

Geography Skills and Knowledge Progression and Curriculum Overview

Aims

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

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

Key Stage 2

Pupils should extend their knowledge and understanding beyond the local area to include the United Kingdom and Europe, North and South America. This will include the location and characteristics of a range of the world's most significant human and physical features. They should develop their use of geographical knowledge, understanding and skills to enhance their locational and place knowledge.

	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
Place Knowledge <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ understand geographical similarities and differences through the study of human and physical geography of a region of the United Kingdom, a region in a European country, and a region within North or South America 	<p>Study the human and physical geography of the UK and Lyme Regis.</p> <p>Understand geographical similarities and differences through study of the UK.</p> <p>Identify the similarities and differences of human and physical geography by comparing the local area of Amersham with Lyme Regis.</p>	<p>Study the human and physical geography of Europe with a focus on the Mediterranean and Italy.</p> <p>Understand geographical similarities and differences through study of Europe.</p> <p>Identify the similarities and differences of human and physical geography by comparing the local area with Europe.</p>	<p>Study the human and physical geography of North and South America.</p> <p>Understand geographical similarities and differences through study of North America.</p> <p>Identify the similarities and differences of human and physical geography by comparing the local area with North America.</p>	<p>Study human and physical geography through its impact on global trade.</p> <p>Understand similarities and differences through the study of human and physical geography relating to world trade.</p>

<p>Locational Knowledge</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> locate the world's countries, using maps to focus on Europe (including the location of Russia) and North and South America, concentrating on their environmental regions, key physical and human characteristics, countries, and major cities name and locate counties and cities of the United Kingdom, geographical regions and their identifying human and physical characteristics, key topographical features (including hills, mountains, coasts and rivers), and land-use patterns; and understand how some of these aspects have changed over time identify the position and significance of latitude, longitude, Equator, Northern Hemisphere, Southern Hemisphere, the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn, Arctic and Antarctic Circle, the Prime/Greenwich Meridian and time zones (including day and night) 	<p>Locate the countries of the UK on maps, focusing on key physical and human characteristics.</p> <p>Name and locate some counties and key cities of the UK</p> <p>Identify key topographical features (hills, mountains, coasts, rivers, seas) of different regions of the UK.</p> <p>Identify geographical regions in the UK by looking at their human and physical characteristics</p> <p>Identify land-use patterns in the local area and understand how some of these aspects have changed over time</p>	<p>Locate the countries of Europe (including Russia) on maps, focusing on key physical and human characteristics.</p> <p>Name and locate some key cities of Europe and Italy.</p> <p>Identify the position and significance of: Latitude/Longitude Equator Northern/Southern Hemisphere Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn Prime/Greenwich Meridian and time zones</p>	<p>Locate the countries and major cities in North and South America.</p> <p>Locate the environmental regions and key physical and human characteristics of North and South America.</p> <p>Identify the position and significance of: Latitude/Longitude Equator Northern/Southern Hemisphere Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn Arctic and Antarctic Circles Prime/Greenwich Meridian and time zones</p>	<p>Locate the countries and major cities of the world relating to global trade.</p> <p>Locate the world's key countries and environmental regions where food is grown and sourced.</p> <p>Identify the position and significance of: Latitude/Longitude Equator Northern/Southern Hemisphere Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn Arctic and Antarctic Circles</p>
<p>Human and Physical Geography describe and understand key aspects of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes, and the water cycle human geography, including: types of settlement and land use, economic activity including trade links, and the distribution of natural resources including energy, food, minerals and water 	<p>Describe and understand physical geography of the UK, including: weather patterns, climate zones and coasts.</p> <p>Begin to understand the process of erosion and its impact on the physical geography of coasts.</p> <p>Describe and understand human geography of the UK, including: land use in the local area and the impact of tourism in Lyme Regis (sustainability).</p>	<p>Describe and understand the physical geography of mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes</p> <p>Understand the water cycle</p> <p>Begin to understand that the world has different climate zones.</p> <p>Describe and understand how the physical landscape impacts on the development of a locality (The Lake District).</p> <p>Describe and understand the impact of tourism on a UK region (sustainability).</p>	<p>Describe and understand the physical features of rivers, including, erosion and deposition, meanders and oxbow lakes.</p> <p>Understand the role of the water cycle in the formation of rivers.</p> <p>Understand the human impact on the water cycle, for example: roads, drains and urban development.</p> <p>Understand different biomes and vegetation belts</p> <p>Understand how people seek to manage land use and natural resources sustainably (Amazon Rainforest).</p>	<p>Describe and understand human geography, including, economic activity, global trade, distribution of natural resources (energy, food and minerals).</p> <p>Describe how human geography is connected to the physical geography of an area, including climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts.</p> <p>Understand the global challenges faced in the 21st century, including: renewable energy and climate change.</p>

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<p>Geographical Skills and Fieldwork</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied ▪ use the eight points of a compass, four and six-figure grid references, symbols and key (including the use of Ordnance Survey maps) to build their knowledge of the United Kingdom and the wider world ▪ use fieldwork to observe, measure, record and present the human and physical features in the local area using a range of methods, including sketch maps, plans and graphs, and digital technologies. 	<p>Use maps, atlases and globes to locate countries and describe features of the UK.</p> <p>Use the 4 points of compass</p> <p>To understand symbols and keys on maps (including Ordnance Survey maps).</p> <p>Make plans and maps of the school grounds and Lyme Regis, including some symbols and a simple key.</p> <p>Use fieldwork techniques to observe and present the geographical data collected in the school grounds.</p> <p>Use a range of tools to locate and describe features studied, including: Digimap for Schools Aerial photos Ordnance Survey Maps Atlases Globes Compass</p>	<p>Use maps, atlases and globes to locate countries and describe features of Europe.</p> <p>Use the 8 points of a compass.</p> <p>Use four figure grid references.</p> <p>To understand symbols and keys on maps (including Ordnance Survey maps).</p> <p>Use fieldwork to observe and record human and physical features of Coombe Hill using a range of methods, including sketch maps and digital technologies.</p> <p>Present the human and physical features recorded during fieldwork, using digital technologies.</p> <p>Use a range of tools to locate and describe features studied including: Digimap for Schools Aerial photos Ordnance Survey Maps Atlases Globes Compass</p>	<p>Use maps, atlases and globes to locate countries and describe features of North and South America.</p> <p>Use the 8 points of a compass</p> <p>To understand symbols and keys on maps (including Ordnance Survey maps).</p> <p>Use fieldwork techniques to carry out a river study, including: observing, measuring and recording data</p> <p>Create field sketches of the river, including detail of river features.</p> <p>Use a range of tools to locate and describe features studied including: Digimap for Schools Aerial photos Ordnance Survey Maps Atlases Globes Compass Fieldwork equipment – tape measures.</p>	<p>Use maps, atlases and globes to locate countries and features of the world.</p> <p>Use the 8 points of a compass.</p> <p>Use six figure grid references.</p> <p>To understand symbols and keys on maps (including Ordnance Survey maps).</p> <p>Use fieldwork techniques to carry out a survey, record and present data.</p> <p>Make plans and maps of the local town to represent building use in the local area, including symbols, a simple scale and a key.</p> <p>Begin to understand that different people hold different views about an issue and begin to understand some of the reasons why (public opinion survey).</p> <p>Use a range of tools to locate and describe features studied including: Digimap for Schools Aerial photos Ordnance Survey Maps Atlases Globes Compass</p>
<p>Fieldwork trips</p>	<p>Amersham Maps</p>	<p>Coombe Hill Orienteering</p>	<p>Amersham – The Misbourne River data collection, field sketching Water management on the school site.</p>	<p>Amersham Town - data collection – building use. Maps</p>

History and Geography curriculum overview

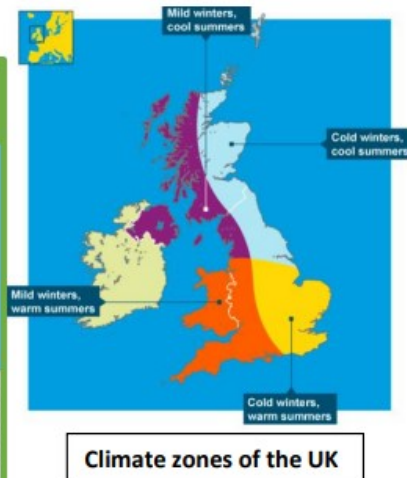
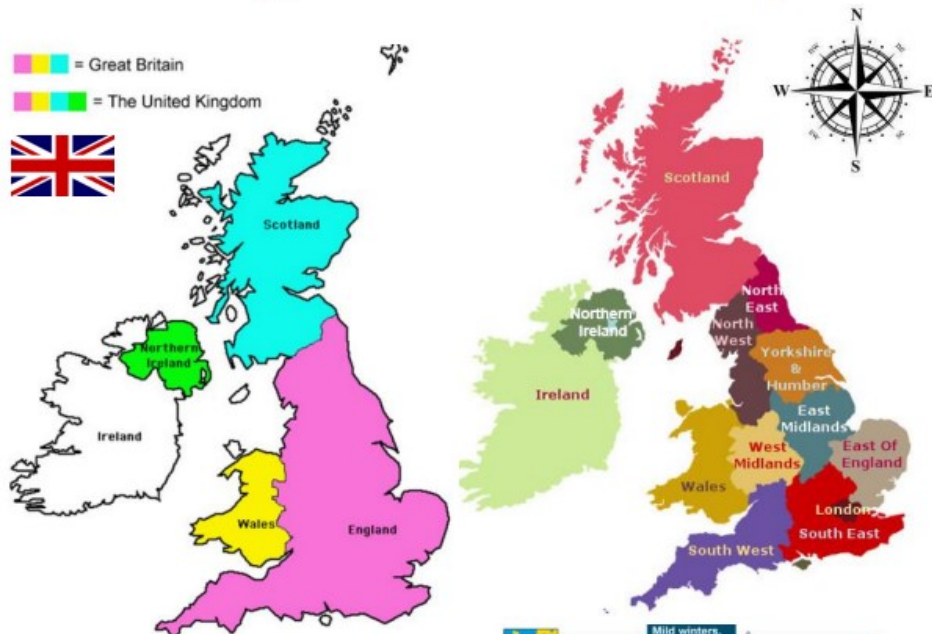
	Autumn 1		Autumn 2	Spring 1	Spring 2	Summer 1	Summer 2
3	Stone Age to the Iron Age What do places such as Skara Brae tell us about humans that lived a long time ago?		The UK What facts about the United Kingdom would one of the 40 million tourists who visit each year like to know?	Ancient Egypt What have we learnt about Ancient Egypt from historical sources?		Lyme Regis What are the key human and physical features of the Lyme Regis?	Amersham- a local area study How did the arrival of the railway change Amersham?
4	Europe Italy is the 5 th most visited country in the world. What attracts the 100 million visitors each year?	Ancient Greece What impact did Ancient Greece have on later civilizations?	Mountains What attracts tourists to mountains such as the Himalayas and Snowdon and what is the human impact?	Maps Using your map skills, can you follow the clues to solve the mystery?	Volcanoes Earthquakes What is living in the Ring of Fire like?	Romans What impact did the Roman invasion have on Britain?	
5	North America How and why is the physical landscape of North America so diverse?	Ancient Maya Why were the Mayans considered to be such an advanced civilization?	South America Do our rainforests need saving?	Rivers and water management What is the journey of a river from the sources to the mouth?		Anglo Saxons What do grave sites, such as the one at Sutton Hoo, tell us about Anglo Saxon life?	Vikings Were the Vikings vicious and victorious?
6	Black History How have attitudes towards black people changed over time?	Global Trade How has trade changed over time?	World War 2 What were the priorities for the British Government during World War 2?		Maps What recommendations would you make to Amersham Town Council about building use in the high street?	Global challenges What challenges are we facing in the 21 st century?	Moving on Enterprise Production

Geography knowledge organisers

Year 3

The United Kingdom

Big Question: What facts about the United Kingdom would one of the 40 million tourists who visit each year like to know?

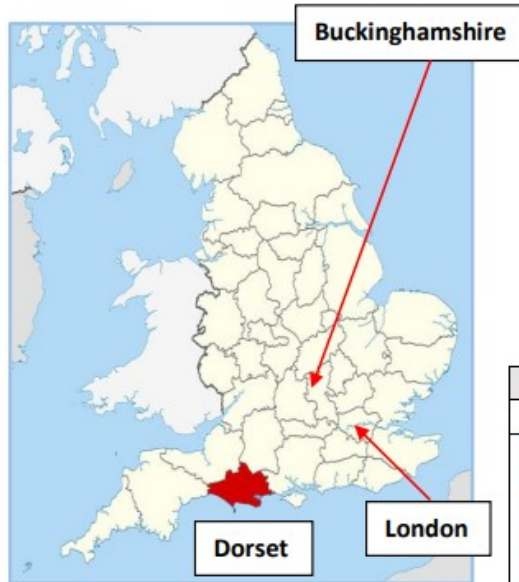


Country	England	Wales	Scotland	Northern Ireland
Flag				
Capital City	London	Cardiff	Edinburgh	Belfast
Famous physical feature	 Lake District	 Snowdonia	 Highlands	 Giant's Causeway
Famous landmarks (human)	 London Eye	 Conway Castle	 Edinburgh Castle	 Titanic Belfast

	Key vocabulary	
1	physical features	Natural features of the Earth eg hills, mountains, rivers
2	human features	Things that are made or built by humans eg shops, museums, schools
3	weather	The temperature or conditions outside eg hot, cold, sunny, raining
4	climate	The weather conditions that an area usually has.
5	country	An area of land that has its own government.
6	region	A particular area in a country (or the world)
7	county	An area of the UK that has its own local government.
8	capital city	A city that is the centre of government for a country.
9	river	A long, natural area of water that flows across the land and into the sea.
10	ocean	One of the 5 main areas that the sea is divided into.
11	hill	A raised area of land, smaller than a mountain.
12	mountain	A very high hill.
13	coastline	The boundary along the sea where land meets water.

A local area study: Lyme Regis

Big Question: What are the key human and physical features of Lyme Regis?



Mary Anning

Vocabulary		
1	coastline	The boundary along the sea where land meets water.
2	Jurassic Coast	On the coast of Southern England. The site spans 185 million years of geological history.
3	erosion	Rock or soil being gradually damaged and removed by the wind or water.
4	ordnance survey map	Accurate maps detailing physical and human features.
5	tourism	Providing services to people who are on holiday.
6	tourist	Someone who visits a place for pleasure and does not live there.
7	fossil	The shape of bone, shell, plant or animal that has been preserved in rock for a very long time.
8	Physical features	Natural features of the Earth eg sea, cliff, beach
9	Human features	Things that are made or built by humans eg shops, restaurants, pier, port

Physical and human features of the coastline				
headland	Cliff	cave	arch	stack
A piece of land that sticks out from the coast into the sea.	A high area of rock with a very steep side, often on the coast.	A hole in the rock caused by erosion.	A passage through the rock caused by erosion.	A column of rock in the sea- the result of a collapsed arch.
landslide	beach	breakwater	Pier (human)	Port (human)
A mass of rock and earth moving suddenly and quickly down a steep slope.	An area of sand or small stones near the sea.	A wall that is built from the coast into the sea to protect a beach or harbour from waves.	A long structure going out into the sea that you can walk along.	A landing place for ships.









Year 4





Year 4 Autumn term knowledge organiser

Europe: Zoom in on Italy

Big Question: Italy is the 5th most visited country in the world. What attracts the 100 million visitors each year?

	Vocabulary	
1	continent	One of the 7 large landmasses of the Earth.
2	Mediterranean	The countries bordering the Mediterranean Sea.
3	European Union	A political and economic union of 27 states.
4	Mediterranean Sea	Largest enclosed sea in the world. Coastline on 24 countries in Europe, African and Asia.
5	Strait of Gibraltar	The entry point to the Mediterranean Sea from the Atlantic Ocean.
6	Suez Canal	An artificial waterway connecting the Red Sea in Africa to the Mediterranean Sea
7	economy	How a country produces and uses goods and money (buying, selling, jobs, tourism)
8	culture	The habits, traditions and beliefs of a country, society or group of people (including food, music, arts, language, history, religion)
9	climate	The weather conditions in an area in general.
10	peninsula	A long, thin piece of land that has water around most of it.
11	region	A particular area of a country.
12	Physical features	Natural features of the Earth eg mountains, rivers, volcanoes, beaches, shrubland
13	transcontinental	A country that is in two continents (Russia in Europe and Asia)
14	border	A line which separates two countries.
15	mainland	The piece of land that contains most of a country.
16	coastline	Where the land meets the sea or ocean.
17	population	The number of people living in a country.
18	currency	The money used in a certain place.
19	traditional	Something that people have done for a long time.

Zoom in on Italy			
Rome	Colosseum	Po River	Alps
			
Roman Empire	Pompeii	Leaning tower of Pisa	Mont Blanc
			

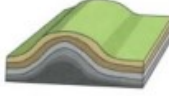









Tourist attractions in Europe (human)			
Eiffel Tower (Paris, France)	Parthenon (Athens, Greece)	Stonehenge (England, UK) London Eye (England, UK)	Brandenburg Gate (Berlin, Germany)
			
There are 44 countries in Europe including the world's smallest country (Vatican City) and the world's largest (Russia). Europe's population is around 748 million people with 80% living in and around cities. The largest cities are Istanbul (15.4 million), Moscow (12 million), London (8.9 million) and St Petersburg (5 million).			




Mountains

Big Question: What attracts tourists to mountains such as the Himalayas and Snowdon and what is the human impact?

	Vocabulary	
1	altitude	The height of an object or point in relation to ground or sea level.
2	summit	The highest point of a hill or mountain.
3	ascent	A climb or walk to the summit of a mountain or hill.
4	avalanche	A mass of snow, ice and rocks falling rapidly down a mountainside.
5	erosion	Rock or soil being gradually damaged and removed by the wind or water.
6	valley	An area of low land between hills or mountains.
7	gorge	A narrow valley with steep sides between hills or mountains.
8	tree line	The highest point forests are found.
9	ridge	A long, narrow section of land.
10	mountain range	A series of mountains in a line connected by high ground
11	tectonic plates	Large rocky plates that sit on molten rock. The boundaries are invisible.
12	magma	Hot liquid rock under the earth's surface.
13	lava	Magma once it reaches the earth's surface.
14	volcano	An opening in the earth's crust that allows magma, hot ash and gases to escape.
15	tourist	A person who is visiting a place for pleasure and interest, especially when they are on holiday.
16	The 3 Peaks Challenge	A sporting challenge in which people attempt to climb the 3 tallest peaks in the UK
17	equator	The imaginary line around the Earth that divides it into equal north and south parts.
18	latitude	The distance of a place north or south of the Equator measures in degrees.
19	longitude	The distance of a place East or West of an imaginary line measured in degrees.
20	Northern hemisphere	The part of the planet north of the equator.
21	Southern hemisphere	The part of the planet south of the equator.

How are mountains formed?				
Fold Mountains	Fault- block mountains	Volcanic mountains	Dome mountains	Plateau mountains
Tectonic plates collide and rock is pushed up.	Cracks in the earth's surface open up. Some chunks of rock are pushed up and some down.	Formed around volcanoes and made of layers of ash and cooled lava .	Formed when magma is forced upwards but doesn't ever flow out of the crust.	Materials taken away through erosion leave deep valleys or gorges next to high cliffs.
				
				

UK Mountain Ranges



The tallest mountain in England is Scafell Pike in the Lake District (978m)

The tallest mountain in Scotland is Ben Nevis in the Scottish Highlands (1345m)

The tallest mountain in Wales is Snowdon (1085m)



The highest mountain in the world is **Mount Everest**. (**8,848m** high) It is located on the border between **Tibet** and **Nepal** in the **Himalayas** in **Asia**. The **summit** is directly between Tibet and Nepal.





















The Himalayan mountain range stretches over several countries including **India, Pakistan, Afghanistan, China, Bhutan and Nepal**. The Himalayas are also home to the 2nd highest peak, **Karakora (K2)** at 8611m above sea level.


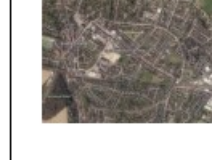

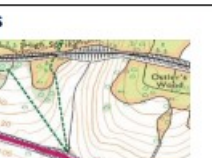
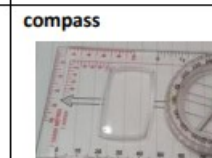
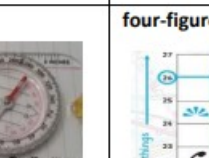

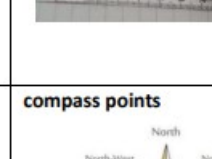



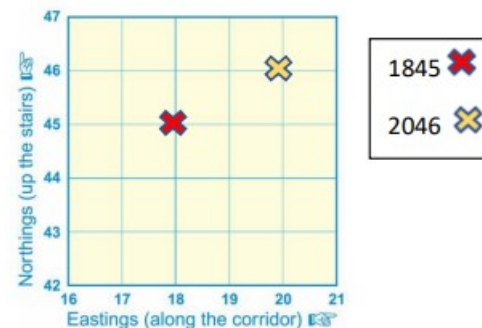
Maps

Big Question: Using your map reading skills, can you follow the clues to solve the mystery?

	Vocabulary	
1	ordnance survey (OS) map	OS maps show physical and human features as symbols.
2	aerial view map	Photos taken straight down from an aircraft or satellite.
3	bird's eye view	A view from above.
4	contours	Contour lines join up areas of the same height and when they are close together it means the hill or mountain is steep.
5	compass	A piece of equipment that shows you which direction you are going in.
6	four-figure grid references	These are used to locate a particular grid square on a map.
7	eastings	The numbers along the bottom of an OS map.
8	northings	The numbers up the side of an OS map.
9	sketch map	A roughly drawn map showing basic details.
10	orienteeing	Finding your way with a map and compass.
11	compass points	Marks on a compass that show direction.
12	field work	Research that takes place outside of the classroom.

Ordnance survey map symbols						
footpath 	A road 	motorway 	railway station 	coniferous wood 	wood 	wind turbine 
place of worship 	camping and caravan 	viewpoint 	parking 	information centre 	public phone 	leisure centre 
picnic site 	nature reserve 	National Trust 	toilets 	cycle trail 	School Sch	museum 

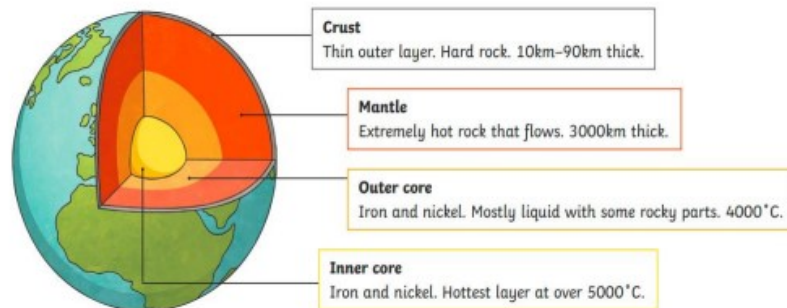
<p>ordnance survey (OS) map</p> 	<p>aerial view map</p> 	<p>bird's eye view</p> 
<p>contours</p> 	<p>compass</p> 	<p>four-figure grid references</p> 
<p>sketch map</p> 	<p>compass points</p> 	<p>field work</p> 



Volcanoes and Earthquakes

Big Question: What is living in the Ring of Fire like?

	Vocabulary	
1	continent	One of the 7 large landmasses of the Earth.
2	volcano	An opening in the Earth's crust that allows magma, hot ash and gases to escape.
3	earthquake	A sudden, violent movement of the Earth's crust due to movement of the Earth's tectonic plates. Earthquakes can happen along any type of plate boundary.
4	erupt	When a volcano ejects hot lava and gases.
5	active volcano	Erupting or likely to erupt in the future.
6	dormant volcano	An active volcano that is not erupting.
7	extinct volcano	Has not had an eruption for at least 10,000 years.
8	magma	Hot liquid rock under the Earth's surface.
9	lava	Magma once it reaches the Earth's surface.
10	lithosphere	The crust and upper mantle.
11	epicentre	The point on the Earth's surface directly above an earthquake.
12	seismic waves	Vibrations generated by an earthquake.
13	seismograph	Records the seismic waves caused by an earthquake.
14	aftershock	Smaller earthquakes that follow a large earthquake.
15	tsunami	Giant waves caused by earthquakes.



Composite Volcano: Steep sides and made up of lots of layers of volcanic rock. Made from a series of eruptions that have occurred over thousands of years.
Mount St. Helens, Washington, USA



Shield Volcano: Shallow, sloping sides. Built up over time by flow after flow of runny lava. They also form primarily on the ocean floor.
Mauna Kea, Hawaii



Cinder Cones: Circular or oval cones. Made from small fragments of lava which are blown into the air through a single vent. Not usually dangerous or very big.
Sunset Crater, Arizona USA



Mount Vesuvius, Pompeii



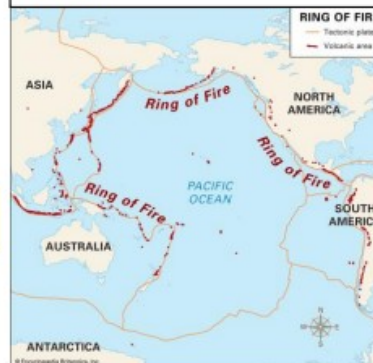
Haiti Earthquake, 2010



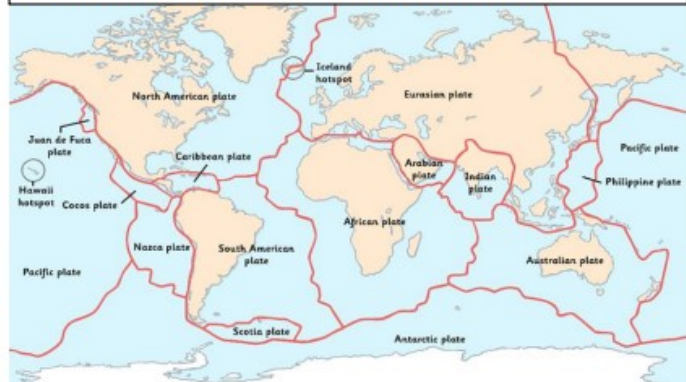
Indonesian Earthquake and tsunami 2004



Ring of Fire: A chain of volcanoes surrounds the Pacific Ocean. Because the volcanoes frequently erupt in fiery explosions, the region is known as the Ring of Fire. Many earthquakes occur here too.



Tectonic plates: The lithosphere is broken into large, rocky plates. They sit on partially molten layers of rock. These boundaries are invisible. Most tectonic activity takes place where these plates meet. They collide, tear apart or slide against each other. Earthquakes and volcanic eruptions happen at the boundaries between plates.



Year 5





North America

Big question: How and why is the physical landscape of America so diverse?

	Vocabulary	
1	equator	The imaginary line around the Earth that divides it into equal north and south parts.
2	Tropic of Cancer	Imaginary latitude line located above the equator.
3	Tropic of Capricorn	Imaginary latitude line located below the equator.
4	population	The number of people living in a particular place.
5	climate	The weather conditions that an area usually has.
6	biome	A region of the Earth's surface and the combination of climate, plants and animals found in it.
7	continent	One of the 7 large landmasses of the Earth.
8	climate zone	Areas of the world with specific patterns of weather.
9	latitude	The distance of a place north or south of the equator measured in degrees.
10	Northern Hemisphere	The part of the planet that is north of the equator.
11	Southern Hemisphere	The part of the planet that is south of the equator.
12	states	Different territories of the USA (51)
13	physical features	Natural features of the Earth eg mountains, lakes, rivers, deserts
14	human features	Things that are made or built by humans.
15	capital city	USA: Washington DC; Mexico: Mexico city Canada: Ottawa



Physical features		
Grand Canyon, Arizona USA. Deep crevices carved out by the Colorado River. 	Mexico: A land of extremes: High mountains and deep canyons in the centre; deserts in the North; and dense rainforests in the South and East. 	Canadian lakes: there are more than a million lakes in Canada. It has the largest number of lakes in the world. 
Rocky Mountains: Mountain range running along the Western edge of North America. The 'Rockies' stretch for 3000 miles and in some places are 300 miles wide. 	The Niagara Falls border the USA and Canada. They are the largest in North America and are made up of 3 waterfalls. 	The Hubbard Glacier in Alaska, USA is a slow moving river of ice. It takes about 400 years for the ice to travel the length of the glacier. 

California- regions			
Coastal	Desert	Valley	Mountain
 <p>The Californian coast stretches 1264 miles along the coast. Warm summers and mild winters, warm eater and sandy beaches in the South. Wetter and cooler in the North with rocky beaches and colder water.</p>	 <p>The Desert Region includes 3 deserts: The Mojave, Colorado and Great Basin. The climate is hot and dry with the hottest temperature ever recorded on Earth (134 degrees) in Death Valley. The Great Basin is the only cold desert in the USA, receiving its precipitation from snow.</p>	 <p>The Valley Region is located in central California. This region produces half of the world's vegetables, fruits and nuts. It has a Mediterranean climate and produces 90% of the world's almonds each year.</p>	 <p>Located in the North part of the state. The climate is cool, foggy and moist. The region is a top producer of timber, wine and nuts. The region contains mountains, valleys, rivers, lakes and streams. The highest elevation in continental USA is here on Mount Whitney.</p>

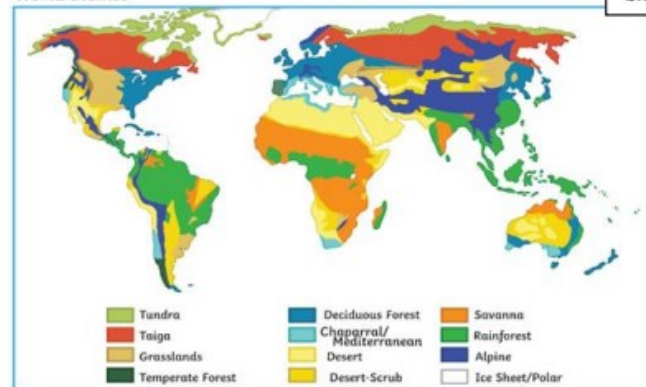


South America: Brazil and the Amazon Rainforest

Big Question: Do our rainforests need saving?



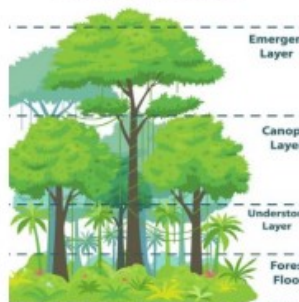
World Biomes




Deforestation

Rainforests only cover 6% of the Earth's surface but they are home to 50% of the Earth's plant and animal **species**. Currently, every minute, an area the size of a football pitch is cut down. Rainforests are being permanently cleared for cattle grazing and to grow crops such as palm oil and palm sugar. The effects of deforestation include: **Soil erosion, droughts, habitat loss, lack of biodiversity and climate change.**

RAINFOREST LAYERS



Vocabulary

1	Equator	The imaginary line around the Earth that divides it into equal north and south parts.
2	latitude	The distance of a place north or south of the Equator measures in degrees.
3	longitude	The distance of a place East or West of an imaginary line measured in degrees.
4	Tropic of Cancer	Imaginary latitude line located above the equator Northern edge of the tropics.
5	Tropic of Capricorn	Imaginary latitude line located below the equator Southern edge of the tropics.
		
6	continent	One of the 7 large landmasses of the Earth.
7	climate	The weather conditions that an area usually has.
8	biome	A region of the Earth's surface and the combination of climate, plants and animals found in it.
9	vegetation belt	The plant life within a biome
10	Amazon	World's largest rainforest and home to 30 million people and 1 in 10 known species on earth.
11	climate zone	Areas of the world with specific patterns of weather.
12	urban	In a city or town.
13	rural	In the countryside.
14	migration	The process of people travelling to a new place to live.
15	urbanisation	When people living in rural areas move to urban areas.
16	indigenous	The people who originally lived in a place.
17	biodiversity	The numbers and types of plants and animals that live in a particular area or in the world generally.
18	push factor	The reasons a person moves away from an area.
19	pull factor	The reasons why a person moves to a particular area.
20	deforestation	The action of clearing a wide area of trees
21	sustainability	The quality of causing little or no damage to the environment and therefore being able to continue for a long time.
22	Subsistence farming	Native families use ' slash and burn ' to clear small sections of rainforest for grazing cattle. It's small scale and the forest can regenerate but the more people do it, the harder it is for the rainforest to recover.
23	Commercial farming	Farming that happens on a large scale, led by big companies. The rainforest is permanently cleared for cattle grazing and growing crops.

Physical features of South America

Andes 	Guiana Highlands 	Brazilian Highlands 	Atacama Desert 
Lake Titicaca 	Amazon River 	Paraguay River 	Amazon Rainforest 

Rivers

Big Question: What is the journey of a river from the source to the mouth?



Upper course

Rain falling on high ground collects in **channels** and flows downwards forming a **stream**. Streams run downhill and join other streams, increasing in size and speed, forming a river. The river here flows quickly and the channel has steep sides and runs through **valleys**. Features include **waterfalls** and **rapids**.



Middle course

Fast flowing water causes **erosion** making the river deeper and wider. Features include **meanders**.



Lower course

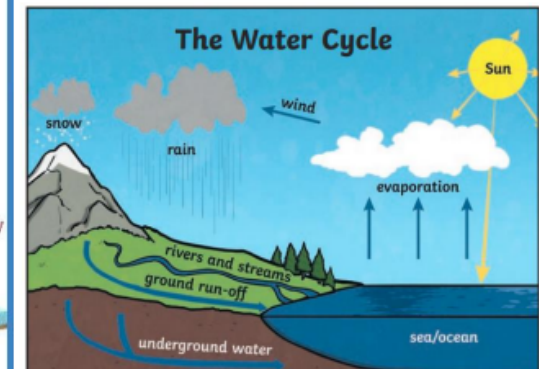
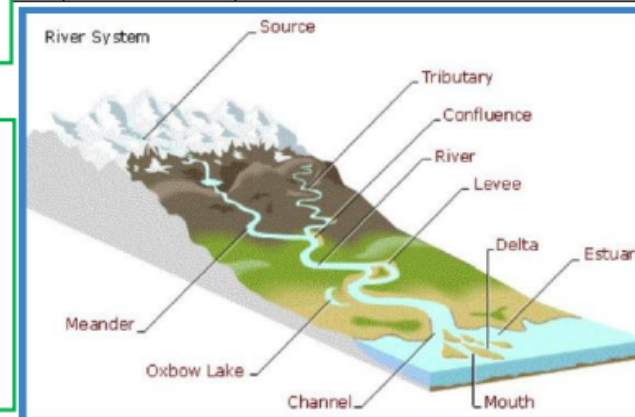
Rivers flow with less force due to being on flat land. The river **deposits** the **eroded material** that it has carried. **Riverbanks** have **shallower** sides. Features include **floodplains**, **deltas** and **estuaries**.



River Severn

One impact of **climate change** is increased rainfall which results in **flooding**. **Flood barriers** and **flood defences** are used to try and protect people, homes and businesses. The River Severn regularly floods. This image shows flooding in 2020.

Vocabulary		
1	source	The place where a river starts.
2	mouth	The end of a river, usually where it meets the sea.
3	meander	A winding bend, loop or curve in the river's path.
4	groundwater	Water that is absorbed and flows underground.
5	spring	Where groundwater naturally emerges from under the ground and flows onto the land.
6	river bank	The land on each side of the river channel.
7	river channel	The two river banks and river bed along which the river flows
8	tributary	A small river that flows into and joins a larger river.
9	confluence	The point where two or more rivers join together.
10	river valley	A U-shaped or V-shaped cut through the land, formed by erosion of many thousands of years, along which a river flows.
11	flood plain	The areas next to a river which are usually covered during times of heavy rainfall and flooding.
12	delta	Formed when the river slows down before joining the sea. Deltas are formed by deposited sediment.
13	estuary	The tidal section of a river near its mouth as it approaches the sea.
14	erosion	The wearing away of rocks and soil on the river bed and river banks.
15	sediment	Solid material that is moved and deposited in a new location.
16	deposition	When the river drops or deposits material that it is carrying.
17	oxbow lake	A C-shaped lake that forms when a meander of a river is cut off, creating a separate body of water.



Year 6

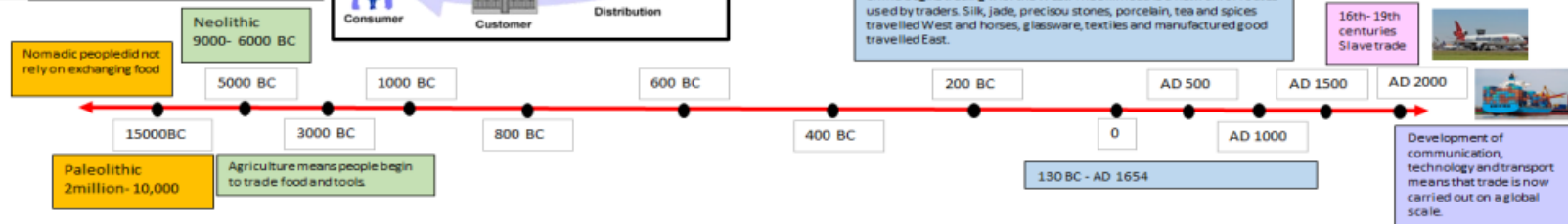
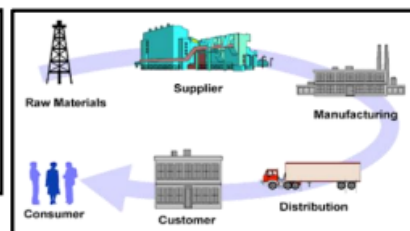
Global Trade

Big Question: How has trade changed over time?

Vocabulary		
1	trade	The buying and selling of goods we want and need
2	goods	Items that are made to be sold.
3	exchange	When you give something to someone and they give you something else.
4	global	Relating to the whole world.
5	import	To bring something into your country from another country for people to buy.
6	export	Products you send to another country to sell.
7	global scale	in relation to the entire world
8	globalisation	The process of the world's countries becoming more connected as a result of international trade and cultural exchange.
9	food source	Where a food has come from or been grown.
10	seasonal produce	The times in the year that food grows (strawberries in England in June)
11	food miles	The distance food is transported from the time of its making until it reaches the consumer.
12	supply chain	The sequence involved in the production and distribution of a product
13	manufactured goods	Goods produced and made- usually in a factory.
14	raw materials	Materials in their natural condition before they have been processed for use eg sugar, oil, cotton.
15	distribution	Sharing, spreading or supplying something.
16	global supply chain	The different stages manufactured goods go through on their journey from source to sale.
17	primary production	Extracting raw materials eg fishing, mining, farming, forestry.
18	secondary production	Turning raw materials into other products eg wood into furniture, tin into mobile phones, fish into fish fingers.
19	tertiary production	Products are exported to be distributed globally.
20	physical geography	Natural features (that allow certain goods to be grown or made)
21	human geography	Human activity (that support the production of certain goods)



Martin Luther King Jr:
"Before you finished eating your breakfast this morning, you have depended on more than half the world."



Some of the top most traded goods in the world



Around 75 million **cars** are sold worldwide each year.



Refined petroleum (fuel for heating, transport etc).



In 2020, Brazil exported 5 billion US dollars worth of **coffee**. £187 million was imported into the UK in 2020.

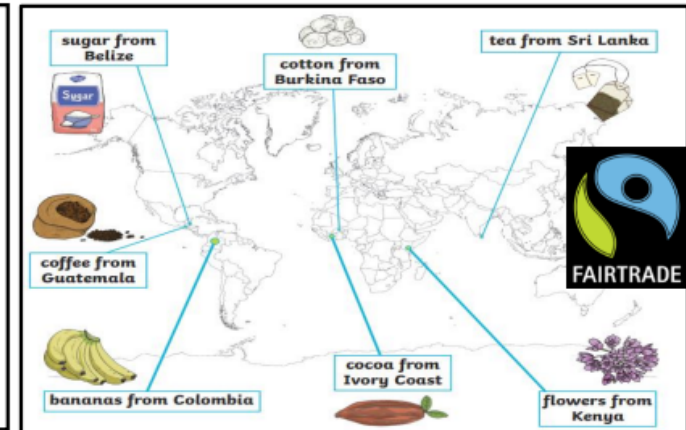


Russia is the world's biggest exporter of **gas** although the war in Ukraine has led to many countries to import from elsewhere.



Global **sugar** production is 182 million metric tonnes. The US is the biggest consumer. The largest sugar producing countries are Brazil, India, EU, China, Thailand.

Fairtrade: Farmers receive a fair price for the goods they produce. Trade is unfair when bigger companies sell the goods without giving the farmers a fair price. A fairtrade farmer owns 50% of the business. Additional money goes towards developing the farming community. You can identify fairtrade products by looking for the fairtrade logo.



Global challenges

Big Question: What challenges are we facing in the 21st century?

	Key vocabulary	
1	climate change	A change in global climate patterns over a long period of time.
2	renewable energy	Resources that can be replenished in a human lifetime such as water, wind, sunlight, geothermal heat and plants.
3	non-renewable energy	Resources that will eventually run out such as oil, gas and coal.
4	consumption	The action of using up a resource.
5	emissions	The production and discharge of something into the air eg gas, heat, light
6	biodegradable	Substances that decay naturally without damaging the environment.
7	fossil fuels	A natural fuel such as coal or gas, formed within the Earth from dead plants and animals over millions of years.
8	sustainable	Using resources in a way that maintains their supplies for the future.
9	migration	The movement of people from one place to another.
10	refugee	A person who must leave their home for their own safety or survival, especially because of war.
11	displaced people	People who have had to leave their homes.
12	humanitarian assistance	Aid such as food, water, shelter, medicines, sanitation to people who need help.
13	endangered	Animals or plants that may not soon exist.
14	sustainable development	Economic development without the depletion of natural resources.

Renewable Energy

Solar energy from the sun.



Geothermal energy from heat inside the Earth.



Wind energy



Hydropower from water



Biomass from plants



What causes Climate Change? The Earth's atmosphere surrounds the planet. **Greenhouse gases** in the **atmosphere**, such as water vapour, carbon dioxide and methane let the sun's **radiation** (heat) in. Some of the sun's radiation is **absorbed** by the Earth's surface and warms it and the rest is **reflected** or absorbed by clouds and the atmosphere.

The Earth also releases heat back towards space. Some of this passes through the atmosphere but most of it is captured and kept by greenhouse gases. Without greenhouse gases trapping the heat in, Earth would be very cold and humans would be unable to survive.

However, the more greenhouse gases there are, the more the heat gets trapped which increases the Earth's temperature. This is known as the '**Greenhouse Effect**.' The rise in the planet's temperature is referred to as **global warming**.

Climate change causes **weather patterns** to be unpredictable. This can make it difficult to grow and maintain crops. Climate change is also connected with more **hurricanes**, **flooding** and the **melting** of the **polar ice caps**.

Significant people					Significant places			
Isatou Ceesay	Greta Thunberg	Sir David Attenborough	Malaika Vaz	Wangari Maathai	Turkey	Syria	Ukraine	China
Gambian activist , popularly known as 'The Queen of Recycling.' She began the ' One Plastic Bag ' movement.	17 year old environmental activist famous for her ' Friday for Future ' movement. Global climate crisis activist.	Devoted to informing humanity about the beauty and fragility of the natural world. He has educated many generations.	A young National Geographic explorer and TV presenter from Goa, India. Documentaries explore endangered species across India.	Originally from Kenya, awarded the Nobel Peace Prize in 2004 for her approach to sustainable development , democracy and peace.	Turkey is host to the world's largest refugee population since 2014. Most refugees from poorer countries seek asylum in other poor countries.	Syrian civil war (began 2011). 5.6m Syrians have become refugees. 6.2m have been displaced within Syria. 12m need humanitarian assistance . 50% affected are children.	An ongoing refugee crisis began in Europe in February 2022 when Russia invaded the Ukraine. More than 4.2 million refugees have left the Ukraine (as of 4 th April 2022) and 6.5 million people have been displaced.	Largest population in the world with 1.4 billion people. Fastest growing economy and world's largest CO2 emitter . China emitted 27% of the world's greenhouse gases in 2019
