landform regions of Australia, namely desert, coastal areas, grasslands and plateau . Location of the Equator and tropics. Location of the tropics Location of world climate zones. Pupils locate Australia's largest cities and most populated areas</p> <p>Human features</p> <p>The growth of population in Australia's cities. The reasons for settlement in coastal areas and the types of homes built in densely populated areas. Compare human features with their own location.</p> <p>Physical features</p> <p>Key features of Australia's landform regions: plateau, lake, gorge, desert, mountain ranges.</p> <p>Climate</p> <p>Concept of climate, climate zones, significance of the</p>	<p>Location</p> <p>Locate Europe's countries and capitals. Locate the world climate zones and Europe's position within them. Locate the Alpine region, River Volga, Rhine River Thames. Know the location of Mt Etna and Vesuvius, Mediterranean Sea, Pyrenees.</p> <p>Location of the world's longest rivers, the River Severn and the Thames in the UK. Location of the Angel Falls in Venezuela</p> <p>Human features</p> <p>Key landmarks of Europe. The population of Europe's largest capital cities. The main traded goods of the UK and other European countries. Understand terms import and export.</p> <p>Humans have used/adapted rivers for energy, water, transportation (trade and leisure) and tourism.</p> <p>Physical features</p> <p>Understand the term topography. Know what rivers, lakes, mountains and volcanoes are, know the definition of a mountain</p>	<p>Location</p> <p>South Pole. Antarctica. Antarctic Circle. Southern Ocean.</p> <p>Countries of North America . Major cities, largest lake, longest river, highest mountain in the US. Mountain ranges and neighbouring countries.</p> <p>Location of the region around Athens and/or Naples/Pompeii, from global to local</p> <p>Human features</p> <p>Global warming in Antarctica</p> <p>Land use, urban development and population density in NYC</p> <p>The distribution of population towards coastal states and in cities in the US.</p> <p>Intensive farming in the Midwest US states.</p> <p>The impact of human processes of tourism, migration and agriculture impact on the Mediterranean regions. Compare to own locality.</p> <p>Physical features</p> <p>Ice shelves, glaciers and icebergs. The mountainous</p>	<p>Location</p> <p>Location of the world's rainforests and the location of the Amazon Rainforest within South America</p> <p>Know where the tropics are in relation to the Equator, Tropic of Cancer and Tropic of Capricorn.</p> <p>Location of the World's tectonic plates Location of the world's main mountain ranges and those in the UK. Location of the Himalayas in Asia and Nepal.</p> <p>Location of the world's developed and developing countries Location of Liberia as a case study</p> <p>Human features</p> <p>Logging, deforestation. Population increase and agriculture in the rainforest</p> <p>Terracing in the mountain valleys of Nepal.</p> <p>Trade, primary, secondary and tertiary industry. Local and global trade technology, transport and communications import and export Developed and developing countries</p> <p>Physical features</p>	<p>Location</p> <p>Location of Kenya and the Masia Mara reserve.</p> <p>Location of worlds' tectonic plates, fault lines, concentration of volcanoes. Location of the "Ring of Fire", Vesuvius and the San Andreas fault.</p> <p>Location of the UK's major cities and towns, population distribution, major transport hubs, rail and road routes. Location of main agricultural regions of the UK and their produce. Location of the UK's mountain ranges and largest rivers.</p> <p>Human features</p> <p>Tourism and mass urbanisation have changed life in Kenya. Spread of the city of Nairobi and land use in cities.</p> <p>Population and population distribution of the UK and local area. Settlement, land use, trade and economic activity in local area and contrasting locality in the North/ Midlands. Shifts from primary and secondary industries to tertiary and changes in land use. Changes over time in industry and land use in local area</p> <p>migration, multiculturalism and ethnicity in the UK</p>
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<p>beaches, forests, hills, lakes and mountains, seas, rivers,</p> <p>Physical features of Hong Kong's Islands: harbours, villages, forests, beaches and mountains.</p> <p>Climate</p> <p>The weather as the conditions of the atmosphere, including temperature, wind and rain. The seasons of the Northern Hemisphere and how they affect the weather</p> <p>Maps, data and information</p> <p>Compass points NSEW on a world map. Recognise transport links in a city centre map. Recognise the meaning of weather symbols. Interpret rainfall charts and log weather conditions</p>	<p>the equator on climate, the definition of a desert</p> <p>Three climate zones in Australia: arid, temperate, and tropical</p> <p>Causes of extreme weather events of bushfires and drought. The impact of climate on where people live and everyday life in Australia.</p> <p>Maps, data and information</p> <p>Use globes, atlases and Google Earth. Identify and label the continents, oceans and climate zones on a world map. Label land regions, main cities and physical features on a map of Australia.</p> <p>Know grid references and scales on a map. Know the main OS map symbols relating to the local area.</p>	<p>range and a biome. Know what a glacier is.</p> <p>Understand the term Biome and the particular topography, climate, and ecosystems of the Alpine region and the Russian Taiga Forest. Alpine plants have adapted and the ecosystem is unique</p> <p>Climate</p> <p>Much of Europe is in the temperate climate zone, but weather varies. Alpine climates are colder, with snow in winter and colder temperatures at higher altitudes. The Taiga is a sub-polar climate with a permafrost.</p> <p>Physical processes</p> <p>The formation and movement of glaciers, and impact of glaciation.</p> <p>Water cycle.</p> <p>Stages of a river. Erosion, transportation, deposition.</p> <p>Interdependence</p> <p>Know the human impact that flooding has and the negative impact of pollution on rivers.</p>	<p>environment of Antarctica and its size and depth.</p> <p>The impact of physical geography, volcanoes, and coastal features</p> <p>volcanic activity in the Bay of Naples.</p> <p>Antarctica as a biome and the bird and sea life of the continent</p> <p>The Grand Canyon as a desert biome.</p> <p>Climate</p> <p>Antarctica is a frozen desert with very low precipitation.</p> <p>Climate zones in the US vary with latitude and from subtropical in Florida to subpolar in Alaska. US has desert regions. Know the tropics of Cancer and Capricorn.</p> <p>Physical processes</p> <p>The formation of glaciers, ice shelves and icebergs in Antarctica.</p> <p>The significance of lines of longitude and time zones in US and Antarctica</p> <p>The formation of the Grand Canyon. The definition of hurricanes and droughts</p>	<p>The structure of the rainforest, canopy, emergent layer. The ecosystems of the rainforest.</p> <p>The structure of a mountain and mountain range, summit, slope, valley, altitude</p> <p>The natural resources of countries determine the types of exports and imports.</p> <p>Know that rainforests are biomes. Some are temperate, others are tropical.</p> <p>Climate</p> <p>Tropical rainforests are located in the tropics, i.e. close to the Equator. Know the tropics of Cancer and Capricorn.</p> <p>Mountain climate cold and higher altitude means less oxygen</p> <p>Physical processes</p> <p>Water cycle and rainfall in the rainforest</p> <p>The structure of the world's tectonic plates</p> <p>The formation of fold, dome fault-block, volcano</p> <p>Formation of glaciers and avalanches.</p> <p>Interdependence</p>	<p>Farming types, arable, dairy, market and hill sheep farming and main produce of the UK's regions</p> <p>Home building in earthquake and volcano zones, infrastructure, agriculture.</p> <p>Physical features</p> <p>Features of the African savannah</p> <p>Topographical features of the UK, rivers, mountains, coasts</p> <p>Main vegetation belts of the UK, moorlands, forests</p> <p>Relief and soil zones of the UK</p> <p>Fault lines, tectonic plates, volcanic and seismic activity.</p> <p>Savannah in Kenya, a grassland with few trees</p> <p>Environments</p> <p>The Masai Mara ecosystem with one of the largest annual animal migrations</p> <p>The ecosystem of British moorlands</p> <p>Climate</p> <p>Regional climates in the UK and differences in climate in mountainous and coastal areas</p> <p>Climate change has changed life in Kenya in the Maasai.</p>
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Conceptual Vocabulary	<p>human feature, physical feature, rural, urban,</p> <p>Weather, seasons, axis, sun, temperature, rainfall, wind. North, South, West, East</p> <p>Country, continent, city, equator, North Pole. South Pole, island, forest, harbour, mountain, port, vegetation capital, cliff, coast, landmark, North, South</p>	<p>Names of continents and five oceans.</p> <p>Compass points North, South, East and West.</p> <p>Arid, Bush fire, Coastal, Cyclone, . City, Climate, Desert, Drought Equator, Gorge: Hemisphere: Landmark, Latitude Mountain range, Plateau: Population</p> <p>Grid reference, scale aerial</p>	<p>Capital city, country, hemisphere, continent, country, city, equator, North Pole. South Pole. Taiga forest, alpine</p> <p>Source, drainage basin, upper, middle, lower course, channel, tributary, erosion, transportation, deposition, meander oxbow lake, floodplain, mouth, estuary, delta, dam, weir, hydro-electric dams, precipitation, throughflow, water cycle, precipitation, irrigation,</p>	<p>Poles, ice, shelf, glacier, tributary glacier, time zone, climate change.</p> <p>Sea, continent, region.</p> <p>Biome, canyon, climate, delta, drought, geology, latitude, longitude, population density, population distribution, climate.</p> <p>Erosion, flood plain, gorge, canyon, latitude, mountain, mountain range, plateau.</p> <p>Latitude, longitude, mountain, mountain range, plateau, population density,</p>	<p>Tropics, latitude, longitude, habitat, deforestation, emergent, canopy, shrub layer. Tropic of cancer, Tropic of Capricorn</p> <p>Trade, import, export, developed, developing country, global, local, communication, transportation, primary, secondary, tertiary industry, supply chain</p> <p>Landscape, altitude, peak, ridge, glacier, moraine, fold, fault, dome, mountain, plate, convergence, water cycle</p>	<p>Urban, rural, crops, import, export, primary secondary tertiary industry, migration, climate, rocks, relief and soils, trade, topography, physical and human, ethnic diversity, population, transport, network.</p> <p>Equator, industries, crops, primary and secondary industry, climatic area, urban, migration, environmental footprint, sustainable, development.</p> <p>Plate tectonics, plate boundaries, Transform plate boundary</p>

			Settlement, land use, trade, tourism, transport, natural resources, tourism. Weather, climate, climate zones, alpine, climate change, global warming, vegetation belt, topography, import, export. Weather, climate, biome, habitat, grid reference.	population distribution. Trade, industry, agriculture, tourism ,		Dormant Active, extinct Magma Focus, epicentre Magnitude
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<p style="text-align: center;">Milestones- Composite Outcomes</p>	<p>To investigate places:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ask and answer geographical questions (such as: What is this place? What or who will I see in this place? What do people do in this place?). • Identify the key features of a location in order to say whether it is a city, town, village, coastal or rural area. • Use world maps, atlases and globes to identify the United Kingdom and its countries, as well as the countries, continents and oceans studied. • Use simple fieldwork and observational skills to study the geography of the school and the key human and physical features of its surrounding environment. • Use aerial images and plan perspectives to recognise landmarks and basic physical features. • Name, locate and identify characteristics of the four countries and capital cities of the United Kingdom and its surrounding seas. • Name and locate the world's continents and oceans. 	<p>To investigate places:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ask and answer geographical questions about the physical and human characteristics of a location. • Explain own views about locations, giving reasons. • Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features. • Use fieldwork to observe and record the human and physical features in the local area using a range of methods including sketch maps, plans and graphs and digital technologies. • Use a range of resources to identify the key physical and human features of a location. • Name and locate counties and cities of the United Kingdom, geographical regions and their identifying human and physical characteristics, including hills, mountains, cities, rivers, key topographical features and land-use patterns; and understand how some of these aspects have changed over time. • Name and locate the countries of Europe and identify their main physical and human characteristics. 	<p>To investigate places:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Collect and analyse statistics and other information in order to draw clear conclusions about locations. • Identify and describe how the physical features affect the human activity within a location. • Use a range of geographical resources to give detailed descriptions and opinions of the characteristic features of a location. • Use different types of fieldwork sampling (random and systematic) to observe, measure and record the human and physical features in the local area. Record the results in a range of ways. • Analyse and give views on the effectiveness of different geographical representations of a location (such as aerial images compared with maps and topological maps - as in London's Tube map). • Name and locate some of the countries and cities of the world and their identifying human and physical characteristics, including hills, mountains, rivers, key topographical features and land-use patterns; and understand how some of these aspects have changed over time. • Name and locate the countries of North and South America and identify their main physical and human characteristics.
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	<p>To investigate patterns:</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 contrasting non-European country. • 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. • Identify land use around the school. 	<p>To investigate patterns:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Name and locate the Equator, Northern Hemisphere, Southern Hemisphere, the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn, Arctic and Antarctic Circle and date time zones. Describe some of the characteristics of these geographical areas. • Describe geographical similarities and differences between countries. • Describe how the locality of the school has changed over time. 	<p>To investigate patterns:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify and describe the geographical significance of latitude, longitude, Equator, Northern Hemisphere, Southern Hemisphere, the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn, Arctic and Antarctic Circle, and time zones (including day and night). • Understand some of the reasons for geographical similarities and differences between countries. • Describe how locations around the world are changing and explain some of the reasons for change. • Describe geographical diversity across the world. • Describe how countries and geographical regions are interconnected and interdependent.
	<p>To communicate geographically:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use basic geographical vocabulary to refer to: • key physical features, including: beach, coast, forest, hills, mountains, oceans, rivers, soil, valley, vegetation and weather. • key human features, including: city, town, village, factory, farm, house, office and shop. • Use compass directions (north, south, east and west) and locational language (e.g. near and far) to describe the location of features and routes on a map. • Devise a simple map; and use and construct basic symbols in a key. Use simple grid references (A1, B1). 	<p>To communicate geographically:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Describe key aspects of: • physical geography, including: rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes and the water cycle. • human geography, including: settlements and land use. • Use the eight points of the compass, four-figure grid references, symbols and key to communicate knowledge of the United Kingdom and the wider world. 	<p>To communicate geographically:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Describe and understand key aspects of: • physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes and the water cycle. • human geography, including: settlements, land use, economic activity including trade links, and the distribution of natural resources including energy, food, minerals, and water supplies. • Use the eight points of the compass, four-figure grid references, symbols and a key (that uses standard Ordnance Survey symbols) to communicate knowledge of the United Kingdom and the world. • Create maps of locations identifying patterns (such as: land use, climate zones, population densities, height of land).

<p style="text-align: center;">POP tasks</p>	<p>Write a postcard from each of the UK's capital cities</p> <p>Create a weather guide for each month of the year, with symbols for someone planning a visit to the UK.</p> <p>Postcard from Hong Kong describing simple physical and human features , how it is different from home.</p>	<p>Letter from Sydney describing physical and human features. A detailed description.</p> <p>Compare the locations of 2 continents- Australia and one other - create a quiz to help others learn the location of continents and oceans.</p> <p>Map task: Design a map of a new school grounds with OS symbols, grid references.</p>	<p>Europe : Annotate world map with continents and main European countries , capital cities and some natural features (using vocabulary list).</p> <p>Explain how two contrasting European countries have developed natural resources as a source of trade or income.</p> <p>Rivers: Explain how a river system works, describe their field study findings using correct terminology.</p>	<p>Antarctica - why is Antarctica important? Write a detailed description of the environment based on a range of sources.</p> <p>Mediterranean How does the city I have studied compare to where I live/ Bath/ Bristol?</p> <p>Write a multiple choice quiz about locations and features of the US Write a letter to the new ambassador to the US about what they know.</p>	<p>Write to the Secretary of State for the Environment to describe the biodiversity of the rainforest and why it should be protected.</p> <p>Describe how mountains are formed and how a detailed description of a mountain environment in Asia or South America.</p> <p>Explain why consumers should buy fair trade products. End of unit recall quiz</p>	<p>What are the advantages and disadvantages of the Maasai moving to cities? Should tourism to the Maasai Mara be stopped?</p> <p>Describe how the local areas have grown and developed over time. Make sure you mention physical and human factors –</p> <p>Explain the benefits and disadvantages of living in volcano and earthquake zones in contrasting locations around the world. Explain why some choose to stay.</p>
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