

























Our Geography Curriculum



Core Concepts

Core Concepts		Definition	Explanation
	Place	A construct that is defined in terms of what it is like, what happens there and how and why it is changing.	Having a 'sense of place' – simply put, what is the place like? Having the locational knowledge to describe where they are – which continent or ocean? Which country? Which local street? This focuses on how we create a sense of place the specific key human and physical aspects of a place created by a shared human experience while also considering the sustainability of places.
	Region	Areas that are divided by physical characteristics, human impact characteristics, and the interaction of humanity and the environment.	How natural and man-made places fit together in the jigsaw of the world. We need to look at the significance of location and spatial distribution, and ways people organise and manage the spaces that we live in. The concept of 'region' considers how the environmental and human characteristics of places are influenced by their location, but also how the effects of location and distance from other places on people are being reduced by improvements in transport and communication technologies.
	Scale	The 'zoom lens' that enables us to view places from global to local levels.	This is about understanding the big picture as well as our experiences in day to day life. The concept of scale is about the way that geographical phenomena and problems can be examined at different spatial levels. If we are studying climate – how do we examine climate on a personal, local and global scale? Scale is influential in how we represent what we see or experience. Scale might be personal or local, regional or global. There is also national and international scales.
	Environmental	Relating to the natural world and the impact of human activity on its condition.	This considers how we use the natural world and how people have the ability to change it. The environment supports and enriches human and other life by providing raw materials and food, absorbing and recycling wastes, maintaining a safe habitat and being a source of enjoyment and inspiration. It presents both opportunities for, and constraints on, human settlement and economic development. The constraints can be reduced but not eliminated by technology and human organisation. Culture, population density, economy, technology, values and environmental worldviews influence the different ways in which people perceive, adapt to and use similar environments.
	Interconnections	The complex interconnections between people's lives in modern society.	No object of geographical study can be viewed in isolation. We need to look at the impact of people, places or processes. We can also examine diversity in this concept: people around the world have different experiences and ways of life but we also have an impact on each other. Interconnections explore how people and organisations in places are interconnected with other places in a variety of ways. These interconnections have significant influences on the characteristics of places and on changes in these characteristics. It also considers environmental and human processes, for example, the water cycle, urbanisation or human-induced environmental change, are sets of cause-and-effect interconnections that can operate between and within places.
	Physical and Human Geography	All geography that occurs naturally or involves human activity	Looking at how events can change the physical and human world. Physical process – an event or sequence of events that occur naturally due to the power of the planet. Human process - things created/affected by people. These processes would not occur without human involvement.

Geography Overview

	Spring Term					Additional Units
	Field Work	Spring 1	Spring 2	Summer 1	Summer 2	
Year 1	School Grounds 		7 continents and 5 oceans  Seasons and Weather			Geography Skills and Locational Knowledge 
Year 2	Botanic Gardens 		UK and Oceania (Australia) 			Geography Skills and Locational Knowledge 
Year 3	Eco Centre 	Europe  Volcanoes	Geography Skills and Locational Knowledge 			Settlements Viking and Saxon Britain 
Year 4	Victoria Park 	North and South America  Biomes	Geography Skills and Locational Knowledge 			Settlements Stone age 
Year 5	Ainsdale Beach 		Rivers and Mountains 	Geography Skills and Locational Knowledge 		
Year 6	Southport Beach 	Asia  Earthquakes	Geography Skills and Locational Knowledge			Natural Resources 

Progression of Content

	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
Geography Skills	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 simple compass directions and locational and directional language to describe the location of features and routes on a map.	Learn the eight points of a compass, 2 figure grid reference (maths co-ordinates), some basic symbols and key (including the simplified Ordnance Survey maps) to build their knowledge of the UK and the wider world.	Learn the eight points of a compass and four-figure grid references.	Use the eight points of a compass, four-figure grid references, symbols and key (including the use of Ordnance Survey maps).	Extend to 6-figure grid references with reaching of latitude and longitude in depth. Expand map skills to include non-UK countries.
Fieldwork	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.	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.	Use fieldwork to observe and record the human and physical features in the local area using a range of methods, including sketch maps, plan and graphs and digital technologies.	Use fieldwork to observe, measure 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 fieldwork to observe, measure and record the humans and physical features in the local area using a range of methods including sketch maps, plan and graphs and digital technologies.	Use fieldwork to observe, measure 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.
Mapwork	Use world maps atlases and globes to identify the United Kingdom and its countries.	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 world maps, atlases and globes to identify the countries, continents and oceans studied at this key stage.	Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping (Google Earth) to locate countries and describe features studied.	Use maps, atlases, globes, and digital/computer mapping (Google Earth) to locate countries and describe features studied.	Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied.	Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied.
Locational Knowledge	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 seven continents and 5 oceans.	Name, locate and identify characteristics of the four countries and capital cities of the United Kingdom and its surrounding seas. Arctic and Antarctic Circle.	Locate and name the continents on a world map. Locate the main countries of Europe including Russia. Identify capital cities of Europe. Locate and name the countries making up the British Isles, with their capital cities. Know the position and significance of the Equator, the Tropic of Cancer and the Tropic of Capricorn,	On a world map, locate areas of similar environmental regions, either desert, rainforests or temperate regions within north and South America. Locate the main countries in Europe and North or South America, Locate and name principle cities. Identify the position and significance of Northern Hemisphere, Southern Hemisphere and prime meridian.	Identify longest rivers in the world, largest deserts, highest mountains, compare with UK. Locate and name the main countries and cities in England. Identify the position and significance of latitude/longitude and the Greenwich Meridian.	On a world map locate the main countries in Africa, Asia and Australasia/Oceania. Identify their main environmental regions, key human and physical characteristics and major cities. Name and locate the key topographical features including coast, features of erosion, hills, mountains and rivers. Understand how these features have changed over time.
Physical and natural features places of significance		Significant physical/natural features in the world (7 wonders).	Significant physical/natural features in the world (7 wonders).	Significant physical/natural features in the world (7 wonders).	Significant physical/natural features in the world (7 wonders).	Significant physical/natural features in the world (7 wonders).
Physical Geography	Identify seasonal and daily weather patterns in the United Kingdom	Identify the location of hot and cold areas of the world in relation to the Equator and the North and South Poles Key physical features, including: beach, cliff, coast, forest, hill, mountain, sea, ocean, river, soil, valley, vegetation, season and weather	Describe and understand key aspects of; physical geography including volcanoes and earthquakes linking to Science, rock types.	Describe and understand key aspects of; physical geography, including climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts.	Describe and understand key aspects of; physical geography including rivers and the water cycle, excluding transpiration,	Describe and understand key aspects; physical geography including volcanoes and earthquakes, looking at plate tectonics and the ring of fire.
Human Geography	Use basic geographical vocabulary to refer to key physical and human features.	Use basic geographical vocabulary to refer to key human and physical features. Key human features, including: city, town, village, factory, farm, house, office, port, harbour and shop.	Human geography including trade links in the pre-Roman/Viking and Roman/Viking era. (Covered within History.)	Types of settlements in modern Britain: villages, towns, cities. (Covered within History.)	Human geography including trade between UK, Europe and the rest of the world.	Land-use and economic activity. Fair/unfair distribution of resources. Sustainable living.
Place Knowledge	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	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, concentrating on islands and seaside locations.	Compare a region of the UK with a region in Europe, e.g. local hilly area with a flat one or under sea level.	Compare a region in the UK, with a region in North or South America with significant differences and similarities.		

Geography Skills, Fieldwork and Mapwork Progression

	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
Geography Skills	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 simple compass directions and locational and directional language to describe the location of features and routes on a map.	Learn the eight points of a compass, 2 figure grid reference (maths co-ordinates), some basic symbols and key (including the simplified Ordnance Survey maps) to build their knowledge of the UK and the wider world.	Learn the eight points of a compass and four-figure grid references.	Use the eight points of a compass, four-figure grid references, symbols and key (including the use of Ordnance Survey maps).	Extend to 6-figure grid references with reaching of latitude and longitude in depth. Expand map skills to include non-UK countries.
Fieldwork	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.	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.	Use fieldwork to observe and record the human and physical features in the local area using a range of methods, including sketch maps, plan and graphs and digital technologies.	Use fieldwork to observe, measure 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 fieldwork to observe, measure and record the humans and physical features in the local area using a range of methods including sketch maps, plan and graphs and digital technologies.	Use fieldwork to observe, measure 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.
Mapwork	Use world maps atlases and globes to identify the United Kingdom and its countries.	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 world maps, atlases and globes to identify the countries, continents and oceans studied at this key stage.	Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping (Google Earth) to locate countries and describe features studied.	Use maps, atlases, globes, and digital/computer mapping (Google Earth) to locate countries and describe features studied.	Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied.	Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied.
Location	School Grounds	Botanic Gardens	Eco Centre	Victoria Park	Ainsdale Beach	Southport Beach
Independence	Criteria for fieldwork given.	Criteria for fieldwork given.	Criteria for fieldwork given.	Criteria for fieldwork given.	Designing of own fieldwork from scope provided.	Designing of own fieldwork from scope provided.
Recording	Class discussion over outcomes, summary recorded with photos written by teacher	Class discussion over outcomes, summary recorded with photos written by teacher	Class discussion over outcomes, summary recorded with photos written by teacher Sketch map stuck in	Class discussion over outcomes, summary recorded with photos written by teacher Graph of data.	Children recording results of fieldwork in their books independently following modelling	Children recording results of fieldwork in their books independently following modelling.
Focus Type	Human/physical	Human/physical	Human	Physical	Human/Physical	Human/Physical
Concepts Covered	Concepts: Place, Region, Scale and Human & Physical Geography	Concepts: Human and Physical Geography, Place, Interconnections	Concepts: Place, Region, Human and Physical, Interconnections	Concepts: Place, Scale, Region, Human and Physical Geography,	Concepts: Place, Scale, Region, Human and Physical Geography.	Concepts: Place, Space, Scale, Human and Physical Geography,

Map skills, Fieldwork and Locational Knowledge

	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
	Spring 1	Spring 1	Spring 2	Spring 2	Spring 1	Spring 2
1	Name and locate the world's seven continents and 5 oceans.	Name and locate the continents and main oceans.	Identify the position of the equator, tropics of Cancer and Capricorn.	Identify the Northern, Southern Hemisphere and Prime Meridian.	Identify the position and significance of latitude/longitude and the Greenwich Meridian.	Apply knowledge of time zones, working out time differences.
2	Use world maps atlases and globes to identify the United Kingdom and its countries.	Identify the location of hot and cold areas of the world in relation to the Equator, the North and South Poles.	Name and locate the countries and capital cities in Europe using maps, globes and digital/computer mapping (Google Earth).	Use maps, atlases, globes, and digital/computer mapping (Google Earth) to locate countries	Name and locate counties and cities of the UK using atlases (including hills, mountains, coasts and rivers).	Extend to 6-figure grid references with reaching of latitude and longitude in depth. Expand map skills to include non-UK countries, including Russia.
3	Name and locate the capital cities of the four countries and the surrounding seas of the United Kingdom using Atlases and Globes.	Identify the position and significance of the Arctic and Antarctic circle.	Learn the eight points of a compass, 2 figure grid reference (maths co-ordinates), some basic symbols and key (including the simplified Ordnance Survey maps) to build their knowledge of the UK and the wider world.	Name and locate the countries and capital cities in North and South America using maps and globes.	Use four-figure grid references on OS maps	Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate the main countries in Asia (linked to our topic).
4	Understand and use simple compass direction (North, South, East and West) and locational and directional language to describe the location of features and route on a map.	Create simple plans and maps.	Recognise, locate and describe the seven wonders of the natural world.	Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to name and locate key physical features in the Americas.	Recognise, locate and describe the seven wonders of the ancient world.	Identify their main environmental regions, key human and physical characteristics and major cities.
5	Undertake map and fieldwork in the school grounds.	Create, use and recognise symbols on a map.	Undertake fieldwork in Eco Centre gathering and recording explicit data.	Use the eight points of a compass, four-figure grid references, symbols and key (including the use of OS maps).	Recognise, locate and describe the seven wonders of the modern world.	Name and locate the key topographical features including coast, features of erosion, hills, mountains and rivers. Understand how these features have changed over time
6		Recognise locations using aerial images and use simple compass direction and locational and directional language to describe the location of features and routes on a map.		Learn the eight points of a compass and four-figure grid references.	Design and undertake fieldwork on Ainsdale beach that measures and compares human activity in a local area.	Design and undertake survey and interview-based fieldwork on Southport Beach.
7		Undertake fieldwork in Botanic Gardens.		Undertake fieldwork in Victoria Park gathering and recording explicit data.	Report on and reflect on results from fieldwork	Report on and reflect on findings from fieldwork
Concepts Covered	Place, Region, Scale	Place, region, environmental and interconnections	Place, Physical and Human Geography, Interconnections	Region, Place, Scale	Place, Scale, Region, Interconnections	Place Region Scale

Human and Physical Geography and Place Knowledge

	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 3	Year 4	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6	Year 6
	Seasons and Weather	Non-European Country Study	Natural Disasters: Volcanoes	Region of Europe Study	Biomes and Vegetation Belts Rainforest – link with Biomes	Region of Americas Study	Rivers and Mountains	Natural Disasters: Earthquakes and Tsunamis	Natural Resources
	Spring 2	Spring 2	Spring 1	Spring 1	Spring 1	Spring 2	Spring 1	Spring 1	Additional Unit
1	Name and describe the four seasons.	Compare the climate of Antarctic and / or Australia to the UK	Understand the structure of the earth and the movement of tectonic plates.	Identify the physical geography and features of the Mediterranean (Italy). Wonder of the World – Colosseum.	Examine how weather varies around the world (Climate Zones).	Identify the physical geography and features of Brazil .	Describe the different parts of a river.	Natural and physical wonders of Asia.	Sustainable living and protecting our planet.
2	Identify seasonal and daily weather patterns in the United Kingdom.	Use basic geographical vocabulary to refer to key human and physical features. Key human features, including: city, town, village, factory, farm, house, office, port, harbour and shop.	Investigate the detection and preparation of Volcanic eruptions.	Comparison of physical diversity with reference to climate.	Consider the types of biome and their location.	Recognise and describe cultural attractions in Brazil. Christ the Redeemer, Iguazu Falls, Sugar Loaf Mountain.	Identify rivers in the UK.	Understand the structure of the earth and the movement of tectonic plates.	Trade of resources around the world.
3	Use basic geographical vocabulary to refer to human/physical features – e.g. town, village, farm, house, hill, sea, factory, beach etc.)	Discuss why tourists might visit Australia. Natural Wonder of the World – The Great Barrier Reef.	Understand the human and physical impact of volcanic eruptions.	Comparison of human features between the UK and Italy.	Examine the challenges of biomes. Consider how humans live in a biome.	Compare a region in the UK, with Brazil.	Describe how humans engage with rivers (River Nile). Natural wonder of the World – River Nile.	Investigate the detection and preparation of earthquakes.	Global resources.
4			Understand how volcanoes are created. Natural Wonder of the World – Paricutin Volcano.	Explore why Italy 'shakes' and 'roars'.	Compare and contrast the biomes of North and South America. Examine the vegetation belt of an area of the UK and a region of North or South America. (Amazon Rainforest)	Examine the issues of deforestation in Brazil.	Examine a river from source to mouth (River Nile).	Understand the human and physical impact of earthquakes.	
5			Examine a volcanic eruption (Mount Vesuvius).		Describe the reasons why the rainforest is being destroyed (briefly refer to natural disasters).	Examine trade links, and the distribution of natural resources including food, minerals and water	Explain how mountains form. Natural wonder of the world - Mt. Everest.	Examine an earthquake (Haiti 2010).	
6					Consider the impact of deforestation on animals and wildlife. Identify steps that are being taken to protect the rainforest.	Explore Fairtrade.	Describe and understand the key aspects of the water cycle, excluding transpiration,	Understand how Tsunamis are caused because of earthquakes.	
Concepts Covered	Environmental, Interconnections, Physical/Human Geography	Scale, Region, Environmental and Interconnections	Region, Environmental, Human and Physical Geography, Scale	Physical and Human Geography, Environmental, Interconnections	Place, Environmental, Physical and Human, Geography, Scale.	Interconnections, Region, Physical and Human Geography, Scale, Environmental	Place, Scale, Interconnection, Environmental	Place, Scale, Environmental, Interconnection, Physical Geography.	Place, Environmental Interconnections, Scale

Year 1 Geography Skills and Locational Knowledge

Key Vocabulary

Country	An area of land boundaries
Capital City	The city where the country make all of its decision.
Globe	A model of the earth shaped as a sphere.
Compass	A tool for showing direction.
Map	A diagram to show where places are located.
Location	The description of where something is.



Overview

Name, locate and identify characteristics of the four countries of the UK using atlases and globes.

Understand and use the four compass directions and relevant vocabulary. Undertake map and fieldwork in the school grounds.





Understand geographical similarities and differences through studying the human and physical geography of a small area of the UK.

Use basic geographical vocabulary to refer to key human and physical features.

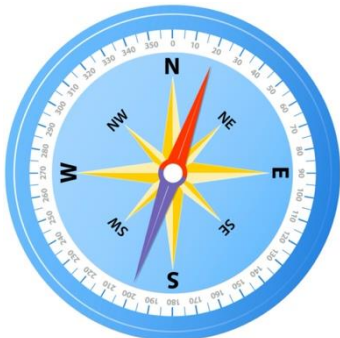
Fieldwork - School Grounds



Countries to be learnt

Outline	Country	Capital City
	England	London
	Scotland	Edinburgh
	Northern Ireland	Belfast
	Wales	Cardiff

Compass



Year 1 Geography - Seasons and Weather

Key Vocabulary

Season	The four parts of the year with each having different weather and daylight.
Hail	A type weather when frozen rain falls from the sky.
Temperature	A measure of how hot or cold it is.
Harvest	When plants are cut down or fruit picked because it is ready to eat.
Thermometer	An instrument that measures the temperature.
Hibernate	When animals sleep for a long time in winter.
Migrate	When animals sleep for a long time in the winter.
Weather Forecast	A prediction of what the weather will be like in the future.

Clouds

There are three different types of clouds and they have different names. The three key types of cloud are cirrus, cumulus and stratus. These can be spotted by how fluffy they are and their colour.



Overview

The four seasons are Spring, Summer, Autumn and Winter.

Colder weather comes in the Autumn and Winter.

Warmer weather comes in the Spring and the Summer.

Our days of sunlight are longest in the Summer and shortest in the Winter.

Much of the fruit and vegetables that we eat grow and are harvested in the Summer or the Autumn.

Lambs are born in the Spring.

A rain gauge measures how much rain has fallen.

A wind vane shows which way the wind is blowing.

A thermometer measures the temperature.

Clouds are made up of tiny droplets of water that float in the air. Dark clouds are carrying more water.

Cirrus clouds are white, thin and wispy. Cumulus clouds are white and fluffy like cotton wool.

Stratus clouds are grey and cover the whole sky.

It is warmer in the south of the U.K. than the north. It gets even warmer the further south you go. It rains a lot more near where there are mountains.

Weather Forecast

The weather forecast is in newspapers, on the internet, the television and the radio. It tells us what the weather will be like that day and in the near future.



Hibernating and Migrating

In the winter there it is cold and there is less food for animals to eat. Some hibernate and sleep whilst others migrate and travel to other countries where weather is warmer. They return in the spring.



Year 2 Geography Skills and Locational Knowledge

Key Vocabulary

Continent	Any of the world's main continuous expanses of land.
Ocean	A very large expanse of sea, in particular each of the main areas into which the sea is divided geographically.
Sea	The expanse of salt water that covers most of the earth's surface and surrounds its landmasses.
Coast	The part of the land near the sea; the edge of the land.
Cliff	A steep rock face, especially at the edge of the sea.
North and South Pole	Either of the two locations (North Pole or South Pole) on the surface of the earth (or of a celestial object) which are the northern and southern ends of the axis of rotation.
Symbol	A mark or character used as a conventional representation of an object, function, or process.
Key	Explains what colours and symbols on the map stand for.
Aerial	Existing, happening, or operating in the air.

Continents

Africa
Antarctica
Asia
Europe
North America
South America
Oceania



Overview

Name and locate the continents and main oceans

Identify and locate hot and cold areas in the world

Create simple plans and maps

Create, use and recognise symbols on a map






Recognise locations using aerial images

Undertake fieldwork in Botanic Gardens

Fieldwork – Botanic Gardens



Maps and symbols to be learnt

	Parking
	Place of worship
	Picnic site
	Gardens
Sch	School
	Information centre
	Building of historic interest

Oceans

From largest to smallest;

Pacific
Atlantic
Indian
Southern
Arctic



Year 2 Geography - Non-European Country Study: Australia

Key Vocabulary

Climate	The weather conditions in a place
Tourist	A person who travels to another place for pleasure
Population	The number of people living in a place
Landmarks	An object or feature that has importance
Destination	The place where a person is travelling to.
Bushfires	A fire that starts in hot, dry places burns quickly through grasslands and forests
Aboriginal people	Earliest known inhabitants of Australia

Landmarks

The Sydney Opera House is one of the most famous landmarks, it took 14 years to build.

The Great Barrier Reef is the biggest reef in the world, so huge in fact that it's about the same size of 70 million football pitches!



Overview

Australia is an island, in fact it is the world's biggest island, but smallest continent.

The climate is different across Australia, it can be very hot and dry in the summer, which is from December to March.

Apart from Antarctic, Australia is the driest continent on Earth.

Australia is located in the South Pacific Ocean and can be found on the opposite side of the world from Europe. This is why we often call it 'Down Under'.

Key Facts

Population	25.7 million
Language	English
Currency	Australia Dollars
Religion	Mostly Christian
Capital City	Canberra
Longest river	Murray River (2508 km).
Tallest mountain	Mount Kosciuszko (2,228 metres)

Dangerous Animals

Australia is also home to some of the world's most deadly creatures, including snakes, spiders and crocodiles. There are also many dangerous animals in the ocean, such as the Box Jellyfish, the Blue Ringed Octopus and of course, sharks!

Year 3 Geography Skills and Locational Knowledge

Key Vocabulary

Population	The total number of people living in a country, city or area
Capital city	The city where the government is located
Dependency	A country or area controlled by another
Mountain range	A series of mountains in a line connected by high ground
Source	The starting point of a mouth or river
Peninsula	A piece of land that is mostly surrounded by water
Plateau	An area of level high ground
Tourist	A person who travels to a place for pleasure or to explore
Erosion	Wearing away and damaging the surface of an area
Footfall	The amount of people that travel to a place over a period of time



Overview

Identify the position of the equator, tropics of Cancer and Capricorn.

Name and locate the countries and capital cities in Europe using maps, globes and digital/computer mapping (Google Earth).

Learn the eight points of a compass, 2 figure grid reference (maths co-ordinates), some basic symbols and key (including the simplified Ordnance Survey maps) to build their knowledge of the UK and the wider world.

Undertake fieldwork in the Eco-centre gathering and

Map Symbols to be learnt

	Parking
	Theme or pleasure park
	Caravan site
	Garden or arboretum
	Golf course or links
	Visitor centre
	Cycle trail

Europe

There are 44 countries in Europe, including Russia. There are also 4 dependencies. The country with the largest population is Russia. The country with the smallest population is Holy See.



Fieldwork - Eco Centre



Wonder of the World:

Recognise, locate and describe the seven wonders of the natural world.



Year 3 Geography - Natural Disasters: Volcanoes

Key Vocabulary

Crust	The outermost layer of a planet
Active volcano	Volcanoes that can erupt any time and do so regularly.
Dormant volcano	A volcano that has not erupted recently.
Extinct volcano	A volcano that isn't expected to ever erupt again.
Ring of Fire	Found in the Pacific Ocean, this area has 90% of the world's earthquakes and 75% of the volcanoes
Tectonic	Relating to the structure of the Earth's crust.
Magma	Melted rock (still below the Earth's surface)
Lava flow	The movement of lava (melted rock above the surface)

Natural Disasters:

Natural Disasters are the consequence of the natural process of earth.

Earthquakes		Earthquakes happen when two large pieces of the Earth's crust (tectonic plates) slip suddenly. This causes shockwaves to the surface of the Earth. When earthquakes take place underneath or near water, they may trigger tsunamis.
Volcanic Eruptions		Volcanic eruptions occur when lava, rock fragments, hot vapour and gases are released through a volcano from beneath the Earth's surface.



Overview

- Understand the structure of the earth and the movement of tectonic plates.
- Investigate the detection and preparation of Volcanic eruptions.
- Understand the human and physical impact of volcanic eruptions.
- Understand how volcanoes are created.

Natural Wonder of the World - Paricutin Volcano.

Examine a volcanic eruption (Mount Vesuvius).

Key Facts

The Earth is made up of a number of different sections: the core, the mantle and the crust.

Volcanoes are formed when magma from the Earth's upper mantle rises to the surface. At the surface, it erupts forming lava flows and ash. As the volcano continues to erupt it increases in size resulting in how many volcanoes look today.

During an eruption, magma is pushed upwards through vents and craters. When this magma reaches the Earth's surface it is known as lava.

Lava gives off a large amount of gas often resulting in an ash cloud seen billowing out of the top of an erupting volcano. This comes out of the throat which is the top entrance to a volcano.

There are three main types of volcano - composite, shield and dome. Composite volcanoes erupt explosively, they are usually quite large and cone shaped. Shield volcanoes are gentle slopes; runny lava that can run a long distance erupts out of them. Cone volcanoes have

Volcano Case Study: Mount Vesuvius



In 79BCE, Mount Vesuvius violently erupted, firing out smoke, lava and ash. The eruption covered the nearby town of Pompeii.

Year 4 Geography Skills and Locational Knowledge

Key Vocabulary

Grid Reference	A method of describing a location using intersecting vertical and horizontal grid lines, indicated by numbers and/or letters.
Hemisphere	One half of the earth which is divided into 2 hemispheres - the Northern and Southern hemispheres.
Equator	An imaginary line around the middle of the earth.
Tropic of Cancer and Capricorn	Two imaginary lines that circle the globe mark the boundaries of the tropics.
Longitude	An imaginary line that runs from the north pole to the south pole.
Latitude	The distance north or south of the equator measured in degrees.
Grid Reference	A method of describing a location using intersecting vertical and horizontal grid lines, indicated by numbers and/or letters.
Hemisphere	One half of the earth which is divided into 2 hemispheres - the Northern and Southern hemispheres.



Overview

Learn the eight points of a compass and four-figure grid references.
 On a world map, locate areas of similar environmental regions, either desert, rainforests or temperate regions within north and South America.
 Locate the main countries in Europe and North or South America, Locate and name principle cities.
 Identify the position and significance of Northern Hemisphere, Southern Hemisphere and prime meridian.

The Americas

The Americas, which are also collectively called America, are a landmass comprising the totality of North and South America. They make up most of the Western Hemisphere.



Fieldwork – Victoria Park



Map Symbols to be learnt

	Church
	Nature Reserve
	Cathedral or Abbey
	Art Gallery
	Boat Trips
	Bus or Coach Station
	Picnic Area

Wonder of the World: Christ The Redeemer

Christ the Redeemer is a colossal statue of Jesus Christ at the summit of Mount Corcovado, Rio de Janeiro, southeastern Brazil.



Year 4 Geography - Region of North/South America Study

Biomes

Key Vocabulary

Biome	A large naturally occurring community of flora and fauna occupying a major habitat, e.g. forest or tundra.
Climate	The weather conditions prevailing in an area in general or over a long period.
Rainforest	A luxuriant forest, generally composed of tall, broad-leaved trees and usually found in wet tropical uplands and lowlands around the Equator.
Deforestation	The removal of a forest or stand of trees from land which is then converted to a non-forest use. Deforestation can involve conversion of forest land to farms, ranches, or urban use.
Equator	An equator is the imaginary line around the middle of the earth. It is halfway between the North Pole and the South Pole, at 0 degrees latitude. The equator divides the earth into a Northern Hemisphere and a Southern Hemisphere.
Tropic of Cancer	The tropic of Cancer is the most northern latitude on the Earth where the sun can appear directly overhead.
Tropic of Capricorn	The Tropic of Capricorn is the most southern latitude on the Earth where the sun can appear directly overhead. ... And the Tropic of Capricorn is at approximately 23.4 degrees south of the Equator.

Biomes, Climate Zones and Vegetation belts

World Biomes: **Tundra**, **Taiga**, **Grasslands**, **Temperate Forest**, **Deciduous Forest**, **Chaparral**, **Desert**, **Desert-Scrub**, **Savanna**, **Rainforest**, **Alpine**.



Overview

Examine how weather varies around the world (Climate Zones).
Consider the types of biome and their location.

Examine the challenges of biomes.
Consider how humans live in a biome.
Compare and contrast the biomes of North and South America. Examine the vegetation belt of an area of the UK and a region of North or South America. (Amazon Rainforest)

Describe the reasons why the rainforest is being destroyed (briefly refer to natural disasters).

Consider the impact of deforestation on animals and wildlife.

Identify steps that are being taken to protect the rainforest.

Key Facts

Canopy layer - The canopy is the upper layer, below the emergent layer.

Emergent layer - The tallest trees are the emergent, towering up to 200 feet above the forest floor

Understory - The understory is the underlying layers of the rainforest.

Forest floor - The ground beneath the trees.

The Amazon rainforest is the largest tropical rainforest in the world, covering over five and a half a million square kilometres. The UK and Ireland would fit into it 17 times

10% of the world's known species live in the Amazon rainforest and 20% of the world's bird species. It is home to around 2 and a half million different insect species as well as over 40000 plant species.

The Amazon River stretches 6,840km. It is the world's second longest river after the River Nile.

Around 400-500 indigenous Amerindian tribes call the Amazon rainforest home. Fifty of these tribes have never had contact with the outside world

Deforestation and Reforestation



Deforestation is cutting down of trees and forests. Afforestation is growing trees or establishment of forests on areas where there were no forests or trees or greenery, for a long period of time.

Whereas reforestation refers to growing of trees or forests on that land which had greenery.

Year 5 Geography Skills and Locational Knowledge

Key Vocabulary

County	Geographical region of a country used for organizational purposes.
Locality	A particular space, neighborhood or region.
Land-use	What the land in a certain area is used for.
Urban	Within a city or town.
Suburban	On the periphery of a town or city.
Rural	In the countryside away from a town or city.
Topography	The shape of a surface or region.
Grid References	Numbers and letters along the edges of a map.



Overview

Identify the position and significance of latitude/longitude and the Greenwich Meridian.
 Name and locate counties and cities of the UK using atlases (including hills, mountains, coasts and rivers).
 Use four-figure grid references on OS maps.
 Recognise, locate and describe the seven wonders of the ancient world and of the modern world.
 Design and undertake fieldwork on Ainsdale beach that measures and reports on physical features and their changes in the local area.
 Report on and reflect on results from fieldwork.

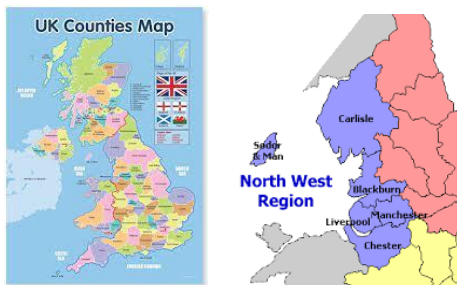
Fieldwork – Ainsdale Beach



Map Symbols to be learnt

	Viewpoint
	Youth Hostel
PH	Public House
	Windmill
	National Trust
	Hospital
	Picnic area
	Campsite
	Parking
+	Place of worship
	Caravan site

Countries in the UK



England is split into 48 different counties. We are in Merseyside, which is a borough in the North West Region of England.

Wonder of The World

Greek historian Herodotus listed 7 wonders of the ancient world including, the Colossus of Rhodes, The Pyramids of Giza and the Hanging Gardens of Babylon.



Year 5 Geography – Rivers and Mountains

Rivers - Key Facts

The World's 4 longest rivers include The River Nile, The Amazon River, The Yangtze River and The Mississippi River.

The River Nile is 6,695km long, it has an average discharge of 3.1million litres/second. Its source is Burundi (central Africa) and its mouth is at the Mediterranean Sea.

The Mersey is 112km long. Source - three tributaries - the River Goyt, the River Tame and the River Etherow - merge in Stockport. Mouth - Liverpool Bay - Irish Sea.

Key Vocabulary:

Source: The point at which a river starts

Mouth: The point at which a river ends

Channel: The river bed and banks in which water flows

Upper course: The first stage of river, often located on high ground

Middle Course: The second stage of a river where the land is flatter and the river is wider.

Lower Course: The land is flat and the river is at its widest

River Case Study:

The River Nile and the River Mersey



The River Nile is in the middle of the desert, it is 6,695km long. The River Mersey, situated in NW England is 112km long.



Overview

Describe the different parts of a river.

Identify rivers in the UK.

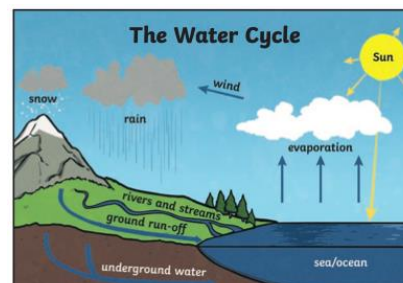
Describe how humans engage with rivers -
Natural Wonder of the World: The River Nile.

Examine a river from source to mouth (River Nile).

Explain how mountains form - *Natural wonder of the world: Mount Everest*

Describe and understand the key aspects of the water cycle, excluding transpiration.

The Water Cycle



Mountains – Key Facts

How mountains are formed:

- There are 5 types of mountains, formed in different ways. Fold, Fault-block, volcanic, dome, plateau).
- The highest mountain ranges are created by tectonic plates pushing together and forcing the ground up where they meet.
- Tectonic plates moving apart in opposite directions causes lava to erupt out of the gap that is left. As it cools down, the lava creates a long line of mountains.
- Other mountains - usually those that stand on their own - are created by ancient volcanoes.

Mountain climates can be extreme and people who settle in the mountains live differently to us.

Key Vocabulary:

Altitude: the height of an object or point in relation to sea level or ground level.

Elevation: height above a given level, especially sea level.

Summit: The highest point of a mountain

Crust: The outermost layer of the earth

Tectonic plates: Pieces of the earth's crust connected together.

Natural Wonders of the World: The River Nile and Mount Everest



Year 6 - Geography Skills and Locational Knowledge

Key Vocabulary

Erosion	The process of eroding or being eroded by wind, water, or other natural agents.
Erode	Gradually wear away.
Coast	The part of the land adjoining or near the sea.
Field work	The process of observing and collecting data about people, cultures, and natural environments.
Topography	The arrangement of the natural and artificial physical features of an area.
Time zones	Time zones are divided by imaginary lines called meridians which run from the North Pole to the South Pole.
Grid referencing	A grid reference is a location on a map, which is found using the northing and easting numbered lines.
Longitude	Imaginary lines from the North to the South pole numbered in degrees East or West of GM.
Latitude	Imaginary lines that run east to west numbered in degrees North to South of the



Overview

Apply knowledge of time zones.
Use 6-figure grid referencing on OS maps.
Design and undertake fieldwork on Southport Beach.
Report on and reflect on findings from fieldwork.
Name and locate key topographical features,

Map Symbols To Be Learnt

	Marsh, reeds or salting
	Slopes
	Contours
	Bracken, heath or rough grassland
	Footpath
	Sand
	Water

Time Zones:

Time zones vary around the world as the earth spins. Time zones have been created so that the sun peaks around midday all over the world; as a result it is a different time at different lines of longitude.



Fieldwork – Southport Beach



Wonder of the World:



The Grand Canyon
The Great Blue Hole
Bungle Bungle
Eye of Sahara
Fingles cave



Geography - Natural Disasters - Earthquakes

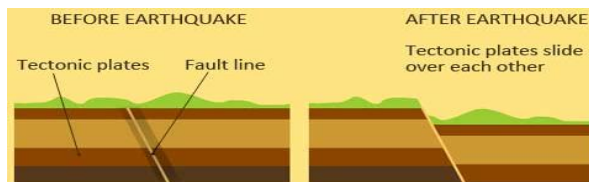
Year 6

Key Vocabulary

Earthquake	An intense shaking of the Earth's crust.
Tremor	A type of continuous.
Magnitude	Geologists rate earthquakes in magnitude, which is the amount of energy released during the quake.
Richter Scale	A scale of numbers used to tell the size of earthquakes.
Tectonic plates	The Earth's outer layer (the crust) is made up of large, moving pieces called tectonic plates.
Seismic	Vibrations of the Earth and its crust.
Aftershock	A smaller earthquake following the main shock of a large earthquake.
Tsunami	A tsunami is a large ocean wave usually caused by an underwater earthquake or a volcanic explosion.

How Earthquakes Happen

As the tectonic plates rub past each other, pressure can cause the plates to suddenly slip. This releases large amounts of energy, and creates seismic waves that travel through the earth. The waves are felt most strongly in close proximity to where the event takes place.



Overview

Earthquakes are natural tremors or shakes under the ground. The crust and the mantle are broken into pieces called tectonic plates. These float on top of the earth's inner core. The movement of these plates away and towards each other can result in a variety of different events. When the plates slide apart they create a tremendous force causing the earth to shake and ripple. Thus, the majority of earthquakes occur near tectonic plate boundaries. Approximately 10,000 people die in earthquakes each year.

Earthquakes can result in tsunamis and the flooding can result in further loss of life. Aftershocks and falling buildings after an earthquake are also a danger to life. 3-5 = minor, 5-7 = moderate to strong, 7-8 = major, 8+ = great. A seismometer detects the vibrations caused by an earthquake. The strength, or magnitude of an earthquake is measured using the Richter scale of a score between 0 and 10.

Natural Disasters:

Natural Disasters are the consequence of the natural process of earth.

Earthquakes		Earthquakes happen when two large pieces of the Earth's crust (tectonic plates) slip suddenly. This causes shockwaves to the surface of the Earth. When earthquakes take place underneath or near water, they may trigger tsunamis.
Volcanic Eruptions		Volcanic eruptions occur when lava, rock fragments, hot vapour and gases are released through a volcano from beneath the Earth's surface.
Hurricanes and Tornadoes		Hurricanes and tornadoes are both examples of adverse weather that involve extremely strong winds. They can cause huge storms which can cause flooding.
Drought and Flooding		Droughts occur when places do not receive an adequate water supply after as a result of decreased rainfall. Flooding is an overflow of water that submerges land destroying environments.
Wildfires		Wildfires are large uncontrolled fires that take place in the forest. Types of wildfires include: forest fires, bushfires, hill fires and grassfires.

Earthquake Case Study: Tohoku Earthquake

On Friday 11 March 2011 at 14:46p.m., an earthquake of magnitude 9.0 on the Richter scale occurred. It was at the point where the Pacific tectonic plate slides beneath the North American plate. The epicentre was 30 kilometres below the Pacific Ocean seabed and 129 km off the east coast of Honshu, Japan. This triggered a tsunami. High, powerful waves were generated and travelled across the Pacific Ocean. The area worst affected by the tsunami was the east coast of Honshu in Japan.