

Term: Spring Term	Subject: Geography	
NC Objectives	Key knowledge	Vocabulary
<p>EYFS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recognise some similarities and differences between life in this country and life in other countries. Recognise some environments that are different to the one in which they live. To name places in the world that contrast with locations they know well. Children to communicate their understanding of their own environment and contrasting environments through conversation and in play. 	<p>To know that some things are similar and some are different and that things around them in the environment change.</p> <p>To know why environments are not all the same eg, differences in climate.</p> <p>Use relevant, specific vocabulary to describe contrasting locations.</p> <p>Use images, video clips, shared texts and other resources to bring the wider world into the classroom. Listen to what children say about what they see.</p> <p>To know the vocabulary needed to name specific features of the natural world, both natural and man-made.</p>	<p>garden, park, street, shops, houses, weather, rain, sun, wind, snow, ice, living things, environment, beach, sea, forest, desert, same, different, growth</p>
<p>Year 1 Human and Physical Geog. Identify seasonal and daily weather patterns in the UK. Measure weather features.</p> <p>Skills and Fieldwork – look at a map of the UK, use photographs of human and physical features to identify and label. Introduce compass points NSEW</p>	<p>Know weather patterns within the UK.</p> <p>Know how the weather changes in each season.</p> <p>Know we can measure the weather on different days using a class weather calendar and symbols.</p> <p>Know common symbols associated with common UK weather.</p> <p>Know that human features are put there by people</p> <p>Know that physical features are natural.</p> <p>To know what these features are: beach, coast, forest, hill, mountain, sea, river, season and weather, city, town, village, house, farm, shop.</p> <p>Know that a compass is used to follow direction.</p> <p>Know the meaning of directional language N,S,E,W.</p>	<p>North, South, East, West, weather, seasons, flooding, lightning, thunder, storms, heat wave, frost, hail, ice symbol, calendar</p> <p>beach, river, coast, forest, hill, mountain, sea, house, school, town, farm, shop</p> <p>Human, physical, man-made, natural</p>

<p>Year 2 Locational knowledge Recap Summer Y1: 4 countries of the UK and surrounding seas.</p> <p>Locate and name the 7 continents, 5 oceans. Skills and Fieldwork – Locate continents and seas using globe and atlases. Use locational language – NSEW</p>	<p>RECAP: Know the four countries of the UK. To know that the UK is our country and that it is made up of 4 parts; Scotland, Wales, England and N Ireland. To know where these are in the UK. Know what a capital city is and know the four capital cities of the UK. Know the world's seven continents and locate them on a map of the world. To know the world is split into seven continents and know their names. To know that oceans have different names and to know the 5 main oceans are the Atlantic, Pacific, Indian, Arctic and Southern Oceans Know that the seas and continents can be found on maps, globes and atlases. Know the language used for directions on a map Know we find directions using points of compass.</p>	<p>RECAP VOCAB FROM YR 1 see below country, United Kingdom, UK, Scotland, Wales, Ireland, Northern Ireland, capital, city, London, Edinburgh, Dublin, Cardiff, land, sea Map, atlas, locate</p> <p>country, continent, Antarctica, Asia, N/S America, Europe, Australasia, Africa, world, globe, sea, ocean, Pacific, Atlantic, Indian, Arctic, Southern (?) poles, north, south, east, west</p> <p>North, South, East, West, direction, compass,</p>
<p>Year 3 Geography <u>Locational Knowledge</u> 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 <u>Human and Physical Geography</u> Physical Geography: including: mountains, human geography, including: types of settlement and land use,</p>	<p>Recap 7 continents and 5 oceans Add: Amazon, Amazon river NB: Must include their environmental regions, key physical and human characteristics, and major cities (start with each capital city). To know how to locate Amazon on a world map, atlas and globe. To know about the layers of the rainforest. To know that the rainforest is a physical feature of the local area. To know the name of the Amazon river. To know how to use an atlas including the index and locate specific countries and the Amazon river.</p>	<p>7 continents North America, South America, Europe, Africa, Antarctica, Asia, Australasia. 5 oceans Pacific Ocean, Atlantic Ocean, Arctic Ocean, Indian Ocean and the Southern Ocean. Human and Physical features, rivers, water, settlements, settled, land, orientate, points of a compass, direction, North, North East, South, South East, East West and South West. Atlas, grid reference, 4 figure grid reference, key symbols, feature, measure, distance, route, sketch</p>

	To know what a grid reference is and be able to locate a named feature given a 4 figure grid reference.	
<p>Year 4</p> <p>Locational Knowledge Name and locate geographical regions of the UK and their identifying human and physical characteristics, key topographical features (including hills, mountains, coasts and rivers: Quantocks and Dorset Coast) and land-use patterns and how these have changed over time.</p> <p>Spring 2 – Geographical Skills and Fieldwork Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied. Use fieldwork to observe, measure record and present the human and physical features in the local area using a range of methods, including sketch maps, plans and graphs, and digital technologies. (Visit to Lyme Regis)</p>	<p>(Yr3) Revisit the key stages of the water cycle, including evaporation, condensation, precipitation and collection Learn how sediment becomes land over a period of time. Know about the main river of the UK and coastal regions. Understand how coastlines are formed, including cracks, caves, arches, stack and stumps. Understand the different ways that land is used in rural and urban areas. To know how to read maps and understand their key. Use the 8 points of a compass, 4figure grid references, symbols and key (including the use of Ordnance Survey maps) to build their knowledge of the United Kingdom and the wider world. Know how to draw a map of 'Lyme Regis' (tbc) from fieldwork studies/photos</p>	<p>Read maps, key, evaporation, condensation, precipitation, collection, sediment, cracks, caves, arches, stack and stumps</p> <p>compass, grid references, ordnance survey, maps, sketch, key</p>
<p>Year 5</p> <p>Describe and understand key aspects of human geography, including economic activity and trade links. Locate the world's countries, using maps to focus on Europe.</p>	<p>Human Geography Know significant countries related to the British Empire (Canada, Egypt, South Africa, India, New Zealand, Australia). Know how the industrial revolution affected economic activity.</p>	<p>Europe, industrial revolution, economic traded, raw materials, minerals, manufactured goods</p>

<p>Use Digimaps to present data from fieldwork. (NC: Use fieldwork to observe, measure, record and present the human and physical features in the local area using a range of methods including digital technologies).</p> <p>Use Digimaps to record and present human and physical characteristics of the local area. (NC: Use fieldwork to observe, measure, record and present the human and physical features in the local area using a range of methods including digital technologies).</p>	<p>Know which goods were traded within and with the British Empire</p> <p>Field work</p> <p>To know that Digimaps can be used to present data from fieldwork.</p> <p>To know that the annotate tool on digimaps can mark on features that we have recorded.</p> <p>To know that the measure tool on Digimaps can measure distances and areas.</p> <p>To know that Digimaps can be used to mark on and label the human and physical characteristics of the local area.</p> <p>To know that photos we have taken can be added onto a map of the local area using Digimaps.</p>	<p>Digimaps, fieldwork, annotate tool, measure tool, distances, areas, human and physical characteristics, local area, photos.</p>
<p>Year 6</p> <p>Describe and understand key aspects of physical geography, including volcanoes and earthquakes.</p>	<p>Know that the earth's crust is split into tectonic plates.</p> <p>Know that volcanoes and earthquakes occur at plate boundaries.</p> <p>Know that there are 4 types of plate boundaries: constructive, destructive, collision and conservative and know which tectonic activity occurs at each one.</p> <p>Know that some volcanoes are built up from layers of ash and lava that come out of the vent from the magma chamber.</p> <p>Know that an earthquake starts at its focus and comes up to the surface (epicentre).</p> <p>Know the effects of an earthquake and volcanic eruption.</p> <p>Know that we do not get tectonic activity in the Bridgwater area except minor earthquakes.</p>	<p>earth's crust, tectonic plates, volcanoes, earthquakes, plate boundaries, constructive, destructive, collision and conservative boundaries, tectonic activity, volcanoes, ash, lava, vent, magma chamber, earthquake, focus, epicentre, effects.</p>

<p>Place knowledge: Understand geographical similarities and differences through the study of human and physical geography of a region of the UK (Bridgwater area), a region in a European country (Mount Etna region) and a region in South America (Cotopaxi region in Ecuador).</p> <p>Human geography, including: types of settlement and land use, economic activity including the distribution of natural resources including energy, food, minerals and water.</p> <p>Locational Knowledge: Identify the position and significance of latitude, longitude, Equator, Northern Hemisphere, Southern Hemisphere, the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn, Arctic and Antarctic Circle, the</p>	<p>Know that Mount Etna in Italy is an active volcano.</p> <p>Know the physical and human effects when Mounts Etna erupts.</p> <p>Know that Mount Cotopaxi is an active volcano.</p> <p>Know how the physical and human effects of a volcano are different in Ecuador compared to Italy.</p> <p>Know the similarities and differences between how Ecuador and Italy can prepare for volcanoes.</p> <p>Know how earthquakes affect people living nearby, from studying an earthquake in a rich and a poor country. (e.g. Kobe (Japan) and Nepal).</p> <p>Know that there are benefits to living near a volcano, such as tourism, geothermal energy, minerals and fertile soils.</p> <p>Know that Cotopaxi is in the Andes Mountains that run down South America.</p> <p>Know that Mount Etna is located on Sicily and that that is part of Italy.</p> <p>Know that there is no volcanic activity anymore in the UK but that we do get some minor earthquakes.</p> <p>Know how to use an atlas and globe to locate: lines of latitude, longitude, Equator, Northern Hemisphere, Southern Hemisphere, the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn, Arctic and Antarctic Circle</p>	<p>tectonic activity, Mount Etna, active volcano, physical and human effects, benefits, tourism, geothermal energy, fertile soils, Mount Cotopaxi, similarities and differences, earthquakes.</p> <p>Benefits, tourism, geothermal energy, minerals and fertile soils.</p> <p>Cotopaxi, Andes Mountains, South America, Mount Etna, Sicily, Italy.</p> <p>Volcanic activity, minor earthquakes.</p> <p>lines 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.</p>
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<p>Prime/Greenwich Meridian and time zones (including day and night).</p> <p>Describe and understand key aspects of physical geography, including climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts.</p>	<p>Antarctic Circle, the Prime/Greenwich Meridian and time zones.</p> <p>Know the significance of the above in terms of climate and seasons.</p> <p>Know that there are different climate zones around the world.</p> <p>Know that countries in each climate zone will have similar weather patterns.</p> <p>Know that at the top and bottom of the world there is a polar climate.</p> <p>Know the names and positions of other climate zones: temperate, Mediterranean, tropical, desert.</p> <p>Know that distinct vegetation will be found in each climate zone and these are called biomes.</p> <p>Know the type of vegetation that will be found in each biome.</p> <p>Know how plants in each biome have adapted to the climate in that area.</p>	<p>Climate zones, similar weather patterns, polar climate, temperate climate, Mediterranean climate, tropical climate, desert climate, distinct vegetation, biomes, type of vegetation, adapted.</p>
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