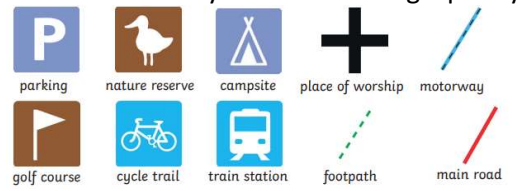




Geography Progression Map

EYFS	I wonder what is special about me?	I wonder who lives in my community?	I wonder what it would be like to live in the Arctic?	I wonder how I can look after the world?	I wonder what moves?	I wonder who lives in my garden?
Key Vocabulary	Town, village, road, house, school	weather, seasons, autumn, community	world, globe, earth, hot, cold, snow, England, UK, Polar Regions (Arctic, Antarctic) winter	man-made, natural, farm, map, spring		summer, environment, natural, man-made
	To know the name of the town that my school is located in. To talk about the town that I live in.	To find out about people who live and work in my community. To know about the signs of autumn and the associated weather.	To recognise similarities and differences between like in Ashby and life in other countries. To know about the signs of winter and the associated weather.	To draw information from a simple map. To talk about how I can care for the environment. To know about the signs of spring and the associated weather.		To name some features of our environment that are natural and man-made. To know about the signs of summer and the associated weather.
SMSC	SpD-b,d	SpD-b,d SD-a,b	SpD-b,c,d CD-e	SpD-b,c,d MD – b,c CD-e		SpD – b,c,d
Year 1	Our Local Area		Our Country		Wonderful Weather	
Key Vocabulary	Map, symbol, compass, direction, fieldwork, north, east, south, west, detached, semi-detached, bungalow, terraced house, apartments		Town, country, island, capital city, landmark, population, tourists		Seasons, observations, temperature, thermometer, waterproof, extreme, drought, flooding, blizzard, heatwave, hurricane, climate	
Substantive Knowledge	We have different types of houses in Ashby – * detached – not attached to other buildings * semi-detached – joined to another similar house on only one side		The United Kingdom (UK) is made up of four countries – England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland.		There are changes in the weather each season. The weather in the United Kingdom can change from day to day.	

Geography Progression Map

	<p>*bungalow – a low housed having only one level</p> <p>*terraced houses – houses joined together in a row</p> <p>*apartments – rooms in the same building</p> <p>Buildings in the local area are used for lots of different things – school, doctors, café, church, Ashby Castle.</p> <p>To make it easier, maps use symbols instead of words so that you can find things quickly.</p>  <p>A compass has four main directions, which are north, east, south and west.</p> <p>Part of the compass (the needle) always points north.</p>	<p>A capital city is a town or city where the government sits.</p> <p>England is the largest country in the UK. The capital city of England is London.</p> <p>London – London is a very busy and built up city with lots of important buildings. There are lots of different ways of travelling around London. There are train stations, the London Underground (sometimes called the ‘tube’) and buses. London has lots of famous landmarks These include the London Eye, Big Ben, the Houses of Parliament, Tower Bridge and Westminster Abbey. The King lives in Buckingham Palace in London. London has lots of tourists, who visit from other places in the country and the world.</p> <p>Scotland is a country in the north of the UK. The capital city of Scotland is Edinburgh.</p> <p>Wales is a mountainous country in the west of the UK. The capital city of Wales is Cardiff.</p> <p>Northern Island is the smallest county in the UK. The capital city of Northern Island is Belfast.</p>	<p>The weather affects what we do and what we wear.</p> <p>In a weather forecast, symbols are used to show what the weather will be like in a particular area.</p> <p>In some places around the world, the weather can be extreme and this can be dangerous. People need to take special care in extreme weather such as droughts, flooding, blizzards, heatwaves and hurricanes. Extreme weather can affect our surroundings as well as us.</p> <p>Countries around the world have different climates.</p> <p>Countries near the equator have hotter climates and the Arctic and Antarctic have much colder climates.</p> <p>Climates can affect many things, such as which plants can grow.</p> <p>Many animals are adapted to the climate they live in.</p> <p>Different instruments can be used to measure and record the weather – weather vane, thermometer, rain gauge, barometer</p>
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Geography Progression Map

		<p>The UK is made up of the Island Great Britain and Northern Ireland. It is surrounded by the English Channel, the North Sea, the Irish Sea and the Atlantic Ocean.</p> <p>A town is a place where people live and work (Ashby-de-la-Zouch). There may be shops, place of worship, leisure facilities and schools there.</p> <p>A town is bigger than a village (Packington) but smaller than a city (Leicester).</p>	
Disciplinary Concepts	<p>Human and Physical Knowledge</p> <p>Use basis geographical vocabulary to refer to human and physical features such as town, house, building.</p> <p>Place Knowledge</p> <p>Compare human and physical features in the local area.</p> <p>Geographical skills and fieldwork</p> <p>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 environments.</p>	<p>Location Knowledge</p> <p>To name, locate and identify characteristics of the four countries and their capital cities of the UK and its surrounding areas.</p> <p>Human and Physical Knowledge</p> <p>Begin to understand the difference between a village, town and city.</p> <p>Place Knowledge</p> <p>Compare human and physical features in the UK.</p>	<p>Human and Physical Knowledge</p> <p>Identify and notice changes in my local environment.</p> <p>Identify and talk about how weather has changed with the seasons.</p> <p>Place Knowledge</p> <p>Recognise similarities and differences between life in Ashby and other countries.</p>



Geography Progression Map

	Devise a simple map; and use the construct basic symbols in a key.		
SMSC	SpD-a,b,d MD-a, b,c SD-a,b	SpD – b,c,d CD – a,d,e	SpD – b,c,d CD – a,d,e

Year 2	Magical Mapping	What a Wonderful World	Sensational Safari
Key Vocabulary	Atlas, continent, physical feature, human feature, aerial view, key	Continent, population, landmark, equator, tropical, temperate, currency	Endangered, game reserve, migration, rural, savannah
Substantive Knowledge	<p>There are many different types of maps, such as: sketch maps, road maps, ordnance survey maps and climate maps.</p> <p>Key features of maps include: a title, a compass rose, symbols, a key and different colours for important things, such as green for forests and blue for rivers.</p> <p>People use a compass to help them position and use a map accurately.</p> <p>An atlas shows maps of continents, countries, oceans and the physical features of a place (these can include forests, lakes and rivers).</p> <p>A map maker is called a cartographer.</p> <p>Maps are usually drawn from an aerial view (a view from above).</p>	<p>There are five oceans in the world: the Arctic Ocean, the Atlantic Ocean, the Indian Ocean, the Pacific Ocean and the Southern Ocean.</p> <p>Europe is the second smallest continent. It has around 44 countries, including England. About 740 million people live in Europe.</p> <p>Europe is the third largest continent in terms of population.</p> <p>The continent of Australasia is often referred to as Australia. It has about 28 countries and island groups.</p> <p>Half the world’s population live in Asia.</p> <p>Antarctica is known as the ‘frozen continent’.</p> <p>Countries around the world have different climates – climates can be sorted into the</p>	<p>Kenya is located in East Africa with a population of around 44 million.</p> <p>The capital city of Kenya is Nairobi.</p> <p>The Tana river is the longest river in Kenya and Mount Kenya is the highest mountain (5200m – high enough to be covered in snow all year round).</p> <p>Kenya’s coastline is on the Indian Ocean.</p> <p>Kenya lies on the equator and the climate is hot, sunny and dry for most of the year.</p> <p>There are over 50 national parks and game reserves in Kenya that include different types of wildlife and habitats, including wetlands, grasslands, forest and savannah.</p> <p>The Maasai Mara National Reserve in one of the most popular reserves for tourists to visit.</p>



Geography Progression Map

	<p>Aerial photos are taken by aircraft or other flying objects like a drone.</p> <p>Maps cannot possibly show everything. They are drawn to scale.</p> <p>There are seven continents in the world: Africa, Antarctica, Asia, Australasia, Europe, North America and South America.</p>	<p>following zones: warm, cold (or polar), tropical and temperate.</p> <p>Nature features include caves, rocks, cliffs, forests and mountains. Natural features are sometimes called 'physical features'.</p> <p>Features made by people include bridges, building and roads. These features are called 'human features'.</p> <p>There are many famous landmarks around the world:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Stonehenge in England -Matterhorn in Switzerland -Eiffel Tower in France -Yangtze River in China -Great Barrier Reef located off the coast of Australia 	<p>Millions of tourists visit the famous reserve to go on safari, explore the landscape and to see the amazing wildlife, including the 'Big Five'.</p> <p>The Big Five are the largest and most dangerous African animals – African lion, African elephant, Cape buffalo, African leopard and white / black rhinoceros.</p> <p>Some animals in Kenya are endangered and are protected within the parks and reserves.</p> <p>The Maasai Tribe</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Maasai people traditionally live in mud huts made from mud, sticks, grass and cow dung. -Many Maasai are farmers and own large herds of cows, goats and sheep. -The Maasai people love music and dance. They often sing and the men perform a special jumping dance. <p>School life in Kenya</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Most children in Kenya go to school, but not all of them. -some children, especially in rural areas, are too busy helping their families by working on the farm, cooking or fetching water.
Disciplinary Concepts	<p>Human and Physical Knowledge</p> <p>Identify, sort and explain the difference between human and physical features.</p>	<p>Location Knowledge</p> <p>Name, locate and identify features of the world's seven continents and five oceans.</p>	<p>Human and Physical Knowledge</p> <p>Identify, sort and explain the difference between human and physical features.</p>















Geography Progression Map

	<p>Place Knowledge</p> <p>Compare human and physical features in the UK and other countries in the world.</p> <p>Geographical skills and fieldwork</p> <p>Use world maps, atlases and globes to identify the United Kingdom and its countries.</p> <p>Use aerial photographs and plan perspectives to recognise landmarks and basic human and physical features.</p>	<p>Human and Physical Knowledge</p> <p>Locate hot and cold areas of the world in relation to the equator, North Pole and South Pole.</p> <p>Place Knowledge</p> <p>Compare human and physical features in the UK and other countries in the world.</p>	<p>Place Knowledge</p> <p>Understand geographical similarities and differences of a contrasting non-European country.</p>
SMSC	SpD – b,c,d CD – a,d,e	SpD-a,b,d MD-a, b,c SD-a,b	SpD – b,c,d CD – a,d,e

Year 3	The UK (Local Study)	Extreme Earth	Land Use
Key Vocabulary	County, prime meridian, immigration, millennium	Volcanos, tornadoes, volcanoes, earthquakes, cumulonimbus cloud, erupt, magma, tectonic plates	Agriculture, recreation, rural, urban, topographical
Substantive Knowledge	<p>A county is a small area of the UK containing lots of town and villages. Ashby is in the county of Leicestershire.</p> <p>The midlands consist of the counties: Leicestershire, Derbyshire, Lincolnshire, Northamptonshire, Nottinghamshire and Rutland.</p>	<p>The Earth is made up of layers: crust, mantle, outer core and inner core.</p> <p>Layers of soil include: humus, topsoil, subsoil and bedrock.</p> <p>Extreme events can occur:</p> <p>Volcanoes</p>	<p>A cartographer is someone who draws or produces maps.</p> <p>James Cook (1728-1779) was a British explorer and cartographer.</p> <p>Today technology helps to produce maps using photographs and videos of the area (e.g. google maps and google street view).</p>

Geography Progression Map

	<p>Local Governments control the local areas of counties and their services. These services include: Education, Transport, Policing, Public Safety and Social Care.</p> <table border="1" style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="background-color: #0070c0; color: white;">Country</th> <th style="background-color: #0070c0; color: white;">Flag</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">England</td> <td style="text-align: center;"></td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">Scotland</td> <td style="text-align: center;"></td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">Wales</td> <td style="text-align: center;"></td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">Northern Ireland</td> <td style="text-align: center;"></td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>The Prime Meridian is an imaginary line that runs through the Royal Observatory in Greenwich. It is used as the basis of the world's time zones.</p> <p>Many people decide to move to and live permanently in the UK. Immigrants can come from all over the world. They might decide to live in the UK to be nearer to family, for work or for a different lifestyle.</p>	Country	Flag	England		Scotland		Wales		Northern Ireland		<p>*Volcanoes are made when pressure builds up inside earth, This affects the earth's crust causing magma to sometimes erupt through it.</p> <p>Earthquakes *Earthquakes are caused when the earth's tectonic plates suddenly move. *Most earthquake occur near the tectonic plate boundaries.</p> <p>Tornadoes *A tornado is a swirling funnel of air that forms when warm air rises from near the ground into big cumulonimbus clouds. *Most tornadoes happen in Tornado Alley in America – more than 500 each year.</p> <p>Tsunamis *A tsunami is a giant wave caused by a huge earthquake under the ocean.</p>	<p>90% of land in the UK is rural. 10% of the UK is urban.</p> <p>Rural space in the UK can be used in the following ways: -agriculture -forestry -coastal -freshwater -protected land</p> <p>A topographical map shows the shape and features of the land including mountains, rivers, lakes and valleys.</p> <p>Agriculture is another word for farming. The growing and harvesting of crops and/or breeding animals.</p>
Country	Flag												
England													
Scotland													
Wales													
Northern Ireland													
Disciplinary Concepts	<p>Location Knowledge</p> <p>Recognise countries, cities and counties within the UK.</p>	<p>Human and Physical Knowledge</p>	<p>Human and Physical Knowledge</p>										



Geography Progression Map

	<p>Human and Physical Knowledge</p> <p>Describe human and physical features of locality being studied and explain why a locality may have these certain features.</p> <p>Place Knowledge</p> <p>Compare human and physical features between counties in the UK, including the local area.</p> <p>Geographical skills and fieldwork</p> <p>Use maps to local counties within the UK.</p>	<p>Describe human and physical features of locality being studied and explain why a locality may have these certain features.</p> <p>Describe and understand key aspects of earthquakes and volcanoes.</p>	<p>Describe human and physical features of locality being studied and explain why a locality may have these certain features.</p> <p>Geographical skills and fieldwork</p> <p>Use fieldwork to observe, measure, record and present the human and physical features in the local area using sketch maps and digital technologies.</p>
SMSC	SpD-a,b,d MD-a, b,c SD-a,b	SpD – b,c,d CD – a,d,e	SpD – b,c,d CD – a,d,e

Year 4	All Around the World	Water	Somewhere to Settle
Key Vocabulary	Co-ordinates, hemisphere, observatory, polar, precipitation, longitude, latitude,	Dam, fertiliser, particles, pesticides, reservoir, water vapour, fluvial, pluvial	Agriculture, industrial, settlers
Substantive Knowledge	<p>Co-ordinates are a set of numbers and/or letters that show you a specific position on a map.</p> <p>Longitude and latitude lines are used to give the specific location of anywhere in the world using co-ordinates.</p>	<p>Changing State</p> <p>Evaporation – occurs when a liquid changes into a gas or water vapour.</p> <p>Condensation – occurs when a gas cools and changes into a liquid.</p>	<p>Many of the places where people live today have existed for hundreds or even thousands of years – they were created by early settlers to the UK including Romans, Vikings, Anglo-Saxons.</p> <p>Early Settlers Would need to have – shelter, water, food</p>

Geography Progression Map

Longitude lines run around the earth from east to west and are the same distance apart from each other.

Latitude lines run over the top of the earth north to south. These lines are not equally distant from each other.

Time Zones

The Prime Meridian (PM) line divides the earth into the eastern and western hemisphere. It passes through the Royal Observatory in Greenwich, England – all time zones start here – Greenwich Mean Time (GMT).

There are 24 different time zones – one for each hour in the day.

-from GMT to the east = +1 hour for every time zone.

-from GMT to the west = -1 hour for every time zone.

The international Date Line is on the opposite side of the world from the PM. When it is noon at the Prime Meridian, it is midnight along the International Date Line. This is where midnight occurs first across the globe.

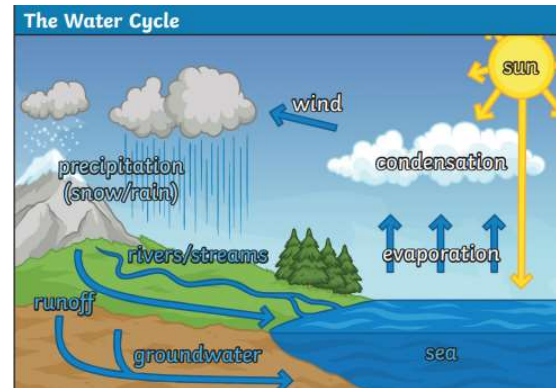
Polar Regions

Melting – occurs when a solid is heated and changes into a liquid.

Freezing – is the process of a liquid cooling and changing to a solid.

Cloud form when warm, moist air is cooled. When it is cooled, it condenses into tiny water droplets which appear as clouds.

Heat from the sun evaporates water into water vapour, which rises, condensed in the cool air and then falls back down to earth.



Treating water

-Water is stored in reservoirs to allow solids to settle at the bottom.

-chemicals are added to help remove small particles.

-water passes through gravel and carbon to filter out tiny particles.

Would like to have – transport links, healthcare, electricity

Would not have needed – entertainment, friends, shops

An Ideal Place to Settle

Essential

-shelter

-water supply

-food

-electricity

Desirable

-entertainment / shops

-education

-green space

-neighbours

-healthcare

-transport links

Unwanted

-open to attack

-exposure to weather

-prone to flooding

Place names give us clues as to who first settled in an area and what it was like:

Romans:

-chester = castle

-caster = castle

-cester = castle

e.g. Manchester

Anglo-Saxons



Geography Progression Map

	<p>The North Pole (Arctic Circle) includes parts of Russia, Norway, Sweden, Finland, Canada, Alaska, Greenland and Iceland.</p> <p>The South Pole (Antarctic Circle) has no countries and has no one living there permanently. It is a protected place of scientific and environmental research.</p> <p>The Tropics The Tropic of Cancer (northern tropic) and the Tropic of Capricorn (southern tropic) mark the most northerly and southerly positions that the sun can be overhead.</p> <p>Between the tropics the weather is hot all year round. Rainfall can vary here. In some places, there is very little rain, some areas have a rainy season and some places have lots of rain all year round.</p> <p>Tropical Rainforest</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• South America, Africa, Southeast Asia• Constantly warm• No dry season• Average 60mm rain per month <p>Tropical Coniferous Rainforest</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• North and Central America and Asia• Steady temperatures all year round• Low precipitation	<p>-chlorine is added to kill of bacteria. -water is clean and safe to drink.</p> <p>Flooding Fluvial – lots of rainfall causing rivers to burst their banks. Pluvial – heavy rainfall cannot drain away quickly enough. Coastal – high tides and storms. Plumbing – broken pipes in buildings.</p> <p>Flooding can be prevented in some areas by building dams and flood barriers. However, blocking a river at one location can cause flooding further up or downstream.</p> <p>Pollution</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Chemicals – can poison animals.• Litter – can be ingested by animals or trap them.• Fertilisers – can cause lack of oxygen and kill animals. <p>Reducing Pollution</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Be careful what you throw down the sink or toilet.• Don't throw litter into rivers, lakes or oceans.• Use environmentally-friendly household cleaning products.• Have more plants in the garden to stop contaminated water running into the water supply.• Don't over use fertilisers or pesticides	<p>-ham = village -ton = farm -ford = river crossing e.g. Birmingham Land is used in a variety of ways for agriculture, industrial, housing, leisure, business and retail. Land is used for all of these in Ashby.</p>
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Geography Progression Map

	<p>Tropical Dry Forest</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mexico, Brazil, Southeast Asia and India • Warm all year round • Long dry seasons <p>Tropical Grasslands (Savannahs)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Africa, Asia, India and Australia • Hot • Dry season lasts up to 9 months • 900mm – 1500mm rain per year 	<p>Marine Protection and Conservation Areas</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Just under 25% of the UK coastal waters are protected. • Over 6,500 species of plants and animals are found here. 	
Disciplinary Concepts	<p>Location Knowledge</p> <p>Locate countries and major cities in Europe (including Russia).</p> <p>Identify the position and significance of latitude, longitude, Equator, Northern Hemisphere, the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn, Arctic and Antarctic Circle, the Prime / Greenwich Meridian and time zones.</p>	<p>Human and Physical Knowledge</p> <p>Describe and understand key aspects of the water cycle.</p> <p>Geographical skills and fieldwork</p> <p>Use fieldwork to observe, measure, record and present the human and physical features in the local area.</p>	<p>Location Knowledge</p> <p>Understand how aspects have changed over time.</p> <p>Human and physical geography</p> <p>Describe and understand types of settlement and land use.</p>
SMSC	SpD-a,b,d MD-a, b,c SD-a,b	SpD – b,c,d CD – a,d,e	SpD – b,c,d CD – a,d,e

Year 5	Exploring Eastern Europe	Marvellous Maps	Magnificent Mountains
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Geography Progression Map

Key Vocabulary	Agriculture, arable, climate, continent, country, landscapes, population, precipitation	Compass, easting, grid references, northing, ordnance, horizontal, vertical	Altitude, gorges, hypothermia, lava, magma, summit, tectonic
Substantive Knowledge	<p>There are 51 countries in Europe and 742 million people living there which is 10% of the world's population.</p> <p>The continent is in the northern hemisphere with the Artic Ocean to the north, the Atlantic Ocean to the west and the Mediterranean Sea to the south.</p> <p>Eastern Europe crosses from 70°N - 40°N</p> <p>The highest mountain is Mount Elbrus in Russia (5642m).</p> <p>The longest river is the Volga river in Russia (3693m).</p> <p>There are many different landscapes, climates, physical and human characteristics all within this area.</p> <p>Physical Geography – oceans, lakes, mountains, rivers, weather and climate patterns.</p> <p>Human Geography – country/region boundaries, buildings, roads, language, religion, government.</p>	<p>A four-point compass displays: N – north E – east S – south W – west</p> <p>An eight-point compass displays: N – north NE – north-east E – east SE – south-east S – south SW – south-west W – west NW – north-west</p> <p>Maps use symbols instead of words to label real-life features. A key on the map tells you what the symbols mean.</p> <p>Grid references are used to locate a place on a map. A map is criss-crossed with horizontal and vertical lined that create the grid.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The grid and square help to narrow as search area so you can locate features on a map. - Usually, the lines are numbered with tow-digits. 	<p>Mountains are a natural part of the landscape with steep slopes. The rise above 300m and have a summit of at least 600m.</p> <p>Some mountains are found in groups called a mountain range but some mountains can be on their own.</p> <p>Not all mountains are single summits.</p> <p>Mount Everest is the highest mountain in the world – 8848m.</p> <p>Mountains in the UK– -Northwest Highlands -Grampian Mountains -Southern Uplands -Pennines -Cumbrian Mountains -Sperrin Mountains -North Yorkshire Moors -Cambrian mountains -Brecon Beacons -Dartmoor</p> <p>Mountains are made in the following ways:</p> <p>Fold Mountains – Tectonic plates collide and rock is pushed up.</p>

Geography Progression Map

	Russia	Turkey	Ukraine	UK
Capital City	Moscow	Ankara	Kyiv	London
Population	146 million	84 million	43 million	67 million
Area	1.71 million km ²	783 000 km ²	603 000 km ²	242 000 km ²
Language Spoken	Russian	Turkish	Ukrainian	English
Main Type of Land Use	Agriculture	Arable	Arable	Agriculture
Average Warmest Month	July 24°C	July 34°C	July 25°C	July 20°C
Average Coldest Month	January -4°C	January 14°C	January -1°C	January 6°C
Average Annual Precipitation	500mm	400mm	500mm	900mm

Red square is a famous square in Moscow. The word 'red' in the old Russian language means 'beautiful'.

When the Hagia Sophia was built in Istanbul, Turkey in 537AD, it was the largest cathedral in the world.

Kieve Pechersk Lavra, meaning Monastery of the Caves, is thought to be the holiest place in Ukraine.

London Bridge is a drawbridge which raises to allow ships and boats to travel along the river Thames.

Disciplinary Concepts

Locational Knowledge

- Eastings are the numbers that run from west to east.
- Northings are the numbers that run from south to north.
- The easting and northing numbers are put together to create a four-digit grid reference, e.g. (32,43), which refers to the bottom left corner of a square on the map.
- Grid references can be even more specific by adding an extra digit to both the easting and northing numbers – these six-digit grid references, e.g. (323,432), tell us more precisely whereabouts in the square something is.

The National Grid is a grid reference system for the whole of Great Britain – splitting it into squares – each is 100km. The spacings can be identified by using two letters e.g. SK.

Easting and northing numbers can be used to split the squares into smaller sections making them easier to use.

Geographical skills and fieldwork

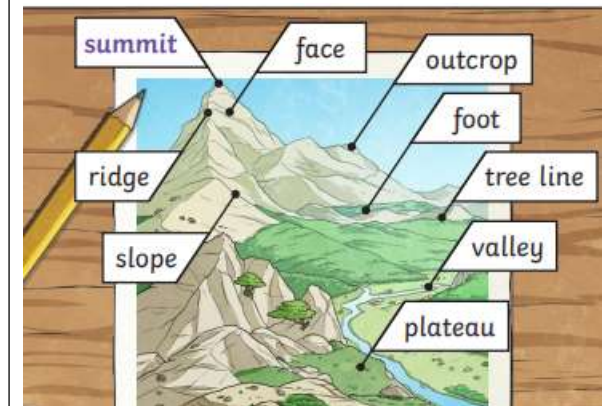
Fault-block mountains – cracks in the earth's surface open up, some chunks of rock are pushed up, some down.

Volcanic mountains – formed around volcanoes and made of layers of ash and cooled lava.

Dome mountains – formed when magma is forced upwards but doesn't ever flow out of the crust.

Plateau mountains – materials taken away through erosion leave deep valleys or gorges next to high cliffs.

Contour lines – these lines on a map join land that is at the same height. They are usually marked in 5m or 10m intervals. The closer the lines are together the steeper the slope will be.



Locational Knowledge



Geography Progression Map

	<p>Locate the world's countries, using maps to focus on Europe (including the location of Russia).</p> <p>Place Knowledge</p> <p>Understand geographical similarities and differences of a region of the United Kingdom and a European country.</p>	<p>Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied.</p> <p>Use the eight points on a compass, four and six-figure grid references, symbols and key.</p>	<p>Name and locate key topographical features and understand how these aspects have changed over time.</p> <p>Human and Physical Knowledge</p> <p>Explain processes e.g. how mountains are formed.</p> <p>Explore how these may change over time.</p>
SMSC	SpD – b,c,d CD – a,d,e	SpD-a,b,d MD-a, b,c SD-a,b	SpD – b,c,d CD – a,d,e

Year 6	Amazing Americas	Our Changing World	Trade and Economics
Key Vocabulary	biomes, climate, continent, country, equator, flora/fauna, latitude, longitude	Acidic, boundary, deposition, dissolve, erosion, weathering	Trade, import, export, goods, global
Substantive Knowledge	<p>The Americas are two separate continents consisting of North America and South America.</p> <p>North America contains 23 different countries.</p> <p>The Americas cover a huge area of the globe, extending over several lines of latitude and longitude.</p> <p>The characteristics of different countries and regions vary significantly, including weather, land use and flora and fauna.</p>	<p>Weathering is the process of wearing away rocks by weather.</p> <p>These are three different types of weathering:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • physical weathering • chemical weathering • biological weathering <p>Erosion is where natural materials are worn away and transported by environmental features such as water, wind and ice. Wind blows loose particles away or into other rocks causing the rock to be worn away,</p>	<p>The UK trades a lot of good and services.</p> <p>Some of the goods the UK exports are: scrap iron, whisky, tartan kilts, medicines, aircraft parts, cars, computers, oil and gas.</p> <p>Some of the goods the UK imports are: coffee beans, bananas, medicine, aircraft parts, cars, computers, oil and gas.</p> <p>El Salvador is located between the equator and the Tropic of Cancer. The climate there is hot and humid with very heavy rainfall at times. There are some very mountainous areas.</p>



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	<p>Physical Geography - the natural features of a place or environment:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> oceans and coastlines rivers and lakes mountains and volcanoes flora and fauna land-form <p>Human Geography – features of an environment that have been shaped by people:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> country/region boundaries building, roads and land use changes to river courses language/signs religion, government, art and music <p>Climate Groups</p> <p>The Köppen System is a climate classification system. It is split into five main groups which each consist of a range of climate types:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Temperature – hot dry summers, and cooler wetter winters, Mediterranean e.g. United Kingdom Continental – long, cold winters and short, hot summers, inland areas e.g parts of Turkey Polar – long periods of extreme cold, tundra, ice cap e.g. Antarctica Tropical – hot and humid, wet, rainforest e.g. Brazil Dry – arid, desert e.g. Saudi Arabia 	<p>Physical Weathering – water gets into the cracks into the rock, it can then freeze causing the water to expand creating cracks in the rock.</p> <p>Chemical Weathering – slightly acidic rainwater can cause a chemical reaction and over time this can dissolve some of the rock.</p> <p>Biological Weathering – caused by animals and plants. Roots can grow under rocks and cause damage, animals can wear away paths, dig holes etc.</p> <p>Many countries and borders across the world have and are still changing due to:</p> <p>Human Political Activity</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> tribes claiming areas of land invasion migration of other settlers royal/political union <p>Natural Activity</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> rising sea levels natural processes and events e.g. changing river courses, volcanic eruption <p>These include the UK and other countries in Europe such as Germany, Poland and Czechoslovakia. These changes can have an impact on the borders, language, religion and culture of the country.</p>	<p>There are some issues in El Salvador. The rocky, steep landscape can make growing crops tricky. Growing the same crops every year also means that disease can spread more easily and lead to a poor harvest. In the dry season, water can be very hard to get.</p> <p>Goods imported from EL Salvador include coffee, cotton, sugar, shrimp, fruits and nuts.</p> <p>Fair trade is a way of buying goods designed to make sure that the producers of these goods in developing countries are paid a fair and stable price for the goods that we buy from them.</p> <p>Trade has changed a lot through history. This is partly due to developments in transportation but also due to the changing relationships of the UK with other countries.</p> <p>Globalisation has meant that more and more goods travel around the world before being sold in a shop.</p> <p>Many companies are now recognised worldwide. These are multinational companies and they can have both a positive and a negative impact on society. Positives may include the creation of new jobs for people. Negatives may include greater damage to the environment (due to the differences in the safety rules and environmental standards of different places).</p>
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Geography Progression Map

	<p><u>The New Seven Wonders of the World</u> Christ the Redeemer, Brazil Machu Picchu, Peru Chichen Itza, Mexico The Colosseum, Italy Taj Mahal, India The Great Wall of Chins Petra, Jordan</p> <p><u>Some of the Natural Wonders of the Americas</u> Grand Canyon, Arizona Niagara Falls, Ontario/New York Angel Falls, Venezuela Yosemite Valley, California Kilauea, Hawaii Great Blue Hole, Belize Amazon Rainforest, Brazil</p>	<p>Landscapes can change over time for many different reasons:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• new houses / buildings and roads are built (link to school site)• old buildings are demolished or updated• areas of land may be cleared for farming or building. <p>Some landscaped are important and there are things in place to stop development such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• listed buildings• national/country parks• green belt/conservation areas• sites of Special Scientific Interest• World Heritage Sites <p>Features of Coastlines Bays and Headlands Where there is harder and softer rock, the softer rock will erode more quickly and can form bays. The harder rode erodes more slowly and can form headlands surrounding bays.</p> <p>Arches, Stacks and stumps Softer or weak sections of the rock are eroded more easily.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Over time, waves cause cracks to open forming caves.2. If a cave forms in a headland, it may break through causing an arch to form.	
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Geography Progression Map

		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. The top of the arch can weaken and may collapse into the sea leaving a stack. 4. Over time, the stack will erode leaving a small stump of rock. <p>Spits Formed by deposition.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The tide carries eroded material along the coastline. 2. Deposits form a long, thin sandy area of land. 3. Changing winds may cause the spit to form a hook shape. 4. Mud flats develop on the inland side of the spit. 	
Disciplinary Concepts	<p>Locational Knowledge</p> <p>Locate North and South America, concentrating on their environmental regions, key physical and human characterises, countries and major cities</p> <p>Place Knowledge</p> <p>To compare human and physical features of a country in North or South America and a contrasting country.</p> <p>Geographical skills and fieldwork</p>	<p>Locational Knowledge</p> <p>Name and locate land-use patterns and understand how some of these aspects have changed over time.</p> <p>Human and Physical Knowledge</p> <p>Describe and understand key aspects of physical geography</p>	<p>Locational Knowledge</p> <p>Locate the world's countries</p> <p>Human and Physical Knowledge</p> <p>Explain how geographical features can affect economic activity, including trade links and distribution of natural resources such as energy, food, minerals and water.</p>



Geography Progression Map

	Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied.		
SMSC	SpD – b,c,d CD – a,d,e	SpD-a,b,d MD-a, b,c SD-a,b	SpD – b,c,d CD – a,d,e