

St Silas Geography Curriculum

Key Stage 1

YEARS 1/2

Why are some places in the world always hot and others always cold?

Mapping

How are we connected to the world?

How does the world come to us?

Settlements

Where is the north and south pole in the world? What is the climate and environment like?

Climate & weather

Where is the equator on the globe? What is the climate and environment like?

Climate & weather

What are the physical and human features of the world?

Settlements

DISCIPLINARY KNOWLEDGE

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Year 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use local street map to describe features in the locality. Link local street maps to addresses and postcodes. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Draw a basic map including appropriate use of pictures to represent key features. Create a not to scale sketch map of a place studied. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Answer simple questions by counting the number of objects and then order them from smallest to largest. Begin to understand the importance of data and what we learn from it.
Year 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use world maps with compass to work out continents that are to the north, south, east and west of the UK, etc. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use their own basic symbols to create a key. Create a sketch map of a location studied using labels. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Present geographical data using a tally chart, pictogram, block diagrams and simple tables. Know how important data collected is according to who collected it and when it was collected

Key Stage 1



Main Learning: Hot and cold places in the world

Key knowledge

Know why some places in the world are always hot and others always cold
Use maps and the globe to locate the equator, the North Pole and the South Pole
Know where the north and south pole are and what it is like to live there.
Know how people have adapted to live in a very cold climate
Know where the equator is and what it is like to live there.
Know some of the physical and human features of the world

Vocabulary

North Pole	The northernmost place on Earth
South Pole	The southernmost place on Earth
Equator	An imaginary line around the centre of the Earth
climate	
desert	A very dry place that experiences little rain and therefore plants don't grow there
glacier	A slowly moving mass or river of ice at the south or north pole



Prior Knowledge-

Key Stage 1

YEARS 1/2

Mapping

Settlements

What do I know about the UK?

How do we use maps to locate the four countries of the UK, their capital cities and the main seas that surround the UK?

What can I find out about England?

What can I find out about Scotland?

What can I find out about Wales?

What can I find out about Ireland?

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Key Stage 1



Main Learning: Know about the UK

Key knowledge	Vocabulary	
Know about the UK	United Kingdom	Consists of England, Northern Ireland, Scotland and Wales.
Locate England, Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland on a map of the UK	North Sea	The sea between Great Britain, Denmark, Norway, Germany, the Netherlands, Belgium and France
Know about the capital city of England, its flag and its traditions.	Irish Sea	A body of water which separates Ireland and Great Britain.
Know about the capital city of Wales, its flag and its traditions.	English Channel	A part of the Atlantic Ocean that separates Southern England from northern France
Know about the capital city of Scotland, its flag and its traditions.	capital	a city or town where the central government of a country is
Know about the capital city of Northern Ireland, its flag and its traditions.	flag	Each flag represents its own country.



	<p>Prior Knowledge-</p>
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Key Stage 1

YEARS 1/2

What do I know about where I live?

Settlements

Local area

How can we find Blackburn on a map of the UK and then find my school and address on a map of our locality?

What are the compass points?

How do we use a local map to find out about the streets around the school?

How can I carry out a fieldwork study in my local area?

What are the human and physical features of my local area?

How can I construct a basic map and key of my local area?

Mapping

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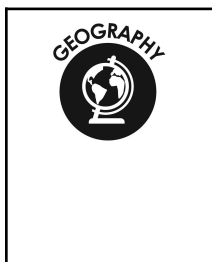
Key Stage 1



Main Learning: Know about where they live

Key knowledge
Know about where I live
Know how to find Blackburn, my school and my address on a range of maps
Know my address and postcode
Know how to use compass points on a map
Known how to use a simple map
Know what the buildings in my locality are used for

Vocabulary	
street	Is usually made up of a group of houses
road signs	Gives you information, directions to places
address	Tells you exactly where someone lives by having the house or flat number, street and town names
post code	Locates exactly where a street or a place is by using letters and numbers
urban	A busy place with lots of houses, shops and offices
compass	A tool for finding the direction



Prior Knowledge-

Key Stage 1

YEAR 1/2

What do we mean by continents and the oceans?

Mapping

What can we learn about the world from an atlas?

How do we use a world map and the globe to locate the seven continents?

What do we know about each of the oceans?

Settlements

What do we know about each of the continents?

How can we take care of our world?

Natural Environment

DISCIPLINARY KNOWLEDGE

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Key Stage 1



Main Learning: Continents and Oceans

Key knowledge

Know what the names of the continents and oceans are

Use a world map and globe to locate the continents.

Use a world map and globe to locate the oceans.

I can give facts about each of the seven continents.

I can give facts about each of the five oceans.

I can identify land and sea on a range of world globe and maps.

Vocabulary

Europe	A continent
Asia	A continent
Africa	A continent
America	A continent
Atlantic	The vast body of water that separates Europe and Africa from North and South America
ocean	A vast amount of salt water.



Prior Knowledge-

Key Stage 1

YEARS 1/2

How different would my life be if I lived in Australia?

Mapping

Where in the world is Australia? (use world map and globe to locate)

Settlements

What are the main differences between our climate and that of Australia?

Which creatures would we see in Australia that we wouldn't see in Britain?

What and where are some of the famous landmarks in Australia?

What would a day be like in a school in Australia?

Climate and weather

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Key Stage 1

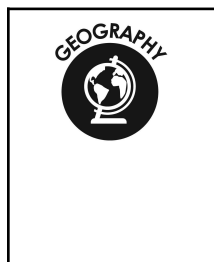


Main Learning: Contrasting UK to Australia



Key knowledge
Know what are the main differences are between my life and life of a child in Australia
Know where Australia is and begin to know about its physical features
Know what the main differences are between our climate and that of Australia
Understand what a day in school would be like if they lived in Australia
Know about the creatures that live in the wild in Australia
Know what and where are the famous landmarks in Australia.

Vocabulary	
Australians	A word used to refer to people who live in Australia.
tarantula	A large spider which can be deadly.
kangaroo	a large Australian mammal with a long stiff tail, short front legs and long powerful back legs
snakes	A long limbless reptile. Some snakes when they bite are venomous.
climate	he long-term pattern of weather in a given area, over a period of 30 years
landamr	an object or a feature of a landscape or town that has importance or makes a place noticeable



Prior Knowledge-

Key Stage 1

YEAR 1/2

Why do we love to be beside the seaside?

Mapping

Where are the seaside resorts around our school locality and what might we find there?

Settlements

What are some of the key physical and manmade features associated with a seaside resort?

Natural Environment

How is the coastline changing?

What are the coastal habitats and why are these important for wildlife?

Why do some resorts have lighthouses and almost all have RNLI presence?

DISCIPLINARY KNOWLEDGE

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Key Stage 1

Main Learning: Seaside Resort



Key knowledge
Why do we love to be beside the seaside?
Use a range of maps to locate the seaside resorts around our school locality and look at what we might find there.
Know some of the key physical and man made features associated with a seaside resort.
Know how the coastline is changing.
Know some of the coastal habitat and describe why they are important for wildlife.
Know why some resorts have lighthouses and almost all have RNLI presence.

Vocabulary	
Sand dune	A hill or ridge of sand piled up by the wind
tide	The rise and fall of the sea
resort	A place where people visit, often for a holiday (sometimes close to the sea)
beach	A pebbly or sandy shore, between the sea and a higher land place
ocean	A large area of salt water between the continents
erosion	When a natural feature is worn down over time.

	Prior Knowledge -
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Lower Key Stage 2

Lower Key Stage 2

YEARS 3/4

Why is Blackburn an important town?

Mapping

Where is Blackburn and the county of Lancashire?

Which roads link Blackburn to the nearest towns and what are those towns called?

Settlements

What do we know about the physical and human features surrounding Blackburn?

Local Area

How can I carry out a field study of an area of Blackburn?

What can I find out about my town from the field study I carried out?

DISCIPLINARY KNOWLEDGE:

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Year 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Compare two landscapes using maps and aerial photographs. Find and recognise places on maps of different scales. Describe and follow a journey between two places or features using coordinates as the start and finish. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Draw a map, linked to fieldwork, with features included accurately. Draw an annotated sketch that includes positional and directional language. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recognise how data may change over time according to the time of day and the time of year. Recognise that initial ideas may change as a result of our observations.

Lower Key Stage 2

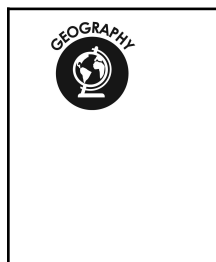


Subject: Geography

Main Learning: Blackburn

Key knowledge
Know why Blackburn is an important town.
Know where my town is and how this related to my county.
Know about the roads that surround Blackburn and some of its nearest towns
Describe the physical and human features in and around my local town and county.
Know and to carry out a fieldwork study effectively.
Know how to use an 8 point compass references.

Vocabulary	
town	A town is a larger settlement than a village.
county	a term used to refer to different areas across England usually consisting of various towns and villages
city	is larger than a town - usually with a population of over 100,000 people.
Lancashire	A county in the north of England which includes Blackburn
fieldwork	When you go outside and find out things about a place
compass	A tool for finding the direction.



Prior Knowledge -

Lower Key Stage 2

YEARS 3/4

Where does our food come from?

Climate and weather

What do we know about the geography of our food?

Has our food changed?
Why? Why not?

Mapping

Where does our food come from?

Trade

How far has our food travelled to reach us? What is the impact of this?

Mapping

What did I find out about from my fieldwork trip?

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Lower Key Stage 2



Main Learning: Our Food

Key knowledge
Know where our food comes from
Know that our daily food comes from different parts of the world
Know that our food has changed over time
Know where are food comes from around the world
Known how far our food has travelled to get to our shops
Know how to gather and present my own fieldwork data

Vocabulary	
crops	
distribution	
harvest	
produce	
origin	
preserve	



Prior Knowledge—

Lower Key Stage 2

YEARS 3/4

Natural Environment

How are rivers formed?

What is the journey of a river?

Climate and Weather

Why and how do rivers flood?
What is the impact of this?

What do we know about the river Thames?

Why have so many cities been created close to a river?

How would you carry out a river study?

Trade & Settlements

Local area

Mapping

DISCIPLINARY KNOWLEDGE:

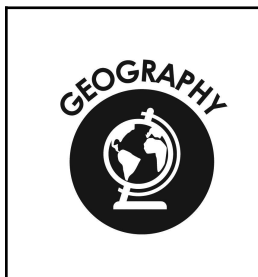
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Lower Key Stage 2

Main Learning: Know how a river is formed

Key knowledge
Know how a river is formed
Know that rivers flood.
Know about the impact that a river flooding on the land and people around it..
Know about the River Thames.
Know why cities have been created near rivers.
Know about the rivers in my local area

Vocabulary	
estuary	An estuary is an area where a freshwater river or stream meets the ocean
source	The source of a river is where it begins, usually on high ground
meander	A meander is a winding curve or bend in a river
tributary	When one stream or river meets another and merge together, the smaller stream or river is known as a tributary
erosion	Erosion occurs when the fastest currents in the river carve into the banks
deposition	Rocks and sediments eroded from one part of the river are deposited in another part



Prior Knowledge –

Lower Key Stage 2

YEARS 3/4

Natural Environment

What are biomes and how are they created?

What are different types of biomes and what creates them?

Climate & Weather
What are the main features of a rainforest?

What are the main features of tundra and deserts?

Mapping

Where are the different regions in the world where different biomes exist?

Can you carry out an in-depth study of a type of biome and present findings to others in the class

DISCIPLINARY KNOWLEDGE:

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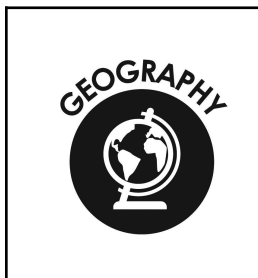
Lower Key Stage 2



Main Learning: Biomes: Tundra and Deserts

Key knowledge
Know the similarities and differences between a Tundra and a Desert
Know what is meant by a 'tundra' and locate them across the world
Know where the world's most famous and largest deserts are situated
Explain the main features of a tundra
Know how people have adapted to live in tundra and deserts
List the main differences between a tundra and a desert

Vocabulary	
biome	A large region of Earth that has a certain climate and certain types of living things
tundra	A cold and frozen landscape with a short growing season
desert	Areas of the Earth that are extremely dry and don't get much rain
landscape	Part of the Earth's surface that can be viewed at one time from one place
marine biome	Large expanse of water such as oceans
grasslands	Large open areas of grass and although trees can be present, but they are infrequent



Prior Knowledge -

Lower Key Stage 2

YEAR 4

Why do so many British people go to the Mediterranean for their holidays?

Mapping

Where exactly is the Mediterranean?

Which countries border the Mediterranean Sea and what do we know about them?

How do the human and physical features of the UK differ from those of the Mediterranean countries?

Natural Environment

How can we compare and contrast a holiday resort on the Mediterranean with that of one in the UK?

Climate & Weather

What is life like in Bologna?

Settlements

DISCIPLINARY KNOWLEDGE:

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Lower Key Stage 2



Main Learning: The Mediterranean for holidays

Key knowledge
Know why the Mediterranean is an attractive holiday destination
Locate the Mediterranean on a map and globe
Know which countries are on the Mediterranean coast
Consider the climate of the UK and that of the Mediterranean each month
Compare and contrast a holiday resort on the Mediterranean with that of one in the UK
Consider similarities and differences of food, language, lifestyle, especially jobs

Vocabulary	
Paella	A rice dish which usually includes prawns
All-inclusive	A holiday hotel where food and drinks have been included in the original price
vacation	A period of not working - originally an American term
olives	Fruit that grow in olive groves and very popular in the Mediterranean
Feta cheese	A white rubbery cheese usually cut into cubes and served as part of a Greek salad
Greek islands	A group of islands off the Greek coast which are very popular holiday destinations



	Prior Knowledge –
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Lower Key Stage 2

YEARS 3/4

How are mountains formed and what causes an earthquake or volcano?

Natural Environment

Mapping

What lays beneath our feet? (tectonic plates etc)

Which are the most well known mountains in the UK and the rest of the world?

Climate & Weather

What causes a volcano?

What causes an earthquake?

Is it a suitable home?

Settlements

DISCIPLINARY KNOWLEDGE:

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Key Stage 1



Main Learning: Mountains, Earthquakes and volcanoes

Key knowledge
Know how mountains were formed and what causes earthquakes or volcanoes
Know what tectonic plates are
Know how mountains are formed
Know and locate the most well-known mountains in the UK and the world
Know what causes an earthquake
Know what causes a volcano

Vocabulary	
tectonic plates	Slabs of moving rock on the Earth's outer shell
lava	Hot, molten or semi-fluid rock
Earthquake	a sudden violent shaking of the ground
eruption	An explosion of steam or lava from a volcano
summit	The very top of the mountain
tsunami	A long, high wave usually caused by an earthquake in the ocean



Prior Knowledge -

Upper Key Stage 2

Upper Key Stage 2

YEAR 5

Natural environment

Why is climate change such an important topic?

Climate & weather

What do we mean by climate change?

What is the ozone layer and why is it important?

What do we mean by greenhouse gases and why is it important to know about them?

What has been the impact of climate change on our world to date?

Who is Greta Thunberg and why is she associated with climate change?

DISCIPLINARY KNOWLEDGE:

YEAR GROUP	MAP WORK	FIELDWORK AND SKETCHING	DATA COLLECTING
Year 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Identify the locations of features using coordinates.Locate places and features on a range of small-scale maps (maps of the world).Use four-figure grid references to identify features on a map, including the use of a key. Use lines of latitude and longitude on a map of the world to locate a place (e.g. a country).	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Draw a map of a journey taken (to the Church etc) that includes human and physical features (not to scale).Use sketches as evidence in an investigation.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Solve comparison, difference and sum questions using information presented in a line graph or other statistical tables.Select evidence from the range that is most reliable considering validity and bias.

Upper Key Stage 2



Main Learning: Climate Change

Key knowledge
Know why climate change is such an important issue
Know what industry is and why it is important
Know who Greta Thunberg is
Know why climate change is such an urgent issue
Understand why people get passionate about climate change
Know about greenhouse gases, ozone layer and impact of climate change

Vocabulary	
Greta Thunberg	Environmental activist who is known for challenging world leaders to take immediate action for climate change
fossil fuels	Include petroleum (oil), coal, and natural gas
greenhouse gases	Heat being trapped inside the Earth's atmosphere
Global warming	A greenhouse effect, resulting in the increase in global temperatures
ozone layer	an invisible layer of protective gases that circle the earth
methane	A greenhouse gas produced by cows and landfill site



	Prior Knowledge -
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Upper Key Stage 2

YEAR 5

Natural Environment

What are the main features of North and South America?

Mapping

What can we learn about physical and human features of North and South America?

What is the significance between latitude, longitude, Equator, Northern Hemisphere, Southern Hemisphere, the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn, Arctic and Antarctic Circle, the Prime/Greenwich Meridian and time zones?

What is life like for a child in Rio de Janeiro?

Settlements

What are the comparisons between North and South America?

How do time zones work in South America?

DISCIPLINARY KNOWLEDGE:

YEAR GROUP	MAP WORK	FIELDWORK AND SKETCHING	DATA COLLECTING
Year 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Identify the locations of features using coordinates.Locate places and features on a range of small-scale maps (maps of the world).Use four-figure grid references to identify features on a map, including the use of a key. Use lines of latitude and longitude on a map of the world to locate a place (e.g. a country).	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Draw a map of a journey taken (to the Church etc) that includes human and physical features (not to scale).Use sketches as evidence in an investigation.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Solve comparison, difference and sum questions using information presented in a line graph or other statistical tables.Select evidence from the range that is most reliable considering validity and bias.

Upper Key Stage 2



Main Learning: Rainforests

Key knowledge
Know about North and South America
Know about the physical and human features of North and South America.
Know what life is like for a child in Rio de Janeiro
Know what is the same and different about North and South America
Explain how time zones work in South America

Vocabulary	
Northern Hemisphere	se
Southern Hemisphere	
Tropic of cancer	
Time zone	
Latitude	
Longitude	



	Prior Knowledge -
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Upper Key Stage 2

YEAR 5

Natural Environment

What creates a rainforest and why are they located where they are?

Mapping

Settlements

What are biomes and can a rainforest be described as one?

Where are the world's most famous rainforests situated ?

What are the main features associated with rainforests?

Climate & Weather

How is the physical environment and the climate of a rainforest connected?

Why is it important for us to protect the rainforests?

DISCIPLINARY KNOWLEDGE:

YEAR GROUP	MAP WORK	FIELDWORK AND SKETCHING	DATA COLLECTING
Year 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify the locations of features using coordinates. Locate places and features on a range of small-scale maps (maps of the world). Use four-figure grid references to identify features on a map, including the use of a key. Use lines of latitude and longitude on a map of the world to locate a place (e.g. a country). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Draw a map of a journey taken (to the Church etc) that includes human and physical features (not to scale). Use sketches as evidence in an investigation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Solve comparison, difference and sum questions using information presented in a line graph or other statistical tables. Select evidence from the range that is most reliable considering validity and bias.

Main Learning: Rainforests

Key knowledge
Know what creates a rainforest and know why they are located where they are
Know what biomes are and that rainforest is one type
Know where most of the world's rainforests are situated
Know about the main features associated with a rainforest
Know why it is important to protect the rainforests
Explain how the physical environment links to the climate of the rainforest.

Vocabulary	
biome	Distinct biological communities that have formed in response to a shared physical climate
canopy	Can be over 30 m above the ground and made up of the overlapping branches and leaves of rainforest trees
understory	A tangle of shrubs, young trees, saplings, palms and vines
biodiversity	Variety of plant and animal life in a particular habitat
temperate	A region or climate characterised by mild temperatures
deforestation	When forests are cut down and the area is permanently cleared for another use



Prior Knowledge -

Upper Key Stage 2

YEAR 6

Trade

What is world trade and where did it start?

mapping

Why has trade become global?

mapping

Where do our clothes come from?

mapping

How do our clothes get to our shops?

What do we mean by export and import?

How should we buy fair trade products?

DISCIPLINARY KNOWLEDGE:

YEAR GROUP	MAP WORK	FIELDWORK AND SKETCHING	DATA COLLECTING
Year 6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use digital maps to follow and create routes across the world and to talk about changes in settlements over time. Understand how time zones work and be able to relate time of places compared with Greenwich meantime. Use six-figure grid references to identify features on a map, including the use of a key. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Draw a map of a real location that emphasises human and physical features to scale. (Eyam) (Link to Ratio). Evaluate their own annotated sketches (against the criteria). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Construct line graphs and pie charts arising from your own line of enquiry. As a result of their findings, know what the next set of questions are to ask.

Main Learning: Fairtrade

Key knowledge

Know why Fairtrade is important to us all

Know how different countries trade with each other

Know why Brexit was important to all of us

Understand what people mean by Fairtrade

Know which countries suffer if there is not a culture of Fairtrade

Know what is meant by sustainability, global citizenship and ethical codes

Vocabulary

sustainability	Because our actions have a lasting effect on the environment and we should protect it for our future generations
global citizenship	Working as a community to look after the world
ethical codes	A set of moral principles used to govern the conduct of a profession
developing countries	A poor agricultural country that is seeking to become more advanced economically and socially
cooperatives	Groups of people who agree to work together to sell a product by following fair trade principles
Fairtrade premium	An extra sum of money to invest in improving the quality of their lives



Prior Knowledge-

Upper Key Stage 2

YEAR 6

What do we know about our capital city - London?

trade

Why do we have capital cities?

What is the effect of and climate on travel and tourism in London?

Climate & Weather

Why do visitors visit London? What are the links between travel and tourism?

What is the comparison between population changes and multi-cultural society within London?

settlements

What are the different types of land use in London?

How can we plan a route from Blackburn to London?

mapping

DISCIPLINARY KNOWLEDGE:

YEAR GROUP	MAP WORK	FIELDWORK AND SKETCHING	DATA COLLECTING
Year 6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use digital maps to follow and create routes across the world and to talk about changes in settlements over time. Understand how time zones work and be able to relate time of places compared with Greenwich meantime. Use six-figure grid references to identify features on a map, including the use of a key. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Draw a map of a real location that emphasises human and physical features to scale. (Eyam) (Link to Ratio). Evaluate their own annotated sketches (against the criteria). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Construct line graphs and pie charts arising from your own line of enquiry. As a result of their findings, know what the next set of questions are to ask.

Upper Key Stage 2

Main Learning: London

Key knowledge

Know about London our capital city

Know why London is our capital city

Know how to plan a journey from Blackburn to London by road and by train

Know why people visit London.

Know about the increase in population and its causes.

Know what land is used for in London

Vocabulary

government

multi-cultural

democracy

parliament

tourism

iconic



Prior Knowledge-

Upper Key Stage 2

YEAR 6

mapping

How will we travel to our new secondary schools?

How do I feel about the geography around me?

What does my journey to school look like?

How will I travel to my new secondary school safely?

How far is my journey and how long will it take?

DISCIPLINARY KNOWLEDGE:


YEAR GROUP	MAP WORK	FIELDWORK AND SKETCHING	DATA COLLECTING
Year 6	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Use digital maps to follow and create routes across the world and to talk about changes in settlements over time.Understand how time zones work and be able to relate time of places compared with Greenwich meantime.Use six-figure grid references to identify features on a map, including the use of a key.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Draw a map of a real location that emphasises human and physical features to scale. (Eyam) (Link to Ratio).Evaluate their own annotated sketches (against the criteria).	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Construct line graphs and pie charts arising from your own line of enquiry.As a result of their findings, know what the next set of questions are to ask.

Key Stage 2

Main Learning: School Travel Plan

Key knowledge
Know how I will travel to my new school
Know what route I will take to my new secondary school
Plan a safe journey to my new secondary school
Know how far my new school is from my house
Know how long it will take me to travel to my secondary school

Vocabulary	
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	Prior Knowledge-
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