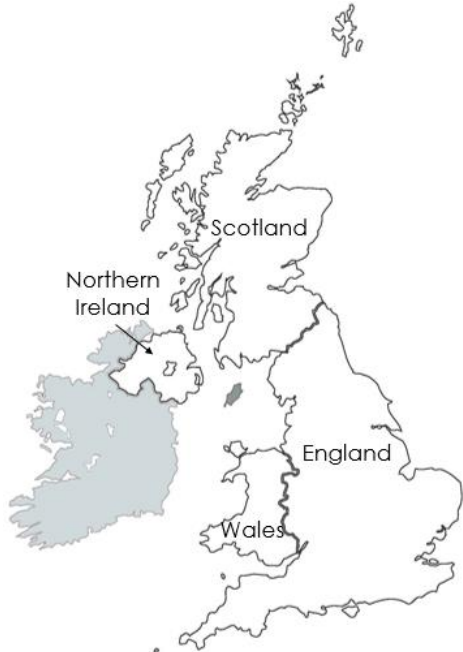


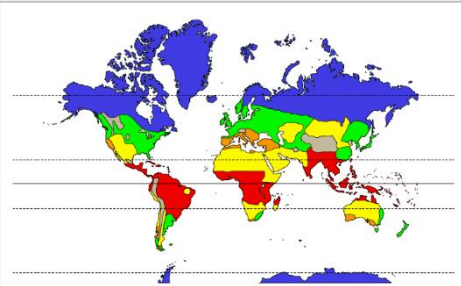





## Geography

### Progression Map Years 1-6

Locational knowledge																												
Year 1/2  Step 1	<b>Locational knowledge – The United Kingdom KS1</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>The location of the four countries.</li><li>The four capitals and surrounding seas.</li><li>Human and physical features of the UK.</li><li>Human and physical features of the capital cities.</li><li>Sharing our understanding of the UK.</li></ul>	<b>Key fact 1</b> The countries of the United Kingdom: England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland.	<b>Key fact 2</b> The four capital cities: London (England), Edinburgh (Scotland), Cardiff (Wales) and Belfast (Northern Ireland).	<b>Maps and diagrams</b> 																								
	<b>Core knowledge</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>The United Kingdom is part of the continent of Europe.</li><li>It is made up of four countries, which all have their own capital city.</li><li>Each country has its own flag. The United Kingdom also has a flag, which is sometimes called the Union Jack.</li><li>The United Kingdom is an island: it is surrounded by water.</li><li>The UK has human and physical features. Human features are made by people and physical features are made by nature.</li></ul>																											
	<b>Vocabulary</b>																											
	<table><tr><th>Place names</th><th>Geographical terms and processes</th><th>Locational terms</th></tr><tr><td>Ben Nevis</td><td>city</td><td>across</td></tr><tr><td>English Channel</td><td>country</td><td>northern</td></tr><tr><td>Europe</td><td>river</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Ireland</td><td>sea</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Irish Sea</td><td>town</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>North Sea</td><td>village</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>My town or local area</td><td></td><td></td></tr></table>	Place names	Geographical terms and processes		Locational terms	Ben Nevis	city	across	English Channel	country	northern	Europe	river		Ireland	sea		Irish Sea	town		North Sea	village		My town or local area				
	Place names	Geographical terms and processes	Locational terms																									
Ben Nevis	city	across																										
English Channel	country	northern																										
Europe	river																											
Ireland	sea																											
Irish Sea	town																											
North Sea	village																											
My town or local area																												
<b>Glossary</b>																												
<p><b>capital city:</b> the city where a country’s government is, such as London or Edinburgh</p> <p><b>country:</b> an area of land that has its own government, such as the UK or France</p> <p><b>feature:</b> something you would find in a place that is usually there (such as a hill or a house)</p>																												

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Year 1/2   
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Year 3/4  Step 3	<b>Locational knowledge – Climate zones</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>How to identify lines of latitude.</li><li>The location of climate zones.</li><li>Comparison of climates.</li><li>The weather patterns in a climate zone.</li><li>How to write a weather forecast.</li><li>The characteristics of climate zones.</li></ul>	<b>Key facts</b> The world’s climate zones:	<b>Arid</b> (hot and dry)	<b>Mediterranean</b> (dry summers and mild, wet winters)	<b>Maps and diagrams</b>    <b>Arid</b>  <b>Mediterranean</b>  <b>Temperate</b>  <b>Tropical</b>  <b>Polar</b> 				
		<b>Temperate</b> (no extreme weather, with rainfall throughout the year)	<b>Tropical</b> (high temperatures all year round, with lots of rain)	<b>Polar</b> (a dry climate with very low temperatures)					
	<b>Core knowledge</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Climate is the average daily and seasonal weather patterns over a long period of time.</li><li>The Equator is an invisible line that runs around the centre of the Earth. The closer you live to the Equator, the hotter it is.</li><li>As the Earth is tilted on an axis, the Northern and Southern Hemispheres experience different types of weather at the same time of the year.</li></ul>								
	<b>Vocabulary</b> <table><tr><th>Place names</th><th>Geographical terms and processes</th><th>Locational terms</th></tr><tr><td>Cairo (Egypt) London (UK) Manaus (Brazil) Nuuk (Greenland) Santiago (Chile) Seville (Spain)</td><td>axis meteorologist orbit precipitation (<i>KS1 snow, rain</i>) temperature weather station</td><td>Equator latitude map index Northern Hemisphere North Pole Southern Hemisphere South Pole</td></tr></table> <b>Glossary</b> <p><b>climate:</b> long-term weather patterns</p> <p><b>climate zone:</b> a part of the world where places have a similar climate (i.e. arid, Mediterranean, temperate, tropical, polar)</p> <p><b>precipitation:</b> rain, hail, fog, sleet and snow</p> <p><b>weather:</b> day-to-day temperature, wind, rainfall, etc</p>					Place names	Geographical terms and processes	Locational terms	Cairo (Egypt) London (UK) Manaus (Brazil) Nuuk (Greenland) Santiago (Chile) Seville (Spain)
Place names	Geographical terms and processes	Locational terms							
Cairo (Egypt) London (UK) Manaus (Brazil) Nuuk (Greenland) Santiago (Chile) Seville (Spain)	axis meteorologist orbit precipitation ( <i>KS1 snow, rain</i> ) temperature weather station	Equator latitude map index Northern Hemisphere North Pole Southern Hemisphere South Pole							

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Year  
5/6  
  
Step 4

## Locational knowledge – The United Kingdom KS2

- Comparing the countries of the UK.
- The UK's major cities.
- Physical characteristics of the UK.
- The UK's landscape and people.
- Industries in the UK.
- Energy sources in the UK.

## Key facts

Some of the UK's major cities:

**England:** Birmingham, Bristol, Cambridge, Leeds, Liverpool, London, Manchester, Newcastle, Norwich, Nottingham, Oxford, Sheffield.

**Scotland:** Aberdeen, Edinburgh, Glasgow

**Wales:** Cardiff

**Northern Ireland:** Belfast

## Core knowledge

- The United Kingdom includes England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland.
- Each country in the UK has a capital city: London (England), Edinburgh (Scotland), Cardiff (Wales) and Belfast (Northern Ireland).
- The UK has many physical features, including mountain ranges, rivers and coastlines.
- There are a number of ways power is generated in the UK. Energy can be generated at gas-fired power stations, by nuclear power and by burning coal. There are also renewable power options that use the wind, sun or water to generate energy.

## Vocabulary

Place names	Geographical terms and processes	Locational terms
Great Britain Greater London London Array North Sea UK – the main cities, counties and regions	coastline development economy energy source industry landmark sustainable development	offshore onshore scale bar

## Glossary

**economy:** the wealth and resources of a place

**development:** how places and communities change

**industry:** the production of goods (such as cars) or services (such as tourism or entertainment)

**sustainable development:** change that respects the natural environment and doesn't harm future generations

## Maps and diagrams



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## Place knowledge

### Place knowledge – Settlements and local area

- Differences between urban and rural areas.
- Features of our school grounds.
- Features of our local area.
- How to identify Ordnance Survey map symbols.
- How to create a map of our local area.

### Key fact 1

Snarestone Primary School is located in a small rural village called Snarestone.

### Key fact 2

Snarestone is in Leicestershire, England.

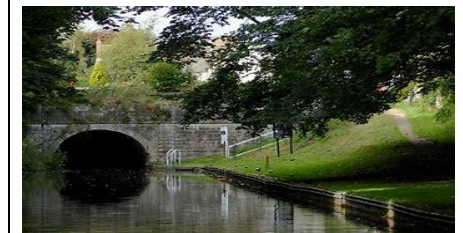
### Key fact 3

The nearest towns to Snarestone are Measham and Ashby-De-La-Zouch.

### Core knowledge

- An urban area has lots of people living there. Towns, cities and suburbs are all urban areas.
- A rural area has fewer people living there. Rural areas include the countryside, villages and hamlets.
- An Ordnance Survey map is used to help people find their way around an area.
- Snarestone Primary School is a very small village school in the village of Snarestone.
- In Snarestone, there is a canal, church, alpaca farm, war memorial, houses, farms and allotments.
- Snarestone is in the county of Leicestershire, England.
- The nearest towns are Measham and Ashby-De-La-Zouch

### Maps and diagrams



Year  
1/2

Step 1

### Vocabulary

Place names	Geographical terms and processes	Locational terms
Snarestone Measham Ashby De La Zouch Leicestershire England	building map office route street symbol	east local north south west

### Glossary

**map symbol:** a small picture on a map that shows you where different things are (such as a bus station or a school)

**route:** how you get from one place to another (for example, "you walk up the hill and turn towards the school when you get to the top")

**settlement:** a place where people live

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Year  
1/2

Step 2

## Place knowledge – Mugurameno Village, Zambia (comparison study)

- Locating Zambia on a map.
- Exploring physical and human features.
- Locating the village of Mugurameno.
- Finding out how the river is used in the village.
- Looking at the villagers' houses.
- Comparing our life with that of the villagers.

### Key fact 1

Zambia is a country in southern Africa.

### Key fact 2

Zambia has a tropical climate, so it's warm for most of the year. There is a dry season and a wet season.

### Key fact 3

There are many national parks in Zambia where the government protects the land and its special wildlife.

### Key fact 4

Mugurameno is a village in rural Zambia.

### Core knowledge

- Mugurameno village is located right next to the River Zambezi and close to the Lower Zambezi National Park.
- People in Mugurameno use the river for many things: washing, fishing and watering crops. One of the main crops is maize, which is used for making nshima (a sort of porridge).
- People often build their own homes out of bricks made from local clay soil.
- While life is busy for the children of Mugurameno, they go to school and find time to play.

## Vocabulary

Place names	Geographical terms and processes	Locational terms
Africa Lusaka River Zambezi Southern Africa Victoria Falls Zambia	crop farm flood market waterfall wildlife	eastern northern southern western

## Glossary

**crops:** plants that are grown to be used or sold (such as rice, corn or fruit)

**population:** the number of people living in a place

**wildlife:** the wild animals and plants in an area

## Maps and diagrams



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Year  
3/4

Step 3

## Place knowledge – Southern Europe: Athens, Greece (comparison study)

- The location of Europe and its countries.
- Why tourists visit the Mediterranean.
- The reasons why people migrate to Greece.
- The features of Greece's varied landscape.
- The main features of Athens.
- To compare daily life in Athens with my own.



## Key facts

The countries in the European Union:

**Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic (Czechia), Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden.**

## Core knowledge

- Modern-day Greece is a country in the European Union. Its capital city, Athens, is rich in sites of human and historical interest.
- Greece, with its warm climate, varied landscape and location on the Mediterranean Sea, is a popular destination for tourists.
- It has also become a place that people migrate to from countries such as Syria. There are many reasons that can push and pull people away from their homes to live somewhere else.

## Vocabulary

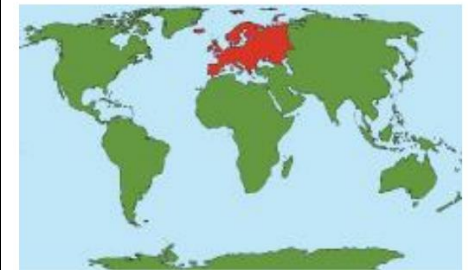
Place names	Geographical terms and processes	Locational terms
Athens Belgium European Union Germany Greece Mediterranean Sea	currency migrant retail service industry tourism vegetation belt	easterly northerly southerly westerly

## Glossary

**border:** A line that separates two countries. You may need a passport to pass from one country to the other.

**European Union:** a group of twenty-seven countries in Europe that co-operate on trade and many other aspects of life.

## Maps and diagrams



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## Place knowledge – South America: Rio De Janeiro, Brazil (comparison study)

- The location of South America and its key features.
- The location of South American countries.
- Similarities and differences between Brazil and our own country.
- What daily life in Rio de Janeiro is like.
- South East Brazil's trade links.
- What the advantages and disadvantages were for Brazil in hosting the Olympic Games.

## Key facts

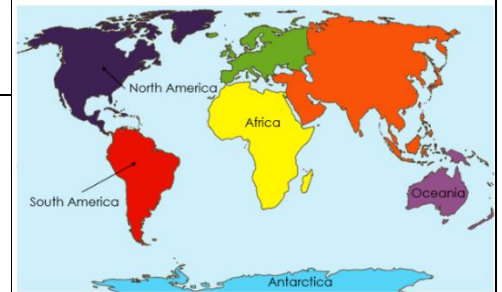
The 12 independent countries of South America:

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

## Core knowledge

- South America's biggest country is Brazil. Here you'll find the Amazon Rainforest, home to a huge number of animals, plants and insects.
- Brazil is the world's seventh largest economy. It is rich in natural resources such as Iron ore. They are also one of the largest exporters of coffee, beef, sugar and orange juice.
- In the summer of 2016 Brazil hosted the Olympic Games.

## Maps and diagrams



## Vocabulary

Place names	Geographical terms and processes	Locational terms
Brasilia Cerro Aconcagua Lake Titicaca La Paz São Paulo Ushuaia	equatorial region manufacturing mining population trade	latitude longitude Northern Hemisphere Southern Hemisphere time zone Tropic of Capricorn Western Hemisphere

## Glossary

**culture:** how a group of people does things as part of their way of life

**manufacturing:** making things, for example, in factories

**recreation:** enjoyable activities, such as swimming or listening to music

**trade:** exchanging goods or services, usually for money

Year  
3/4

Step 4

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## Place knowledge – Exploring Shackleton's Antarctica

- Revision of continents and oceans (KS1) and climate zones (LKS2)

### Lesson One: Curious Continents

- Where is Antarctica?
- What is Antarctica 'made of'?
- What time is it at the South Pole?

### Lesson Two: Fascinating Imagery

- Who found Antarctica and when?
- Which explorer got to the South Pole first?
- Why is Sir Ernest Shackleton an important 'Antarctic' historical figure?
- What would the crew of Shackleton's expedition have seen along their route?

### Lesson Three: Perplexing Poles

- What does 'Antarctica' mean?
- What are the seasons on this continent?
- What is life like at the Poles?
- What time of year would you plan your expedition?

### Lesson Four: Shaping of the World

- What was the planned journey of the Endurance expedition?
- What journey did they actually do to survive?

### Lesson five: Living and learning on the ice

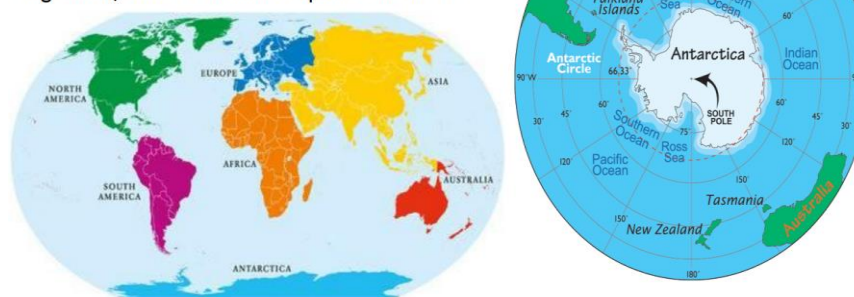
- Do people live on Antarctica?
- What is daily life like on Antarctica?

### Lesson Six: Antarctica Day

- Who were the members of the Endurance expedition crew?
- What role did they play on The Endurance and throughout the expedition?

## Location knowledge

**LOCATION** – Antarctica is the southernmost continent on Earth located in the southern hemisphere and is surrounded by the Southern Ocean. It covers a huge area, about 14 million square kilometres.



## Core knowledge

- Revision of continents and oceans (KS1) and climate zones (LKS2)

### Physical geography:

- Antarctica is the 5th largest continent based on size.
- No one lives there but scientists will stay there to conduct research.
- Antarctica has no countries.
- There are no major cities, just scientific outposts.
- 98% of Antarctica is covered by ice.
- Antarctica is considered a desert because it experiences such little rain.
- Antarctica is quite mountainous.
- Antarctica is divided into three main parts: East Antarctica (the biggest part), West Antarctica and in between them the mountain range called the Transantarctic Mountains.

### Ernest Shackleton:

- Ernest Shackleton was a polar explorer. In 1914 Shackleton took a team of men on an expedition to Antarctica on a ship called the Endurance as he wanted to be the first to pass through the South Pole via Antarctica.

### Wildlife

- Antarctica has low biodiversity (not many different species live there). Life mainly exists in milder coastal areas and the Antarctica Peninsula. Plant and animals have had to adapt to survive.
- Elephant seal, Antarctic Fur Seal, Blue whale, Fin whale, Humpback whale and Sperm whale are found in the oceans and coast surrounding Antarctica. Antarctica is most famous for its penguins

## Vocabulary

**Continent** – a very large landmass

**Ernest Shackleton** – A polar explorer

**Expedition** – a journey undertaken by a group of people with a particular purpose

**Ice sheet** – a layer of ice covering a large piece of land

**Glacier** – a river or large mass of ice formed by packed-down snow.

**Desert** – a region with very little rainfall

**Hemisphere** – a half of the Earth divided by the equator

**Climate** – the average weather over a period of time

**Navigate** - plan and direct the course of a ship

**Mountainous** – having many mountains

Year  
5/6

Step 5

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## Place knowledge – North America (The Rockies)

- How to locate North America on a map.
- Identifying the countries of North America.
- Exploring the Rocky Mountains range.
- The effects of the Mt St Helen's eruption.
- Comparing the landscapes of US states.
- Comparing New York with where we live.

## Key facts

Some of the North American countries:

**Canada, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Guatemala, Jamaica, Mexico, St Kitts and Nevis, St Lucia, USA.**

## Core knowledge

- The largest country in North America is Canada, but the United States of America has the largest population.
- The most commonly spoken languages are English, French and Spanish.
- North America has many amazing physical features, including Niagara Falls on the border of Canada and the USA.
- The Rocky Mountains, also known as the Rockies, are a major mountain range in western North America. The Rocky Mountains stretch 3,000 km (1,900 mi) in straight-line distance from the northernmost part of British Columbia, in western Canada, to New Mexico in the Southwestern United States.

## Vocabulary

Place names	Geographical terms and processes	Locational terms
The Caribbean Central America Denali Great Lakes Mississippi River North America	landscape location mountain range rural state urban	latitude longitude Northern Hemisphere north-east north-west south-east south-west Western Hemisphere

## Glossary

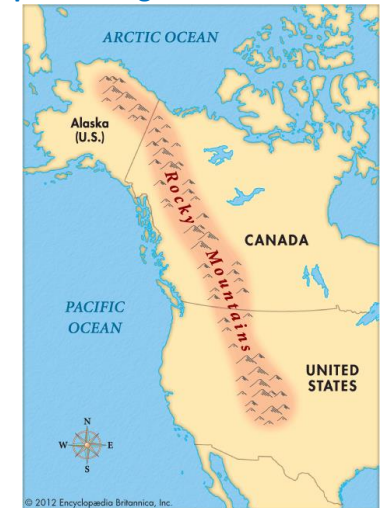
**human features:** *features of a place that are a result of human activity, such as shops, farms, homes and roads*

**landscape:** *what you can see when you look across an area of land*

**physical features:** *natural features of a place, such as mountains, rivers and seas*



## Maps and diagrams



Year  
5/6

Step 6

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## Place knowledge – Exploring the Local Area and Region

- Locating our local area in relation to other places.
- Local, regional, national and international links to our local area.
- Locating the key features of our local area.
- Carrying out fieldwork in the local area to gather evidence of how a region is meeting its population's needs.
- How to read and label an Ordnance Survey map with local sites.

### Key fact 1

Snarestone is in North West Leicestershire.

### Key fact 2

Leicestershire is in the East Midlands region.

### Key fact 3

Snarestone is within the boundary of The National Forest.

### Key fact 4

The National Forest was created to replace areas scarred by mining and industry.

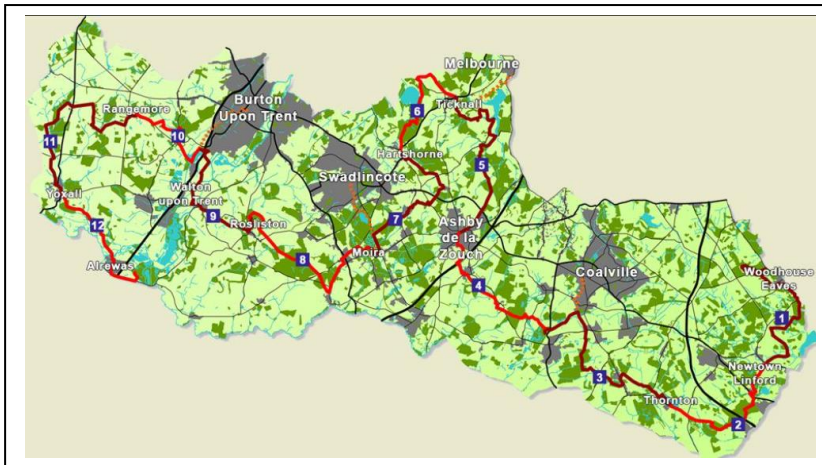
### Key fact 5

Snarestone lies by the Ashby Canal.

### Core knowledge

- Snarestone is a small village in North West Leicestershire, in the East Midlands region.
- The East Midlands consists of Leicestershire, Derbyshire, Nottinghamshire, Northamptonshire, Lincolnshire and Rutland.
- Snarestone is within the National Forest. The National Forest has been created to replace the large areas of the local landscape that had been left scarred by centuries of coal mining and other heavy industry.
- The National Forest is the first forest to be created at scale in England for over 1000 years and it has transformed and literally turned the landscape from black to green.
- The National Forest is right in heart of the country, embracing 200 square miles of the Midlands. It spans across parts of Derbyshire, Leicestershire and Staffordshire and aims to link the two ancient Forests of Charnwood and Needwood. Its main towns and villages include Burton upon Trent (famous for its brewing), Coalville and Swadlincote (formerly associated with the coal mining industry) and the historic town of Ashby de la Zouch.
- Snarestone lies by the Ashby Canal. The Ashby Canal is a 31-mile (50 km) long canal in England which connected the mining district around Moira, just outside the town of Ashby-de-la-Zouch, with the Coventry Canal at Bedworth in Warwickshire. It was opened in 1804, and a number of tramways were constructed at its northern end, to service collieries.

## Maps and diagrams



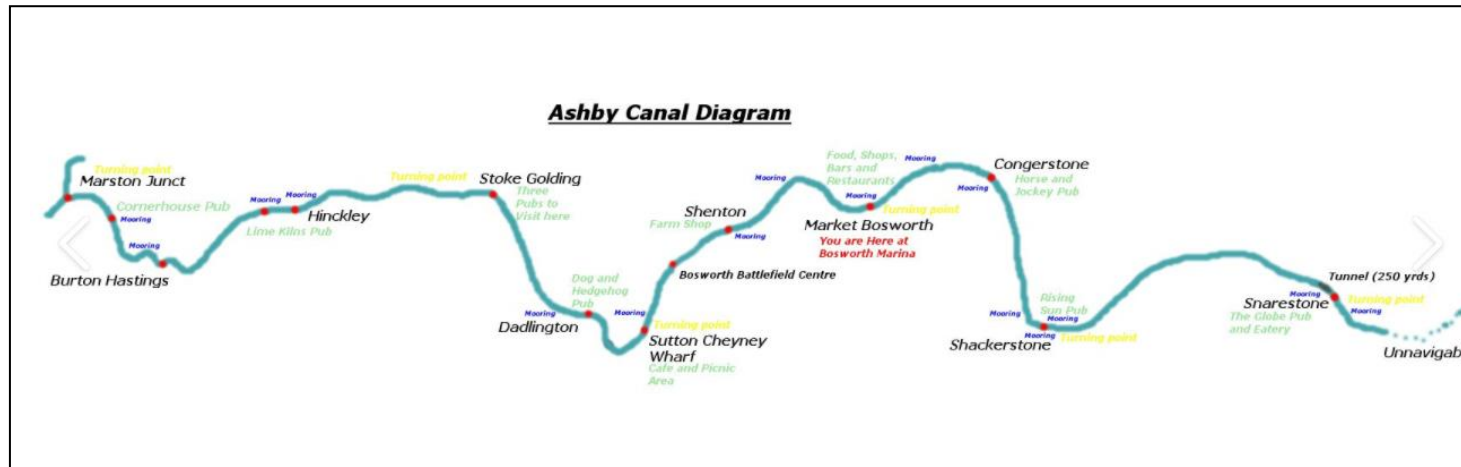
The National Forest



Year  
5/6

Step 7

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## Vocabulary

Place names	Geographical terms and processes	Locational terms
<p><u>Snarestone</u></p> <p>Leicestershire</p> <p>East Midlands</p> <p>The National Forest</p> <p>Ashby Canal</p>	<p>aerial view</p> <p>international</p> <p>key</p> <p>land use</p> <p>local</p> <p>national</p>	<p>grid reference</p> <p>16-point compass terms (e.g. north-north-west, west-north-west, etc)</p>

## Glossary

**grid reference:** a set of numbers used to find particular places on a map

**land use:** what land is used for (such as housing, recreation, farming, etc.)

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## Human and physical geography

### Human and physical geography – The Seaside (short unit linked to topic)

- Name and locate UK islands.
- Identify seaside towns and recognise where they are located.
- Describe the human and physical features of the seaside.
- Talk about the reasons tourists visit the seaside

#### Key fact 1

We live on a group of islands called the British Isles. The British Isles has a lot of coastline.

#### Key fact 2

Leicestershire is in the mainland of England. Because of this, there is no coastline so there are no seaside towns.

#### Key fact 3

The nearest seaside towns to us are Skegness and Hunstanton.

#### Core knowledge

- We live on a group of islands called the British Isles.
- The British Isles has a lot of coastline. The coastline can be beaches, cliffs or bays.
- Seaside towns are located near the coast. Our nearest seaside towns are Skegness and Hunstanton.
- Some physical features you might see at the seaside are: cliffs, beaches, sea, sand dunes and bays.
- Some human features you might see at the seaside are: promenade, pier, harbour, shops, hotels, lighthouses.
- Tourists visit the seaside for holidays and to have fun. There are lots of things to do like shopping, visiting the arcade and relaxing on the beach.
- People tend to visit the beach during the summer because it is warm.

#### Vocabulary

<b>island</b>	A piece of land surrounded by water.
<b>seaside</b>	A place by the sea, especially with a beach of holiday resort.
<b>British Isles</b>	A group of islands including Great Britain, Ireland and many smaller islands. We live in England which is part of the British Isles.
<b>beach</b>	A pebbly or sandy shore, usually next to the sea.
<b>cliff</b>	Tall, steep rocks next to the sea.
<b>bay</b>	A body of water partially surrounded by land.
<b>promenade</b>	A path for walking on alongside the sea.
<b>hotel</b>	A place to stay when you are on holiday.
<b>pier</b>	A platform which sticks out over the water for people to walk along or get in and out of boat.
<b>tourists</b>	People who visit a place for pleasure.

### Maps and diagrams

### UK Seaside resorts



Human features	Physical features
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Deck chair</li> <li>Bucket and spade</li> <li>Boats</li> <li>Lighthouse</li> <li>Beach huts</li> <li>Pier</li> <li>Ice cream van</li> <li>Lifeline</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Sun</li> <li>Sand</li> <li>Sea</li> <li>Rockpool</li> <li>Pebbles</li> <li>Shells</li> <li>Cave</li> <li>Cliff</li> </ul>

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## Human and physical geography – Weather and seasons

- Months of the year and seasons.
- Differences between the seasons.
- Features of different seasons.
- Clothing worn in different weather.
- Weather types in the UK.
- How the weather affects different jobs.

### Key fact 1

The months of the year:

**January, February, March, April, May,  
June, July, August, September, October,  
November, December.**

### Key fact 2

The seasons of the UK:

**autumn, winter, spring and summer**

### Core knowledge

- In the UK, there are four different seasons. Each season has different weather types.
- Winter is cold, wet and windy. It snows in some areas and gets dark early.
- Spring brings warmer weather. Flowers start to grow and baby lambs are born.
- In summer, the weather becomes hotter; there is often less rain, but there may be thunderstorms.
- The weather starts to get colder in autumn. Leaves change colour and fall off the trees.

### Vocabulary

Place names	Geographical terms and processes	Locational terms
Antarctica Earth <u>Snarestone</u>	rain season snow sunshine temperature wind	Arctic inside outside polar

### Glossary

**rain gauge:** a tool you can use to show how much it has rained

**season:** a time of the year with a particular type of weather

**temperature:** how hot or cold it is

**weather forecast:** explaining what the weather will be like

### Maps and diagrams



Year  
1/2

Step 2

*"Participate, excel, take pride!"*

## Human and physical geography – Hot and cold places

- Identifying hot and cold places.
- Locating hot and cold places.
- Features of a hot or cold place.
- How animals adapt to a hot or cold place.
- How to pack for a hot or cold holiday.

### Key fact 1

The Equator is an invisible line that runs around the centre of the Earth.

### Key fact 2

The North and South Poles are the places furthest away from the Equator.

### Key fact 3

A place is usually hot if it is near the Equator.

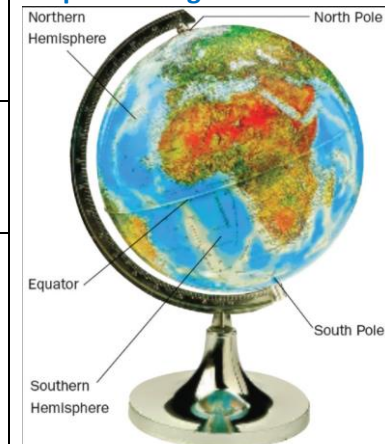
### Key fact 4

A place is usually cold if it is near the North or South Pole.

### Core knowledge

- Rainforests are often close to the Equator. They are hot, with lots of rain!
- Hot deserts are quite near to the Equator. They are very dry.
- The North and South Poles are the coldest places on the planet.
- Antarctica is very cold, with snow and ice covering much of the area.
- How hot or cold a place is affects what plants or animals can live there.
- People need to wear and use different things for hot places from those for cold ones.

## Maps and diagrams



Year  
1/2

Step 3

## Vocabulary

Place names	Geographical terms and processes	Locational terms
Amazon Rainforest	adapt	Antarctic Circle
Atacama Desert	desert	Arctic Circle
Canada	habitat	The Equator
Norway	iceberg	North Pole
Russia	rainforest	South Pole
Sahara Desert	savanna	

## Glossary

**adapt:** find ways to survive in a place (such as using less water in a desert or keeping warm near the North Pole)

**The Equator:** an invisible line that runs around the centre of the Earth, halfway between the North and South Poles

**habitat:** the natural home of an animal or plant



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Year  
3/4

Step 4

## Human and physical geography – Rivers

- Revision of continents and oceans (KS1) and climate zones (LKS2)
- What a river is.
- How rivers are used.
- The features of a river.
- How rivers are affected by humans.
- The impact of flooding.
- Facts about the world's longest rivers.

### Key fact 1

The world's ten longest rivers are:  
**Nile (Africa), Amazon (South America), Yangtze (Asia), Mississippi (North America), Yenisei (Asia), Yellow (Asia), Ob-Irtysh (Asia), Paraná (South America), Congo (Africa), Amur (Europe/Asia).**

### Key fact 2

The 3 longest rivers in the world are:  
1. Nile (Africa)  
2. Amazon (South America)  
3. Yangtze (Asia)

### Key fact 3

The **River Soar** is the river that passes through Leicester.

### Key fact 4

Rank	Longest Rivers in the United Kingdom	Length
1	Severn	220 miles
2	Thames	215 miles
3	Trent	185 miles

### Core knowledge

- Revision of continents and oceans (KS1) and climate zones (LKS2)
- The water cycle is the way in which water moves around the Earth. It never stops!
- Rivers have many uses around the world, including cleaning, cooking, growing crops, transport and creating power.
- A river has three main stages: upper course, middle course and lower course.
- Flooding is caused by poor drainage around or close to a river.

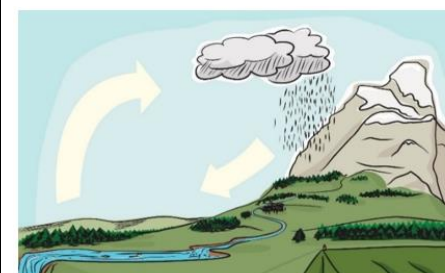
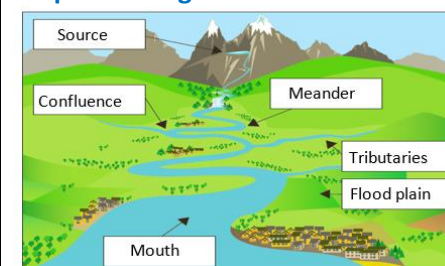
## Vocabulary

Place names	Geographical terms and processes	Locational terms
Egypt Ethiopia South Sudan Sudan Uganda United States of America	confluence flood plain meander mouth source tributary	altitude estuary lower course middle course upper course

### Glossary

**drainage:** how water flows away from an area through rivers and streams  
**erosion:** how wind, water and waves break down and remove rock and soil  
**flood management:** stopping or controlling floods  
**irrigation:** the supply of water, especially for growing crops

## Maps and diagrams



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Year  
3/4

Step 5

## Human and physical geography – Earthquakes

- Revision of continents and oceans (KS1) and climate zones (LKS2)
- The structure of the Earth.
- Famous earthquakes.
- Effects of earthquakes.
- Preparing for an earthquake.

### Key fact 1

Most earthquakes occur within the 'ring of fire':

#### RING OF FIRE



### Key fact 2

The largest earthquake ever recorded was on May 22, 1960 near Valdivia, in southern Chile. It was assigned a magnitude of 9.5.

### Key fact 2

On 11 March 2011, Japan was struck by one of the most powerful earthquakes on record. It caused a giant wave out at sea, called a tsunami, which grew to 10 metres high.

Half an hour after the quake, the tsunami hit the North East coast of Japan, destroying everything in its path.

### Core knowledge

- Revision of continents and oceans (KS1) and climate zones (LKS2)
- The Earth is made up of layers. The top layer, the Earth's crust, consists of large slabs of rocks, called plates.
- The plates move as the hot mantle flows beneath them. The movement of the plates causes earthquakes and leads to volcanoes erupting.
- Earthquakes are measured on the Richter scale. They can cause devastating damage to buildings, roads and land.
- A tsunami is a long, high sea wave caused by an earthquake or other disturbance.

### Vocabulary

Place names	Geographical terms and processes	Locational terms
Great African Rift Valley Haiti Iceland Japan Pacific Ring of Fire	disaster tsunami tectonic plates Richter Scale	epicentre plate boundary

### Glossary

**epicentre:** where an earthquake starts and is felt most strongly

**tsunami:** a huge, powerful wave caused by an earthquake

### Maps and diagrams

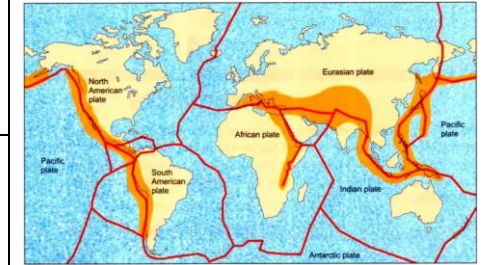


Fig. 14.3 The earthquake-prone zones (shaded) are along the boundaries of the tectonic plates.



### Famous earthquakes:

- ★ Haiti 2010
- ★ Japan 2011
- ★ Indian Ocean 2004
- ★ Nepal 2015

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## Human and physical geography – Rainforests

- Revision of continents and oceans (KS1) and climate zones (LKS2)
- What a rainforest is.
- The different layers of a rainforest.
- The features of a rainforest.
- The characteristics of the Congo.
- The impact of deforestation.

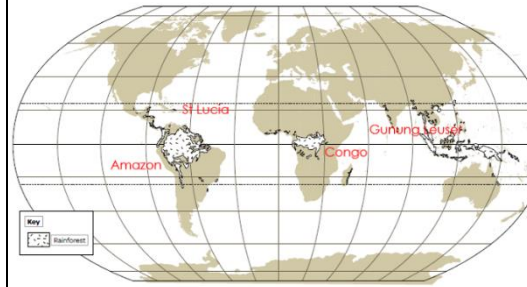
### Key fact 1

The world's rainforests:

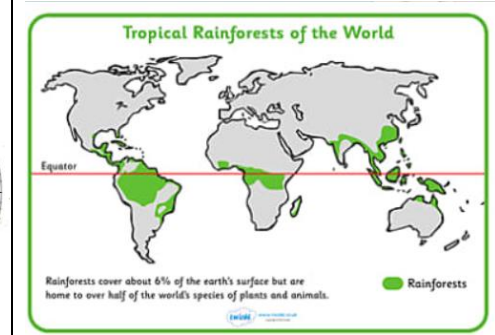
**The Amazon (South America),  
The Congo (Africa),  
The Gunung Leuser (Asia),  
St Lucia (North America)**

### Key fact 2

The world's rainforests on a world map:



## Maps and diagrams



### Core knowledge

- Revision of continents and oceans (KS1) and climate zones (LKS2)
- Tropical rainforests are found north and south of the Equator between the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn.
- Rainforests are home to over half the species of plants and animals in the world and are a fantastic source of foods and medicines.
- A rainforest has many layers of vegetation (plants) growing within it. All of these plants grow to different heights and create layers within the rainforest.
- A rainforest has four layers: Forest Floor; Understorey Layer; Canopy Layer; Emergent layer

### Vocabulary

Place names	Geographical terms and processes	Locational terms
Amazon River	biodiversity	equatorial
Democratic Republic of the Congo	biome	Northern Hemisphere
Lake Tanganyika	canopy	Southern Hemisphere
Indonesia	deforestation	Tropic of Cancer
Manaus	emergent layer	Tropic of Capricorn
River Niger	forest floor	
	understory	

### Glossary

**biodiversity:** the number of different types of plants and animals found in a particular environment

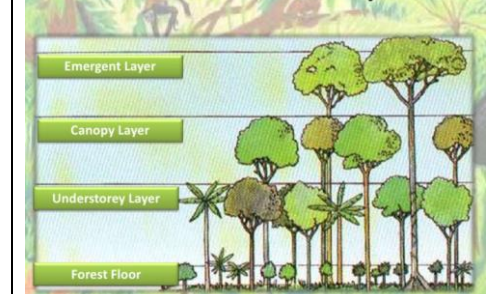
**biome:** a community of plants and animals that is suited to a particular climate

**ecosystem:** a community of plants and animals that affect each other and the area around them

**rainforests:** forests that are home to many different types of plants and animals. They are located close to the Equator in places with a tropical climate, which is warm and wet all year round.



### A rain forest has four layers.



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Year  
3/4

Step 7

## Human and physical geography – Volcanoes (including Mount Vesuvius)

- The structure of the Earth.
- Features of a volcano.
- Famous volcanoes.
- Effects of volcanoes.
- What it's like living near a volcano.
- All about Mount Vesuvius.

### Key fact 1

Most active volcanoes are within the 'ring of fire':



### Key fact 2

Famous volcanoes:

Soufrière (St Lucia, North America),  
Eyjafjallajökul (Iceland, Europe),  
Popocatepetl (Mexico, North  
America), Vesuvius (Italy, Europe), St  
Helens (USA, North America), Etna  
(Italy, Europe).

### Key fact 3

Mount Vesuvius is an active  
volcano near Naples, Italy,  
famous for its eruption in 79 CE  
that destroyed Roman cities  
including Pompeii.

### Core knowledge

- The Earth is made up of layers. The top layer, the Earth's crust, consists of large slabs of rocks, called plates.
- The plates move as the hot mantle flows beneath them. The movement of the plates causes earthquakes and leads to volcanoes erupting.
- When volcanoes erupt they spew out lava. This is a very hot liquid that destroy anything in its path.
- A tsunami is a long, high sea wave that can be caused by an earthquake or volcano.

### Vocabulary

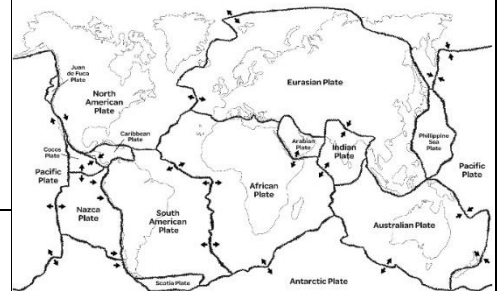
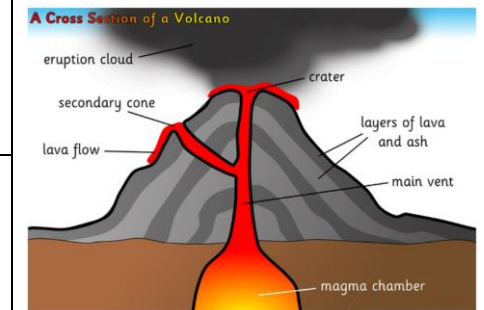
Place names	Geographical terms and processes	Locational terms
Great African Rift Valley	crater	plate boundary
Haiti	disaster	
Iceland	dormant	
Japan	eruption	
Mauna Loa	magma	
Pacific Ring of Fire	tsunami	

### Glossary

**dormant:** a dormant volcano is a volcano, like Kilimanjaro, that has not erupted for a long time

**tsunami:** a huge, powerful wave caused by an earthquake or volcano

### Maps and diagrams



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Year  
5/6  
  
Step 8

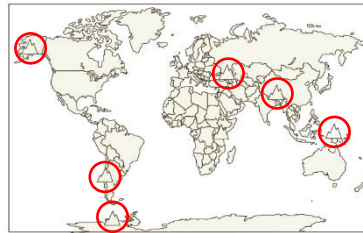
## Human and physical geography – Mountains

- What a mountain is.
- The features of a mountain.
- How mountains are formed.
- Mountain climates.
- The UK and world's highest mountains.
- The importance of the Himalayas.

### Key fact 1

The World's Seven Summits (the highest peaks on each continent):

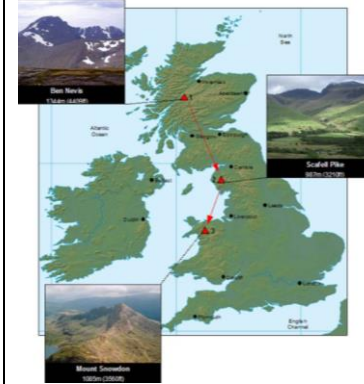
**Everest (Asia),  
Aconcagua (South America),  
Denali (North America), Kilimanjaro  
(Africa),  
Elbrus (Europe),  
Vinson Massif (Antarctica),  
Carstensz Pyramid (Oceania)**



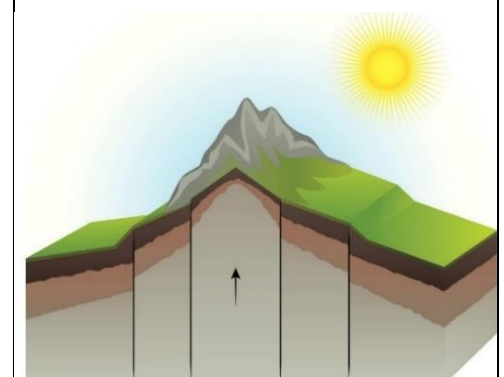
### Key fact 2

The Three Peaks (highest mountains in England, Scotland and Wales):

**Ben Nevis, in Scotland (1345m)  
Snowdon, in Wales (1085m)  
Scafell Pike, in England (978m)**



## Maps and diagrams



### Core knowledge

- A mountain is a landform that sticks up, high above the surrounding land. It is much taller than a hill (600 metres or above, in the UK) and is often found grouped with others in a mountain range.
- Mountains are formed when two of the earth's plates collide and land is pushed upwards or folded.
- Mountains have their own climates.

### Vocabulary

Place names	Geographical terms and processes	Locational terms
Ben Nevis	alpine	altitude
Himalayas	avalanche	height above sea level
Mount Snowdon	landform	map index
Pacific Ring of Fire	slope	map reference
Scafell Pike	summit	scale bar
Slieve Donard	valley	

### Glossary

**dome mountains:** mountains formed by magma pushing upwards, but without a volcanic eruption  
**fault-block mountains:** mountains formed by parts of a broken plate being forced upwards  
**fire mountains:** mountains formed by volcanic eruptions  
**fold mountains:** mountains formed by the earth's plates pushing together  
**scale bar:** a line that shows how many kilometres there would be in the real world for every centimetre on a map.

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Year  
5/6

Step 9

## Human and physical geography –

**Snarestone Canal** *inc. field work. Ashby Canal network – history and significance; how canals work*

- What a canal is and why canals were built.
- Learn about The Ashby Canal – explore using maps and fieldwork.
- Snarestone canal fieldwork, including observation, sketch maps and compass work; look for geographical features, how the building of canals has changed the landscape and how land use has changed over time.
- Learn about Foxton Locks, what a lock is and how they work.

## Key fact 1

Snarestone lies by the Ashby Canal. The Ashby Canal is a 31-mile (50 km) long canal in England which connected the mining district around Moira, just outside the town of Ashby-de-la-Zouch, with the Coventry Canal at Bedworth in Warwickshire. It was opened in 1804, and a number of tramways were constructed at its northern end, to service collieries.

## Key fact 2

The Grand Union Canal runs from Birmingham to London. The canal was built at the end of the 18th and beginning of the 19th centuries, providing a more direct route between the 2 cities. It stretches for 137 miles with 166 locks. It has arms to places including Leicester.

## Key fact 3

Foxton Locks in Leicestershire is home to Britain's longest set of staircase locks (10 locks). Staircase locks are used where a canal needs to climb a steep hill.



## Vocabulary

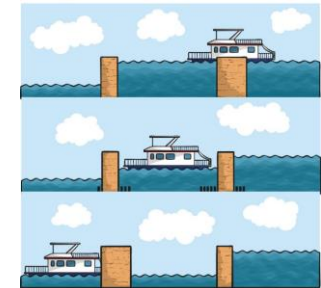
<b>canal:</b>	A waterway built by humans.
<b>lock:</b>	A device that is used for moving a boat from one water level to another. This is done by raising or lowering the water level.
<b>towpath:</b>	A road or path that is on the bank of the river or canal. This path allows you to "tow" a boat.
<b>navigation:</b>	Finding a way from one place to another.
<b>barge:</b>	A long narrow boat with a flat bottom, mainly used on canals.
<b>rural:</b>	Things that are often seen in the countryside.
<b>urban:</b>	Things that are often seen in the city.
<b>human features:</b>	Things in our surroundings built by humans, such as houses, roads, canals and railways.
<b>physical features:</b>	Earth's natural features, such as mountains, rivers, deserts and oceans.

## Core knowledge

- Our world is made up of physical and human features.
- Rivers are physical (natural) and canals are human (man-made) features.
- Canals were built to allow the transport of goods across UK via boats. The golden age of canals was 1770s to 1830s.
- The use of canals for this purpose died out with the invention of the steam train and the rise of the railways. The use of canals declined from the 1840s.
- Canal barges used to be pulled by horses. Horses would walk on the tow-path.
- Locks are used to move boats from one level to another. They work by raising or lowering the surface of the water.
- Canals can be found all over the UK. They flow through urban and rural areas.

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## Maps and diagrams



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