Overview of Geographical Learning at Chorley St Marys Catholic Primary and Nursery

Geo	Geography Substantive Knowledge and Concepts:												
Locational knowledge (Place, Space, Scale)	Earth Systems	Enviro	onment	Divers	ity	Sustainability	,	Interconnection					
	Geography Disciplinary Knowledge:												
Map skills	Fieldwork	Similarit Differ		ties and Resear		rch and Enquiry	Cause	e and Consequence					

	<u>Nursery</u>											
	<u>Title</u>	Substantive and Disciplinary Concepts and Knowledge	<u>Prior</u> Knowledge	<u>Components</u>	Composites - Linked to ELG	Vocabulary						
AT	Nursery classroom	Locational Knowledge Environment Mapping		 To name our classroom and know where it is in school. To know what is in our classroom To know that a map is a picture of a place. To make a map of Nursery. 	DM LINKS: Talk about what they see, using a wide range of vocabulary. Use all their senses in hands on exploration of natural materials	Nursery class Reading area Outdoor area Water area Small area Construction area Map						
	Weather	Earth Systems		To know vocabulary for different types of weather: cloud, wind, rain, sunny								

			2.	To know what to wear in different weather.		
e-T	Fieldwork opportu - London and The	nities: map of Nursery class, expe	rience different weathe	r in outdoor area of Nursery clo To say a journey I have	DM LINKS: Talk about what they	London
<u>SpT</u>	Naughty Bus	People and places Mapping skills		been on. To know where we live in England. To know London is the capital city of England.	see, using a wide range of vocabulary. Use all their senses in hands on exploration of natural materials	Journey England Bus Bus Stop Map River Bridge
	Fieldwork opportu - Bus Visit			eye, Big Ben, Buckingham Palace, River Thames		

<u>SumT</u>	Farm	<u>Environment</u>			To know 5 animals that live on a farm: cow, pig, sheep, horse, chicken To visit a farm and know what is looks, sounds and smells like.	DM LINKS: Talk about what they see, using a wide range of vocabulary. Use all their senses in hands on exploration of natural materials	cow, pig, sheep, horse, chicken, grass, hay
	Additional Unit if	needed based on current ev	ents eg: Olympics and	the peop	ole in that place		
	Fieldwork opportu	nities: farm visit					

<u>Reception</u>										
<u>Title</u>	Substantive and Disciplinary Concepts and Knowledge	<u>Prior</u> <u>Knowledge</u>	<u>Components</u>	Composites - Linked to ELG	<u>Vocabulary</u>					

Locational Knowledge Environment Mapping skills 1. Know the name of their school. 2. To know a map is a picture of a place. 3. Name and locate key places around our school site. 4. To make a map showing key features of our school. Describe their immediate environment using knowledge from observation, discussion, stories, non-fiction texts and maps. Describe their immediate environment using knowledge from observation, discussion, stories, non-fiction texts and maps. Describe their immediate environment using knowledge from observation, discussion, stories, non-fiction texts and maps. Describe their immediate environment using knowledge from observation, discussion, stories, non-fiction texts and maps. Describe their immediate environment using knowledge from observation, discussion, stories, non-fiction texts and maps. Describe their immediate environment using knowledge from observation, discussion, stories, non-fiction texts and maps. Describe their immediate environment using knowledge from observation, discussion, stories, non-fiction texts and maps. Describe their immediate environment using knowledge from observation, discussion, stories, non-fiction texts and maps. Describe their immediate environment using knowledge from observation, discussion, stories, non-fiction texts and maps. Describe their immediate environment using knowledge from observation, discussion, stories, non-fiction texts and maps. Describe their immediate environment using knowledge from observation, discussion, stories, non-fiction texts and maps. Describe their immediate environment using knowledge from observation, discussion, stories, non-fiction texts and maps. Describe their immediate environment using knowledge from observation, discussion, stories, non-fiction texts and maps. Describe their immediate environment using knowledge from observation, discussion, stories, non-fiction texts and maps. Describe their immediate environment using knowledge from observation, discussion, stories	<u>AT1</u>	Weather and Seasons School grounds People culture and communities	Earth system Fieldwork	Weather in AT in Y1	1. 2. 3.	To know the names of the seasons. To know what each season looks like. To observe what our weather is like today.	Explore the natural world around them Describe what they see, hear and feel whilst outside. Understand the effect of changing seasons on the natural world around them.	Autumn Spring Summer Winter
5. To know where our nearest postbox is. Fieldwork opportunities: Fieldwork in the school grounds and walk to the nearest postbox.			Environment Mapping skills	classroom AT1	3. 4. 5.	school. To know a map is a picture of a place. Name and locate key places around our school site. To make a map showing key features of our school. To know where our nearest postbox is.	using knowledge from observation, discussion, stories, non-fiction texts and maps.	hall, woods, library, school, path, Map

<u>SpT1</u>	China and Chorley People culture and communities People and places Environment	Locational knowledge Diversity Interconnection Similarities and differences Mapping skills	R - AT - Our school N - Classroom	2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9.	To know we live in Chorley To know where we can play locally. To know we live in England To know China is another country at the other side of the world. To know where is land and where is water on a map. To know China is far away from where we live. To know people in China have different culture. To know Chinese people live in England. To know some places people may visit in China. To make a map of our walk and places in China.	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. (Chorley and China) Recognise some similarities and differences between life in this country and life in other countries. Recognise some environments that are different to the one in which they live. Recognise that people have different beliefs and celebrate special times in different ways.	Land Sea Playground Road China Culture Landmarks Country.
<u>SpT2</u>	Fieldwork opportur The zoo People culture and communities People and Places Environment	ities: Walk to Stanstead R Locational Knowledge Diversity Mapping skills	oad Park Rec - SpT1 - China N - London and the farm	2. 3. 4. 5.	To know locate where different animals live on a world map - penguin, polar bear, lion, camel, elephant, toucan To know some places in the world are hot and some are cold. To know the Artic is cold and The Sahara Desert is hot. To know there are different continents and oceans. To use a map while at Blackpool zoo.	Recognise some environments that are different to the one in which 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. Know some similarities and differences between the natural world around them and contrasting environments, drawing on their experiences and what has been read in class. Recognise some similarities and differences between life in this country and life in other countries.	World Continent Ocean Globe Hot Cold Wet Dry Arctic Sahara

SumT2 People coand committee People and Environn	Locational Knowledge sure sustainability ties Fieldwork Aces Mappings skills Cause and Consequence	Rec - SumT1 - continents and oceans N: London	 To know the seaside is where land meets sea. To show where seaside's are on a map - Blackpool and Southport. To know our nearest seaside town is Southport. To know what the landscape is like at a seaside: beach, sand, To know what people might do at the seaside. 	Recognise some environments that are different to the one in which they live. ELG - Describe their immediate environment using knowledge from observation, discussion, stories, nonfiction texts and maps. ELG: Know some similarities and differences between the natural world around them and contrasting environments, drawing on their experiences and what has been read in class.	Seaside Beach Lighthouse Lifeguard Sea Land
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	<u>Year 1</u>												
	Title and National Curriculum area	Substantive and Disciplinary Concepts and Knowledge	<u>Prior</u> <u>Knowledge</u>	<u>Components</u>	<u>Composites</u>	<u>Vocabulary</u>							
AT1	Where in the world do Penguins live? Weather and Seasons	Earth Systems Fieldwork Similarities and Differences	R - AT1 - Seasons	 How is the year organised into months and seasons? What are the differences between the seasons? How can I show what season I am in? How do people dress for different kinds of weather? 	By the end of this topic, children should know: - basic vocabulary and concepts about weather and the climate, including seasonal change; - how people adapt to different weather (e.g. by dressing differently on cold, hot, wet or windy days). Children should be able to:	 Month Season Spring Summer Autumn Winter Temperature Affect 							

				5. 6.	How can I tell the weather's story? How does the weather affect people's work?	- observe, talk about and make a basic record of changes in the weather creating a simple weather chart; - make appropriate use of everyday words relating to seasons, months and local weather.		
						ntify features of Autumn and take their own p	ohotogra	aphs.
SpT1	Who lives in a palace? UK countries and capital cities	Locational Knowledge Environment Map skills Research and Enquiry	Rec - school grounds Rec - continents and oceans	1. 2. 3. 4. 5.	What is the United Kingdom? What can I find out about the United Kingdom? What are the UK's countries like? What are the UK's capital cities like? What do I know about a country in the UK?	By the end of this topic children should know: -the main nations and features of the UK, including their locations and related key vocabulary Children should be able to: -annotate a simple map of the UK with some of its key features, including the location of its nations; -use appropriate vocabulary when describing the principal features of the UK.	1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6.	Northern Ireland Capital
	Fieldwork opportun - Children see.		location of one of the	palaces,	such as: London. They will con	ok. Sider how they will get there, what they will t	wear and	d what sigh

they will visit.

iumT2	What can we do	Locational Knowledge	R - AT2 - School	1.	What are the differences	By the end of this topic children should		
	in the great	Sustainability	grounds		between urban and rural	know:	1.	Rural
	outdoors?				areas?	The differences between urban & rural	2.	Urban
	Fieldwork in the school vicinity	Map skills Fieldwork		3. 4. 5.	Identify human & physical features of our school grounds. Locate our school & local area on an Ordnance Survey map. What do the symbols mean?. Identify human & physical features of our local area. Plan a route from school to the local shops using a map. (Fieldwork/ walk) Create a map of our local	areas The difference between physical & human features The meaning of some of the symbols on an ordnance survey map Children should be able to: annotate an ordnance survey map of the local area with some of its key features. Identify physical & human features of our local area. Plan a simple route in their local area using mapping skills.	3. 4. 5. 6. 7.	Settlement Map route Street symbol
					area .			
	- Use the		e around school.			o school and plot this on a map.		

Year 2											
Title and National Curriculum area	Substantive and Disciplinary Concepts and Knowledge	<u>Prior</u> <u>Knowledge</u>	<u>Components</u>	<u>Composites</u>	<u>Vocabulary</u>						

			T				
AT1	What do we	Locational Knowledge	Weather and	1.Where are hot and cold places on a	By the end of this topic, children	1.	Equator
	know about Hot	Environment	Seasons (Y1)	world map?	should know:	2.	Temperature
	and Cold places?			2.What are hot and cold places like?	·where the world's main hot and cold	3.	Arctic
		Map skills	Rec - Seasons	3.Can you explore a hot or cold place?	regions are	4.	Antarctica
	Hot and Cold	Similarities and		4.Which animals live in hot and cold	·some information about what each of	5.	Environment
	places	Differences		places and how do they adapt?	the hot and cold regions are like	6.	Habitat
		Research and enquiry		5.Can you describe an animal that lives	Children should be able to:		
				in a hot or cold place?	·use globes and atlases - and annotate		
				6.What would you pack if you were	maps - to identify the world's hot and		
				visiting a hot or cold place and what	cold regions;		
				would you see when you were there?	·use appropriate vocabulary when		
					talking and writing about hot and cold		
					regions;		
					·make use of the four main compass		
					points when describing the location of		
					these regions.		
	Fieldwork opportur	nities:					
			lore the world and ide	entify the seven continents and five ocean	s of the world.		
		, g g		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			
			T				
AT2	What is it like to	Locational Knowledge	UK countries and	1.What sort of area do I live in?	By the end of this topic, children	1.	Lancashire
	live in Chorley, a	Sustainability	capital cities (Y1)	2.What are the main features of our	should know:	2.	Chorley
	Small area of the		Fieldwork in the	school grounds?	·the location of their local area	3.	route
	UK?	Map skills	school grounds	3.What can I find out about my local	(including where it is within the UK);	4.	NESW
		Fieldwork	(Y1)	area?	·the main features of their local area	5.	Urban
	Small area of the		Rec - School	4.How can I describe my local area?	Children should be able to:	6.	Rural
	UK - Chorley		grounds	5.How can a map show what a place is	·look at simple maps and aerial views of		
				like?	the local area, discussing its main		
				6.How do we make a map of the local	features and how symbols have been		
				area?	used;		
				7. How is our local area changing?	·work together to create a simple map		
					of the local area;		
					·observe, record, discuss and ask		
					questions about the main features of		
					the local area, based on direct		
					experience;		
					·recognise how an area is changing and		
					that it can have both positive and		
					negative implications.		
				Ì	negative implications.		

	Use of Di	nities: K in the local area. Igimaps as an IT resource. Bass directions to navigate	around school.		•use appropriate everyday vocabulary when describing local features.	
<u>SpT2</u>	Is life the same as ours if you live in Kenya? Small area of a non-European country	Locational Knowledge Diversity Map skills Similarities and Differences Research and enquiry	Fieldwork in the school grounds (Y1) Rec - Zoo and Kenyan animals	1.What is Africa like? 2.Where is Kenya and what are Kenya's geographical features? 3. What is life like living in urban Kenya? 4.What is life like living in rural Kenya? 5.What is the landscape like in Kenya? 6. What is it like to live close to wild animals in Kenya?	By the end of this topic, children should know: - the location and features of Nairobi, comparing and contrasting it with their local area; - the location of Kenya within the African continent and the approximate location of Nairobi within Kenya; - how their location within hot and cold regions might affect everyday life differently in the UK and Kenya. Children should be able to: - use globes and atlases - and annotate maps - to identify the location of the UK, Europe, Kenya and Africa - look at simple maps, aerial views and photographs of Nairobi, discussing and asking questions about its main features and comparing these with their local area; - use appropriate vocabulary when describing Nairobi and comparing it with their local area; - make confident use of the four main compass points when describing the location of the UK, Europe, Kenya and Africa.	 Rural and urban Landscape Slums Mountain Capital Game reserve

		k in the local area to take p Kenya to the UK and how tl		re with photographs of areas within Nairob Kenyan child.	i.		
SumT1	What do we know about the world's Continents and Oceans? Continents and Oceans	Locational Knowledge Environment Diversity Interconnection Map skills Similarities and Differences Research and enquiry	Rec - continents and oceans - animals around the world	1.Where am I in the world? 2.Where are the world's continents? 3.Where are the world's oceans? 4.How can I describe where continents are located? 5.What are the human and physical features of different continents? 6.What is a continent like? 7.What is the country of Indonesia like?	By the end of this topic, children should know: - the names and locations of the world's continents and oceans; - some information about each of the world's continents and oceans Some of Indonesia's key human and physical features Children should be able to: - use globes and atlases - and annotate maps - to identify continents and oceans; - continents and oceans; - use appropriate vocabulary when talking and writing about location of these continents and oceans make use of the four main compass points when describing the location of these continents and oceans locate Indonesia on a map	1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6.	Country Continent Ocean Hemisphere Human features Physical features

				<u>></u>	<u>/ear 3</u>			
	Title and National Curriculum area	Substantive and Disciplinary Concepts and Knowledge	<u>Prior</u> <u>Knowledge</u>		<u>Components</u>	<u>Composites</u>	Vocabulary	
AT1	What makes a house a home? Local area - Lower KS2 - Chorley and the surrounding area eg: Rivington, Preston etc	Locational Knowledge Sustainability Map skills Fieldwork	UK countries and capitals and fieldwork in school grounds (Y1) Small area of UK (Y2)	1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6.	show what we have found out about the local area? How has this place changed over time?	By the end of this topic, children should know: the location of their local area (including where it is within the UK); the main features of their local area Children should be able to: look at simple maps and aerial views of the local area, discussing its main features and how symbols have been used; work together to create a simple map of the local area; observe, record, discuss and ask questions about the main features of the local area, based on direct experience; recognise how an area is changing and that it can have both positive and negative implications. use appropriate everyday vocabulary when describing local features.	 Aerial Settlement Ordnance Survey m Perspective Scale Symbol 	пар

		s, maps and globes to locate o			JK. Then use aerial photographs to to take photographs in the local a	locate human and physical features. urea		
SpT1	What lies underground? Key aspects of volcanoes & earthquakes (combined)	Earth systems Interconnection Environment Sustainability Map skills Cause and Consequence	Weather and Seasons (Y1) Hot and cold places and continents and oceans (Y2)	8. 9.	What lies beneath the surface of the Earth? What happens when the Earth's plates meet? What goes on inside a volcano? What can we learn from some famous earthquakes? What can I find out about real volcanoes? How do earthquakes affect people and places? What help do people need before and after an earthquake? What could you do if an earthquake happened? What happens when a volcano erupts? What would it be like to live near a volcano?	By the end of this topic, children should know: • the names and locations of the world's principal volcanoes and areas at risk from earthquakes; • the structure of the Earth, including what happens at plate boundaries; • the main features, causes and effects of volcanoes and earthquakes; • how people can respond to a natural disaster, such as an earthquake Children should be able to: - use maps and atlases to locate places with significant volcanoes and where significant earthquakes have occurred - use geographical vocabulary, including some technical terms, when describing the Earth's structure and the features of volcanoes and earthquakes.	1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7.	Plate tectonics Core Crust Continent Boundaries Effect Impact

						analyse and then present their findings. there? How is it affecting the local people?		
SpT2	What did the Romans do for us? Mountains	Locational Knowledge Environment Earth Systems Map skills Research and enquiry Similarities and differences	UK countries and capitals and fieldwork in school grounds (Y1) Small area of UK (Y2)	1. 2. 3. 4. 5.	mountain? What are the UK's highest mountains like? What is it like in the Himalayas?	By the end of this topic, children should know: -the names and locations of the world's principal mountains; -the main features and types of mountains; -how some people have adapted to life in mountainous areas (e.g. activity)how these landscapes are used by people and affected by human activity Children should be able to: • use detailed maps and aerial views of mountains and ranges to inform their understanding of their location, use and features; • use map references to locate some of the world's principal mountains; • use geographical vocabulary when describing mountains and ranges.	1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6.	Summit Landform Valley Climate Mountain range Avalanche

					Year 4			
	Title and	Substantive and	<u>Prior</u>		<u>Components</u>	<u>Composites</u>		Vocabulary
	<u>National</u>	<u>Disciplinary</u>	<u>Knowledge</u>					
	<u>Curriculum</u>	Concepts and						
	area	<u>Knowledge</u>						
<u>AT2</u>	Would Henry the VIII be a successful king in 2023? Food and farming	Interconnection Environment Sustainability Map skills Fieldwork Cause and consequence	Hot and cold places and continents and oceans (Y2) Volcanoes and Earthquakes and Local area study (Y3)	1. 2. 3. 4. 5.	Where does our food come from? Who grows our food? How is land used to make our food? What choices do I have about food and farming? How have food choices changed over time? What does data show us about food choices?	By the end of this topic, children should know: • Where some common foodstuffs come from; • Some of the processes involved in food production, trade and distribution; • Some of the human and environmental issues involved in food production, trade and distribution. Children should be able to: • Locate the origins of some common foodstuffs; • Generate questions and evaluate choices about food production, trade and distribution; • Use appropriate vocabulary when describing and evaluating issues in food and farming.	1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7.	Trade Economic Cultural Source Production Agriculture Ethical

	- Explore t	k in the local area to create food production, farming an	nd agriculture locally.		arm to explain how land is used	d for different types of farming.		
SpT2	Would you like a one-way ticket to Europe? European Region	Locational Knowledge Diversity Map skills Similarities and Differences Research and Enquiry	UK countries and capitals and fieldwork in school grounds (Y1) Small area of UK (Y2) Local area and Mountains (Y3)	1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6.	to Greece? What is the landscape of Greece like today? Where would you visit in Athens?	By the end of this topic, children should know: I the location and principal features of the region around Athens, when seen at a range of scales, from the global to the immediately local; I ways in which human processes operate within the Mediterranean, Greece and Athens; I ways in which the landscape of the region is used by people and affected by human activity; I ways in which the location and distinctive features of Greece and the Athens region (including everyday life) compare and contrast with the places studied in the UK, The Americas and Africa; I about place-specific patterns of continuity and change (past, present and future). Children should be able to: I confidently use globes and atlases to locate Greece and the Mediterranean within the world and the European continent; I use and interpret a range of maps and aerial views of Athens, Greece and the Mediterranean region and apply this information to their understanding of it; I look critically at a topical issue in this region, raising questions about it, considering the reliability of sources and exploring and evaluating a range of viewpoints; I use and apply geographical vocabulary confidently and in context, conveying a distinctive sense of place when describing the location and distinctive features of the Mediterranean, Greece and Athens	1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7.	Temperate Civilisation Migrant Industry Coast Mediterranean Tourism

nT1	Where do rivers start?	Earth system Locational Knowledge	Weather and Seasons (Y1)	1. 2.	What is a river? How do people use	By the end of this topic, children should know: I the key elements and features of a river and	1. 2.	Water cycle Source
		Environment			rivers around the	of the water cycle;	3.	Mouth
	Rivers	Sustainability	Small area of UK		world?	$\ \square$ the names of - and key information on - the	4.	Tributary
			and, Hot and Cold	3.	What journeys do	world's main rivers.	5.	Meander
		Map skills	places Continents		rivers make?	Children should be able to:	6.	V shaped valley
		Fieldwork	and Oceans (Y2)	4.	How do people change	I interpret and explain key information on	7.	Floodplain
		Cause and consequence			rivers?	rivers;		
			Local area and	5.	How can flooding	🛘 measures; evaluate a range of possible flood		
			Mountains (Y3)		affect communities?	prevention		
				6.	What can I find out	confidently use globes, atlases and maps to		
					about the world's	locate the world's principal rivers;		
					longest rivers?	- use appropriate geographical vocabulary when		
						describing the water cycle, rivers and river		
						features.		

				<u>Year 5</u>		
	Title and National Curriculum area	Substantive and Disciplinary Concepts and Knowledge	Prior Knowledge KS2 onwards	<u>Components</u>	<u>Composites</u>	<u>Vocabulary</u>
<u>AT1</u>	How was our kingdom united? UK	Locational Knowledge Sustainabilty Map skills Research and Enquiry Similarities and Differences	Local area and Mountains (Y3) Land use, agriculture and energy (Y4)	 What is unique about each of the UK's countries? Where do people live in the UK? What are the main physical features of the UK? How do human activities affect the UK's landscape? What work do people in the UK do? How can the UK manage its energy needs? 	By the end of this topic, children should know: I scales, from the global the location and principal features of the UK when seen at a range of to the immediately local; I ways in which human processes (such as economic and political processes, energy distribution, land use, settlement and change). I ways in which the landscape of the UK is used by people and affected human activity. Children should be able to: I production and maps and those showing data such as population density, crop their understanding of it (e.g. political, relief and Ordnance Survey interpret a range of maps of the UK and apply this information to the natural environment); I use maps and supporting information to route-plan a tourist trip around the capital cities of the UK; I the UK. use geographical vocabulary when describing the UK.	 Landmark Landscape Land use Industry National Park Energy

				apital cities of the UK.	,		
How is the Amazon amazing? South America - the Amazon basin	Locational Knowledge Sustainability Interconnection Environment Map skills Research and Enquiry Similarities and Differences	Local area and Mountains (Y3) Land use, agriculture and energy and Rivers (Y4)	1. 2. 3. 4. 5.	Where is The Amazon in South America? Why does the Amazon matter? Why does the Amazon need to be protected? What is it like in a rainforest city? How does the Amazon Basin compare with other places we have studied? What do I know about the Amazon Basin?	By the end of this topic, children should know: South Amazon, comparing and contrasting it with the location and principal features of the -East Brazil; -what time zones are and how they are affected by longitude the Amazon; water cycle and rainforests distinctively apply to how physical processes involving rivers, the forest are used. including questions about how the river and the about human activities in the Amazon basin, Children should be able to: children should be able to: use globes, atlases and maps to South American continent; locate the Amazon within the globe and the south American continent understanding of it; Amazon and apply this information to their interpret a range of maps and aerial views of the Amazon and apply this to their understanding of it. -use globes and atlases to locate South-East Brazil and Rio de Janeiro within the South American continent and support their understanding of these places (e.g. within relevant climate and	1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8.	Equatorial Tributary Biome Ecosystem Biodiverse Tropical Hemispheres Longitude and Latitude Time zones
					this information to their interpret a range of maps and aerial views of the Amazon and apply this to their understanding of it. -use globes and atlases to locate South-East Brazil and Rio de Janeiro within the South American continent and support their understanding of these		

			_		e and the different sights, crea	ear and what sights they will see. Collect infate an itinerary.		
umT1	Where does our food come from? Climate zones and world trade	Earth systems Interconnection Sustainability Research and enquiry Cause and Consequence	Mountains (Y3) Land use, agriculture and energy and Rivers (Y4)	1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6.	Why does a place's location in the world affect its climate and what on earth is a climate zone? How is the climate in the UK different from that in the tropics? How does the climate vary around the world? What is the weather like on a typical day and what is special about each climate zone? Why do people trade? How does a banana/chocolate bar get to my high street? Can I map out the supply chain for a product?	By the end of this topic, children should know: • where the world's main climate zones are (building on their prior understanding of hot and cold regions); • how different climate zones affect the landscape, natural environment and human beings. Children should be able to: □ use globes and atlases to identify climate zones; □ use appropriate vocabulary when describing climate zones and map features (e.g. the Equator, the tropics, the world's hemispheres).	1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8.	Climate Axis Commodity Raw material Import Export Sourcing Supply chain

- Children investigate plants found in diverse parts of the world, they will research this and present their findings.

<u>Year 6</u>						
	Title and National Curriculum area	Substantive and Disciplinary Concepts and Knowledge	Prior Knowledge KS2 onwards	<u>Components</u>	<u>Composites</u>	<u>Vocabulary</u>
<u>AT1</u>	What does it take to survive? World's key countries and features - North America	Locational Knowledge Diversity Map skills Research and Enquiry Similarities and Differences	South America and Amazon, Climate Zones and UK in Y5 Europe in Y4 Mountains, Volcanoes and Earthquakes Y3	 What do I know about the location of key countries of the world? Where is North America and what is it like? Where and what is the United States of America? What are the Rockies like? What happened when Mount St Helens erupted? Which US state would I like to live in and why? How does New York compare with my home area? 	By the end of this topic, children should know: If the location, countries and main human and physical features of North America; If what latitude and longitude are, and why they matter (e.g. for climate and navigation). Children should be able to: If use globes, atlases and maps to identify the main human and physical features of North America; -interpret maps and aerial views of the Americas, at a variety of scales, discussing and asking questions about their main features; - use appropriate vocabulary when describing North America, including places, locations and features.	1. Longitude and Latitude (Y5) 2. Glacier 3. Wilderness 4. Cascades 5. State 6. Hemispheres (Y5)

Fieldwork opportunities:

- Use ordnance survey maps to identify symbols and keys. Children plan a route using compass directions and grid references.
- Use fieldwork to record, measure and observe human and physical geography of the local area and compare to an area in North America.

umT1&2

Fieldwork opportunities:

- Use atlases, maps and globes to locate counties and cities in the UK. Then use aerial photographs to locate human and physical features. Plot routes using digital mapping and compass skills. Use fieldwork to take photographs in the local area. Tie in with Fylde Conservation and Sealife conservation and rescue investigate litter/plastic pollution
- Children identify a regional feature that they would like to visit and use online information to plan a trip there using public transport, including distances, times and costs.
- https://www.rgs.org/schools/resources-for-schools/coasts