

Geography Intent Long Term Overview

Year Group	Term		
	Autumn	Spring	Summer
EYFS	<u>All About Me: Where we live</u> Skills and fieldwork Locational knowledge Place knowledge <u>Polar Regions/ Woodland Animals</u> Place knowledge Human and physical geography Skills and fieldwork	<u>Spring and Growth- Exploring the school grounds</u> Human and physical geography Place knowledge Skills and fieldwork <u>Journeys</u> Human and physical geography Place knowledge Skills and fieldwork Locational knowledge	<u>Local Area Talk</u> Skills and fieldwork <u>Animals</u> Human and physical geography
Year 1	<u>Where We Live</u> Skills and fieldwork Locational knowledge Human and physical geography	<u>UK-Where in the World?</u> Locational knowledge Human and physical geography Skills and fieldwork	<u>Hot and Cold Places in the World</u> Place knowledge Locational knowledge Skills and fieldwork
Year 2	<u>Map Makers</u> Skills and fieldwork Place knowledge	<u>Let's Explore London</u> Locational knowledge Human and physical geography Skills and fieldwork	<u>Animals Around the World</u> Locational knowledge Human and physical geography Skills and fieldwork
Year 3	<u>Compare and Contrast UK and Mediterranean Country</u> Place knowledge Locational knowledge	<u>Europe (Map Work)</u> Locational knowledge Geographical skills and fieldwork	<u>Natural Disasters</u> Locational knowledge Human and physical geography Geographical skills and fieldwork
Year 4	<u>Capitals in Europe and Around the World</u> Locational knowledge Human and physical geography Geographical skills and fieldwork	<u>Mountains in the UK and Around the World</u> Locational knowledge Human and physical geography Geographical skills and fieldwork	<u>Rivers in the UK and Around the World</u> Locational knowledge Human and physical geography Geographical skills and fieldwork

Year 5	<u>North and South America</u> Locational knowledge Place knowledge Geographical skills and fieldwork	<u>Coasts</u> Locational knowledge Human and physical geography Geographical skills and fieldwork	<u>Rainforests</u> Human and physical geography Geographical skills and fieldwork
Year 6	<u>Map work</u> Geographical skills and fieldwork	<u>Deserts</u> Locational knowledge Human and physical geography	<u>Global Trade</u> Human and physical geography

Early Years**Development Matters 2021 (Understanding the world)****Birth to Three**

- Explore natural materials, indoors and outside.
- Explore and respond to different natural phenomena in their setting and on trips.

Three to Four Year Olds

- Use all their senses in hands-on exploration of natural materials.
- Explore collections of materials with similar and/or different properties.
- Talk about what they see, using a wide vocabulary
- Know that there are different countries in the world and talk about the differences they have experienced or seen in photos.

Reception

- Draw information from a simple map.
- Understand that some places are special to members of their community.
- Recognise some similarities and differences between life in this country and life in other countries.
- Explore the natural world around them.
- Describe what they see, hear and feel whilst outside.
- Recognise some environments that are different from the one in which they live.
- Understand the effect of changing seasons on the natural world around them.

Early Learning Goals (end of EYFS)**ELG: People, Culture and Communities**

- Describe their immediate environment using knowledge from observation, discussion, stories, non-fiction texts and maps;
- Explain some similarities and differences between life in this country and life in other countries, drawing on knowledge from stories, non-fiction texts and - when appropriate - maps.

ELG: The Natural World

- Explore the natural world around them, making observations and drawing pictures of animals and plants;
- Know some similarities and differences between the natural world around them and contrasting environments, drawing on their experiences and what has been read in class;

Understand some important processes and changes in the natural world around them, including the seasons and changing states of matter.

Early Years			
	Autumn Term	Spring Term	Summer Term
Topic / Theme	<u>All About Me: Where we live</u> <i>Children to know:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Know where we live - the name of own street, door number and town Some directional and positional language when talking about their route to school - forwards, straight, backwards, next to, beside, in front of Places of interest and places visited - both in this country and abroad That some places are special to members of their community - School, church, sports, playground, park That there are different countries in the world and talk about the differences they have experienced or seen in photos - refer to these using a world map 	<u>Spring and Growth - Exploring the school grounds</u> <i>Children to know:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> That many flowers, plants and bulbs begin to grow during the Spring and these need water, light, warmth and soil That there are 4 seasons and that Spring includes the months of March, April and May The effect of the changing seasons on the natural world around them That in the school grounds there are flowers, plants and trees and the names of some of these - daffodil, snowdrops, lavender, tulips, crocus The changes that are taking place in the environment - shoots starting to grow, blossom on trees, buds appearing, it's lighter for longer, it's getting a little warmer etc. The changes we can see occurring in our school grounds - take photographs using the camera and I-pad, draw pictures, write labels The need to respect and care for the natural environment and all living things. 	<u>Local Area Talk</u> <i>Children to know:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> How to draw information from a simple map How to play with maps and small world equipment to plan and create their own journeys How to use a map of the playground to plan a route and recognise different parts Some of the features in the local area such as parks, shops, bus stops, ponds etc.
	<u>Polar Regions / Woodland Animals</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Different environments and the animals that live there Features of different animals and how they survive in their environments - explore and discuss different habitats Differences in weather, climate and landscape 	<u>Journeys</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The different types of transport and how these can be used to undertake different journeys - car, truck, bus, bike, plane, train, boat Some types of transport has wheels Some of the journeys that they have undertaken and the places they have been The names of some of the places seen and to comment on the things they saw or did That the word transport refers to any vehicle that you can travel or carry goods in 	<u>Animals</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> That animals live in different environments and habitats - the farm, the jungle, the woodlands, our gardens / homes, the pond, rivers The names of different farm animals - pig, cow, horse, goat, duck, chicken The names of different wild animals - lion, tiger, zebra, elephant, rhinoceros, giraffe The names of some animals that might be kept as pets - dog, cat, hamster, rabbit, guinea pig The names of minibeasts that we find in our garden - caterpillar, worm, butterfly, spider Where some animals can be found such as in the wild, on a farm, in our home, in water, in the desert, in the jungle, in the garden etc. <u>Key Vocabulary</u> Map, route, directions, follow, instructions, steps, listen, sequence, follow, re-tell, sequence, order, first, then, next, after, finally

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Locate the Polar Regions on the World Map • The local areas and woodlands nearby by using pictures, maps and photographs • Some similarities and differences between life in this country and life in other countries. • Some environments that are different to the one in which they live. <p><u>Key Vocabulary</u></p> <p>Holiday, places, town, country, street, Grimethorpe, Barnsley, Cudworth, Hemsworth, Shafton, Sheffield, village</p> <p>Route, map, forwards, straight, backwards, next to, beside, in front of, home to school</p> <p>Town, weather hot, cold, soil, here, there, near, far</p> <p>Seasons, world village, countryside, farm, factory, house, hill, sea, beach, shop, hill, map</p> <p>Country, differences, woodland animals, hedgehogs, squirrels, badger, bird, protect, keep safe, hibernate, collect, store</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Features of their own environment and other places that they have been to. • The similarities and differences between their own environment and other unfamiliar places. • The names of some towns and countries • To use a map to find countries visited • How to find the UK on a map and the countries that make it. • How to find other places of personal interest on a map i.e. Barnsley, York, London, Leeds <p><u>Key Vocabulary</u></p> <p>School ground, playground, trees, flowers, notice, observe, change</p> <p>New Growth, Spring, 4 seasons, daylight hours, calendar, time, months of the year - March, April and May, warmer, changes, birds nesting, birds singing</p> <p>Spring, growth, change, flowers, shoots, plants, buds, blossom, daffodils, tulips, crocus, snowdrops, - root, bulb, stem, leaf, flower, petal, trumpet</p> <p>Environment. town, village, country, map, world, globe, UK</p> <p>Names of local towns that we have visited</p> <p>Names of countries that people have visited on their journeys</p> <p>Land Transport - Bus, Car, van, lorry, motorbike, horse and cart, train, bus, coach, tram, bicycle, tractor, bike</p>	<p>Local Area, bus stop, park, shop, pond, post office, gardens, field, allotment</p> <p>Environments, habitat - the farm, the jungle, the woodlands, our gardens, homes, ponds, river</p> <p>Jungle - lion, tiger, monkey, jaguar, elephant, gorillas</p> <p>Farm animals and their young - cow, calf, sheep, lamb, horse, foal, pig, piglet, hen, chick, goat, kid, cat, kitten</p> <p>Gardens - caterpillar, butterfly, bee, bird, cat, worm, frog</p> <p>Pets - dog, cat, goldfish, guinea pig, hamster, vet</p> <p>Care, protect, shelter, food, water, love, attention</p> <p>Farm - land, crops, animals, farmer, produce food</p> <p>Jungle - dense forest, plants, flowers, tropical, warm climates</p> <p>Local Area, bus stop, park, shop, pond, post office, gardens, field, allotment</p>
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Geography Curriculum

Locational knowledge

Place knowledge

Human and physical geography

Geographical skills and fieldwork

	<p>Environment, park, school, field, woods, street, habitats, park, woods, street, safety, rules, care, respect</p> <p>Polar regions, South Pole, North Pole, ocean, land, Antarctic, Arctic, solid ice, explorers, Robert Falcon Scott, famous, brave, knowledge, information</p> <p>Names of Polar animals - penguin, polar bear, walrus, artic wolf etc.</p> <p>Environment, freezing, harsh, cold, white, glistening, frozen land</p>	<p>Water Transport - boat, ship, canoe, raft, submarine, hovercraft</p> <p>Air Transport - Hot-air Balloon, Helicopter, Jumbo Jet</p>	
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Geography: Key Stage 1**National Curriculum objectives****Pupils should be taught to:**

- **Locational knowledge**
- name and locate the world's seven continents and five oceans
- name, locate and identify characteristics of the four countries and capital cities of the United Kingdom and its surrounding seas
- **Place knowledge**
- understand geographical similarities and differences through studying the human and physical geography of a small area of the United Kingdom, and of a small area in a contrasting non-European country
- **Human and physical geography**
- identify seasonal and daily weather patterns in the United Kingdom and the location of hot and cold areas of the world in relation to the Equator and the North and South Poles
- use basic geographical vocabulary to refer to:
 - key physical features, including: beach, cliff, coast forest, hill, mountain, sea, ocean, river, soil, valley, vegetation, season and weather
 - key human features, including: city, town, village, factory, farm, house, office, port, harbor and shop
- **Geographical skills and fieldwork**
- use world maps, atlases and globes to identify the United Kingdom and its countries, as well as the countries, continents and oceans studied at this key stage
- use simple compass directions (North, South, East and West) and locational and directional language to describe the location of features and routes on a map
- use aerial photographs and plan perspectives to recognise landmarks and basic human and physical features; devise a simple map; and use and construct basic symbols in a key
- use simple fieldwork and observational skills to study the geography of their school and its grounds and the key human and physical features of its surrounding environment.

Year 1

Autumn Term	Spring Term	Summer Term
<p><u>Where we live</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Use simple compass directions (North, South, East and West) to describe the location of features and routes on a simple map</u> • <u>Read and draw simple maps of Grimethorpe- plan a simple route from Asda to school</u> • <u>Know their address- street name and house number</u> • <u>Locate their homes on a simple map</u> • <u>Know the main differences between city, town and village</u> • Types of home- detached, semi-detached, terraced, bungalow, flat, caravan <p><u>Key Vocabulary</u> street, road signs, office, supermarket, post office, church, map, key, map symbol, address, post code, city, town, village, river, north, east, south, west, detached, semi-detached, terraced, flat, caravan, bungalow</p>	<p><u>UK-Where in the world?</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Name, locate and identify characteristics of the four countries of the United Kingdom</u> • England- cities, towns, farmland, coasts, seaside towns • Northern Ireland - Giant's Causeway, coast • Scotland - Mountains and lakes • Wales - Mountains, farmland, coast, rain • <u>Name and locate the surrounding seas of the United Kingdom- English Channel, North Sea, Irish Sea, Atlantic Ocean</u> • <u>Identify seasonal and daily weather patterns in the United Kingdom- Seasons, autumn, summer, spring, winter, weather, rain, sunny, windy, snow, hot, cold, clouds, storm</u> • <u>Know and recognise the main weather symbols- rain, sun, wind, thunder, snow and cloudy</u> • <u>Use world maps, atlases and globes to identify the United Kingdom and its countries</u> <p><u>Key Vocabulary</u> England, Scotland, Northern Ireland, Wales, Irish Sea, North Sea, English Channel, Atlantic Ocean, weather, seasons, spring, summer, autumn, winter, weather forecast, rain, sun, wind, thunder, snow, cloudy, thunder, snow, cloudy, thermometer, temperature, United Kingdom</p>	<p><u>Hot and cold places in the world</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Know features of hot and cold places in the world-</u> • Sahara- world's largest hot desert • Antarctica- world's largest cold desert • Polar regions- penguin, polar bear, arctic fox, seal, reindeer, walrus • Close to equator- meerkat, lizard, scorpion, coyote, camel • <u>Locate the United Kingdom on a world map</u> • <u>Know where the equator, North Pole and South Pole are on a world map and a globe</u> <p><u>Key Vocabulary</u> North Pole, South Pole, equator, Earth, ocean, meerkats, lizards, scorpion, coyote, camel, penguins, polar bears, Arctic fox, seal, reindeer, walrus, desert, humid, scorching, camouflage, Sahara, Antarctica, polar region</p>



Year 1

Where we live

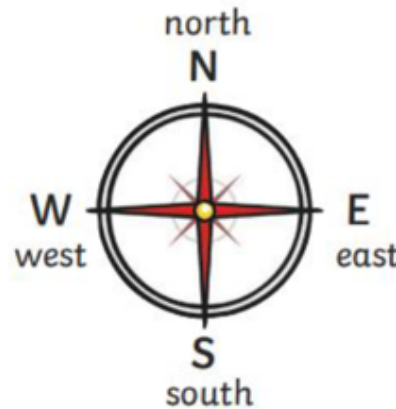


Key Facts

Types of home

There are lots of different types of home that we can live in:

1		Detached: not joined to another house.		Flat: one of several one-floor homes in one building.
2		Semi-detached: joined to another house on one side.		Caravan: a small home on wheels, able to be moved around.
3		Terraced: one of a row of three or more houses joined together.		Bungalow: single storey house (everything on one floor).



Key Vocabulary

street	A public road in a city, town, or village, usually with houses and buildings on one or both sides.
road signs	Road signs give you information, directions to places or warn you of possible dangers.
office	A building where people work from. Some are large, tall buildings and others are very small.
supermarket	A place where you buy groceries and other items. They are usually large with parking spaces.
post office	A place where you buy stamps for your letters and can send your letters and parcels.
church	A place of worship normally found in a every village, town or city. Mosques and temples are similar places for different religions.
map	An image of an area, usually of the Earth.
map symbol	A small picture on a map to tell you about something.
address	Locates exactly where someone lives by having the house or flat number, street and town names.
post code	This locates exactly where a street or a place is by using letters and numbers.
city	A place where people live that is larger than a town.
town	A place where people live that is smaller than a city but bigger than a village.
village	A small community in a countryside area.
river	A large flow of water that crosses land, heading towards the ocean.

Sticky Knowledge

- A **village** is a small community in a countryside area. Grimethorpe is a **village** in Barnsley.
- Every street in our country has a name and a **post code**. The name is usually on a wall or a sign at the beginning of a **street**.
- Your **address** has the name of the **street** you live in, the number or name of your house; the **village, town** or **city** you live in and a post code.
- There are many **road signs** to help drivers use the highway code properly. There are different shaped signs to help drivers know what to do.

Compass

- Compasses can be used to find direction.
- A compass has four points: **north, south, east** and **west**.
- You can remember the points of a compass by using this:
Never Eat Slippery Worms
Or
Naughty Elephants Squirt Water



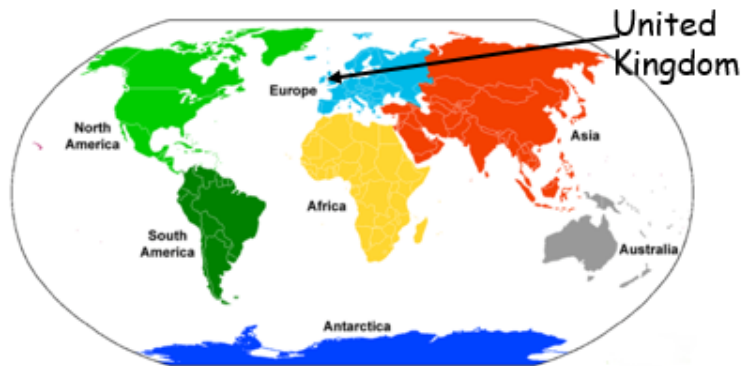
Maps give us information about places. They tell us where places are and help us to identify where things are located. A **map** uses symbols (key) to show where these places are.





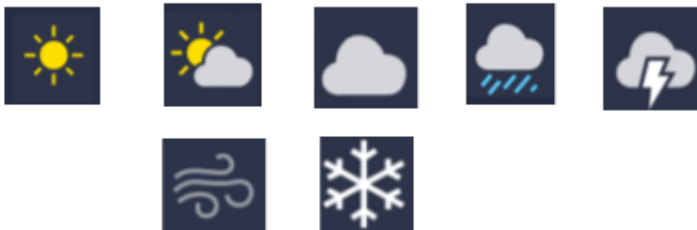
Year 1

UK- Where in the world?



Sticky Knowledge

- We live in the United Kingdom. It has a wet and cold climate in autumn and winter.
- Warmer weather comes in spring and summer.
- The weather changes all the time.
- The weather patterns are different in each season.
- It doesn't always rain in autumn and snow in winter.
- Weather forecasts use different symbols which are helpful.



The Four Seasons

Spring	March, April, May
Summer	June, July, August
Autumn	September, October, November
Winter	December, January, February



Key Vocabulary

weather	The state of the atmosphere at a particular place and time.
seasons	Each of the four divisions of the year.
spring	The season after winter and before summer.
summer	The season after spring and before autumn.
autumn	The season after summer and before winter.
winter	The season after autumn and before spring.
weather forecast	A statement saying what the weather will be like today, the next day or for the next few days.
rain	Water that falls from the clouds in small drops.
sun	A star that provides light and heat to the Earth.
wind	A current of air moving across the Earth's surface.
thunder	A sudden loud noise that comes from the sky during a storm.
snow	The small, soft, white pieces of ice that sometimes fall from the sky when it is cold.
cloudy	When the sky is full of clouds which make it seem darker.
thermometer	A device used for measuring temperature.
temperature	The measured amount of heat in a place.
United Kingdom	A country that includes England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland..



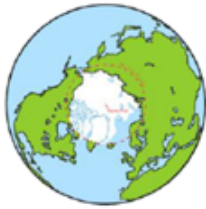
Year 1

Hot and Cold Places



North Pole

The North Pole is the northernmost point on Earth. There is no land at the North Pole, only ice.



South Pole

The South Pole is the southernmost place on Earth. It is located on land topped with solid ice. The South Pole is much colder than the North Pole.



North Pole



South Pole

The **equator** is an imaginary line that divides the Earth in half. The weather on the equator is hot all year.



Sticky Knowledge

- Not all deserts are covered by sand.
- Not all deserts are hot. Two of the world's biggest deserts are in the **North** and **South Poles**.
- The largest hot desert in the world is the **Sahara** and the largest cold desert is **Antarctica**.



- Polar bears and penguins are able to keep warm because they have blubber inside their skins.
- Despite the low temperatures over 4 million people live in the polar regions.

Animals that live in the polar regions

- ✓ penguins
- ✓ polar bears
- ✓ Arctic fox
- ✓ seal
- ✓ reindeer
- ✓ walrus



During the **South Pole** winter it is dark all the time. During the summer it is light all the time.

Animals that live close to the equator

- ✓ meerkats
- ✓ lizards
- ✓ scorpion
- ✓ coyote
- ✓ camel



Hot **deserts** are usually very hot during the day but can get very cold at night. Some hot deserts can reach freezing point at night.

Key Vocabulary

North Pole	The northernmost place on Earth .
South Pole	The southernmost place on Earth .
equator	An imaginary line around the centre of the Earth. It is very hot at the equator . It divides the Earth into the north and south hemispheres.
Earth	The planet we live on.
ocean	A huge body of salt water.
meerkats	Animals that are often found in dry places like deserts. They belong to the mongoose family.
penguins	A large seabird that cannot fly. Found in the South Pole . There are many types with the most famous probably being the Emperor penguin.
polar bears	A large, white Arctic Bear found in the North Pole .
desert	A very dry place that experiences little rain. It is difficult to find water in a desert .
humid	When there is a lot of moisture in the air it is said to be humid. Hot countries are often very humid .
scorching	To burn slightly or to cause a change in colour because of the heat.
camouflage	When an animal's markings helps it to blend in with its environment.

Year 2

Autumn Term	Spring Term	Summer Term
<p><u>Map makers</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Study the geography of their school and its grounds Use aerial photographs to recognise and create landmarks Devise a simple map of the local area- construct basic symbols in a key- built up area, road, park, river, school, church Know the key human and physical features of its surrounding environment Physical- hill, river, forest, woodland Human- village, town, factory, farm, office, house, shop, park Know and use directional language: left and right; below, next to, north, south, east, west. Know the main differences between a place in England and that of a small place in a non-European country (Grimethorpe- Kenya) Use Handa's Surprise- comparing life in Kenya and Barnsley Kenya- African, climate, drought, palm tree, ebony, mango, mud huts, savannah, game reserve, national park, endangered species, equator, continent, safari, Maasai tribe <p><u>Key Vocabulary</u> aerial view, floor plan, grounds, human geography, physical geography, route, surrounded, village, urban, rural, local, directional language, north, south, east, west, left, right, below, next to, behind, in front, map, key</p>	<p><u>Let's explore London</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Know the name of and locate the four capital cities of England, Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland- London - Buckingham Palace, Thames Belfast - Belfast City Hall, Docks Edinburgh - Edinburgh Castle, coast Cardiff - Docks, Football stadium <p>Also look at types of buildings and roads.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify the following human features: city, town, village, factory, farm, house, office, port, harbour and shop London landmarks- Buckingham Palace, Tower of London, Houses of Parliament, The London Eye, London Bridge Identify the following physical features: beach, cliff, coast, forest, hill, mountain, sea, ocean, river, soil, valley, vegetation, season and weather Identify seasonal weather patterns in London and how they affect human activity Explain some of the advantages and disadvantages of living in a city or village including- City- more jobs, more transport, more services, more expensive, noisy, busy/crowded Village- less jobs, less transport, not as many services, more space, peaceful Use aerial photos to construct simple maps of London and find landmarks- Buckingham Palace, Houses of Parliament, Tower of London, London Bridge. 	<p><u>Animals around the world</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Know the names of and locate the seven continents of the world- Europe, Africa, Asia, Australia, North America, South America, Antarctica Know the names of and locate the five oceans of the world- Arctic Ocean, Atlantic Ocean, Pacific, Indian and Southern Identify the location of hot (Kenya) and cold (Arctic) areas of the world in relation to the equator and North and South Poles Use world maps, atlases and globes to identify the United Kingdom and its countries, as well as the seven continents and five oceans of the world- United Kingdom-England, Scotland, Wales Northern Ireland. Continents-Europe, Africa, Asia, Australia, North America, South America, Antarctica Oceans- Arctic Ocean, Atlantic Ocean, Pacific, Indian and Southern <p><u>Key Vocabulary</u> continent, Europe, Africa, Asia, Australia, North America, South America, Antarctica, Ocean, Pacific Ocean, Atlantic Ocean, Indian Ocean, Arctic Ocean, Southern Ocean, North Pole, South Pole, equator, Earth, atlas, habitat, climate</p>

Kenya- African, climate, drought, palm tree, ebony, mango, mud huts, savannah, game reserve, national park, endangered species, equator, continent, safari, Maasai tribe

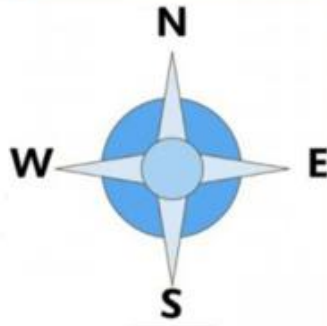
- Use simple compass directions (North, South, East and West)

Key Vocabulary

England, Scotland, Northern Ireland, Wales, London, Edinburgh, Cardiff, Belfast, north, south, east, west, location, aerial view, capital city, city, town, village, airport, port, human features, physical features, river, skyscrapers, tourist, train station, vegetation



Year 2 Map Makers



Naughty
Elephants
Squirt
Water
is a good way
to remember
North, East,
South and West.

A compass rose shows the direction of **North**, **East**, **South** and **West**.

When reading maps we use **directional language** to help us to describe the location of features and routes on a map.

Direction language: North, South, East, West, forward, back, up, down, left, right, below, next to, behind and in front.

Key Vocabulary

aerial view	A view from above.
floor plan	The layout of rooms on one floor of a building.
grounds	The land around a building.
human geography	The features of land that have been impacted by human activity
physical geography	Natural features of land.
route	The way we go from one place to another.
surrounded	To be present all around.
village	A small group of houses.
urban	A busy location which has lots of houses and usually shops and offices.
rural	A location in the country. It is not usually as busy as an urban place.
local	The area that can be easily reached on foot around the school.

Sticky Knowledge

- A village is usually linked with the countryside and is smaller than a town.
- Every street in our country has a name and a post code. The name is usually on a wall or a sign at the beginning of the street.
- Your address has the name of the street you live in, the number or name of your house; the village, town or city you live in and a post code.



Aerial view of our school

It's hard to put lots of information on a map and make it easy to read. Maps use symbols to show the important features. This is called a **key**.



Map of our school and surrounding area

Maps are made up of human and natural features. A **human** feature is something that is man-made, such as buildings and roads. A **natural (physical)** feature is something that has occurred naturally such as a river or mountain.





Year 2

Kenya (Comparative Study)



Sticky Knowledge

- Kenya is located in the continent of Africa. The capital city is Nairobi.
- Kenya lies on the **equator**, which means the climate is hot, sunny and dry for most of the year.
- Mount Kenya is the highest mountain in Kenya.
- Kenya has over 50 national parks and game reserves.
- The two main languages spoken are English and Swahili.
- Kenya grows tea, coffee and flowers and sells them to other countries to make money. Most people's jobs is farming.
- Tourists enjoy going on safaris and visiting the Maasai tribe.
- The currency is Kenyan shilling.



The **Maasai tribe** live in the Maasai Mara in the African savannahs. The Maasai tribe share the same ideas and way of life. They use the land as their home and all live together.



Key Vocabulary

African	To be African is to belong to a group of countries in a continent called Africa.
climate	Weather that is typical of a place.
drought	A long period without rain, often experienced by African countries.
palm tree	A tree that grows in tropical regions and has a straight, tall trunk and many large leaves at the top of the trunk.
ebony	A very dark black colour, or a south Asian tropical tree with hard, dark-coloured wood.
mango	A tropical fruit found in hot countries. It is a yellowy-red colour with a large stone in the middle.
mud huts	Basic houses built from what is available in the area. In rural Africa, some houses are still made from mud.
savannah	A grassy plain with few trees.
game reserve	A large area of land where animals live safely. This is privately owned.
national park	A protected area of land where only tourism and research is allowed by humans. No humans live in the national parks.
endangered species	A species of animal or plant that is at risk of becoming extinct.
tourist	Someone who is visiting a place for pleasure.



Year 2

Let's Explore London



Capital Cities

The capital city of England (and the UK) is **London**

Wales - **Cardiff**

Scotland - **Edinburgh**

Northern Ireland - **Belfast**



A **sea** is a large body of water that surrounds land. A **river** is a stream of water that runs from one place to another, finally ending up in the sea. A **lake** is a large body of water that is surrounded by land. Lakes can be natural or man-made. London has the **River Thames**, as well as lots of

smaller rivers. It also has several lakes, usually in London's parks. This picture shows the lake in **Regent's Park**.



Key Vocabulary

capital city	The city where the government sits. London is the capital city of England and the UK.
city	A large town . London is a city .
town	A large group of houses, shops and buildings where people live and work. Towns are larger than villages but smaller than cities .
village	A small group of houses, perhaps with a few shops.
airport	A place where aeroplanes land and take off.
port	A harbour area where ships load and unload goods or passengers.
human features	Features of land that have been impacted by human activity.
physical features	Natural features of land.
river	A large, natural stream of fresh water that flows into the sea or a lake.
skyscrapers	A very tall building with many floors.
tourist	A person who is visiting a place for pleasure and interest, especially when they are on holiday.
train station	A place on a railway line where trains stop for people to get on and off trains.
vegetation	Plants, trees and flowers.

Sticky Knowledge

- London is our capital city and has a population of more than 8 million.
- London is the capital of England; Cardiff the capital of Wales, Edinburgh the capital of Scotland and Belfast the capital of Northern Ireland.
- One of the oldest parliaments in the world is situated in London and is called the Houses of Parliament.
- Some of the main attractions of London are: **Buckingham Palace, Tower of London, Houses of Parliament, The London Eye** and **London Bridge**.



Physical features



Human features





Year 2

Animals Around the World



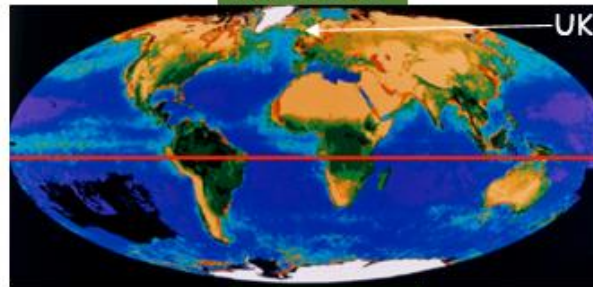
The seven continents and five oceans of the world



The **equator** is an imaginary line that divides the Earth in half. The weather on the equator is hot all year.



North Pole



South Pole

Sticky Knowledge

- The seven continents of the world are: **North America, South America, Africa, Europe, Asia, Australia and Antarctica.**
- The five oceans of the world are: **Pacific Ocean, Atlantic Ocean, Indian Ocean, Arctic Ocean and Southern Ocean.**
- **Cold places**
 - The **North Pole** is in an area called the **Arctic** and it's at the very top of the globe. The **South Pole** is in the **continent of Antarctica** and is at the very bottom of the globe.
 - They are both very cold, windy and have lots of snow and ice. It's even too cold for trees to grow! People can't live at these places but some people live in regions near the **North Pole**.
- **Hot places**
 - Areas on or near the **equator** are mainly hot and humid. The **equator** is halfway between the **North Pole** and **South Pole**.

Animals and their habitats

Animals in hot environments know how to stay as cool as possible and animals in cold habitats have to know how to stay warm.



Animals living in cold climates

- Some ways that animals in polar habitats stay warm are:
- Developing a thick layer of fat that keeps them cosy.
 - Having thick fur all over their body and feet.
 - Having thick layers of feathers.
 - Hibernating (sleeping) during the coldest months.

Key Vocabulary

North Pole	The northernmost point on the Earth.
South Pole	The southernmost point on the Earth.
equator	The imaginary circle around the middle of the Earth.
Earth	The planet we live on.
atlas	A book of maps.
continent	A large solid area of land.
ocean	A huge body of salt water.
habitat	The natural home or environment of an animal, plant or other organism.
climate	The general weather conditions that are typical of a place.

Animals living in hot climates

Some ways that animals stay cool are:

- Developing only a thin layer of fur.
- Living in shelters or in burrows underground where it is shaded.
- Lounging in the daytime and hunting at night.



Geography: Key Stage 2**National Curriculum objectives****Pupils should be taught to:**

- **Locational knowledge**
- 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 countries 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)
- **Place knowledge**
- 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
- **Human and physical geography**
- Describe and understand key aspects of:
 - 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
- **Geographical skills and fieldwork**
- 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 and record the human and physical features in the local area using a range of methods, including sketch maps, plans and graphs and digital technologies.

Year 3

Autumn Term	Spring Term	Summer Term
<p><u>Compare and contrast UK and Mediterranean country</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Know the names of and locate cities of the UK and the human and physical characteristics-</u> London, Cardiff, Edinburgh, Belfast, Dublin. Glasgow, Birmingham, Manchester, Leeds and Bristol • London- <u>Physical-</u> mainly flat, Thames <u>Human-</u> key tourist attractions (Buckingham Palace, Houses of Parliament, London Eye, Shard, Gherkin), high rise buildings (new, lack of space), historical buildings. • Cardiff - <u>Physical</u> - coast, sea, relatively flat, hills on outskirts. <u>Human-</u> docks, BBC studios, castles, Mermaid Quay • Edinburgh- <u>Physical-</u> hills, extinct volcanoes, coast. <u>Human</u> - Castle, Scottish Parliament, docks. • Belfast- <u>Physical-</u> River Lagan, River Farset, mud flats, Black Mountain <u>Human</u> - Industry (shipbuilding), docks. • <u>Locate and name the main counties in the UK and their identifying human and physical characteristics</u> Focus on key tourist features (human and physical) and similarities and differences. Yorkshire- Moors, coast, Dales Cumbria- Mountains and lakes Cornwall- Coast Norfolk- Coast 	<p><u>Europe (Map work)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Know the names of and locate the following European countries-</u> Ireland, United Kingdom, Spain, Portugal, France, Germany, Italy, Poland, Russia, Turkey, Finland, Greece (previous topic) • <u>Use maps to locate European countries and capitals</u> Ireland (Dublin), United Kingdom (London), Spain (Madrid), Portugal (Lisbon), France (Paris), Germany (Berlin), Italy (Rome), Poland (Warsaw), Russia (Moscow), Finland (Helsinki), Greece (Athens) • Know and name the eight points of a compass- • N- north NE- north-east E- east SE- south-east S- south SW- south-west W- west NW- north-west <p><u>Key Vocabulary</u> European Union, Europe, Asia, Mediterranean, Euros, Brexit, Berlin Wall, Eiffel Tower, Greek Isles, atlas, lines of latitude and longitude, equator, compass, eastings, northings, key, symbol, compass, grid reference</p>	<p><u>Natural Disasters</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Identify the Equator, Northern Hemisphere and Southern Hemisphere</u> • <u>Locate the following volcanoes and their countries-</u> • Mount Hekla- Iceland • Mount Vesuvius- Italy • Krakatoa- Indonesia • Mount Fuji- Japan • Mount St. Helens- United States • <u>Know what causes an earthquake-</u> tectonic plates, plate boundaries, Earth, crust, mantle, inner core, outer core, fault, pressure • <u>Label the different parts of a volcano-</u> crater, magma chamber, conduit, main vent, secondary vent, layers of rock, lava flow, ash cloud • <u>Use maps and atlases to locate the Ring of Fire and famous volcanoes</u> (Mount Hekla, Mount Vesuvius, Krakatoa, Mount Fuji and Mount St. Helens) <p><u>Key Vocabulary</u> Plate boundaries, Earth, crust, mantle, inner core, outer core, layer, hemisphere, equator, country, eruption, aftershock, tsunami, magma, lava, dormant, active, fault, magnitude, landslide, tectonic plates, earthquake, pressure, volcano</p>

Look at what infrastructure is needed to cope with large numbers of tourists (types of shops, hotels, caravan parks, restaurants, car parks).

- Understand geographical similarities and differences through the study of human and physical geography of a region in the UK and a region in a European country- Greece
- **Physical-** climate, mountains, coast, rivers
- **Human-** employment, settlements, tourism, building types, industry, trade links, land use, population

Key Vocabulary

UK- United Kingdom, Northern Ireland, Scotland, England, Wales, Great Britain, British Isles, continent, Europe, London, Edinburgh, Belfast, Cardiff, Union Jack, monarch, city, county, ancient, island, capital city, National Park, World Heritage Site, coast, region, continent, patron saint

Mediterranean- Europe, Greece, peninsula, inhabit, population, climate, coastal, continent, export, landscape, mainland, tourist, trade, port, weather, temperature



Year 3

The United Kingdom



Some English cities and their counties

Manchester	Greater Manchester	Newcastle	Tyne and Wear
Salford	Greater Manchester	Chester	Cheshire
Preston	Lancashire	London	Greater London
Liverpool	Merseyside	Leeds	West Yorkshire
Birmingham	West Midlands	Brighton	East Sussex

Sticky Knowledge

- The United Kingdom (UK) is made up of: Northern Ireland, Scotland, England and Wales.
- Great Britain (GB) is made up of: Scotland, England and Wales.
- The British Isles are made up of: Ireland, Northern Ireland, Scotland, England and Wales.
- Queen Elizabeth II is the **Monarch** of the United Kingdom.
- The UK is in the continent of Europe.
- London is the capital city of the UK and also the capital city of England too.
- Edinburgh is the capital city of Scotland.
- Belfast is the capital city of Northern Ireland.
- Cardiff is the capital city of Wales.



Key Vocabulary

monarch	A person who reigns over a kingdom or empire.
city	A large human settlement.
county	A geographical region of a country.
ancient	Very old.
island	A piece of land surrounded by water.
capital city	The main city in a country, usually where the government is located.
National Park	A large area of land which is protected by the government because of its natural beauty, plants, or animals.
World Heritage Site	Places in the world which are very important from the cultural or natural point of view.
coast	The land next to the ocean.
region	A large area of land that is different from other areas of land.
continent	Very large landmasses found on Earth.
patron saint	The protecting or guiding saint of a person or place.

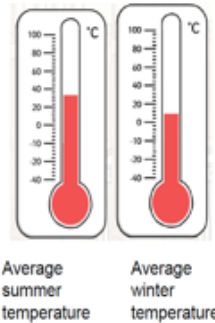


The Union Flag, the flag of the United Kingdom, is popularly known as the Union Jack.

The flag combines the symbols of England's patron saint St George, Scotland's patron saint, St Andrew, and Ireland's patron saint, Saint Patrick. Wales is not shown because when the first version was created in 1606, Wales was part of England.



Year 3 Mediterranean



Sticky Knowledge

- Greece is located in the south-east of Europe. It has borders with 4 other countries: Macedonia, Bulgaria, Turkey and Albania.
- Greece has a very long coastline, with over 2,000 islands and rocky outcrops. The Aegean, Ionian and Mediterranean seas flow around the islands, the largest of which is Crete. Being beside the sea makes Greece a popular holiday destination.
- Greece enjoys more than 250 days of sunshine a year! (The UK gets around half of that)
- Greece is a mountainous country. Mount Olympus is the highest peak in Greece, measuring 9754 feet high.
- In 2015, 26.5 million tourists visited Greece- that's more than the entire **population** of Greece!
- Greek houses are often painted white to reflect the heat from the summer sun.
- Around 40% of the entire **population** of Greece live in Athens- that's almost half of all the people in Greece to **inhabit** one city!



Greece has many villages, towns and cities. The capital city of Greece is Athens, which is a port city.

Greek ferries are the main type of transport to and from the islands.

Greece's main **exports** include petrol and food, such as olive oil and fish. Greece has many ancient structures, including the Acropolis and the Delphi. Greece's natural hazards include severe earthquakes, floods, droughts and wildfires.

Key Vocabulary

Mediterranean	From the Latin meaning 'middle of the land'.
peninsula	A region of land that sticks out in a body of water, with water on three sides.
inhabit	To live or dwell in a place, as people or animals.
population	The whole number of people living in a country, city or area.
climate	The general weather conditions that are typical of a place.
coastal	An area of land close to the sea.
continent	A very large area of land that consists of many countries. Europe is a continent.
export	Goods that are sold to other countries.
landscape	Everything you can see when you look across an area of land, including hills, rivers, buildings, trees, and plants.
mainland	The largest part of a country or continent is the mainland when contrasting it with the islands around it.
tourist	A person who is visiting a place for pleasure and interest, especially when they are on holiday.
trade	The activity of buying, selling or exchanging goods and services.
weather	The condition of the atmosphere in one area at a particular time, for example if it is raining, hot, or windy.



Year 3 Europe (Map Work)



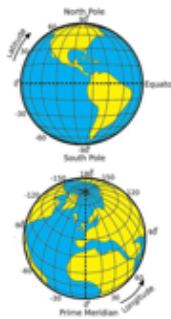
Sticky Knowledge

- There are 44 countries in Europe. A small number of countries on the continent are transcontinental, meaning they are considered to be part of both Europe and Asia.
- Moscow, in Russia, is the largest city (not including transcontinental cities) with more than 12 million inhabitants.
- Mount Elbrus in Russia (5,642 metres) is the highest mountain in Europe and is part of the Caucasus mountain range.
- The Volga River in Russia (3,530km) is Europe's longest river.
- The Danube is the most important commercial waterway in Europe.
- Lake Ladoga in Russia is Europe's biggest lake and among the world's biggest freshwater lakes.



Map Reading

Maps are usually too small to contain lots of writing so instead there are symbols. There is usually a **key** at the side of the map which explains what the **symbols** mean. Most maps will have a **compass** in the corner.



How to use an atlas

An atlas is a book of maps that tell us about different parts of the world. Most maps in atlases show countries, roads, or physical features like rivers and mountains. They have a table of contents in the front and an index at the back.

To find out how far north or south a place is, **lines of latitude** are used. These lines run parallel to the **equator**.
To find out how far east or west a place is, **lines of longitude** are used. These run from the top of the Earth to the bottom.

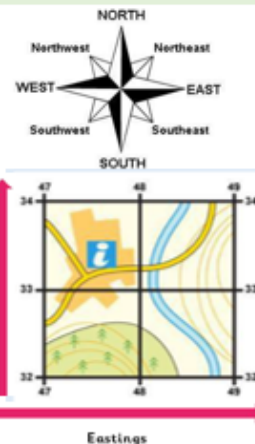
Four-figure Grid Reference

Maps have grid lines on them- we use them to pinpoint locations by using grid reference. A four-figure grid reference is a good way of identifying any square on a map, six-figure grid references are best for giving exact locations. Grid references are easy, as long as you remember that you always go along the corridor before you go up the stairs.

Step 1: Start at the left-hand side of the map and go east until you get to the bottom-left corner of the square you want. Write this number down e.g. 47

Step 2: Move north until you get to the bottom-left corner of the square you want e.g. 33

Step 3: Now put your two answers together e.g. 47 33. There is no need to add brackets, commas, dashes etc.

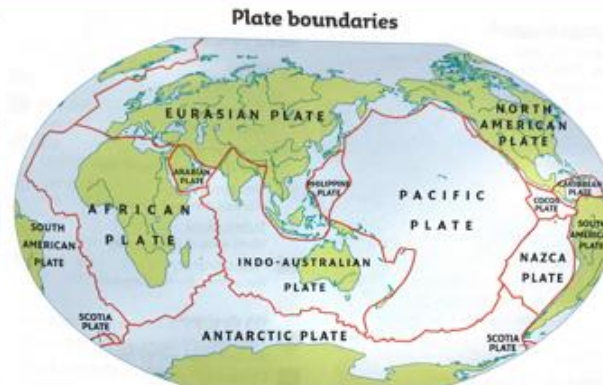


Key Vocabulary

European Union	The EU tries to make it easier for Europeans to buy and sell things/trade with each other.
Mediterranean	It is a body of water that separates the continents of Europe, Africa and Asia.
Euros	Euro is the currency used by many of the European Union countries.
Brexit	Brexit stands for Britain exiting the European Union. In a vote in 2016, adults in Britain narrowly voted for leaving the EU.
Berlin Wall	The wall that used to separate East Berlin and West Berlin. It was built in order to prevent people from fleeing East Berlin.
Eiffel Tower	Situated in Paris and was constructed as part of the world fair in Paris in 1889.
Greek Isles	Greece has a number of islands around its main land which are famous for being holiday destinations.
atlas	A book of maps.
lines of latitude and longitude	A system of lines used to describe the location of any place on Earth.
equator	An imaginary circle around the middle of the Earth.
compass	A tool for finding direction
eastings	The horizontal lines on a map.
northings	The vertical lines on a map.



Year 3 Natural Disasters



Sticky Knowledge

Earthquakes

- The **tectonic plates** have edges and sometimes the edges, which are called **fault lines**, can get stuck, but the **plates** keep moving.
- Pressure** slowly starts to build up where edges are stuck and, once the **pressure** gets strong enough, the **plates** will suddenly move causing an **earthquake**.

- Volcanoes** are caused when **magma** rises to the surface of the Earth, which causes bubbles of gas to appear in it. This gas can cause pressure to build up beneath the surface, and it eventually explodes (**erupts**).

- A **tsunami** is a series of large waves generated by an abrupt movement on the ocean floor that can result from an **earthquake**, an underwater landslide, a volcanic eruption or - very rarely - a large meteorite strike.



Iceland 2010 When a volcano erupted it sent a cloud of ash high in the air. Flights were cancelled across northern Europe.

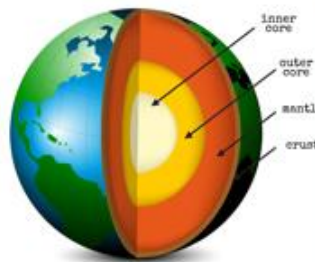


Japan 2011 A powerful earthquake under the sea near Japan set off a tsunami.



Nepal 2015 A powerful earthquake destroyed towns and villages across Nepal, killing thousands of people.

The Earth's crust is broken into great blocks called plates. These move very slowly in different directions.



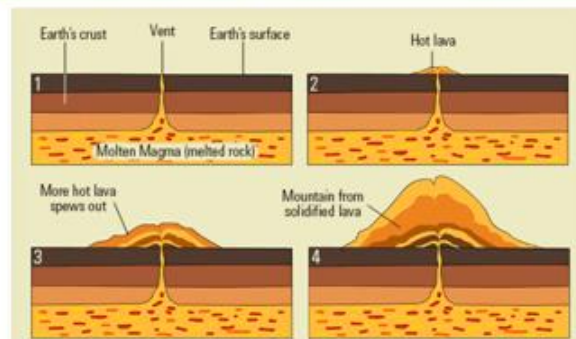
Layers of the Earth

which travels up through volcanoes and flows out as **lava**.

Volcanoes

* A **volcano** is a very deep hole in the Earth's top layer that can let out hot **gasses**, ash and **lava**. Many volcanoes are also **mountains**.

* Volcanoes have long **vents** that go all the way down through the Earth's crust, to **magma** in between the **crust** and the **mantle**. It's so hot there that rocks **melt** into liquid. This is called **magma**.



Key Vocabulary

hemisphere	Formed by dividing the Earth into the Northern and Southern Hemispheres at the equator.
equator	An imaginary line around the middle of the Earth at an equal distance from the North Pole and South Pole.
country	An area of land that is controlled by its own government.
eruption	An explosion of steam or lava from a volcano.
aftershock	A shaking event that follows an earthquake. Sometimes more damaging than the original earthquake.
tsunami	A long, high wave usually caused by an earthquake in the ocean.
magma	Hot fluid or semi-fluid material below or within the Earth's crust from which lava is formed.
lava	Hot, molten or semi-fluid rock erupted from a volcano, or solid rock, resulting from cooling of this.
dormant	A dormant volcano is an active volcano that has not erupted in the past 10,000 years.
active	An active volcano has erupted recently or is expected to erupt quite soon.
fault	Fractures in the Earth's crust where rocks on either side of the crack have slid past each other.
magnitude	If you talk about the magnitude of something, you are talking about its great size.
landslide	A landslide is a collapse of a mass of earth or rock from a mountain or cliff.
tectonic plates	The Earth's outer shell is made up of huge slabs of moving rock called tectonic plates.

Year 4

Autumn Term	Spring Term	Summer Term
<p><u>Capitals in Europe and around the world</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Know the names of a number of European capitals</u> Germany- Berlin Spain- Madrid Finland- Helsinki Poland- Warsaw Turkey- Ankara Greece- Athens • <u>Know the names of and locate major capital cities across the world</u> • France- Paris Russia- Moscow Italy- Rome USA- Washington DC Japan- Tokyo Egypt- Cairo • <u>Explain the features of a water cycle</u> (covered in science) water cycle, evaporation, condensation, precipitation, water vapour, solid, liquid, gas • <u>Use maps, atlases and digital maps to locate capital cities in Europe and the world</u> <u>Europe-</u> Berlin, Madrid, Helsinki, Warsaw, Ankara and Athens <u>World-</u> Paris, Moscow, Rome, Washington DC, Tokyo and Cairo. <p><u>Key Vocabulary</u> Europe, city, town, capital city, country, population, government, trade, United Kingdom, landmark, tourist, continent, government, France, Paris, Russia, Moscow, Italy, Rome, USA, Washington DC, Japan, Tokyo, Egypt, Cairo</p>	<p><u>Mountains in the UK and around the world</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Know where the main mountain regions are in the UK and name British mountains</u> Ben Nevis-Scotland Snowden- Wales Scafell Pike- England Slieve Donard- Northern Ireland • <u>Describe and understand the key aspects of mountains- mountain range, fold mountains, tectonic plates, summit, plateau, ridge, peak</u> • <u>Know the names of a number of the world's mountain ranges and highest mountains</u> <u>World mountain ranges-</u> Alps (France), Rockies (North America), Andes (South America) Himalayas (Asia) <u>World's highest mountains-</u> Everest (China/ Nepal), K2 (Pakistan), Mount Kilimanjaro (Africa) and Mount Blanc (Europe) • <u>Use aerial photographs, OS and topographic maps to identify and describe mountains- Alps, Himalayas, Rockies</u> • <u>Know contours show height and slope- use this to recognise the highest point of mountains</u> <p><u>Key Vocabulary</u> mountain, fold mountains, volcanic mountains, dome mountains, tectonic plates, range, terrain,</p>	<p><u>Rivers in the UK and around the world</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Know the names of and locate the main rivers in the UK- Thames</u> (London) Seven (Britain's longest river running from Wales to Bristol) Mersey (Liverpool) • <u>Know and label the main features of a river source, waterfall, stream, tributary, meander, mouth, estuary, delta, erosion, deposition</u> • <u>Know the name of and locate a number of the world's longest rivers- Amazon River</u> (South America), Volga River (Russia), River Nile (Sudan and Egypt) • <u>Know why most cities are located by a river food, energy, recreation, transportation routes, water for irrigation and drinking.</u> • <u>Use maps of the UK and the World to locate rivers</u> <u>UK-</u> Thames, Seven, Mersey <u>World-</u> Amazon River, Volga River, River Nile • <u>Locate photos of features on maps- source, tributary, meander, erosion, deposition, mouth, delta</u> <p><u>Key Vocabulary</u> estuary, mouth, source, meander, waterfall, erosion, deposition, tributary, ox bow lake, delta, stream, erosion, abrasion, attrition,</p>

hill, summit, plateau, ridge, cliff, valley, peak,
contours, topography, high altitude, leeward
side, Ben Nevis, Snowden, Scafell Pike, Slieve
Donard, Alps, Rockies, Andes, Himalayas

solution, hydraulic action, deposition, traction,
saltation, suspension, solution
river current, Thames, Seven, Mersey, Amazon,
Volga, Nile



Year 4

Capitals in Europe and the World



Sticky Knowledge

- A capital city is a city or town that has been chosen as the leading city of a country.
- It is often where the government of a country is based.
- Lots of the country's leaders and officials do their work in the capital city.
- Often, capital cities are the largest city in their country (e.g. London). However, this is not always the case (e.g. Ontario in Canada).



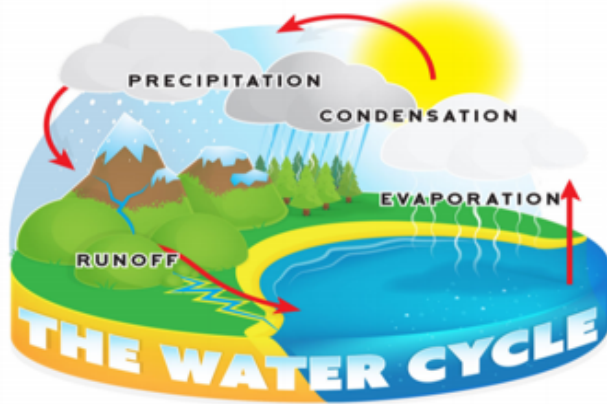
Key Vocabulary

city	A large town. London is a city.
town	A built up area with a name, defined boundaries and a local government. It is larger than a village and smaller than a city.
capital city	The city where the government sits.
country	An area of land that is controlled by its own government.
population	All the people who live in a country or area.
government	A group of people that has the power to rule a country or state.
trade	The activity of buying, selling, or exchanging goods or services.
United Kingdom	A country consisting of England, Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland.
Europe	One of the smallest continents. There are over 40 countries with 742 million people.
landmark	A building or feature which is easily recognised.
tourist	A person who is visiting a place for pleasure and interest, especially when they are on holiday.
continent	A very large area of land that consists of many countries. Europe is a continent.

Country	Capital City	Continent		Key information
France	Paris	Europe		Paris is the capital city of France. It is considered one of the most romantic cities in the world. Its most famous landmarks include the Eiffel tower. It is visited by millions of tourists every year.
Russia	Moscow	Europe		Moscow is the capital city of Russia. It is the largest capital city in Europe. The Kremlin is the complex in Moscow where the government is held.
Italy	Rome	Europe		Rome is the capital city of Italy. It was once the centre of a huge ancient empire. Its most famous landmarks include the Colosseum. The Vatican City is within Rome.
USA	Washington DC	North America		Washington DC is the capital city of the USA. The White House and Capitol buildings are here. There are many bigger cities than Washington DC in the USA.
Japan	Tokyo	Asia		Tokyo is the capital city of Japan. It is a futuristic city with lots of high-rise buildings. Tokyo's metropolitan area is the largest in the world- it has over 35 million people!
Egypt	Cairo	Africa		Cairo is the capital city of Egypt. It has a population of nearly 7 million people. It is famous for its location near the remains of Ancient Egypt like the Pyramids of Giza. The River Nile runs through the city.






Year 4 The Water Cycle

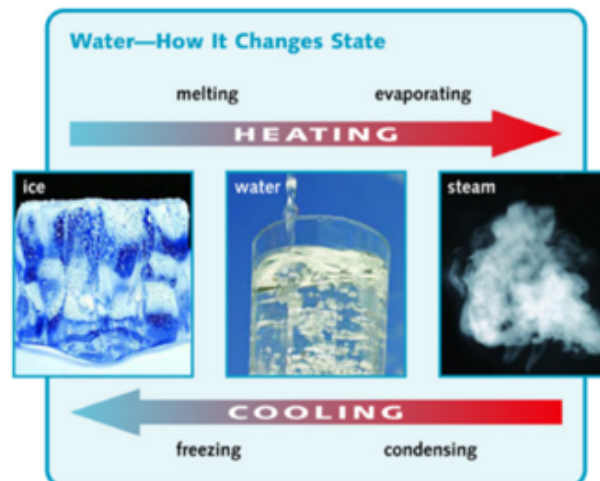


Sticky Knowledge

1. Energy from the sun heats up the water in our rivers, lakes and oceans.
2. Water **evaporates** into the air, turning into a **gas** called **vapour**.
3. The water vapour rises up into the sky where it cools.
4. The water vapour turns back into a liquid, forming clouds. This process is called **condensation**.
5. Eventually the water droplets in the clouds become too heavy for the air to hold them.
6. They fall back down to Earth as rain, snow, hail or sleet, a process known as **precipitation**.
7. The fallen precipitation is then collected in rivers that flow to the sea. This is called **runoff**.
8. The water cycle then begins again as the sun heats the water.

States of matter		
solid	liquid	gas
		
● rigid	● not rigid	● not rigid
● fixed shape	● no fixed shape	● no fixed shape
● fixed volume	● fixed volume	● no fixed volume
cannot be squashed	cannot be squashed	can be squashed
Solid (at room temperature)	Liquid (at room temperature)	Gas (at room temperature)
Wood Iron Copper Plastic	water milk blood oil	oxygen carbon dioxide nitrogen steam

Changes of state – water



Key Vocabulary

matter	Any solid, liquid or gas that exists in the universe.
solid	A substance that stays the same shape whether it is in a container or not.
liquid	A substance that can flow and take on the shape of a container.
gas	A substance that has no fixed shape, like oxygen.
water vapour	Water that is in the form of a gas.
evaporation	The process of a liquid becoming a gas.
condensation	The process when water vapour in the air changes from a gas back into a liquid.
precipitation	Any rain, snow, sleet or hail that falls to earth.
absorb	Soak up or take in.
atmosphere	The layer of air or other gases around a planet.
groundwater	Water that is found under the ground. Groundwater has usually passed down through the soil and become trapped by rocks.
runoff	Rain in excess of the amount absorbed by the ground.
surface	The flat top part of something or the outside of it.
transpiration	Evaporation of water from a plant's leaves, stem or flowers.

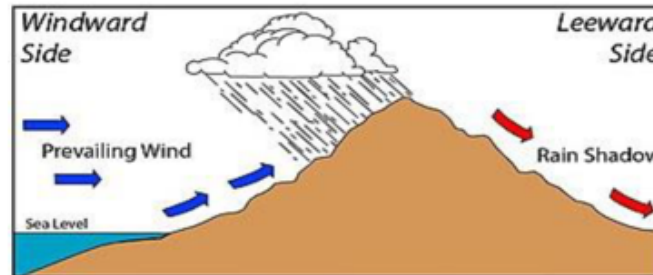
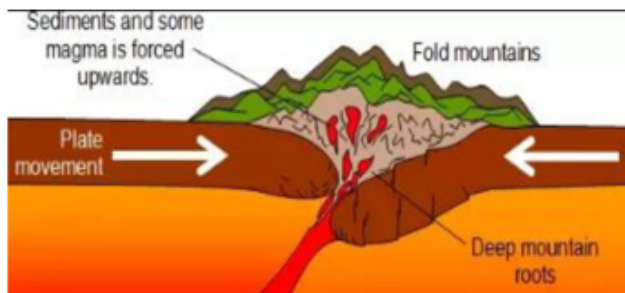


Year 4 Mountains



How are they formed?

The Earth is made up of layers (crust and mantle). The crust is split into tectonic plates which move. Tectonic plates push together to form **fold mountains**. Other mountain types are **Volcanic mountains** and **Dome mountains**.



Areas of **high altitude** experience colder temperatures and increased wind exposure. Mountainous areas experience high rainfall (relief/orographic rainfall). The **leeward side** of the mountain is dry (rain shadow).

British Mountains

Ben Nevis (Scotland)

Snowden (Wales)

Scafell Pike (England)

Slieve Donard (N Ireland)

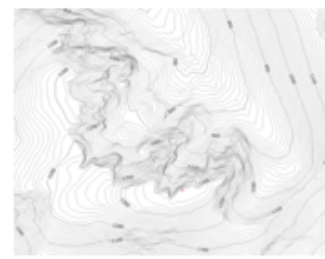
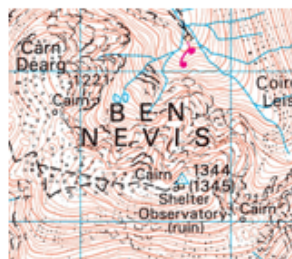
World Mountain Ranges

Alps (France)

Rockies (North America)

Andes (South America)

Himalayas (Asia)



OS and topographic maps and aerial photographs can be used to identify and describe mountains.

Key Vocabulary

mountain (range)	A large natural elevation of the earth's surface rising abruptly from the surrounding level.
fold mountains	Formed when two plates run into each other or collide.
tectonic plates	The Earth's outer layer is made up of large, moving pieces called plates.
range	A mountain range is a group or chain of mountains that are close together.
terrain	Terrain is used as a general term when referring to the lie of the land.
hill	A landform that is high but not high enough to be a mountain.
summit	The summit is the highest point of a mountain.
plateau	An area of flat ground that is much higher than the surrounding area.
ridge	Part of the steep, sloping side of a mountain.
cliff	Tall, steep rocks that were created by erosion and have vertical faces.
valley	A long depression, or ditch, in the Earth's surface and usually lies between ranges of hills or mountains.
peak	The highest point of any mountain.
contours	A contour line joins points of equal elevation (height) above a given level, such as sea level.
topography	The arrangement of the natural and artificial physical features of an area.

Sticky Knowledge

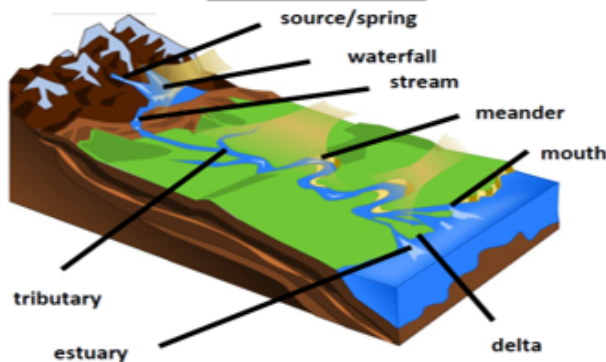
- Mountains make up one-fifth of the world's landscape.
- Mount Everest is the world's highest mountain and it is 8,850m high.
- There are mountains under the surface of the sea.
- 80% of our fresh water originates from mountains.
- The 14 highest mountains in the world are all found in the Himalayas.
- Generally mountains are higher than 600m, if they are less they are called hills.
- Mountains can be rocky and barren but some have trees growing on their sides and very high mountains have snow on their peaks.



Year 4 Rivers



Features of a river



Erosion and deposition

The arrows show the direction of the **river current** which causes **erosion** over time.

Sometimes, two **meanders** can join together to form a 'shortcut'. Water will flow down the shorter route, **deposition** will block off the old route and this will create an **oxbow lake**.

Key Vocabulary

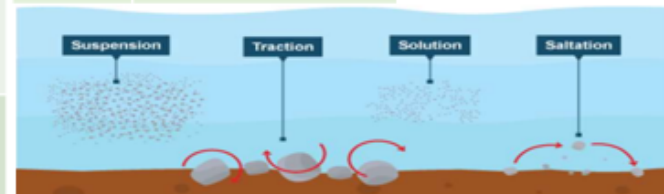
estuary	An area where a freshwater river or stream meets the ocean.
mouth	A river mouth is the part of a river where the river flows into another river, a lake, a reservoir, a sea, or an ocean.
source	The source of a river is where it begins, usually on high ground.
meander	A winding curve or bend in a river.
waterfall	Waterfalls form where water rushes down steep hillsides in upland areas and erodes the rocks.
erosion	Erosion occurs when the fastest currents in the river carve into the banks.
deposition	Rocks and sediments eroded from one part of the river are deposited in another part.
tributary	When one stream or river meets another and merge together, the smaller stream or river is known as a tributary.
Ox bow lake	Created when the meander is so deep that it cuts off a piece of the river and leaves a lake.
delta	Wide areas of water often found at the mouth of large rivers.
stream	A small body of flowing water.

Sticky Knowledge

- The start of a river is called the source and the end is called the mouth.
- A fast flowing river will carry soil and dirt from its banks and bed downstream and drop them when it gets wider and slows down.
- The longest river in the world is the Nile in Africa. It is 4,130 miles long.
- Many rivers and streams will join together before they reach the mouth of the river. The smaller rivers and streams are called tributaries.
- Most cities are located by a river because they provide us with food, energy, recreation, transportation routes, and water for irrigation and for drinking.

Erosion

Abrasion	Sandpapering: rocks wear away each other and the riverbed and banks
Attrition	Crashing: rocks collide and break up
Solution	Chemical action: acids in the water dissolve the rock
Hydraulic action	Water power: the force of water breaks down the riverbed and banks



Transportation

Traction	Tractor wheels: large rocks roll along the riverbed
Saltation	Jumping beans: pebbles bounce along the riverbed
Suspension	Hoverboard: small sediment is carried along in the flow of the river
Solution	Invisible material: the smallest sediment is dissolved into water

British Rivers

Thames (London)
Severn (Britain's longest river running from Wales to Bristol)
Mersey (Liverpool)

Famous Rivers

Amazon River (South America)
Volga River (Russia)
River Nile (Sudan & Egypt)

Year 5		
Autumn Term	Spring Term	Summer Term
<p><u>South America</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Know the names of, and locate, a number of South American countries</u> Brazil, Argentina, Chile, Venezuela, Colombia, Peru, Suriname, Bolivia, Uruguay, Paraguay, Guya and Ecuador • <u>Know where the equator, Tropic of Cancer, Tropic of Capricorn and the Greenwich Meridian are on a world map</u> Greenwich Meridian- imaginary line from the North Pole to the South Pole passing through London (Greenwich) from which time is measured. • <u>Know what is meant by the term 'tropics'</u> Parts of the world that lie between two lines of latitude- Tropic of Cancer and Tropic of Capricorn. • <u>Know key differences between living in the UK and in a country in South America-</u> • Physical- mountains, seas/oceans, rivers • Human- population, currency, exports, religion, healthcare, life expectancy, official language. • <u>Use maps to locate countries and describe features studied-</u> UK, Brazil- compare terrain, elevations, seas, oceans, rivers and scale. 	<p><u>Coasts</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Identify coastal areas using maps</u> -Compare coastlines for Yorkshire, Cornwall and Norfolk. • <u>Identify human and physical features of coastal areas-</u> Physical- coast, beach, cliff, headland, bay, stack, stump, cave, arch, wave-cut notch, wave-cut platform, erosion, deposition, longshore drift, sand dunes. Human (coastal management)- pier, sea wall, groynes, gabions, revetment. Also land use • <u>Know that coastal areas are constantly changing by the processes of erosion, transportation and deposition-</u> Whitby, Scarborough (Holbeck Hall Hotel), Cloughton • <u>Label erosion and depositional landforms-</u> (see above physical features) • <u>Use Google Earth to locate coastal areas around the UK</u> • <u>Know how to plan a journey within the UK, using a road map</u> (Cober Hill residential- Ordnance survey map, compass, coordinates, plan and follow a route) • Use sketch maps of Scarborough and Grimethorpe to look at land use 	<p><u>Rainforests</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Know what is meant by biomes and what are the features of a specific biome</u> Biome- area of plants and animals. World has lots of different biomes depending on climate. Biome types- aquatic, desert, forest, grassland, tundra and rainforest. Rainforest biome- Found in regions that are warm all year round. Home to a variety of tropical plants and animals. • <u>Label layers of a rainforest and know what deforestation is</u> Rainforest- emergent layer, canopy, understory and forest floor. Deforestation- forests are cut down and the area is permanently cleared for another use. • <u>Know how to use graphs to record features such as temperature or rainfall across the world-</u> Manaus (Brazil)- recognise that although the temperature does not change very much, the amount of rainfall does change with the seasons. line graph- to show temperature bar graph- to show rainfall

Key Vocabulary

South America: tropics, equator, prime meridian, Tropic of Cancer, Tropic of Capricorn, pampas, anaconda snake, Andes, inhabitant, sparsely populated, Lake Titicaca, Incas, Atacama Desert, Spanish, Brazilian, Brazil, Argentina, Chile, Venezuela, Colombia, Peru, Suriname, Bolivia, Uruguay, Paraguay, Guyana, Ecuador

Link to History Vikings topic-

Know the names of and locate the following European countries- Scandinavia- Norway, Sweden and Denmark

Key Vocabulary

coast, beach, cliff, erosion, headland, bay, longshore drift, hydraulic action, abrasion, transportation, deposition, headland, bay, discordant coastline, cliff, wave-cut notch, wave-cut platform, cave, arch, stack, stump, beach, waves, tide, beach, sand dunes, shingle, sand, groynes, sea wall, tourism, Whitby, Scarborough, Holderness Coast, Holbeck Hall Hotel

Key Vocabulary

rainforest, canopy, emergent layer, understory, deforestation, endangered, indigenous, biomes, temperate, tropical, extinction, destruction, biodiversity, climate change, Amazon rainforest, South America



Year 5

South America



Sticky Knowledge

- There are 12 countries in South America and almost 400 million people live there.
- Brazil is the largest country and covers almost half the continent. It is only slightly smaller than the USA.
- South America's largest river is the Amazon, which is the second longest river in the world. However, the Amazon carries more water than any other river in the world.
- Sao Paulo is the largest city with more than 20 million people living there.
- Spanish is the most popular language in South America even though Brazilians speak Portuguese.
- The Incas were the largest group of indigenous people in South America when the Europeans arrived.



South American Countries

Brazil, Argentina, Chile, Venezuela, Colombia, Peru, Suriname, Bolivia, Uruguay, Paraguay, Guyana and Ecuador.

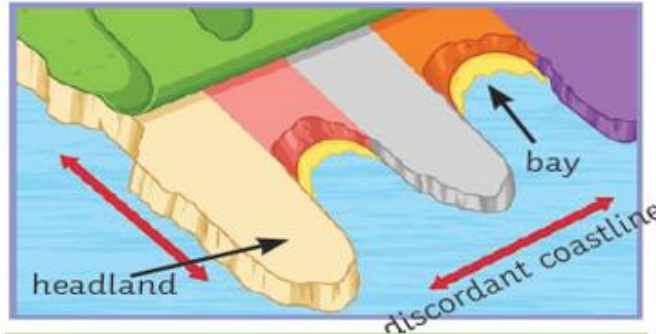
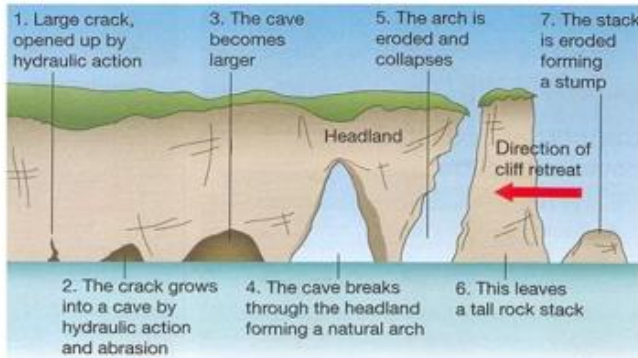


Key Vocabulary

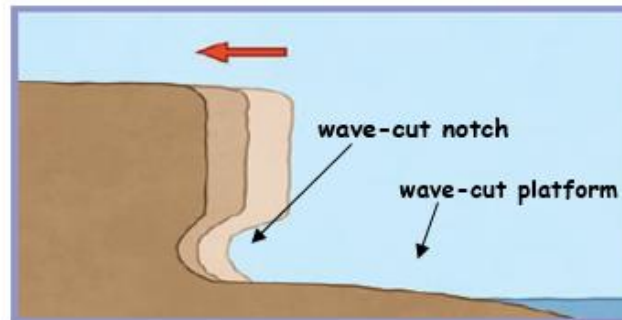
tropics	Parts of the world that lie between two lines of latitude, the Tropic of Cancer , $23\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ north of the equator , and the Tropic of Capricorn , $23\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ south of the equator. The tropics have a humid climate, where the weather is hot and damp.
equator	An imaginary line around the middle of the Earth at an equal distance from the North Pole and the South Pole.
prime meridian	The line of longitude which goes through Greenwich and from which time is measured.
Tropic of Cancer	The most northerly line of latitude to experience overhead Sun in summer.
Tropic of Capricorn	The most southerly line of latitude to experience overhead Sun in summer.
pampas	The pampas are fertile South American lowlands that cover more than $750,000\text{km}^2$
anaconda snake	Anacondas are semiaquatic snakes found in tropical South America. They are some of the largest snakes in the world.
Andes	The Andes are the world's longest continental mountain range. They lie as a continuous chain of highland along the western coast of South America.
Lake Titicaca	Lake Titicaca straddles the border between Peru and Bolivia in the Andes Mountains and is one of South America's largest lakes.
Incas	The Incas, an American indigenous people, were originally a small tribe in the southern highlands of Peru.
Atacama Desert	The Atacama Desert is one of the driest places in the world. It has a stony terrain.



Year 5 Coasts



The sea's waves lead to **hydraulic action** and **erosion** of the land. When a coastline is made up of different types of rock they are called **discordant coastlines**. The rocks will erode at different speeds. The softer rock is eroded faster, forming bays. The harder rock is eroded slower, forming headlands at either side of the bay.



Cliffs and wave-cut platforms

Waves cause most erosion at the foot of cliffs creating a **wave-cut notch**. The rock above will eventually collapse and the cliff will retreat, leaving a **wave-cut platform** in front of the cliff.

Headlands are normally made of hard rock which do not erode easily, but cracks can develop into **caves**, **arches** and **stacks**.

Key Vocabulary

coast	The area where the land and sea meet.
beach	A low lying area where the land meets the sea, made up of fine, loose sediment.
cliff	A high altitude area where the land meets the sea, made of hard rock.
erosion	The process where material is removed from the land.
headland	An area of land protruding into the sea.
bay	An area of sea protruding into the land.
longshore drift	The process through which sediment is moved across a beach.
hydraulic action	The weight of a wave crashing on a cliff face, pushing the air in cracks and caves, under pressure, to force open the crack/cave.
abrasion	During storms, the strong waves pick up rocks, pebbles and sand. The material is then smashed into the cliff face. This can break off pieces of the cliff face.
transportation	The movement of material in the sea and along the coast by waves.
deposition	When the sea drops or deposits material. This can include sand, sediment and shingle. Depositional landforms include: beaches, sand dunes and spits.

Sticky Knowledge

- Coasts are where the land meets the ocean. This can take different forms such as **beach** (sand, shingle, pebble) and **cliffs**.
- **Waves** are created by the movement of air across the sea. **Tides** are created by the gravitational pull of the moon.
- Beaches are becoming poisonous habitats due to human activity. Pollution is caused by ocean plastic and beach litter.
- Coastal areas attract tourism, and residential areas. **Coastal erosion** can threaten land use, and so beach protection measures, such as rock armour, groyne, and sea walls are created.



Holbeck Hall Hotel
Scarborough 5th
June 1993

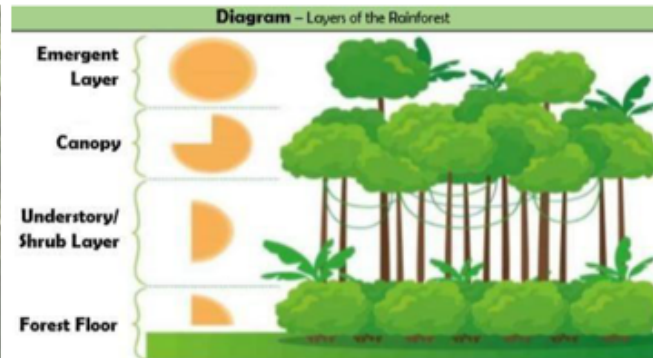


Year 5 Rainforests



Sticky Knowledge

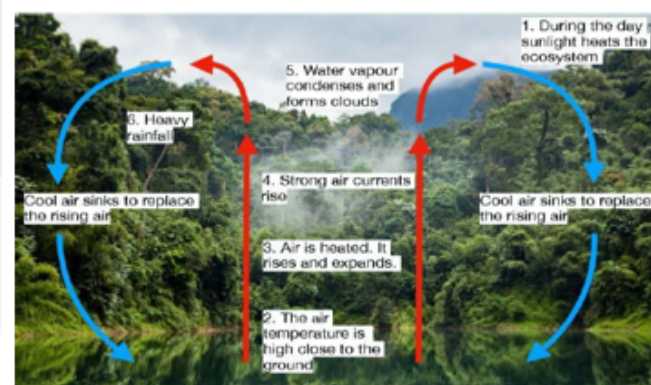
- Only around 6% of the Earth's land surface is rainforest- but about half of all animal and plant species live there.
- It can take ten minutes for a falling raindrop to travel from a rainforest's thick canopy to the floor.
- There are two types of rainforests, tropical and temperate. Tropical rainforests are found closer to the equator where it is warm. Temperate rainforests are found near the cooler coastal areas further north or south of the equator.
- The Amazon rainforest in South America is so big that if it were a country, it would be the ninth biggest in the world.



Where can **rainforests** be located?



Example features of a tropical rainforest **biome**



Key Vocabulary

emergent layer	The emergent layer is the name given to the tops of trees that poke up above the rainforest canopy.
canopy	The canopy, which may be over 30m above the ground, is made up of the overlapping branches and leaves of the rainforest trees.
understory	The understory layer is a tangle of shrubs, young trees, saplings, palms and vines. It is hot and damp here and the air is very still.
deforestation	When forests are cut down and the area is permanently cleared for another use.
endangered	An endangered species is a species which has been categorized as very likely to become extinct.
indigenous	Indigenous people or things belong to the country in which they are found.
biomes	Biomes are distinct biological communities that have formed in response to a shared physical climate.
temperate	Relating to or denoting a region or climate characterized by mild temperatures.
tropical	Very hot and humid.
extinction	The extinction of a species of animal or plant is the death of all its remaining living members.
biodiversity	The wide variety of living things on Earth.
climate change	A change in global or regional climate patterns caused by increased levels of atmospheric carbon dioxide.

Year 6

Autumn Term	Spring Term	Summer Term
<p><u>Map Work</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Know what most of the ordnance survey symbols stand for</u> main road, footpath, campsite, motorway, railway, railway station, river, school, place of worship, post office, woods • <u>Know how to use six-figure grid references</u> Use maps of the local area to plan a route. Create sketch maps from aerial photographs of the local area. • <u>Use fieldwork to observe, measure and record the human and physical features in the local area using a range of methods, including sketch maps, plans and graphs.</u> Local area study- explore economic activity, land use, settlements, climate zones, rivers and hills as part of a local area study. <p><u>Key Vocabulary</u> Ordnance Survey, symbol, scale, contour, spot height, six-figure grid reference, sketch map, true north, magnetic north, hemisphere, latitude, longitude, time zones, grid reference, aerial photograph, Greenwich meridian, tropics</p>	<p><u>Deserts</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Know about time zones and work out differences</u> Time zone- any region where the same standard time is kept. Meridians- time zones split into imaginary lines. Prime Meridian-imaginary line running through the UK which splits the world into eastern and western hemispheres. Time in countries to the east of Prime Meridian is always in front of the UK and to the west it is behind. • <u>Know the names of and locate some of the world's deserts- Atacama, Namib, Gobi and Sahara.</u> • <u>Know the main human and physical differences of deserts</u> Sahara- North Africa. Largest hot desert in the world. Around 2.5 million people in habit the Sahara- Nomads. Nomads- move place to place and raise sheep, goats and camels. Settle on or near an oasis. Animal adaptations- Some are nocturnal and others can go days without drinking (Dorcas gazelle). Large fat stores (camel) 	<p><u>Global Trade</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Know why industrial areas and ports are important</u> Port- boats can come and go to load and unload their supplies/people. Usually found in a city or town that has access to a harbour. • <u>Know the main human and physical differences between developed and third world countries</u> Developed country- UK Trades a lot of goods and services. Exports- scrap iron, whisky, tartan kilts, medicine, aircraft parts, cars, computers, oil and gas. Imports- coffee beans, bananas, medicines, aircraft parts, cars, computers, oil and gas Third World Country- El Salvador Located between equator and Tropic of Cancer. Climate- hot and humid, very low rainfall Mountainous areas. Good imported from El Salvador include- coffee, cotton, sugar, shrimp, fruit and nuts. • <u>Know how trading has changed through history</u> Fair Trade- exists to ensure people are not exploited

	<p>Spend most time underground (desert tortoise)</p> <p>Large ears (Fennec fox) or long limbs</p> <p>Plant adaptations-</p> <p>Shallow, wide or long roots.</p> <p>Small leaves and thick waxy skin to reduce the amount of water lost through transpiration.</p> <p>Succulents (cacti) have large, fleshy stems for storing water.</p> <p>Some plants have spines and toxins to stop animals stealing their water.</p> <p><u>Key Vocabulary</u></p> <p><u>Time Zones-</u> time zone, North Pole, South Pole, Prime Meridian, eastern hemisphere, western hemisphere, Earth, rotate, axis, equator, meridians, Greenwich Mean Time, International Date Line</p> <p><u>Deserts-</u> climate, equator, irrigation, biome, desert, species, inhabit, fertile, nomad, population, oasis, nocturnal, adaptation, equator, Sahara, nomads, oasis,</p>	<p>Globalisation- goods travel around the world before being sold in a shop.</p> <p><u>Key Vocabulary</u></p> <p>export, import, globalization, trade, profit, industry, consume, product, sustainability, fair trade, global, supply, G8, port, goods,</p>
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Year 6 Map Work



Ordnance Survey is an organisation that has mapped the UK. It produces paper maps and digital maps.

Symbol	Meaning
	Campsite
	Motorway
	Railway
	Railway station
	River
	School
	Place of worship
	Post office (rural areas only)
	Woods

Scale helps us calculate the size, height and dimensions of the features shown on a map and the distance between the points.

Contours are lines drawn on a map that join places of the same height. On **OS maps** they are orange/brown. Some will have their heights written on them—some you will have to work out. They are always an **EQUAL** distance apart. If the lines are **CLOSE** together the land is steep. If the lines are **FAR** apart the land is flat or very gently sloped.

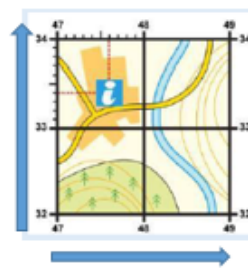


Key Vocabulary

Ordnance Survey	An Ordnance Survey map is a detailed map produced by mapping agency of the United Kingdom (UK).
symbol	Map symbols are used to represent real objects. Both shapes and colours can be used for symbols on maps.
hemisphere	A hemisphere is formed by dividing the Earth into the Northern and Southern Hemispheres at the equator.
latitude	The lines extending around the Earth horizontally are called lines of latitude.
longitude	The lines extending around the Earth vertically are called lines of longitude.
time zones	Time zones give specific areas on the Earth a time of day that is earlier or later than the neighbouring time zones.
grid reference	Numerical grid references consist of an even number of digits. Eastings are written before Northings.
aerial photograph	Aerial photography is the taking of photographs of the ground from an elevated/direct-down position.
Greenwich meridian	The prime meridian is the imaginary line that divides Earth into two equal parts: the Eastern Hemisphere and the Western Hemisphere, often called the Greenwich meridian.
tropics	The tropics are regions of the Earth that lie roughly in the middle of the globe.

Sticky Knowledge

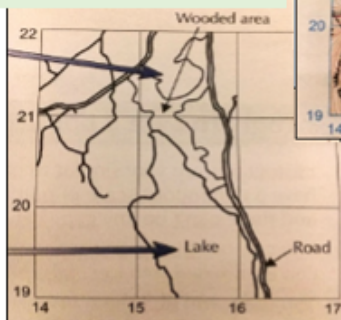
- **Cartography** is the study of maps and map making. Someone who makes maps is called a **cartographer**.
- There are two norths: **true north** and **magnetic north**. True north is the direction of the geographic North Pole. Magnetic north is the direction the north end of a needle in a compass points.
- Throughout Medieval times in Europe most maps of the world, known as **Mappae Mundi**, were expensive to create by hand, so were used by royals and nobles as displays of wealth rather than for practical purposes.
- The world map that is familiar to most of us is the **Mercator projection**, but it is full of distortions so some countries appear larger or smaller than they actually are.
- North may be at the top of maps today, but that wasn't always the case. During the middle ages, most western maps put east at the top instead.



Six-figure grid references
Maps have grid lines on them—we use them to pinpoint locations by using grid reference. A four-figure grid reference is a handy way of identifying any square on a map, six-figure grid references are best for giving exact locations. Grid references are easy, as long as you remember that you always go along the corridor before you go up the stairs.

Sketching maps

1. Identify the bit you want to sketch— if it's a map add the grid lines.
2. Start your sketch in pencil— mistakes can be rubbed out.



4. Identify some key points that you can draw— look for large features, roads, towns, woodlands etc. that you can draw onto your sketch.
5. Add labels.

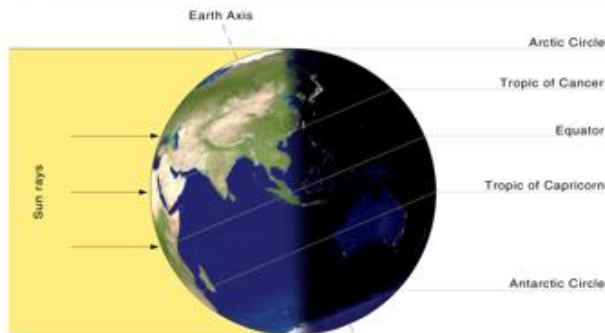
Spot Heights

The exact height of the land shown by a black dot with a number next to it. The number is the height above sea level in metres.





Year 6 Time Zones



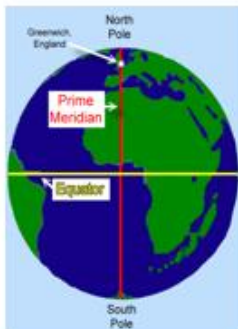
As the Earth rotates on its axis, the Sun only shines on the side of the Earth that it is facing. This means:

- It is daytime for the parts of the Earth that have the Sun shining on them
- It is night-time for places that are on the opposite side of the Earth and are in the shade.

As it is night in some parts of the world while it is day in other parts, different places in the world have different times. This is why the world is divided into 24 different time zones. One for each hour in a day.

Sticky Knowledge

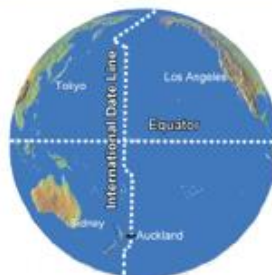
- Time zones are divided by imaginary lines called **meridians** which run from the North Pole to the South Pole. There is an imaginary line running through the UK called the **Prime Meridian**. It runs through a place in London called Greenwich.
- The **Prime Meridian** splits the world into eastern and western hemispheres
- Time in countries to the east of **Prime Meridian** is always in front of that in the UK. Time in countries to the west of the **Prime Meridian** is always behind that of the UK.



Greenwich Mean Time is an internationally standard time format. It is the main time zone in several countries, including the United Kingdom and Portugal. When the sun is at its highest point exactly above the Prime Meridian, it is 1200 noon at Greenwich.
Greenwich Mean Time is now called **UTC** (Coordinated Universal Time).



Very large countries that are spread out across many time zones, such as Russia or the USA, are divided into separate time zones. Most smaller countries keep to the same time zone even if part of them falls outside the meridian line.



The **International Date Line** is an imaginary line on the opposite side of the world from the **Prime Meridian**. When it is noon along the **Prime Meridian**, it is midnight along the **International Date Line**.

Key Vocabulary

time zone	A time zone refers to any region where the same standard time is kept.
North Pole	The northern end of Earth's axis.
South Pole	The southern end of Earth's axis.
Prime Meridian	An imaginary line running through Greenwich in London which splits the world into eastern and western hemispheres.
eastern hemisphere	Countries to the east of Prime Meridian.
western hemisphere	Countries to the west of Prime Meridian.

North and South Poles

- Because the Earth rotates on a tilted axis as it revolves around the sun, sunlight is experienced in extremes at the poles.
- For six months of the year, the Sun never rises over one pole, and never sets over the other.
- Compared to the **North Pole**, the **South Pole** is relatively easy to travel to and study. The **North Pole** is in the middle of the Arctic Ocean, while the **South Pole** is on a stable piece of land.
- The North Pole is much warmer than the South Pole. But it's not exactly beach weather! In the summer, the warmest time of year, the temperature is right at the freezing point 0°C.



Year 6 Deserts



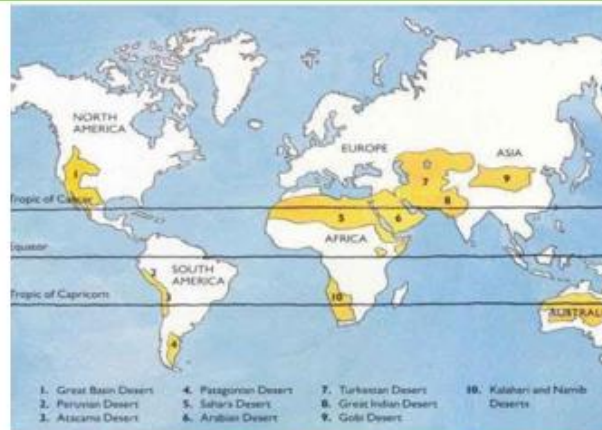
Animal adaptations

- Animals find clever ways to adapt- some are nocturnal and others can go days without drinking.
- Some have large fat stores (e.g. a camel's hump allows it to go for days without food and water).
- Some animals (e.g. the desert tortoise) spend much of their time underground.
- Some animals have large ears (e.g. fennec foxes) or long limbs to allow more heat loss.
- The Dorcas gazelle can go without drinking for its entire lifetime, but when water is available, it does drink.



Sticky Knowledge

- Desert biomes** are dry areas that receive very little rain. They can be hot or cold. Most hot deserts are found near the **equator**.
- The largest hot desert in the world is the **Sahara**. Only the Antarctica and Arctic deserts, which are cold deserts, are bigger than the Sahara.
- The Sahara desert is located in North Africa and is the hottest large area on Earth.
- Around 2.5 million people inhabit the Sahara. Most people in the desert are **nomads** or people who move place to place, but they raise sheep, goats and camels. They move in their tents when the grass is eaten in a place. They usually settle in or near an **oasis**. Some people raise crops on **irrigated** land.



Plant adaptations

- Plants have either shallow, wide roots to catch as much water as possible when it rains or long roots to tap into deep underground water.
- Small leaves reduce the amount of water lost through transpiration.
- Succulents (e.g. cacti) have large, fleshy stems for storing water.
- Many plants have thick, waxy skin to stop transpiration.
- Some plants have spines and toxins to stop animals from stealing their water.

Key Vocabulary

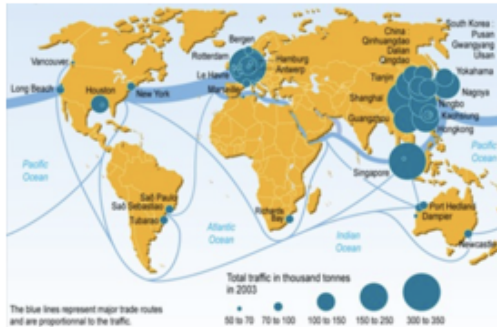
climate	A description of the average weather conditions in a certain place.
equator	An imaginary circle around the middle of the Earth.
irrigation	The artificial supply of water to agricultural land.
biome	Areas of our planet with similar climates, landscapes, animals and plants.
desert	Dry areas that receive very little rain.
species	A group of animals, plants or other living things that all share common characteristics. <i>From the Latin species (appearance)</i>
inhabit	To live or dwell in a place.
fertile	Land or soil that is fertile is able to support the growth of a large number of strong healthy plants.
nomad	A member of a people having no permanent home but moving from place to place usually in search of food or to graze livestock. <i>From Latin nomas (wandering shepherd)</i>
population	The whole number of people living in a country, city, or area.
oasis	A place in a desert where water comes up to the surface from deep underground.
nocturnal	An animal that is active during the night and sleeps during the day.
adaptation	A special skill which helps an animal to survive and do everything it needs to do. They can be physical changes to the animals body or behavioural changes in how an individual animal or a society do things in their daily lives.



Year 6 Global Trade

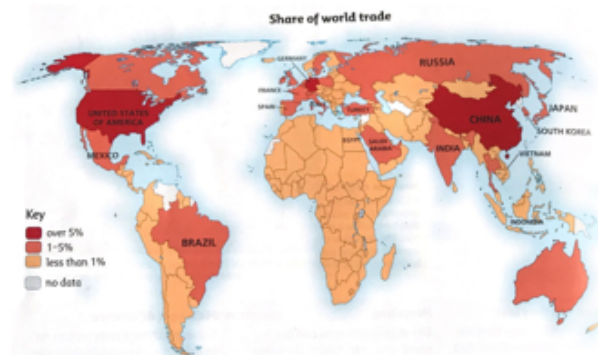


A **port** is a place where boats can come and go to load and unload their supplies/people. **Ports** are usually found in a city or town that has access to a harbor.



Sticky Knowledge

- **Trade** is an important way to make sure that natural resources are shared around the world.
- Countries can **export** goods to another country to generate money and they can also **import** goods that may not be available to their own country.
- **Trade** has been happening around the world for hundreds of years and **goods** are carried around the world by container ships and planes.
- More than half of the world's **trade** takes place between the **G8**: Canada, Germany, France, Italy, Japan, Russia, UK and USA.
- Not all trade is fair but **Fair trade** is there to help the producer receive a guaranteed fair price for whatever they are selling, meaning their quality of life should improve.
- About 5 million people benefit from Fair Trade in 58 countries.
- **Fair trade** products include tea, coffee, sugar, chocolate and cotton.



Fair Trade

The price of crops and natural resources is always changing. Fair trade agreements give workers a fair wage and help to protect the environment. However fair trade goods cost more to buy and farmers who are left out of fair trade deals can find their lives become even harder.

Advantages

- * Provides producers with a fair price, meaning they can afford to buy food and medicine for their families.
- * Ensures workers get reasonable working conditions- injuries and long working hours are avoided.
- * It creates jobs for local people meaning the government gets taxes to invest in schools and hospitals to improve development.

Disadvantages

- * The product is usually a higher price than a non-fair trade product- the customer pays more meaning often the products do not sell and the farmers do not make the money they thought they would.
- * The non-fair trade workers get paid less meaning some people are forced into greater poverty and will struggle to provide for their families.

Where does the money go?



Price of goods



Key Vocabulary

export	To sell products or raw materials to another country
import	To buy or bring something in from another country.
globalisation	The process by which a company tries to expand to operate across the world.
trade	The buying, selling or exchanging of goods between people, companies or countries.
profit	The amount of money you gain when you are paid more for something that it cost you to make or provide that service.
industry	Consists of people or companies who make products or provide a service.
consume	To be used by a person or country.
product	Something produced and sold in large quantities (often made in a factory).
sustainability	The ability to maintain supply without exhausting the supplies available.
fair trade	The practice of buying goods directly from producers in developing countries at a fair price.
global	Happens in all parts of the world.
supply	The amount of something which someone has or which is available to use.
G8	Eight of the world's biggest industrial countries.