



Bramcote Hills Primary School  
'Make the future better for all'  
Humanities Curriculum Depth Map - Geography



**Intent:**

At BHPS we provide children with a challenging and engaging geography curriculum that inspires a curiosity and fascination about the world and its people. We want them to have an interest in and a sense of wonder about places. Through studying a variety of locations, they begin to make sense of a complex and dynamically changing world. They are increasingly able to explain where places are, how places and landscapes are formed, how people and their environment interact, and how a diverse range of economies, societies and environments are interconnected.

We aim to build on key geographical *knowledge*, understanding and **skills**. As we draw our pupils from a wide catchment, we start with ensuring pupils have a strong understanding of the school geography and the immediate local area. As pupils progress, they study locations further afield and of significance currently and historically. Many of our pupils have significant links with places further afield and we aim to celebrate these as well as using these as valuable resources.

**Implementation:**

We motivate and enthuse pupils by creating deep links with other curriculum areas including maths, science, history, art and SMSC. Wherever possible, we use first-hand experiences and fieldwork to deepen their understanding of geographical processes. We aim to provide some off-site experiences with a specific geographical focus. We use a range of sources of geographical information, including maps, diagrams, globes and access to the latest technologies. This ensures that their curiosity and fascination are maintained and that geography is delivered in an exciting and engaging way.

Our geography curriculum is designed to allow children time to think, discuss, practise, explore and embed. This allows time for teaching, practice and repetition - both in a year group and across both key stages. Curriculum coverage is mapped out carefully from EYFS to Year 6 which allows some key concepts to be developed at a deeper level of learning, understanding and mastery. Fundamental *knowledge* and **skills** are covered at key points throughout the primary phase and repeated to allow pupils to build on what has been taught before. Where year groups are covering an area in more depth, this will be highlighted in green on the Curriculum Depth Map below. Lessons will be planned and a knowledge organiser provided for pupils, which outlines the area to be taught, where the new knowledge and skills fit in with their prior learning, any sticky knowledge they need to understand and key vocabulary they need to learn.

**Impact:**

Impact is evidenced through:

- Pupils' use and understanding of the identified geographical vocabulary and their association of it with relevant images or features
- Retaining key knowledge
- Demonstrating that they know more all the time
- Low-stakes tests/quizzes
- Pupils will be able to express their knowledge and understanding
- The use and outcomes of the varied activities
- Pupils' ability to show progress along the 'observe, use geographical vocabulary to describe, compare, give reasons and explain what they are learning about' sequence, and in their acquisition, application and transferability of geographical skills.

## Key Stage One

<b>Year 1</b>	<b>Year 2</b>
<p>UK countries &amp; capital cities            Bramcote (shops &amp; houses),            Bamburgh</p>	<p>Isle of Coll (Katie Morag)            Kenya            North/South Poles            7 Continents and 5 Oceans</p>
<b>Locational knowledge</b>	
<p>Know the names of the four countries that make up the UK and name the three main seas that surround the UK</p>	<p>Name, locate and identify characteristics of the four countries and capital cities of the United Kingdom and its surrounding seas</p>
<p>Know the name of and locate the four capital cities of England, Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland</p>	
	<p>Name/locate the world's 7 continents and 5 oceans</p>
<b>Place knowledge</b>	
<p>Study the human and physical geography of a small area of the United Kingdom</p>	
<p>Understand geographical similarities and differences through studying the human and physical geography of a small area of the United Kingdom</p>	<p>Understand geographical similarities and differences through studying the human and physical geography of a small area of the United Kingdom</p>
	<p>Know features of hot and cold places in the world</p>
	<p>Know the main differences between a place in England and that of a small place in a non-European country</p>
<b>Human and physical geography</b>	
<p>Identify seasonal and daily weather patterns in the United Kingdom</p>	<p>Know the location of hot and cold areas of the world in relation to the Equator and the North and South Poles</p>
<p>Use basic geographical vocabulary to refer to: beach, cliff, forest, hill, mountain, sea, ocean, river, soil, season and weather, city, town, village, factory, farm, house, office and shop</p>	<p>Use basic geographical vocabulary to refer to: beach, cliff, coast, forest, hill, mountain, sea, ocean, river, soil, valley, vegetation, season and weather, city, town, village, factory, farm, house, office, port, harbour and shop</p>
<p>Know and recognise main weather symbols</p>	<p>Know and recognise main weather symbols</p>
<p>Know which is the hottest/coldest season in the UK</p>	
<p>Know the main differences between city, town and village</p>	<p>Know the main differences between city, town and village</p>
<p>Identify the following physical features: mountain, lake, island, river, cliff, forest and beach</p>	<p>Identify the following physical features: mountain, lake, island, valley, river, cliff, forest and beach, mainland</p>
<p>Explain some of the advantages and disadvantages of living in a city or village</p>	<p>Explain some of the advantages and disadvantages of living in a city or village</p>
<b>Skills and fieldwork</b>	
<p>Use UK maps, atlases and globes</p>	<p>Use world maps, atlases and globes</p>
<p>Use basic map symbols in a key</p>	<p>Use and construct map symbols in a key</p>
<p>Undertake simple fieldwork within school locality</p>	
<p>Use aerial photos, construct simple maps</p>	<p>Use aerial photos, construct simple maps</p>
<p>Know and use the terminologies: left and right; below, next to</p>	<p>Know and use the terminologies: left and right; below, next to (start to link to compass directions)</p>
<p>Know their address, including postcode</p>	<p>Know their address, including postcode</p>
<p>Use observational skills to identify the physical geographical features</p>	
	<p>Know and use simple compass directions (N,S,E,W)</p>
	<p>Know where the equator, North Pole and South Pole are on a globe</p>

## Key Stage Two

Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
<p>Europe</p> <p>European region study</p> <p>Volcanoes</p> <p>Earthquakes</p> <p>Bramcote Park local study - (Physical geography)</p> <p>Field work: physical features - Bramcote Park including 8 point compass</p>	<p>The UK</p> <p>UK region study</p> <p>The Water Cycle</p> <p>Introduction to settlements</p> <p>Regional study - York (Human geography)</p> <p>4 figure grid references</p> <p>Fieldwork: weather stations</p> <p>Food and Farming- Farm to Fork- compassionate classroom</p>	<p>South America</p> <p>Region of South America study (Mountains/ Amazon/ Atacama desert)</p> <p>Mountains and Rivers</p> <p>Human geography: economic activity - BHPS to Bramcote Lane shops)</p> <p>Fieldwork: human features of local area (Bramcote)</p>	<p>North America</p> <p>Region of North America (Yucatan peninsula/ Caribbean)</p> <p>Human geography settlement</p> <p>Climate zones/Biomes/ vegetation belts</p> <p>Land use linked to residential visit</p> <p>6 figure grid references</p> <p>Field work: maps of different scales</p>
Locational knowledge			
<i>Know the name of a number of countries in the Northern Hemisphere (Europe - Italy region study).</i>	<i>Know the name of a number of countries in the Northern Hemisphere (North Africa &amp; Non-European)</i>	<i>Know the name of a number of countries in the Southern Hemisphere.</i>	<i>Know the name of a number of countries in the Northern Hemisphere (North America)</i>
<i>Know the capital cities of at least 6 European countries.</i>			
<i>Know, name and locate the capital cities of neighbouring European countries.</i>			
<b>Use and understand the significance of the vocabulary: equator, northern and southern hemisphere, time zones</b>	<b>Use and understand the significance of the vocabulary: equator, Tropic of Cancer, tropic of Capricorn,</b>	<b>Use and understand the significance of the vocabulary: equator, Tropic of Cancer, tropic of Capricorn, longitude, latitude.</b>	<b>Use and understand the significance of the vocabulary: equator, tropic of cancer, tropic of Capricorn, longitude, latitude, arctic circle and Greenwich</b>
	<i>Know about, name and locate some of the main islands that surround the UK.</i>		
	<i>Know the difference between the British Isles, Great Britain and the United Kingdom.</i>		
	<b>Name and locate counties and cities of the UK.</b>		
	<i>Know the difference between counties and cities of the UK.</i>		
	<b>Name and locate one of the major rivers in the world (The Nile).</b>	<b>Name and locate one of the major rivers in the world (Amazon)</b>	
		<b>Explore key topographical features (coasts)</b>	
			<b>Locate the Tropic of Cancer, the Tropic of Capricorn and the Greenwich Meridian on a map.</b>

			Name and locate a range- of states in North America.
		Know whether a country is located in the Southern or Northern Hemisphere	Know whether a country is located in the Southern or Northern Hemisphere
		Name and locate many of the world's most famous rivers.	
<b>Place knowledge</b>			
Know about, locate and name some of the world's most famous volcanoes.			
	Know why people may be attracted to live in cities (York)		
	Know why people may choose to live in one place rather than another (Anglo-Saxons, Vikings)		Know why people may choose to live in one place rather than another (North American states)
		Research to discover features of villages, towns and cities and appreciate the differences (Residential link)	Research to discover features of villages, towns and cities and appreciate the differences (Residential link)
		Name some of the animals which can be found in the (Amazon) rainforest.	
			Know how time zones work and calculate the differences around the world.
			Identify similarities and difference between my locality and a contrasting location (Coastal residential)
<b>Human and physical geography</b>			
Know about and describe the key aspects of volcanoes.			
Know about and describe the key aspects of earthquakes.			
Identify and research the main physical and human geographical features of a place (Italy).	Identify and research the main physical and human geographical features of a place (York).	Identify and research the main physical and human geographical features of a place (Hull/Rotterdam/South America).	Identify and research the main physical and geographical features of a place (Climate Zones)
Know why some places are similar and dissimilar in relation to their human and physical features (Italy).	Know why some places are similar and dissimilar in relation to their human and physical features (York).	Know why some places are similar and dissimilar in relation to their human and physical features (South America).	Know why some places are similar and dissimilar in relation to their human and physical features (Residential link/ Yucatan Peninsula/Caribbean).

<i>Know why airports are important and the role they play in distributing foods around the world.</i>			
<b>Explain the distribution of natural resources (food)</b>	<b>Explain the distribution of natural resources (water)</b>	<b>Explain the distribution of natural resources (minerals)</b>	<b>Explain the distribution of natural resources (energy)</b>
	<b>Identify and research the main physical geographical features of the water cycle</b>	<b>Identify and research the main physical geographical features of the water cycle.</b>	
		<i>Know about the course of a river.</i>	
		<i>Know why cities are located by rivers.</i>	
		<i>Know about, name and locate many of the world's most famous mountainous regions.</i>	
		<b>Understand economic activity and trade links within a place (Hull)</b>	
			<i>Know the layers of rainforests (Biomes)</i>
			<i>Know the 3 main climate zones and some of the world's biomes.</i>
<b>Skills and fieldwork</b>			
Use maps and atlases to locate a range of places.	<i>Use maps and atlases to locate a range of places.</i>	Use maps and atlases to locate a range of places.	<i>Use maps and atlases to locate a range of places.</i>
<i>Use directional vocabulary, including the 8 compass points, to describe locations and routes.</i>	Use directional vocabulary, including the 8 compass points, to describe locations and routes.	<i>Use directional vocabulary, including the 8 compass points, to describe locations and routes.</i>	Use directional vocabulary, including the 16 compass points, to describe locations and routes.
Measure, record and present fieldwork information, summarising findings	<i>Measure, record and present fieldwork information, summarising findings</i>		
Collect and accurately measure information			
<i>Use 4 figure grid references to identify specific locations.</i>	Use 4 figure grid references to identify specific locations.	<i>Use 6 figure grid references to identify specific locations.</i>	Use 6 figure grid references to identify specific locations.
Understand basic ordnance survey map symbols, helping me to plan a route from one place to another		Understand basic ordnance survey map symbols, helping me to plan a route from one place to another.	
Use maps with different scales (OS - 1:50000), to locate and identify specific locations (Italy).	Use maps with different scales (1:50000, to locate and identify specific locations (York).	<i>Use maps with different scales, to locate and identify specific locations (Hull).</i>	Use maps with different scales (OS - 1:25000), to locate and identify specific locations (Residential).
	Know how to find at least 6 cities in the UK on a map		

## Appendix - Key Knowledge and Vocabulary

<b>Geography - KS1</b>						
<b>Key Vocabulary</b>						
country	Bramcote	north	near	map	home/live	address
city	Nottingham	south	far	land/sea	weather	place
town	map	east	left	symbol	seasons	
village	globe	west	right	key		
United Kingdom	route					
<b>Key Knowledge</b>				<b>Key Vocabulary</b>		
<b>Year 1 - Locational Knowledge</b>						
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/> The United Kingdom is made up of England, Northern Ireland, Scotland and Wales</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> The Republic of Ireland is not part of the United Kingdom.</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> The main seas that surround the UK are the North Sea, the English Channel and the Atlantic Ocean.</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> The capital of: England = London; Northern Ireland = Belfast; Scotland = Edinburgh. Wales = Cardiff.</li> </ul>				border capital city country island ocean sea surround		
<b>Year 1 - Bramcote</b>						
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/> We live in the country of England and the city of Nottingham. Cities are large places that have lots of people in them, big shopping centres, bus and train stations, factories and offices. Cities are very busy places.</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Bramcote is a suburb of the city of Nottingham. The nearest town in Beeston. Towns are smaller than cities but bigger than villages.</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Bramcote has schools, shops, a leisure centre, parks, pubs, garages, churches and a bus service. There are not many factories and offices. People do a variety of jobs.</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> There are many different types of housing in Bramcote including detached, semi-detached, terraced, bungalows and a few flats.</li> </ul>				bungalow country city detached different factory farmland flat office outskirts parkland		semi-detached shopping centre similar suburb terraced town train station village woodland
<b>Year 1 - Bamburgh</b>						
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Bamburgh is a village in Northumberland. Villages are smaller places with less people living there and fewer facilities.</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Bamburgh is on the coast. It is famous because it was the birthplace of Grace Darling.</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Bamburgh has a castle, a lighthouse, a large beach, some small shops, a museum, a church and a small park.</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> There is a group of islands called the Farne Islands which is off the coast of Bamburgh.</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Bamburgh has mostly cottages and houses that are let to holidaymakers.</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> There are people of all ages living in Bamburgh. Many of them have jobs that are related to tourism. There are no factories.</li> </ul>				beach cliff coast cottage facilities holidaymakers lighthouse population sea		tourists tourism village
<b>Year 1 - Weather &amp; Seasons</b>						
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Weather describes how hot, cold, wet, dry, calm, stormy, clear or cloudy it is in a place. The weather can be different in different places at the same time.</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> We use a weather forecast to predict what the weather might be like. We use symbols instead of words. The temperature is shown by numbers.</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Winter is the coldest season. It sometimes snows. The days are shorter and the nights are longer.</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> In spring the weather gets warmer. There may be showers of rain.</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Summer is the hottest season. The days are longer and the nights are shorter.</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> In autumn it starts to get colder and wetter. It can be windy.</li> </ul>				Autumn calm clear cloudy dry forecast hot/cold intervals predict rainy season showers		Spring stormy snow symbols sunny Summer temperature warm wet windy Winter

Key Vocabulary			
earth	behind	ocean	polar
town	in front	equator	desert
city	left	sea	North
continent	right	landscape	South
near	compass	grassland	East
far	atlas	capital	West
Key Knowledge		Key Vocabulary	
Year 2 - Locational Knowledge			
<input type="checkbox"/> The United Kingdom is made up of England, Northern Ireland, Scotland and Wales <input type="checkbox"/> The Republic of Ireland is not part of the United Kingdom. <input type="checkbox"/> A continent is a large area of land. <input type="checkbox"/> There are 7 continents - North America, South America, Europe, Asia, Africa, Australia and Antarctica. <input type="checkbox"/> There are 5 oceans - the Pacific Ocean, the Atlantic Ocean, the Indian Ocean, the Arctic Ocean and the Southern Ocean. <input type="checkbox"/> A sea is usually smaller and less deep than an ocean.		border Capital city continent country island ocean sea surround	
Year 2 - Isle of Coll (Struay)			
<input type="checkbox"/> The Island of Struay from the Katie Morag stories is a fictional setting based on the real island called the Isle of Coll. <input type="checkbox"/> Coll has beaches, a primary school, a hotel, a community centre, a post office & shop, a petrol station, a castle and an airport. <input type="checkbox"/> There is no secondary school on Coll so children have to catch the ferry to go to school in Oban (on the mainland of Scotland). <input type="checkbox"/> There are only two main roads on Coll so it is very quiet and there is not much pollution. There are no street lights. <input type="checkbox"/> Coll is famous for its wildlife and beautiful scenery. It is a popular place to go on holiday or for tourists to go on a day trip. <input type="checkbox"/> Most of the facilities in Coll are built around the harbour which makes it easy to transport goods. <input type="checkbox"/> Coll has a population of about 200. Most people either work in farming or tourism.		city cliff dock ferries goods jetty/harbour island mainland main road motorway pier pollution population primary school scenery secondary school side road tourism tourists transport village wildlife	
Year 2 - Kenya			
<input type="checkbox"/> Africa is a continent not a country. Kenya is a country in Africa. The Masai Mara is a large savannah in Kenya which has become a game reserve. <input type="checkbox"/> A savannah is a large stretch of grassland with a few trees. <input type="checkbox"/> A game reserve is a protected area of land where humans can live too. <input type="checkbox"/> The Masai Mara is home to the 'Big 5' - lion, leopard, elephant, rhino and Cape buffalo. <input type="checkbox"/> The Masai people protect the wildlife and live off the land - fishing, mining and gathering wood. They own large herds of cows, goats and sheep. They also research and protect the endangered animals.		continent country endangered game reserve grassland hunt mining mud huts protected/protect research savannah	
Year 2 - Polar & Desert Regions			
<input type="checkbox"/> On a world map or a globe, the Polar Regions are at the top and bottom. They are usually represented by the colour white. <input type="checkbox"/> The Equator is an imaginary line drawn around the earth. It is an equal distance from the North Pole and the South Pole. <input type="checkbox"/> The coldest parts of the world are usually in the Polar Regions and the hottest parts are usually closest to the Equator. <input type="checkbox"/> The Polar Regions are cold deserts. <input type="checkbox"/> Most Polar Regions are covered in ice caps or ice sheets. <input type="checkbox"/> Different parts of the world that are hotter or colder have different weather patterns to Nottingham.		climate desert equal equator globe hot/cold ice sheet ice cap warm mountain peak polar	

Geography - KS2			
Key Vocabulary			
location	river	hemisphere	grid reference
landscape	stream	latitude	physical/human features
settlement	man-made	longitude	erosion
hamlet	natural	population	village
Key Knowledge		Key Vocabulary	
Year 3 - Locational Knowledge			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/> The equator is an imaginary circle around the Earth's surface. It is equidistant from the North Pole and South Pole. It divides the Earth into two equal parts.</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> The Northern Hemisphere is the half of Earth that is north of the Equator whilst the Southern Hemisphere is the half of the Earth that is south of the Equator.</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Different places on Earth have different time zones. This is because the earth is spherical and whilst it is nighttime in one part of the world, it is day on the other side of the world.</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Italy is a country in the Northern Hemisphere and its capital city is Rome.</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> England, which is part of the United Kingdom, is in the Northern Hemisphere and its capital city is London.</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>border</li> <li>capital city</li> <li>continent</li> <li>country</li> <li>equator</li> <li>northern hemisphere</li> <li>southern hemisphere</li> <li>time zone</li> </ul>	
Year 3 - Place Knowledge (Volcanoes & Earthquakes)			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Mount Vesuvius is a famous volcano in Italy, which erupted in 79AD destroying the city of Pompeii.</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> The Pacific Ring of fire is an arc around the Pacific Ocean</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Approximately three quarters of the world's volcanoes are in the Pacific Ring of Fire.</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Italy is a country in Europe. Its capital city is Rome</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Italy's highest mountain is Mont Blanc in The Alps</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Italy's neighbouring countries are France, Switzerland, Austria and Slovenia</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Italy is famous for being the centre of the Roman Empire.</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Great Britain is an island which is made up of three countries; England, Wales and Scotland.</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Great Britain and Northern Ireland make up The United Kingdom.</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> The UK has a colder climate than Italy</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>beach</li> <li>coast</li> <li>eruption</li> <li>factory</li> <li>farm</li> <li>forest</li> <li>island</li> <li>mountain</li> <li>population</li> <li>ring of fire</li> <li>river</li> <li>river</li> <li>season</li> <li>tourism</li> <li>volcano</li> <li>weather</li> </ul>	
<p><b>Sticky knowledge about volcanoes</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/> The Earth's crust is broken up into large areas called tectonic plates.</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> The tectonic plates float on top of the mantle. They can move by rubbing together, moving towards each other and away from each other.</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> How a volcano is formed: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&gt; Pressure builds up inside the Earth.</li> <li>&gt; This then affects the Earth's crust, so that magma can sometimes erupt through it.</li> <li>&gt; The lava and ash that has erupted through the crust build up to form the classic volcano cone shape over time.</li> <li>&gt; This process is happening all the time.</li> </ul> </li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> It is called magma when it is inside the Earth and lava when it is outside.</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>active</li> <li>ash</li> <li>conduit/main vent</li> <li>crater</li> <li>dormant</li> <li>erupt</li> <li>eruption cloud</li> <li>extinct</li> <li>lava</li> <li>layers</li> <li>magma</li> <li>magma chamber</li> <li>pressure</li> <li>tectonic plates</li> </ul>	
<p><b>Sticky knowledge about earthquakes</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/> The tectonic plates can move by rubbing together, moving towards each other and away from each other.</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> The movement of the tectonic plates causes earthquakes.</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> In the event of an earthquake: drop, cover and hold, stay calm and stay put.</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Machines called seismographs measure the power of an earthquake at its epicentre on a scale called the Richter Scale.</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> The Earth is made up of layers: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&gt; The crust: thin outer layer of cold, hard rock that covers the Earth.</li> <li>&gt; The mantle: extremely hot rock that often flows like treacle.</li> <li>&gt; The outer core: mostly made up of iron, with some nickel. It is mostly liquid with some rocky parts. It moves around the inner core, creating the Earth's magnetism.</li> <li>&gt; The inner core is the hottest layer of the Earth. It is made up of iron and nickel. It melts the metals in the outer core to form magma.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>crust</li> <li>earthquake</li> <li>epicentre</li> <li>layers</li> <li>mantle</li> <li>Mercalli scale</li> <li>Richter scale</li> <li>tectonic plates</li> <li>vibration</li> </ul>	



### Year 3 - Human & Physical Knowledge

#### **Sticky knowledge about trade**

- We export (sell) goods to other countries who can't or don't make enough of the product that is needed.
- We import (buy) products from other countries because we can't or don't make enough of the product we need.
- Climate conditions affects when food can be produced.
- Not all trading is fair, some people are paid very little.
- Aeroplanes are a method of importing and exporting food.

climate  
produce  
trading  
import  
export  
fair trade

Geography - KS2			
Key Vocabulary			
fieldwork	prime meridian	northing	recreational
suburb	cardinal	cartography	agricultural
tropic of Cancer	inter-cardinal	trade	land use
tropic of Capricorn	easting		
Key Knowledge		Key Vocabulary	
Year 4 - Locational Knowledge			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/> The globe is divided into two hemispheres by the Equator.</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> The Equator-an imaginary line halfway between the North and South poles.</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> The Tropic of Cancer is an imaginary latitude line located above the equator that runs across the globe at about 23 degrees north. This is the exact location where the sun is overhead on June 21.</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> The Tropic of Capricorn is an imaginary latitude line located below the equator that runs across the globe at about 23 degrees south. This is the exact location where the sun is overhead on December 21.</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> The prime meridian is the line of 0 longitude, the starting point for measuring distance both east and west around the Earth. There is an international agreement that the meridian that runs through Greenwich, England, is considered the official prime meridian.</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> The United Kingdom is made up of England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland.</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Great Britain is made up of England, Scotland and Wales. It does not include Northern Ireland.</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> The British Isles consists of two main islands, Great Britain and Ireland, and numerous smaller islands and island groups.</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> The River Nile is about 6,670 km (4,160 miles) in length and is the longest river in Africa and in the world. Although it is generally associated with Egypt, only 22% of the Nile's course runs through Egypt.</li> </ul>		Northern Hemisphere Southern Hemisphere equator North Pole South Pole Tropic of Cancer Tropic of Capricorn line of latitude line of longitude Greenwich Mean Time Northern Africa The United Kingdom Great Britain The British Isles county suburb course	
Year 4 - Place Knowledge			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/> York is a city in the county of North Yorkshire. York is 85 miles north of Nottingham and it takes about 2 hours to travel there by coach.</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> People are attracted to live in York because of opportunities for employment (unemployment is low compared to the rest of the UK), trade, educational facilities (there are two universities), its attractive architecture, lively nightlife, a multitude of shops, good transport links and proximity to beautiful countryside.</li> </ul>		City County Trade Employment Architecture Amenities Proximity	
Year 4 - Human and Physical Geography			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/> About 210,000 people live in York. It has many attractions including 2.5 miles of medieval walls which encircle the city, a minster, Clifford's Tower, the Jorvik Viking Centre, the National Railway Museum and The York Dungeon. There are many opportunities for recreation.</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> York is located on the River Ouse. Its junction with the River Foss means that it is prone to flooding.</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Water never leaves the Earth, it simply moves around the 'water cycle'. The water cycle follows the journey of water from oceans to clouds to rain to streams to rivers and back into the ocean. The water cycle involves the scientific processes of evaporation and condensation.</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Because water is recycled and doesn't leave the Earth or is formed, all the water currently on our planet is the same water that has been there for millions of years.</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Human activity impacts on the environment. Farming involves rearing animals and growing crops for raw materials and food. This is known as agriculture.</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Farmers aim to provide enough, healthy food to feed the ever-increasing population worldwide. Different types of farming practices are practised in different regions across the world.</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Factors such as climate and soil fertility affect the type of farming practices a farmer can adopt. Farmers have to choose farming types suitable for their unique local physical environment. They must also ensure that their produce would sell in the local market.</li> </ul>		tourism recreation confluence tributary flood defences water cycle evaporation condensation precipitation recycled land use agriculture agricultural produce climate	

Year 4 - Skills & Fieldwork	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❑ Maps and atlases can be used to locate a range of places. The index of an atlas lists, in alphabetical order, the places that can be found in the atlas. The place name is given, followed by the page number, followed by the coordinates (letter, number) which identify the square in which the place is located.</li> <li>❑ The study and making of maps is known as cartography.</li> <li>❑ Maps can be physical (show mountains, rivers) or political (show countries, capitals, cities).</li> <li>❑ Different maps are used for different purposes and have different scales. A 1:50000 scale means that 1cm on the map equals 50000 actual centimetres on the ground ie 500m.</li> <li>❑ 4-figure grid references are used to identify a location. A 4-figure grid reference contains 4 numbers. The first two numbers are called the easting, which is the number you would look for at the bottom of the map. The second two numbers are called the northing and represent the numbers you would look for on the side of the map.</li> <li>❑ Compass points are used to describe direction, location and routes. The cardinal points are North, South, East and West.</li> <li>❑ The inter-cardinal points are North-East, North-West, South-East and South-West. North-East is mid-way between North and East etc. When describing inter-cardinal points North or South always comes first.</li> </ul>	<p>index  coordinates  cartography  physical  political  scale  4-figure grid reference  easting  northing  cardinal  inter-cardinal  field work</p>

Geography - KS2			
Key Vocabulary			
relative location	pastoral	demographic	grid reference
topography	crops	migration	Ordnance Survey
Greenwich meantime	livestock	coordinates	points of a compass
		GPS	route/scale
Key Knowledge		Key Vocabulary	
Year 5 - Locational Knowledge & Place Knowledge			
<b>Sticky knowledge about South America</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/> South America is mainly in the Southern Hemisphere.</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> The 12 sovereign countries of South America are Colombia, Bolivia, Argentina, Chile, Peru, Uruguay, Brazil, Paraguay, Venezuela, Guyana, Suriname, and Ecuador. There are also 3 dependent territories, which are the Falkland Islands (UK), French Guiana (France) South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands (UK).</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> The Amazon is the longest river in South America and the second in the world. It is 4,086 miles long. It is the widest river in the world. The estuary of the Amazon is approximately 205 miles wide!</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> The Amazon and its tributaries flow from the Amazon's headwaters high in the Andes Mountains of Peru, through the countries of Bolivia, Venezuela, Colombia, Ecuador, and Brazil before emptying into the Atlantic Ocean 6,437 kilometres (4,000 miles).</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> The Angel Falls, in Venezuela - world's highest waterfall, is 979 metres tall.</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> South America has the world's driest nonpolar desert - the Atacama Desert. The desert is in the shadow of the snow-capped Andes, which block the rainfall. It's incredibly dry, and some recent parts that received rain hadn't had precipitation for more than 40 years.</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> The Amazon Rainforest contains 40% of the world's plants and animals.</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Rio de Janeiro is a city of contrasts with rich and poor living side by side.</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> The poor live in areas known as favelas, which are homes made from a variety of materials. Favelas are built by the homeowners. Crime is often higher here</li> </ul>		23 degrees north and south Amazon basin Amazon rainforest biodiverse class divide deforestation Favelas Greenwich mean time hemisphere line of latitude line of longitude poverty protection Rio de Janeiro Tropic of Cancer Tropic of Capricorn	
<b>Sticky knowledge about the UK and Bramcote</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/> The United Kingdom (UK) comprises of England, Scotland, Wales AND Northern Ireland.</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Great Britain (GB) comprises of England, Scotland and Wales only. NOT Northern Ireland.</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> The <i>British Isles</i> are a group of islands in the North Atlantic off the north-western coast of continental Europe, consisting of the islands of <i>Great Britain</i>, Ireland, the <i>Isle of Man</i>, the Hebrides and over six thousand smaller <i>isles</i>.</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Bramcote is a suburb of Nottingham.</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Nottingham is the county town of Nottinghamshire.</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Nottinghamshire is a county within England.</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Bramcote is vastly different to the favelas of Rio de Janeiro.</li> </ul>		Bramcote British Isles East Midlands Great Britain Nottinghamshire United Kingdom	
Year 5 - Human and Physical Knowledge			
<b>Sticky knowledge about mountains</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/> A mountain is a large landform that rises above the surrounding land in a limited area, usually in the form of a peak. A mountain is generally steeper than a hill. Mountains are usually classified as land over 600 metres above sea level.</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Mountains are formed through movement in the Earth's crust; when tectonic plates interact with one another.</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Mountains can be classified as being either: fold mountains; fault-block mountains; dome mountains; volcanic mountains or plateau mountains.</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> The highest mountain range in the world is the Himalayas in Asia. The tallest mountain in the world is Mount Everest at 8,848 metres above sea level. Mount Everest is located in the Himalayas</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> The longest mountain range above sea level are the Andes in South America. They stretch 4,300 miles down the west coast of South America.</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> The highest point of a mountain is called the summit.</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Europe's highest mountain ranges include The Alps, the Pyrenees and the Dolomites.</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> The highest mountain in the United Kingdom is Ben Nevis, Scotland at 1,345m</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> The highest mountain in Europe is Mount Elbrus, Russia at 5,642 metres.</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> The tallest mountain in South America is Aconcagua, Argentina at 6,962 metres.</li> </ul>		mountain fold mountain erosion weathering plateau mountain volcano fault-block dome mountaineer sherpa crampons Sir Edmund Hillary Tenzing Norgay Himalayas Mount Everest	

<p>Tourism and farming are the main incomes of people who dwell on the mountains of the world</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Weather on mountains can change rapidly</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> The Andes Mountain Range is the world's longest mountain range with Mount Aconcagua, Argentina being 6962 metres above sea level.</li> </ul>	
<p><b>Sticky knowledge about trade</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Trade is buying and selling goods and services</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Exporting means sending goods</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Importing means receiving goods</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Hull is one of the United Kingdom's busiest ports.</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> The UK exports to approximately 160 nations.</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Some of the UK's top exports by value are: cars, petrol and pharmaceuticals (medicines).</li> </ul>	<p>trade import export cargo port</p>
<p><b>Sticky knowledge about rivers</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/> All rivers begin at the source, which is always located on high ground - usually a mountainous area.</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Gravity pulls the water in rivers downhill. Rivers flow into large bodies of water such as seas or oceans.</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> The journey of a river can be divided into 3 distinct parts: the upper course, the middle course and the lower course.</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> The upper course of a river is often steep. The river emerges from its source and heads downhill at speed. Many tributaries combine to give the river more power.</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> The middle course of the river is often dominated by meanders. The gradient of the river becomes shallower and the water is now not as quick flowing. The river has become wider and gained more power. Oxbow lakes may appear due to erosion of the river banks.</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> The lower course of the river is where the river flows into the sea or ocean. The river is at its widest here and most powerful causing greater erosion. The rivers flow is much slower as it reaches the sea. Where the river meets the sea it is called an estuary.</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Flooding often occurs on flood plains next to rivers. Flooding causes many problems and effects people's lives in many different ways. Rivers often flood because humans have used concrete which prevents rain water going back into the ground, instead it flows into the rivers causing them to rise.</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Transportation and access to water to grow crops are the main reasons for populated areas being next to rivers.</li> </ul>	<p>confluence delta deposition erosion estuary flood barriers floodplains flow groundwater lake meander mouth ox-bow lake plunge pool river bank</p> <p>river bed rock sea sediment source spring stream undercut v-shaped valley terrain transportation tributary waterfall weathering</p>
<p><b>Year 5 - Skills and Fieldwork Knowledge</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Political maps show geographic boundaries between governmental units such as countries, states, and counties. They also show roads, cities and major water features such as oceans, rivers and lakes.</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Physical maps are designed to show the natural landscape features of Earth. They are best known for showing topography (the study of the shape and features of land surfaces), either by colours or as shaded relief.</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> The 8 compass points are North, South, West, and East with North-East, South-East, South-West and North-West between the main 4 directions.</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> 6 figure grid references should be used to identify places on a map.</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Grid references are always read by reading the horizontal axis first (Eastings), followed by the vertical axis (Northings).</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Ordnance Survey maps with a scale of 1:25,000 are known as OS Explorer Maps. This scale means 1 cm on the map is equivalent to 25,000 cm in real life.</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Contour lines on a map join together land of equal height.</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Symbols on maps are used to identify key features such as churches, parking locations and schools</li> </ul>	<p>political map physical map ordnance survey scale co-ordinates</p> <p>horizontal axis vertical axis key contour lines height above sea level</p>

Geography - KS2			
Key Vocabulary			
biome	tangible/ intangible	geographical pattern	deforestation
tundra	agriculture	contour	fossil fuel
coniferous	arable	inter-connection	distribution
deciduous	republic	tourism	
topographical slope	archipelago	economic	
Key Knowledge		Key Vocabulary	
Year 6 - Locational Knowledge & Place Knowledge			
<b>North America</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Ancient map makers made imaginary lines so that people could identify where they were going more easily. Each line is measured in degrees to measure how far around the Earth it is.</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Lines of latitude go horizontally around the world, whilst lines of longitude go vertically up and down the world, they meet at the poles</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Some lines of latitude have specific names (Tropics of Cancer/Capricorn. Artic/Antarctic Circle. Equator)</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Lines of longitude are also called meridians</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> The line 0° passes through Greenwich, London. It is called the Prime (Greenwich) Meridian and all other lines of longitude measure how many degrees east or west they are from it.</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> The time zones are split roughly using the Lines of Longitude but may move slightly so one country has the same time zone, with each 'zone' one hour apart.</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> North America is made up of 23 countries and is the third largest continent in the world.</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Due to the vast size of North America it has lots of different climate zones, varied landscape of waterfalls, mountains, beaches, etc.</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> A comparison of the Central America and the UK will be studied looking at physical and human features.</li> </ul>		Antarctic circle Arctic circle buildings climate zones culture economic development equator human features landscape latitude longitude northern physical features population Prime/Greenwich meridian time zones religion rural seasons southern hemisphere states terrain tourism tropics of cancer and Capricorn, urban weather	
Year 6 - Human Geography & Physical Geography			
<b>Sticky Knowledge for settlement and land use</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Human geography is the study of how places have been affected by humans</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Physical geography is the study of the planets natural features.</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Hamlets, villages, towns, ports and cities are different types of settlement and the characteristics are not fixed. A settlement classification is not just down to its population.</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> West Runton/Sheringham* are seaside towns located on the North Norfolk coast in a region called East Anglia and is in England.</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Nottingham is a land-locked city in Nottinghamshire in the region of the East Midlands in England. Nottingham is a city because it has a cathedral (St Barnabas RC Cathedral) and a population of about 320,000 within the city boundary (Nottingham City Council)</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> A 6-figure grid references uses lines of latitude and longitude to locate places on a map.</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Map view, satellite view, street view and real-life view show the same topographical features but in different ways.</li> </ul>		city coast contour lines hamlet human geography linear ordnance survey physical geography population port renewable settlement sustainable topographical town turbine village wind farm	
<b>BIOMES (vegetation belts and climate zones)</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Six of the main land biomes are tundra, taiga, deciduous forest, savannah, desert and rainforest</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Locate these 6 main biomes on a world map.</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Each biome has specific climate, precipitation, flora and fauna</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> The key characteristics of each biome are what makes biomes different to each other.</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> That many of the biome's characteristics can be linked to the biomes position on earth (longitude/latitude) and other geographical features (e.g. mountains)</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> The Yucatan peninsula is in the continent of North America and has 3 different biomes within it: rainforest, savannah, taiga</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Flora and fauna within the biome has adapted over time in order to survive (link to science work)</li> </ul>		alpine arctic arid biomes canopy cenote characteristics climate deciduous forest desert desolate emergent fauna/flora forest floor highlands lowlands natural features permafrost peninsula physical features precipitation rainforest savannah taiga terrain tundra understorey vegetation	