

Geography Knowledge Organiser



Contents

[Progression - Geographical Skills & Fieldwork](#)

[Nursery Overview](#)

[Reception](#)

- [Geographical Skills & Fieldwork](#)
- [Locational Knowledge](#)
- [Place Knowledge](#)

[Year 1](#)

- [Geographical Skills & Fieldwork](#)
- [Human & Physical](#) weather & seasons (equator)
- [Locational Knowledge](#)
- [Place Knowledge](#)

[Year 2](#)

- [Geographical Skills & Fieldwork](#)
- [Human & Physical](#)
- [Locational Knowledge](#)
- [Place Knowledge](#)

[Year 3](#)

- [Geographical Skills & Fieldwork](#)
- [Human & Physical](#) Types of Settlement

- [Human & Physical](#) Structure of the Earth
- [Human & Physical](#) Climate Zones
- [Locational Knowledge](#) Equator, Tropics etc.
- [Locational Knowledge](#) Rivers, deserts, mountains
- [Locational Knowledge](#) The UK
- [Place Knowledge](#) South America
- [Place Knowledge](#) Africa

[Year 4](#)

- [Geographical Skills & Fieldwork](#) maps & keys
- [Geographical Skills & Fieldwork](#) compass points
- [Geographical Skills & Fieldwork](#) grid references
- [Human & Physical](#) The Water Cycle
- [Human & Physical](#) Mountains
- [Human & Physical](#) Rivers
- [Human & Physical](#) Economic activity in Britain
- [Locational Knowledge](#) The UK – human & physical features
- [Locational Knowledge](#) The UK – regions over time
- [Locational Knowledge](#) Equator, Tropics etc.

- [Place Knowledge](#) Asia

[Year 5](#)

- [Geographical Skills & Fieldwork](#) maps & symbols
- [Geographical Skills & Fieldwork](#) grid references
- [Human & Physical](#) earthquakes
- [Locational Knowledge](#) The UK
- [Locational Knowledge](#) Time Zones
- [Place Knowledge 1](#) North America
- [Place Knowledge 2](#) Antarctica
- [Place Knowledge 3](#) Australia

[Year 6](#)

- [Geographical Skills & Fieldwork](#) maps & symbols
- [Geographical Skills & Fieldwork](#) fieldwork
- [Human & Physical](#) volcanoes
- [Locational Knowledge 1](#) UK – land use
- [Locational Knowledge 2](#) longitude & latitude
- [Place Knowledge](#) Europe

Progression within Geographical Skills & Fieldwork

Fieldwork

Y1 Use simple fieldwork and observation skills to study the key human and physical features of Temple Hill Primary Academy

Y2 Use simple fieldwork and observation skills to study the key human and physical features of Temple Hill estate

Y3 Use fieldwork to investigate the human and physical features in the local area

Y4 Use fieldwork to observe, measure, record and present the human and physical features in the local area

Y5 Conduct fieldwork in the local area, and record and present the human and physical features using plans and sketch maps

Y6 Conduct fieldwork in the local area, and record and present the human and physical features using graphs

Y6 Conduct fieldwork in the local area, and record and present the human and physical features using digital technologies

Map Symbols + Keys

Y2 Devise a simple map, including a key using basic symbols

Y3 Use maps with basic symbols and keys to build knowledge of the United Kingdom

Y4 Use maps with symbols and keys to build knowledge of the wider world

Y5 Use Ordnance Survey maps, including the symbols and keys, to build knowledge of the United Kingdom

Y6 Use Ordnance Survey maps, including the symbols and keys, to build knowledge of the wider world

Mapwork

Y1 Recognise and use a range of maps (real and not real)

Y1 Use aerial photographs and plan perspectives to recognise landmarks

Y2 Use aerial photographs and plan perspectives to recognise basic human and physical features

Y2 Identify the United Kingdom and its countries on a world map, in an atlas and on a globe

Y2 Use world maps, atlases and globes to identify countries studied

Y3 Locate countries using maps, atlases and globes

Y3 Describe features studied using maps, atlases and globes

Y4 Locate countries and describe features studied using maps, atlases and globes

Y6 Locate countries and describe features studied using maps, atlases and globes, choosing which is most appropriate for purpose

Y6 Locate countries and describe features studied using digital/computer mapping

Grid References

Y3 Use two figure grid references to build knowledge of the United Kingdom

Y4 Use four figure grid references to locate countries using maps

Y5 Use six figure grid references to locate countries using maps

Compass Directions

Y1 Use simple compass directions (North, South, East and West) to describe locations on a map

Y2 Use simple compass directions and location and directional language to describe location of features and routes on a map

Y3 Use the eight points of a compass to build knowledge of the United Kingdom

Y4 Use the eight points of a compass to build knowledge of the wider world

Nursery

Nursery: Geography

Prior Learning

I know places I visit – house, park, grandad's etc.
I can say what I see when I go outside.
Different languages at home (not all children)
Songs from home

Key Knowledge

- I know that I live in one **place** and other people live in different places.
- I know that my friend may come from another **country**.
- I know that I might speak a different **language** at home or that my friend might.
- I can talk about how I am **different** to my friend.
- I can say what I see when I go in the garden.
- I can begin to use my **senses** to talk about what is outside e.g. weather, places, buildings etc.

Key Vocabulary

place	senses	different	language	country	respect
-------	--------	-----------	----------	---------	---------

Development Matters Statements

Nursery

- Know that there are different countries in the world and talk about the differences they have experienced or seen in photos.
- Talk about what they see, using a wide vocabulary.
-

Reception

Reception: Geography - Geographical Skills & Fieldwork

Prior Learning

I know some words to say where something is e.g. behind, in front of, next to.

Key Knowledge

A map is a drawing of a place. The place might be real or not real.
I could make a map of my classroom, house or garden. It would help someone to find things in that place. I could make a map of a place in my book.



Key Vocabulary

map	forward	backward	direction
left	right	near	start finish

Development Matters Statements

Reception

- Explore the natural world around them.
- Draw information from a simple map.
- Recognise some similarities and differences between life in this country and life in other countries.
-

ELG

- Know some similarities and differences between the natural world around them and contrasting environments, drawing on their experiences and what has been read in class.
- Explain some similarities and differences between life in this country and life in other countries, drawing on knowledge from stories, non-fiction texts and (when appropriate) maps.
-

Reception: Geography – Locational Knowledge

Prior Learning

I know the name of the country I live in.
I know there are lots of countries in the world and that some look different to mine.

Key Knowledge

- To know I live on planet Earth.
 - The world is made up of **oceans** and **land**.
- There are some things that are the same about the country I live in and other countries.
Same – we see the stars, we play games, we laugh.
There are some things that are different about the country I live in and other countries.
- Different – we might wear different styles of clothes, we might eat different foods, we might speak different **languages**.

Africa

Is made up of lots of countries (54).
There are many different languages spoken.
It has a desert called the Sahara desert.
Hippopotamuses and giraffes comes from Africa.



Key Vocabulary

ocean



land



country



language



Africa



desert



Reception: Geography – Place Knowledge

Prior Learning

I can say what the place I live in looks like.
I know what kind of place I live in e.g. house, flat, caravan

Key Knowledge

To know where I live.
To be aware of the town I live in.
To know that countries make up continents.

There are **towns, cities, countries** and **continents**.

There are **7 continents** and **5 oceans**.

I know that I live in Dartford, in England and I am a part of Europe.

I know that countries make up continents.

I know that oceans surround the continents.

I can identify some places in Dartford and/or London, and show awareness of **Landmarks** in other countries.

Key Vocabulary

town



A place where people, live, go to school, shop and work.

country



An area of land claimed by a people/culture/society/nation.

continent



A large solid area of land.

Year 1

Year 1: Geography – Geographical Skills & Fieldwork

Prior Learning

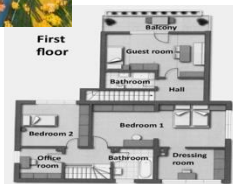
A map is a drawing of a place. The place might be real or not real. I could make a map of my classroom, house or garden. It would help someone to find things in that place. I could make a map of a place in my book.

Key Knowledge

A map is a representation of land or sea.

Maps can be real and may show the world, a continent, a country, a town.

Maps can be not real and may show a story world or made up place.

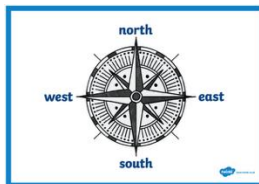


An aerial photograph is a picture taken from above looking straight down.

A plan perspective is a simplified picture of an aerial view.

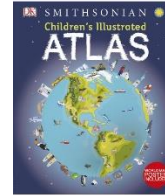
Directional language

north
east
west
south



Key Vocabulary

atlas



A collection of maps in a book.

globe



A model of the Earth, in a spherical (or ball) shape.

compass



A tool for finding direction.



Year 1: Geography – Human and Physical

Prior Learning

We have different weather in different places in the world.

The different types of weather are (sunny, rainy, windy, stormy, foggy).

Key Knowledge

The four seasons are: winter, spring, summer and autumn.

The closer to the equator an area is, the hotter it gets. The closer to the north/south pole an area is, the colder it gets.

The physical features of the United Kingdom are mountains, forests, fields, rivers, cliffs and weather. The human features of the United Kingdom are houses, skyscrapers, shops, parks, restaurants, schools, towns and cities.

Key Vocabulary

weather



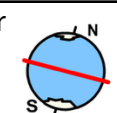
What is going on outside

season



Change in weather patterns.

Equator



An imaginary line around the middle of the Earth. It is halfway between the north and south poles.

human features

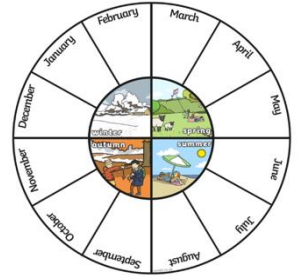


Things on our planets that have been made by humans.

physical features



Things on our planet are part of the natural environment – exist without humans.



Geography – Locational Knowledge

Prior Learning

The world is made up of oceans and land.
The country I live has similarities and differences to other countries.
Africa is made up of lots of countries and lots of different languages are spoken there.

Key Knowledge

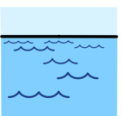



The world is split into 7 large areas of land – these are called continents.
Continents are split into different areas called countries.

The world's five oceans are: Atlantic Ocean, Pacific Ocean, Southern Ocean, Arctic Ocean, Indian Ocean.

The world's seven continents are North America, South America, Asia, Europe, Australasia/Australia/Oceania, Antarctica, Africa.

The United Kingdom (UK) is made up of four countries: England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland.

Key Vocabulary

ocean		Large body of salt water.
continent		A large solid area of land.
United Kingdom		A group of islands made up of four countries.
country		An area of land claimed by a people/culture/society/nation.

Geography – Place Knowledge



Prior Learning

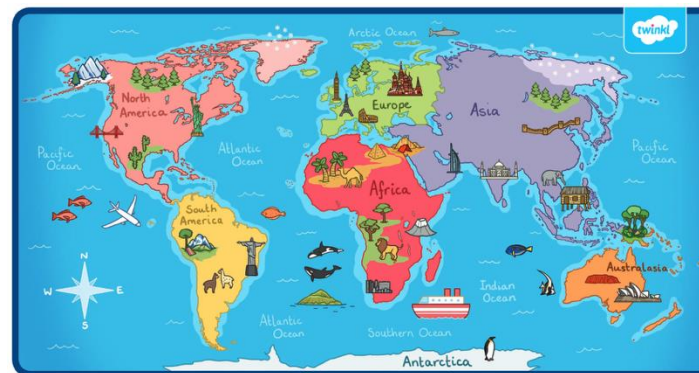
Key Knowledge

A small area of the United Kingdom is Temple Hill. Temple Hill is in Dartford and is where our school is. Temple Hill is part of the town of Dartford which is in England. Some of Temple Hill's human features are; Temple Hill Square, the library and the community centre. Some of Temple Hill's physical features are trees, flowers, woodlands and the weather.

India is a country on the continent of Asia. *Compare geography of Temple Hill to an area in India.*

Key Vocabulary

town		A place where people, live, go to school, shop and work.
village		A small area where people live with some houses, maybe a school or shop.



Year 2

Year 2: Geography - Geographical Skills & Fieldwork

Prior Learning

Maps can be real and may show the world, a continent, a country, a town.
Maps can be not real and may show a story world or made up place.

Key Knowledge

Maps use **symbols** to label features and make maps clearer.
A **key** tells you what the symbols on a map mean.




Fieldwork is the process of observing and collecting data about people, cultures, and natural environments.





The United Kingdom is located in Europe. It is North of France and next to Ireland.



Key Vocabulary

Map  A map is a drawing of all or part of an area. Its purpose is to show where things are.

Symbol  Small pictures that stand for different features on a map.

Key  A list of symbols that appear on the map.

Directional language















right	left	above
south	west	below
north	east	next to

Year 2: Geography - Human and Physical

Prior Learning

The physical features of the United Kingdom are mountains, forests, fields, rivers, cliffs and weather.
The human features of the United Kingdom are houses, skyscrapers, shops, parks, restaurants, schools, towns and cities.

Key Knowledge

Continents	Physical Feature	Human Feature
Europe	The Alps 	Eiffel Tower 
Africa	Sahara Desert 	Aswan Dam 
Antarctica	Mount Erebus 	McMurdo Base 
North America	Grand Canyon 	Statue of Liberty 
South America	Amazon Rainforest 	Christ the Redeemer 
Asia	The Himalayas 	Great Wall of China 
Australia	Great Barrier Reef 	Sydney Opera House 

Year 2: Geography – Locational Knowledge

Prior Learning

The world's five oceans are: Atlantic Ocean, Pacific Ocean, Southern Ocean, Arctic Ocean, Indian Ocean.

The world's seven continents are North America, South America, Asia, Europe, Australasia, Antarctica, Africa.

The United Kingdom (UK) is made up of four countries: England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland.

Key Knowledge

Capital City

- of England is London
- of Northern Island is Belfast
- of Scotland is Edinburgh
- of Wales is Cardiff


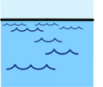
Oceans and Seas

The UK is bordered by four seas:

- The Irish Sea
- The English Channel
- The North Sea
- The Atlantic Ocean



Key Vocabulary

	<p>capital city</p> <p>A city where the government of that country is based.</p>
	<p>sea</p> <p>a portion of the ocean that is partly surrounded by land</p>

Year 2: Geography – Place Knowledge

Prior Learning

Temple Hill is in Dartford, England. Dartford is a town. Human and physical features of Dartford. India is in Asia. Human and physical features of a small area in India.

Key Knowledge


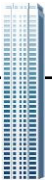
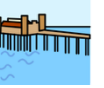

Australia is in the continent of Australasia. Brisbane is a city in Australia. Brisbane's physical features are the sea, sand, trees and weather. Brisbane's human features are the city, skyscrapers, shops, bridges and large roads.



England is a country in Europe. Herne Bay is a seaside town in Kent, England. Herne Bay's physical features are the sea, trees, grass, weather and pebbles. Herne Bay's human features are a pier, beach huts, shops, bins, toilets, small roads and arcades.



Key Vocabulary

	<p>city</p> <p>A very large place where lots of people live, work, shop, go to school and visit. There are often very large, tall buildings.</p>
	<p>skyscraper</p> <p>A very tall building with lots of floors.</p>
	<p>pier</p> <p>A raised area to walk on that goes out over the sea.</p>
	<p>town</p> <p>Towns are smaller than cities. They have schools and shops. Sometimes they have shopping centers..</p>

Year 3

Year 3: Geography – Geographical Skills & Fieldwork

Prior Learning

Maps use **symbols** to label real life features and make maps clearer.
 A **key** tells you what the symbols on a map mean. Symbols are small pictures that stand for different features on a map.
 A key is a list of symbols that appear on the map.

Some symbols I learnt last year:



Key Knowledge

New symbols:



A **grid reference** allows you to pinpoint a place on a map.

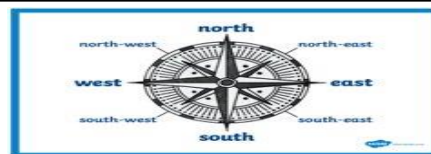
To use a **two-figure grid reference**:

1. Go along the corridor (left to right)
2. Go up the stairs
3. The point where the two lines meet is the bottom left-hand corner of the square you want to look at

Key Vocabulary

Directional language - I can use the words below to describe the position of places **within the UK**. For example, "Northern Ireland is northwest of Wales." "Dartford is in the southeast of England."

north	east	south	west
northeast	southeast	northwest	southwest



Year 3: Geography – Human and Physical (Types of Settlement)

Prior Learning

Cities and towns.

Key Knowledge

The types of settlements are hamlets, villages, towns and cities. Towns and cities are urban areas, villages and hamlets are rural. Compare settlements in UK to similar settlements in Africa I.e. London and Cape Town.

Key Vocabulary

hamlets 	A hamlet is a very small settlement with just a group of houses.
villages 	A village is also small but has more houses, and may have a primary school, a few shops, a Post Office, a village hall, a place of worship and maybe a train station.
towns 	A town is larger than a village but smaller than a city. They have lots of houses, schools, as well as sometimes having a railway station and shopping centre. It also has a local town government.
cities 	A city is the largest type of settlement, containing lots of buildings and lots of people. They usually have hospitals, sports facilities, universities, shops, offices, many houses and often a cathedral.
port 	A town or city with a harbour or access to navigable water where ships load or unload.
urban 	Areas where many people live and work like cities and towns – there are lots of human features in these areas.
rural 	Areas that are less populated like the countryside, hamlets or villages – there are lots of physical features.
settlement 	Settlements are places where people live and sometimes work.



Greenhithe is a village near Dartford



London is a city



Example of a hamlet



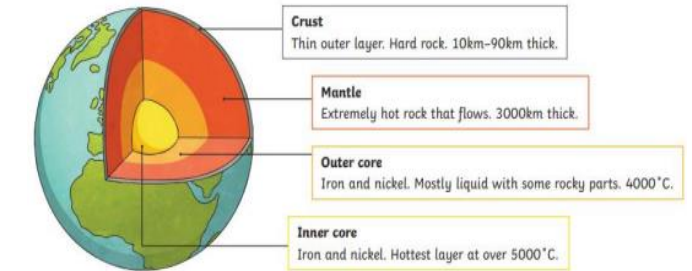
Dartford is a town

Year 3: Geography – Human and Physical (Structure of the Earth)





Key Knowledge

The Earth is made up of multiple layers, **the crust, the mantle, the outer core, and the inner core.**

Layers of Earth



Key Vocabulary

crust  crust	The crust is the outer layer of the Earth. The crust is the solid rock layer upon which we live. It is broken into different pieces called plates.
mantle  mantle	The widest layer of Earth made up of semi-molten rock called magma.
inner core  inner core	The center of the planet and is the hottest part of the Earth
outer core  outer core	Liquid metal surrounding the inner core.

Year 3: Geography – Human and Physical (Climate Zones)

Prior Learning

The world has seven continents: Europe, Africa, Antarctica, North America, South America, Asia and Australasia. The closer to the equator an area is, the hotter it gets. The closer to the north/south pole an area is, the colder it gets.

Key Knowledge

Climate zones are areas around the world with specific patterns of weather. The main climate zones are polar, temperate, arid, tropical, Mediterranean and mountains.



Polar Climate Zone

Has long periods of extreme cold and is usually covered by snow and ice all year.



Temperate Climate Zone

Have summers and winters that aren't too cold or hot. The UK has a temperate climate.



Arid Climate Zone

Extremely dry with little rain and most often are deserts.



Tropical Climate Zone

Hot, humid and rainy. They are located near the equator.



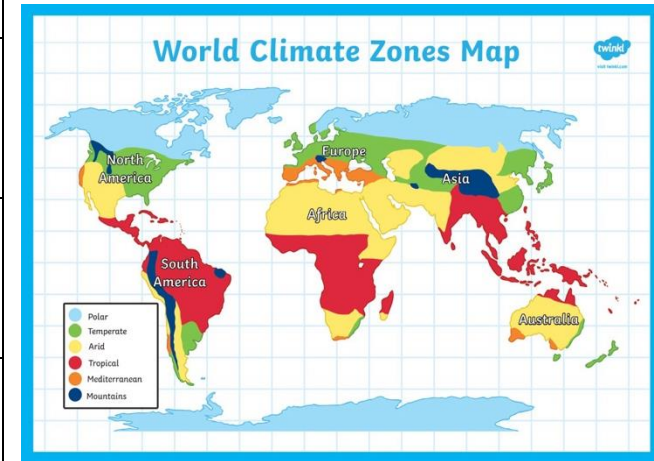
Mediterranean Climate Zone

Have hot, dry summers and wet winters.



Mountain Climate Zone

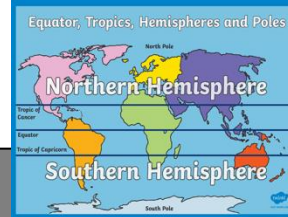
Have a different climate to their surrounding areas. The higher mountains become the colder they get, and they tend to have a wetter climate than the land around them.



Year 3: Geography – Locational Knowledge (Equator, Tropics, Hemispheres and Poles)

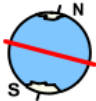
Prior Learning

The world has seven continents: Europe, Africa, Antarctica, North America, South America, Asia and Australasia. The closer to the equator an area is, the hotter it gets.
The closer to the north/south pole an area is, the colder it gets.



Key Vocabulary

equator



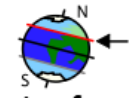
The Equator is **an imaginary circle around Earth**. It divides Earth into two equal parts: the Northern Hemisphere and the Southern Hemisphere.

Hemisphere



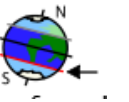
The two halves of the Earth – Northern and Southern.

Tropic of Cancer



The area just north of the equator.

Tropic of Capricorn



The area just south of the equator.

Arctic Circle



An imaginary circle surrounding the North Pole.

Antarctic Circle



An imaginary circle surrounding the South Pole.

Year 3: Geography – Locational Knowledge (rivers, deserts & mountains)

Key Knowledge

Some of the longest rivers in the world

Nile River (Africa)
Amazon River (South America)
Yangtze River (Asia)
Ganges River (Asia)
Danube River (Europe)
River Thames (Europe)

Largest deserts in the world

Antarctic Polar Desert
Arctic Polar Desert
Sahara Desert
Arabian Desert
Gobi Desert

Some of the highest mountains in the world

Mount Everest (Asia)
Mount Aconcagua (South America)
Denali (North America)
Mount Kilimanjaro (Africa)
Elbrus (Europe)
Vinson (Antarctica)

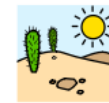
Key Vocabulary

river



a flowing stream of water that leads to the sea, a lake or another river

desert



a place that hardly gets any rainfall; deserts are incredibly dry environments – they can be extremely hot but also extremely cold

mountain



a landform that is much higher than the land around it – steeper than hills and are formed by tectonic plates

Year 3: Geography – Locational Knowledge (The UK)

Prior Learning

The United Kingdom (UK) is made up of four countries: England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland. The capital cities are London, Edinburgh, Cardiff and Belfast. The world is made up of seven continents.

Key Knowledge

English Counties

England is made up of 48 counties.

In the 1500 there were around 39 counties.

Before counties England was made up of Kingdoms (mini countries), there were 7.

Our school is in the county of Kent.

Kent is the oldest county in England.

The counties next to us are East Sussex, West Sussex, Surrey, Greater London and Essex.

The largest county by area is North Yorkshire and the smallest is the City of London.

The largest county by population is Greater London and the smallest is the City of London.

UK Cities

There are 75 cities in the UK (55 in England, 7 in Wales, 8 in Scotland and 5 in Northern Ireland).

London is the most populated city in the UK, followed by Birmingham and Glasgow (2022).

UK cities grew rapidly in the late 18th Century, due to the Industrial Revolution, when many people moved from rural areas to the cities to work in factories. Other factors that have led to cities growing in size are: the growth of the railway network, specialised industries in cities and increased car ownership.

Key Vocabulary

county	A county is the name of a piece of land within a country.
city	A place where many people live closely together.



English counties



Key Knowledge

Where is the UK?

The UK is an island nation in Western Europe just off the coast of France. The mainland areas lie between latitudes 49°N and 59°N and longitudes 8°W to 2°E. The UK is bordered by four seas:

- to the South by the English Channel, which separates it from continental Europe
- to the East by the North Sea
- to the West by the Irish Sea and the Atlantic Ocean

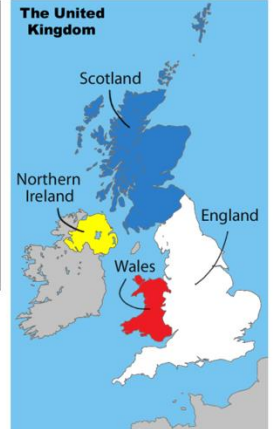
Northern Ireland shares a 360 km international land boundary with the Republic of Ireland. The UK has a total area of nearly 245,000 square kilometres.



The United Kingdom is composed of: England, Scotland, Wales & Northern Ireland.

Great Britain: England, Scotland & Wales

British Isles: The UK plus Eire (Southern Ireland)



UK Capital Cities: England (London); Scotland (Edinburgh); Wales (Cardiff) & Northern Ireland (Belfast)

Year 3: Geography Knowledge Organiser – Place Knowledge (South America)

Continent: South America

Key Knowledge

South America is a continent. It has 12 countries plus 2 regions that belong to European countries: The Falkland Islands which is a British territory and French Guiana which is owned by France. Brazil is the largest country in South America.

South America:

- has a wide variety of all climate zones but is mainly tropical
- is the third largest continent



South America – Physical Features

Key Knowledge

Longest river: Amazon River

The world's largest rainforest is in North America – The Amazon

Highest mountain: Mount Aconcagua

Largest desert: Patagonian Desert

North America physical features facts:

- experiences extremes of all **weathers** due to its range of climate zones but lots of the continent is hot and humid.
- is home to many **animals** but is the only place you will find wild sloths.
- it is the biggest producer of coffee in the world!

Natural landmarks:

Andes mountains and Iguazu Falls

South America – Human Features

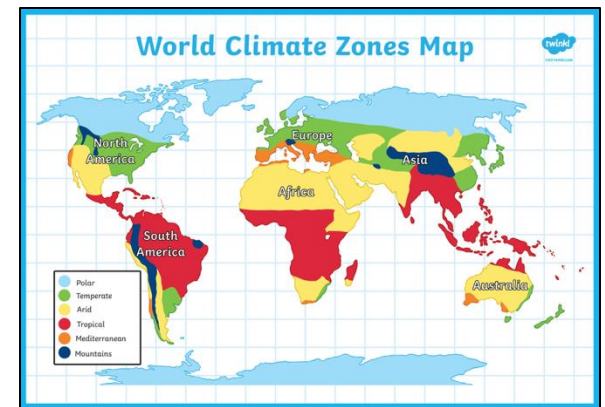
Key Knowledge

Largest City - Buenos Aires

Main Religion - Christianity

Human landmarks: Christ the Redeemer (Brazil), Machu Picchu (Peru)

The southernmost city in the world can be found in South America. Ushuaia in Argentina.



Year 3: Geography Knowledge Organiser – Place Knowledge (Africa)

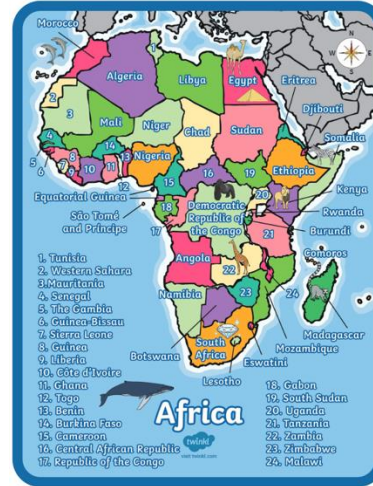
Continent: Africa

Key Knowledge

Africa is the second largest continent. It has 54 countries. Algeria is the largest country in Africa. Nigeria has the largest population out of all 54.

Africa:

- Is made up primarily of two climate zones, arid and tropical
- The equator goes through the middle of Africa
- Both the tropic of Cancer and Capricorn go through Africa



Africa – Physical Features

Key Knowledge

Longest river: River Nile

Highest mountain: Mount Kilimanjaro

Largest desert: Sahara Desert

Africa physical features facts:

- The Sahara is the second largest desert in the world
- Africa is extremely hot! It is the hottest continent in the world and much of the land is made of deserts
- Africa has huge lakes! Lake Victoria is one of the largest freshwater lakes in the world

Natural landmarks:

Ituri forest and Victoria Falls

Africa – Human Features

Key Knowledge

Largest City – Kinshasa

Human landmarks: Great Pyramid of Giza (Egypt)

Main Religion – Christianity and Islam

Africa is known for its wide range of cultures. Africa has many Indigenous people with a range of cultures, religions and languages.



Year 4

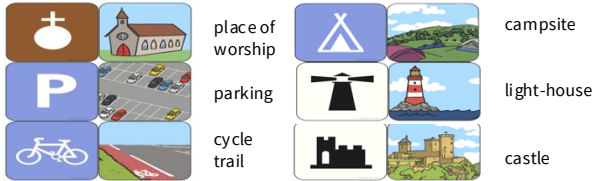
Year 4: Geography – Geographical Skills & Fieldwork (maps & keys)

Prior Learning

Symbols are small pictures that stand for different features on a map.

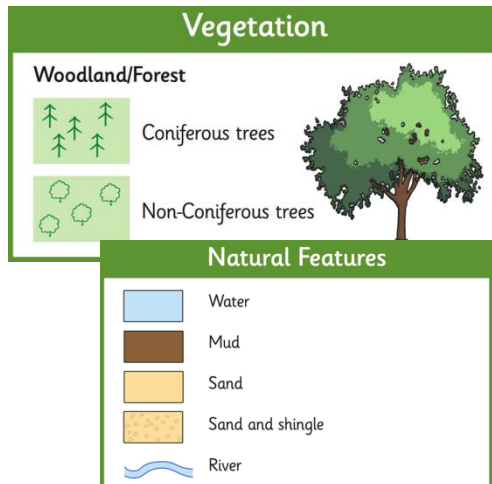
A **key** is a list of symbols that appear on the map.

Some symbols I already know:



Key Knowledge

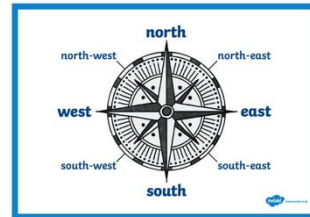
New symbols:



Year 4: Geography - Geographical Skills & Fieldwork (compass points)

Prior Learning

I can use directional language to describe the position of places **within the UK**. For example:
 “Northern Ireland is northwest of Wales.”
 “Dartford is in the southeast of England.”



Key Vocabulary

Directional language

I can use directional language to describe the position of places **within the wider world**. For example:
 “The UK is northwest of Italy.”
 “Africa is southwest of Asia.”

north	east	south	west
northeast	southeast	northwest	southwest

Year 4: Geography – Geographical Skills & Fieldwork (grid references)

Prior Learning

A **grid reference** allows you to pinpoint a place on a map.

To use a **two-figure grid reference**:

1. Go along the corridor (left to right)
2. Go up the stairs
3. The point where the two lines meet is the bottom left-hand corner of the square you want to look at

A two-figure grid reference might look like this: B7.

Key Knowledge

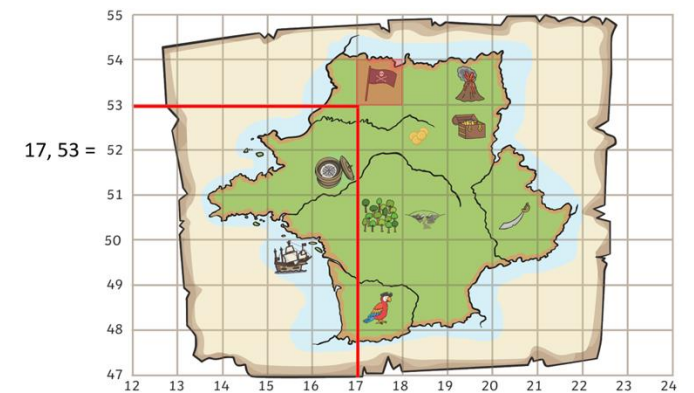
Grid references are used to locate a particular square on a map. The horizontal lines are called **Eastings** as they increase as you move east.

The vertical lines are called **Northings** as they increase as you move north.

To use a **four-figure grid reference**:

1. Go along the corridor (left to right)
2. Go up the stairs
3. The point where the two lines meet is the bottom left-hand corner of the square you want to look at

A four-figure grid reference might look like this: 4317 (the first two numbers are the eastings and the second two are the northings).



Key Knowledge

How Does the Water Cycle Work?

Evaporation:

- The Sun causes the water from the Earth to evaporate.
- This water evaporates from seas, lakes, streams and even puddles.
- When it evaporates, water turns into water vapour.

Condensation:

- As the water vapour rises, it cools down.
- As it cools down, condensation happens and water vapour condenses to small droplets of water.
- Clouds are made from a mix of dry air and small droplets of water.




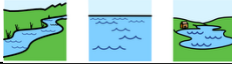

Precipitation:

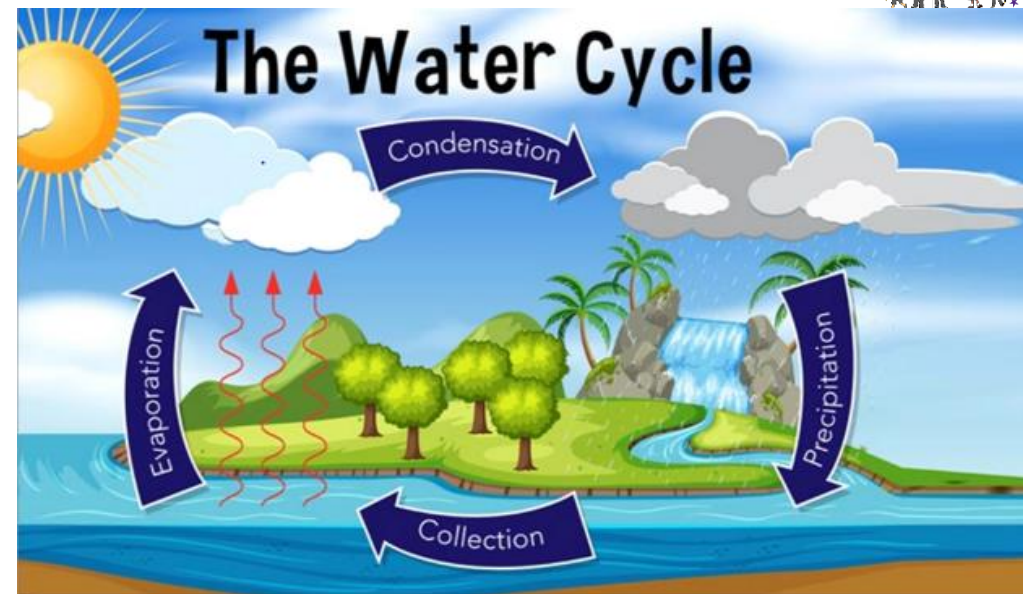
- As condensation continues to happen, more droplets of water vapour are formed.
- When the droplets become heavy and large enough, they fall back to the Earth’s surface in the form of rain or snow.

Collection:


- As precipitation happens in the form of rain or snow falling back to Earth, water is absorbed into the soil.
- This water is used by plants to grow - when water from plant leaves evaporates back into the atmosphere, this is called transpiration.
- Water may also run off and enter oceans, seas and rivers.
- Water then evaporates again and the water cycle begins again

Key Vocabulary

evaporation 	The turning of liquid to gas.
condensation 	Small drops of water that collect and gather from evaporated water.
precipitation 	The way in which the water travels back to the ground – rain and snow.
collection 	The water gathering and being collected in rivers, streams, oceans, lakes and other bodies of water, ready to start the cycle again.
cycle 	A series of events repeated in the same order.




Evaporation



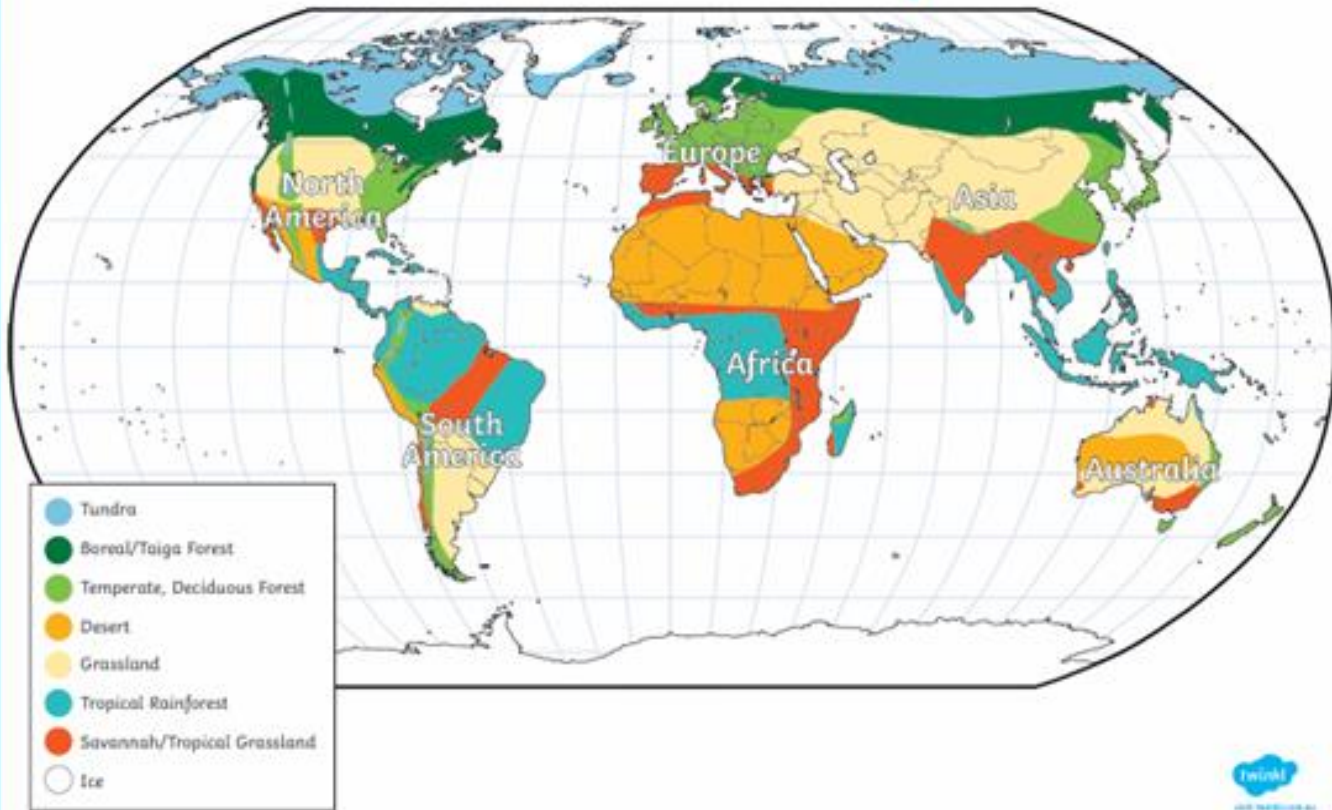
Evaporation occurs when water turns into **water vapour**. This happens very quickly when the water is hot, like in a kettle, but it can also happen slowly, like a puddle **evaporating** in the warm air.

Condensation



Condensation is when **water vapour** is cooled down and turns into water. You can see this when droplets of water form on a window. The **water vapour** in the air cools when it touches the cold surface.

World Biomes Map



Year 4: Geography – Human and Physical (biomes & vegetation belts)

Prior Learning

A desert is a place that hardly gets any rainfall; deserts are incredibly dry environments – they can be extremely hot but also extremely cold.

Key Knowledge

The world is divided into lots of different biomes. There are five major types of biomes: **aquatic, grassland, forest, desert, and tundra.**

The **aquatic** biome includes ponds, river, lakes and oceans.

The **grassland** biome are large open areas dominated by grass.

The **forest** biomes are dominated by trees.

The **desert** biome has very little water and has less than 50cm of rain per year.

Tundras are very cold, there is little animal or plant life. Only simple plant life can survive such as shrubs, grass and moss.

Key Vocabulary

biomes



Areas of the planet with a similar climate and landscape, where similar animals and plants live.

Vegetation belt



The plant life within a biome.

Year 4: Geography – Human and Physical (Mountains)

Prior Learning

A mountain is a landform that is much higher than the land around it – steeper than hills and are formed by the movement of tectonic plates.

Some famous mountains are: Mount Everest (Asia), Mount Aconcagua (South America), Denali (North America), Mount Kilimanjaro (Africa), Elbrus (Europe), Vinson (Antarctica).

Key Knowledge

HOW MOUNTAINS ARE FORMED

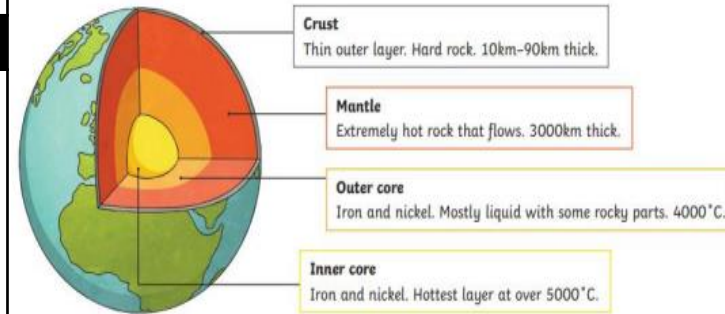
Mountains are formed **when huge areas of land (tectonic plates) hit each other.**

Some of the main mountain ranges on our planet are:

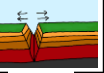
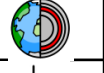




- the **Himalayas** in Asia, the tallest mountain range in the world
- the **Andes** in South America, the longest range on land in the world
- the **Alps** in Europe
- the **Urals**, a natural border between Europe and Asia
- the **Rocky Mountains**, the longest range in North America
- the **Atlas mountains** in North Africa



Layers of Earth



Key Vocabulary

tectonic plate		The large pieces of the Earth's crust has been split.
mantle		The liquid part of the Earth between the crust and the core
layers		a single thickness of something underneath or above something else
crust		The outer layer of the Earth – it's the hard bit we stand on.
core		the most central part of an object or place
fault		Where two tectonic plates meet.

Year 4: Geography – Human and Physical (Rivers)

Prior Learning

A river is a flowing stream of water that leads to the sea, a lake or another river.

Some of the world's longest rivers are: Nile, Amazon, Yangtze, Ganges, Danube and the River Thames.

Key Knowledge

HOW RIVERS ARE FORMED

Rivers are formed in upland areas, **when rain falls on high ground and begins to flow downhill. Some of the main rivers on our planet are the Nile, Amazon and Thames.**

Famous rivers of the world

Nile River: the longest river in the world. It flows through North and East Africa.

Amazon River: the biggest river in the world (measured by the amount of water that flows down it). It is in South America.



Yangtze River: the longest river in Asia. Very important in China, as it is the main waterway, but it is heavily polluted.

Ganges River: a sacred river in India – Hindus bathe in it to cleanse themselves and pay tribute.

Danube River: Europe's major waterway, flowing through 10 countries.

River Thames: flows from Gloucestershire (south-west England) into London and Kent. Longest river that flows entirely within England.

Key Vocabulary

source		where a river begins
mouth		where a river ends (enters the sea/ocean)

Year 4: Geography – Human and Physical (economic activity in Britain)

Prior Learning

English Counties

England is made up of 48 counties.

Our school is in the county of Kent.

Counties are now used mainly for local government purposes, meaning most services are provided by the county council (e.g. Kent County Council), with district councils (e.g.

UK Cities

There are 75 cities in the UK (55 in England, 7 in Wales, 8 in Scotland and 5 in Northern Ireland).

London is the most populated city in the UK, followed by Birmingham and Glasgow (2022).

Key Knowledge

Britain is made up of four countries that **trade** with each other and the rest of the world.

Britain exports things that it makes and has lots of.

Britain imports things that it has little or none of.

Britain spends more money on importing goods than it makes by selling and exporting its own good.

Look at the table:

Three things that Britain export are...

Three things Britain import are...

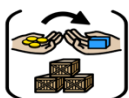
Look at the map:

Three countries Britain exports to are...

Three countries Britain imports from are...

Key Vocabulary

trade



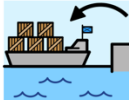
The buying and selling of goods and services.

import



Bringing goods or services into a country.

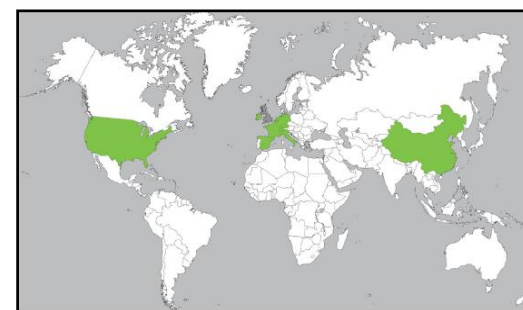
export



Sending goods or services to another country.

Traded item	Imported	Exported	Both
Coffee beans	✓		
Medicines			✓
Aircraft parts			✓
Scrap iron		✓	
Bananas	✓		
Whisky		✓	
Cars			✓
Oil and gas			✓
Computers			✓
Tartan kilts		✓	

Britain's top 10 exports



Export (Green)

USA, Germany, Netherlands, Switzerland, China, France, Ireland, Belgium, Spain, Italy.

Britain's top 10 imports



Import (Red)





Germany, China, Netherlands, USA, France, Belgium, Italy, Norway, Spain, Ireland.

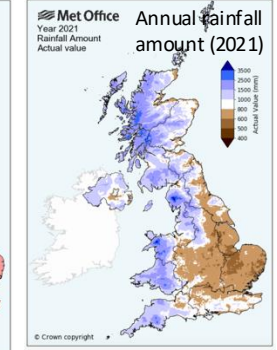
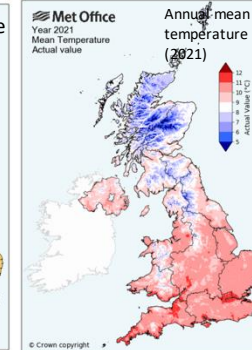
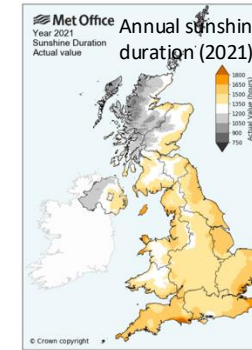
Year 4: Geography – Locational Knowledge (The UK – locate and describe human & physical features)

Prior Learning

The physical features of the United Kingdom are mountains, forests, fields, rivers, cliffs and weather.
The human features of the United Kingdom are houses, skyscrapers, shops, parks, restaurants, schools, towns and cities.

Key Knowledge

Region	Physical Geography	Human Geography
 England	<p>Weather – the South-East of England is the sunniest, warmest, driest part of the UK</p> <p>Highest mountain – Scafell Pike</p> <p>Longest river – River Severn</p> <p>Landmarks – White Cliffs of Dover, Devon Coast</p>	<p>Traditional food – Sunday Roast, Shepherd’s Pie, Fish & Chips</p> <p>Landmarks – Stonehenge, Buckingham Palace, Angel of the North, Canterbury Cathedral, Blackpool Tower, The Eden Project, Wembley Stadium, London Bridge</p>
 Scotland	<p>Weather – Scotland is the wettest, coldest, cloudiest part of the UK</p> <p>Highest mountain - Ben Nevis</p> <p>Longest river – River Tay</p> <p>Landmarks – Loch Ness</p>	<p>Traditional food _ Haggis, Scotch Pies</p> <p>Landmarks – The Kelpies, Glenfinnan Viaduct, Edinburgh Castle, Hampden Park</p>
 Wales	<p>Weather – Wales has more rain than most of England, but is sunnier and warmer than Scotland.</p> <p>Highest mountain - Snowdon</p> <p>Longest river – Murrumbidgee River</p> <p>Landmarks – Cwm Idwal, Swallow Falls</p>	<p>Traditional food – Welsh rarebit, laverbread, Welsh cakes</p> <p>Landmarks – Caerphilly Castle, Devils Bridge, St David’s Cathedral, The Great Glass House, Principality Stadium</p>
 Northern Ireland	<p>Weather – Northern Ireland has similar amount of rainfall and temperature to Wales and the West of England. It has similar amounts of sunshine to Scotland.</p> <p>Highest mountain – Slieve Donard</p> <p>Longest river – River Bann</p> <p>Landmarks - The Giant’s Causeway, Mourne Mountains, the Dark Hedges</p>	<p>Traditional food – Ulster Fry, champ, Irish Stew, potato bread</p> <p>Landmarks – Carrickfergus Castle, Titanic Belfast, Carrick-a-Rede, The Peace Bridge</p>



Year 4: Geography – Locational Knowledge (The UK – geographical regions over time)

Prior Learning

Countries are split into pieces of land called counties. England has 48 counties and our school is in the county of Kent. The counties next to us are East Sussex, West Sussex, Surrey, Greater London and Essex. The first counties were set out in the Middle Ages and they have changed multiple times since then. Counties are mainly used for local government purposes. Some counties have their own sports teams. The most populated county is Greater London. The UK has 75 cities. London is the most populated city. Cities grew during the Industrial Revolution, when people moved from rural areas to the cities to work in factories.

Key Knowledge

Geographical Regions of the UK

The four main geographical regions of the UK are England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland.

England is then split into 9 regions (see map). We live in the ‘South East’.

There are some similarities between the main four regions e.g. they all have their own local government with parliament buildings and a Prime Minister (England) or First Minister (Scotland, Wales, Northern Ireland).

There are some differences between the main four regions e.g. traditional food: England – Sunday Roast, Scotland – haggis, Wales – Welsh rarebit, Northern Ireland – potato bread.

The climate across the four regions differs, with the North of Scotland being the coldest, cloudiest region and the South East of England being the hottest, sunniest. (See maps)

Prior Learning

Factsheet

Lesson One: UK – Building a picture

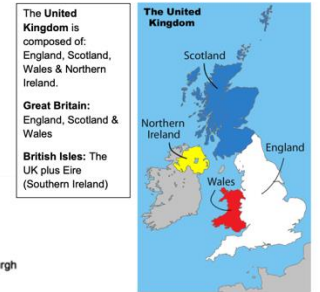
Where is the UK?

The UK is an island nation in Western Europe just off the coast of France. The mainland area lies between latitudes 49°N and 59°N and longitudes 8°W to 2°E. The UK is bordered by four seas:

- to the South by the English Channel, which separates it from continental Europe
- to the East by the North Sea
- to the West by the Irish Sea and the Atlantic Ocean



Northern Ireland shares a 360 km international land boundary with the Republic of Ireland. The UK has a total area of nearly 245,000 square kilometres.



UK Capital Cities: England (London); Scotland (Edinburgh); Wales (Cardiff) & Northern Ireland (Belfast)



300 BC – Celts arrived on the islands of Great Britain and Ireland.

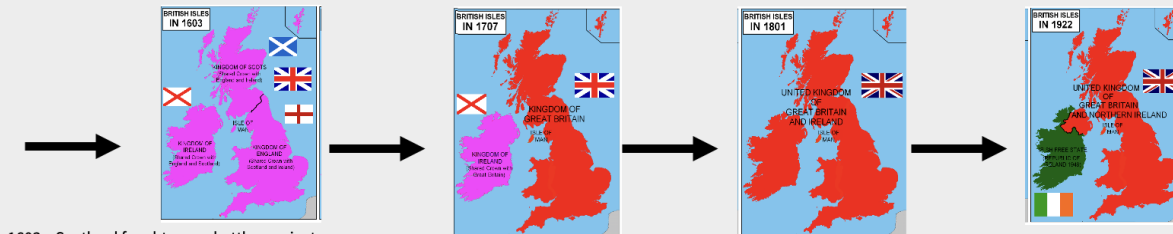
1st Century – Romans came and England and Wales were part of the Roman Empire.

700/800AD – Vikings raided the coasts of England, but Anglo-Saxons eventually defeated them and a united English Kingdom was created.

Anglo-Saxon England was a kingdom for nearly 150 years before the battle of Hastings in 1066.

In the 1400's territories such as Shetland and Orkney became part of Scotland.

Teacher note – all maps from Met Office OR RGS

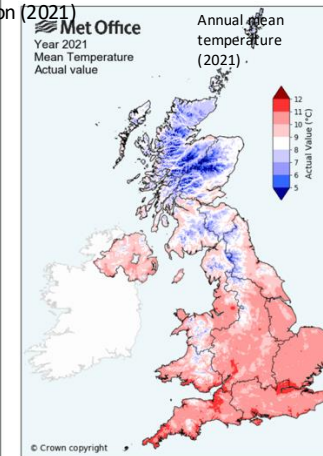
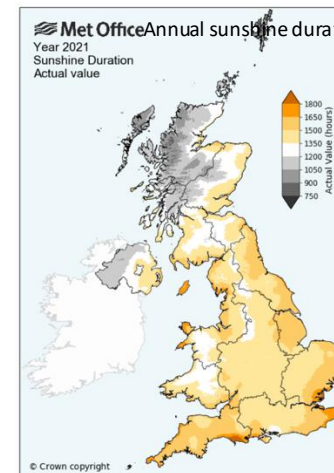


1603 – Scotland fought many battles against England to keep its independence but was finally united. Their parliaments joined and later the Kingdom of Great Britain was named (England, Scotland and Wales).

The Acts of Union, passed by the English and Scottish Parliaments in 1707, led to the creation of a united kingdom to be called "Great Britain"

The Acts of Union 1800 united the Kingdom of Great Britain with the Kingdom of Ireland.







1922 – Ireland continued to demand independence from England and most of it split to form what is now Ireland. 6 counties remained part of the UK (Northern Ireland).

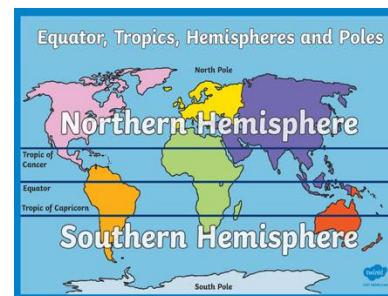


Contents Page

Prior Learning

The world has seven continents: Europe, Africa, Antarctica, North America, South America, Asia and Australasia. The closer to the equator an area is, the hotter it gets. The closer to the north/south pole an area is, the colder it gets.

equator		The equator is an imaginary circle around Earth . It divides Earth into two equal parts: the northern hemisphere and the southern hemisphere.
hemisphere		The two halves of the Earth – Northern and Southern.
Tropic of Cancer		The area just north of the equator.
Tropic of Capricorn		The area just south of the equator.
Arctic Circle		An imaginary circle surrounding the North Pole.
Antarctic Circle		An imaginary circle surrounding the South Pole.



Key Knowledge – The Tropics

Tropic of Cancer	Tropic of Capricorn
An imaginary line in the Northern Hemisphere.	An imaginary line in the Southern Hemisphere.
The furthest north you can ever go and still have the sun overhead.	The furthest south you can ever go and still have the sun overhead.

Key Knowledge – The Poles

North Pole	South Pole
The northernmost point on Earth.	The southernmost place on Earth.
No land, only ice.	Located on land topped by more than 2700m of solid ice.
In summer, the sun never sets.	Much colder than the North Pole.

Key Knowledge – The Equator

The Equator

- The equator is an equal distance between the North and South Poles.
- Depending on the Earth's position while orbiting the sun, the northern and southern hemispheres are either turned away from or toward the sun – this impacts the weather, climate and seasons.
- The northern and southern hemispheres experience different amounts of daylight at different times.
- Countries on the equator have the same amount of daylight and darkness through the year (12 hours of each).
- The weather in the countries on or very near the equator is hot all year round.
- These countries don't have four seasons like the UK, they have two main seasons – wet and dry. Almost half of the world's rainforests are located on the equator.
- The equator passes through 11 countries including Brazil, Uganda and Indonesia.

Key Knowledge – The Hemispheres

The Northern Hemisphere	The Southern Hemisphere
80% of the world's population	Only 20% of the world's population
90% of the world's land	90% of the planet's water
Includes all of North America, Europe and most of Asia and Africa.	Includes all of Australia, Antarctica and most of South America

Year 4: Geography – Place Knowledge (Asia)

Continent: Asia

Key Knowledge

Asia is the largest continent in the world and is made up of 48 countries. It is surrounded by three oceans and several seas. It is also connected to Europe and Africa. It also connects to North America in the winter when the Bearing sea ices over

Asia:

- has a wide variety of all climate zones
- It has the largest population out of all the continents
- The largest country in Asia is Russia
- China has the largest population on the continent and in the world



Asia – Physical Features

Key Knowledge

Longest river: Yangtze River

Biggest Lake: Caspian Sea – the largest lake in the world

Highest mountain: Mount Everest – the tallest mountain in the world.

Largest desert: Arabian desert

Asia physical features facts:

- known for a lot of **earthquakes** and **tsunamis**
- experiences extremes of all **weathers** due to its range of climate zones
- is home to many **animals**, one of its most known animals is the panda.
- Produces and trades lots of the world's technologies – large amounts of circuits and mobile phones come from Asia.

Natural landmarks:

Komodo Island's pink beach, Stone Forest, Mount Fuji

Asia – Human Features

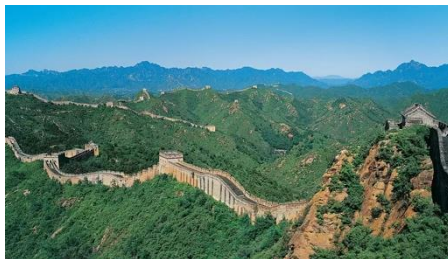
Key Knowledge

Asia is huge both in its size and population. 60% of the whole world's population live in Asia.

Language: Many languages are spoken in Asia such as English, Mandarin, Arabic, Hindi and Korean.

Religion: Asia has a wide range of religions – Buddhism, Christianity, Hinduism, Islam and Sikhism are some of the larger religions on the continent.

Human landmarks: Great Wall of China (China), Taj Mahal (India)



Year 5

Year 5: Geography - Skills & Fieldwork (maps & symbols)

Prior Learning

Symbols are small pictures that stand for different features on a map.
A **key** is a list of symbols that appear on the map.







Some symbols I already know:



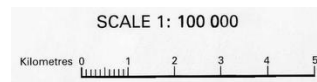
Key Knowledge

An OS (Ordnance Survey) Map is a useful tool if you are planning a route for a long walk off-road.

New symbols:

	Train station (single black line on its own means rail track).
	Forest
	Important building
	Bus or coach station
FB	Footbridge
	Mud
	River

The scale of a map is the ratio of a distance on the map to the corresponding distance on the ground.



Year 5: Geography - Skills & Fieldwork (grid references)

Prior Learning

A **grid reference** allows you to pinpoint a place on a map.

To use a **two-figure** or **four-figure grid reference**:

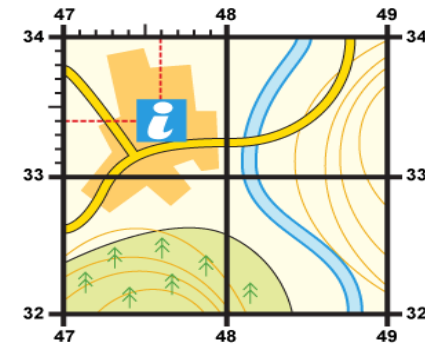
1. Go along the corridor (left to right)
2. Go up the stairs
3. The point where the two lines meet is the bottom left-hand corner of the square you want to look at

A two-figure grid reference might look like this: B7.

A four-figure grid reference might look like this: 4317 (the first two numbers are the eastings and the second two are the northings).

Key Knowledge

Six-figure grid reference



Sometimes it is necessary to be even more accurate. In this case you can imagine that each grid is divided into 100 tiny squares. The distance between one grid line and the next is divided into tenths.

1. First, find the four-figure grid reference but leave a space after the first two digits.
2. Estimate or measure how many tenths across the grid square your symbol lies. Write this number after the first two digits.
3. Next, estimate how many tenths up the grid square your symbol lies. Write this number after the last two digits.
4. You now have a six figure grid reference. In this instance, the tourist information office is located at 476334.

Year 5: Geography – Human and Physical Geography (earthquakes)

Prior Learning

The Earth is made up of multiple layers, **the crust, the mantle, the outer core, and the inner core.**
 Climate zones are areas around the world with specific patterns of weather.
 The main climate zones are polar, temperate, arid, tropical, Mediterranean and mountains.

Key Knowledge

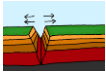
What causes an earthquake?

An earthquake is the shaking and vibration of the Earth's crust due to sudden movement of the Earth's plates (plate tectonics). Earthquakes mainly happen along any point where these plates meet under the Earth's surface. Earthquakes occur when tension is released from inside the crust. Plates do not always move smoothly alongside each other and sometimes get stuck, when this happens pressure builds up and is eventually released as an earthquake. Earthquakes can cause lots of damage to roads, buildings and property. The power of an earthquake is measured using the Richter Scale.

Natural resources occur all around the world, specific resources often require specific conditions and so not all natural resources are spread equally. Countries trade their natural resources to ensure that their needs can be met. There are many natural resources, but some common or popular ones are water, oil, coal, iron ore, gold, diamonds, copper, coffee, wheat, cotton, and natural gas. A natural resource that comes from (continent) is...

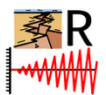
Key Vocabulary

tectonic plates



The earth's crust is made up of large areas called tectonic plates that join together.

richter scale



Unit of measurement for earthquakes.

epicentre

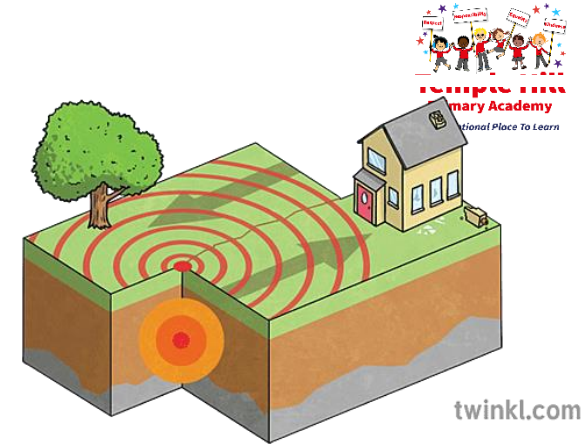


The point on the Earth's surface at the center of the earthquake.

natural resources

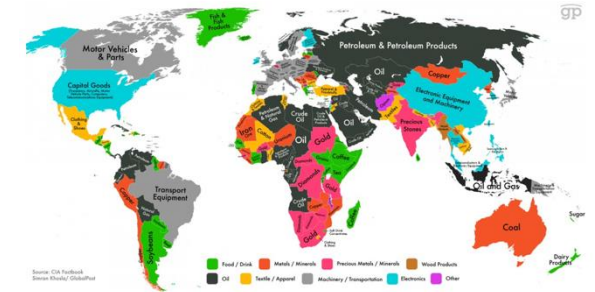


Natural resources are any kind of substance which in their natural form is required (or desired) by humans.



twinkl.com

Global Resources



Top 10 Diamond Producing Countries
 In thousands of carats

Rank	Country	2012
1	Democratic Republic of the Congo	21,524
2	Russia	20,700
3	Botswana	14,400
4	Zimbabwe	11,000
5	Canada	10,451
6	Angola	7,500
7	South Africa	2,830
8	Namibia	1,629
9	Lesotho	479
10	Sierra Leone	406

Year 5: Geography – Locational Knowledge (UK)

Prior Learning

Counties – our school is in the county of Kent. The counties next to us are East Sussex, West Sussex, Surrey, Greater London and Essex.

Cities - The UK has 75 cities. London is the most populated city. Cities grew during the Industrial Revolution, when people moved from rural areas to the cities to work in factories.

Geographical Regions - The four main geographical regions of the UK are England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland. England is then split into 9 regions (see map). We live in the ‘South East’. The UK was created over hundreds of years and through many battles. England and Wales were united first, then Scotland and finally Ireland. Scotland and Ireland both fought for independence and battled against English rule. In 1921 a larger part of Ireland split away from the UK, leaving Northern Ireland within the UK and the rest of Ireland an independent country. The weather differs across the UK and each region has their own unique human features, such as landmarks, flags and traditional foods.

Key Knowledge

Topographical Features

The UK is mountainous to the north and west, with lowland areas to the south and east.

England is generally lower and flatter than the rest of the UK, but has two main divisions in its form – the lowland areas of the south, east, and Midlands and the more rugged and upland areas of the north and west.

East Anglia is the lowest area of England, having no high hills or mountains. The highest area of England is the North West, containing England’s highest hills and mountains, including its highest – Scafell Pike.

Scotland is the most mountainous country in the UK. It sits on several faults and the Highland Boundary Fault separates the country into two distinctly different regions: the Highlands and the the Lowlands.

Wales is mostly mountainous, though the south is less mountainous than the north and mid Wales.

Northern Ireland consists mostly of a hilly landscapes, including the Mourne Mountains.

The physical geography of the UK has been shaped mainly by tectonic plates moving and climate change.

Key vocabulary

topography



the study and description of the physical features of an area (for example, hills, valleys or rivers) or the representation of these features on a map

fault



a fracture or break in the Earth’s crust (where a fault is active, the faults can rub together and may cause an earthquake)



Topographic map of the United Kingdom

Key Knowledge

Topographical Features

The UK is mountainous to the north and west.

The UK has lowlands to the south and east.

England is flatter than the rest of the UK.

East Anglia is the lowest area of England.

The highest area of England is the North East.



Topographic map of the United Kingdom

Scotland is the most mountainous country in the UK.

Wales is mostly mountainous.

Northern Ireland's landscape is mostly hills.

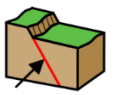
SEN adaptations of key knowledge

Key vocabulary

topography the study and description of the physical features of an area (for example, hills, valleys or rivers) or the representation of these features on a map



fault a fracture or break in the Earth's crust (where a fault is active, the faults can rub together and may cause an earthquake)



Year 5: Geography – Place Knowledge (North America)

Continent: North America

Key Knowledge

North America is made up of **23 countries**. The three largest countries by area are: 1. **Canada**, 2. **USA**, 3. **Mexico**. Their capital cities are 1. **Ottawa**, 2. **Washington DC**, 3. **Mexico City**. The smallest country is **St Kitts and Nevis**. Its capital city is **Basseterre**.

North America:

- has a wide variety of all climate zones
- is the third largest continent



North America – Physical Features

Key Knowledge

Longest river: Missouri River

Biggest lake: Lake Superior

Highest mountain: Denali. The Rockies are among the longest mountain ranges in the world.

Largest desert: Great Basin Desert

North America physical features facts:

- known for a lot of **earthquakes**
- experiences extremes of all **weathers** due to its range of climate zones
- is home to many **animals** including brown bears, coyotes, racoons, moose, jaguars
- main **natural resources** are minerals such as coal, copper, zinc, iron ore and nickel (for steel) and precious metals such as gold and silver
- **produces** oil and coal, as well as grains, corn, soybean, sugar beet, peanuts and tobacco

Natural landmarks:

Grand Canyon (USA), Niagara Falls (USA/Canada), Redwood National Park (USA), Mauna Kea (Hawaii/USA), Pico de Orizaba (Mexico), Pitons (St Lucia).

City: Cincinnati

Key Knowledge

Cincinnati (city) is in Ohio (state), USA (country), North America (continent).

The Ohio river runs through the city.

Cincinnati has:

- a temperate climate
- a population of just over 300,000
- the second oldest zoo in America (human feature)
- the Ohio River running through it (physical feature)
- a mayor governing



North America – Human Features

Key Knowledge

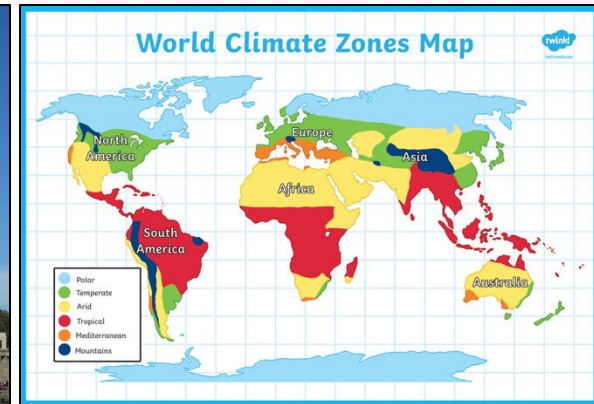
USA was discovered by Christopher Columbus in 1492, disrupting the life of many indigenous people. Today, the biggest groups of native Americans are the Cherokee, Navajo and Iroquois people.

Language: English is most widely spoken across the continent. Spanish and French are spoken by many as second language in the USA. Spanish is the most common first language in the Caribbean. French is the first language of 20% of the Canadian population.

Religion: Christianity is dominant religion

Tourists: New York City, California, Las Vegas, Florida, Yucatan Peninsula, Hawaii, Rocky Mountains, Grand Canyon, Caribbean Islands, Kennedy Space Centre.

Human landmarks: Statue of Liberty (USA), Golden Gate Bridge (USA), Chichen Itza (Mexico), Capitol Building and The Mall (USA), Empire State Building (USA).



Continent Key Facts

Key Knowledge

Antarctica:

- Antarctica is the 5th largest continent, bigger than Europe and Australia
- It is the highest, driest, coldest and windiest continent on Earth
- The coldest temperature ever recorded was -89.2°C at Vostok Station in 1983.
- It is a desert
- contains 90% of the ice on earth
- contains 70% of the world's freshwater
- About 98% of Antarctica is covered in ice
- You can see penguins, whales and seals BUT NOT polar bears
- NO PEOPLE live there permanently
- Around 1000, to 5000 scientist live in research stations depending on the season
- No country owns Antarctica and it is illegal to mine there.

Lots of counties conduct different scientific research in Antarctica. Some of the main areas of research happening are:

- Climate change – Scientist study ice cores to learn about Earth's climate 1000s of years ago.
- Weather and Atmosphere – They study the 'ozone hole' a thin layer in our atmosphere that is slowly healing.
- Space and Astronomy - The air so clean and dry in Antarctica so it is great for telescopes.

Physical Features

Key Knowledge

Longest river: Onyx River

Biggest lake: Lake Vostok (far under the ice)

Highest mountain: Mount Vinson

Largest desert: The continent itself

Has two active volcanoes: Mount Erubus and Deception Island.

It is the only continent on Earth which has no mammals native to the continent; any mammals found there were brought by humans.



Human Features

Key Knowledge

- Antarctica has no permanent human inhabitants.
- There are currently 70 science bases in Antarctica that are used by countries across the globe.
- The largest of these stations is McMurdo Station.

Antarctica/Arctic comparisons

Key Knowledge

Arctic	Both	Antarctica
Animals – bears and narwals	Research stations	Animals - penguins
Plants – Some flowering plants and shrubs.	Constant darkness in winter and constant daylight in summer.	Plants – Very little plant life – mainly lichens.
Home to a range of native people – Inuit, Yakuts, Sami.		No permanent humans living here.

Continent Key Facts

Key Knowledge

- Australia is the smallest and flattest continent and the second-driest, after Antarctica.
- The continent is sometimes called Oceania or Australasia but these are different:
 - Australia = Australia and Tasmania
 - Australasia = Australia, New Zealand and New Guinea
 - Oceania = Australia, New Zealand, New Guinea and some Pacific islands
- It is the least populated continent, after Antarctica.
- Australia is a huge country and as a result, its climate varies greatly. Desert, tropical and temperate climates are all found in this one country.



Australia - Physical Features

Key Knowledge

Longest river: Murray River

Biggest lake: Lake Torrens

Highest mountain: Mount Kosciuszko

Largest desert: Great Victoria Desert

- Australia's landscape is dominated by the outback, a region of deserts and semi-arid land.
- Australia is home to the largest coral reef in the world, the Great Barrier Reef.
- Australia is the only country that covers an entire continent.
- Australia's ecosystem is unique because of its remote location from any other mainland. There are many animal species that occur here and nowhere else in the world, such as the platypus, kangaroo, echidna, and koala.
- Australia is home to multiple rain forests, the largest is Daintree.



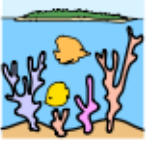





Australia - Human Features

Key Knowledge

- Australia is one of the world's most ethnically diverse nations. Nearly a quarter of the people who live in Australia were born in other countries. They come from the United Kingdom and other European countries, but also from China, Vietnam, North Africa, and the Middle East.
- Australia is one of the world's leading producers of aluminium ore, iron ore, lithium, gold, lead, diamond, rare earth elements, uranium, and zinc.
- Australia is home to one of the oldest civilizations in the world. Aboriginal peoples have lived on the continent now known as Australia for more than 50,000 years.
- The Māori are the Indigenous people of New Zealand, they have been there for over 1000 years.

Human landmarks: Sydney Opera House, Sydney Bridge, Cape Byron Lighthouse, Parliament House, Gold Coast Skyline,



Key Vocabulary	
outback 	The remote and usually uninhabited (a place without people living there) inland districts of Australia.
semi-arid 	Very dry but with more rainfall than arid land (which has little or no rain).
coral reef 	Coral reefs are underwater structures made up of tiny animals called coral polyps . The animals live in big groups and stick to a hard surface. Together, they create a bright and colorful ecosystem that provides food and shelter for many marine animals.
ecosystem 	A geographic area where plants, animals, and other organisms, as well as weather and landscape, work together to form a bubble of life.
ethnically diverse 	A group of people who are from a variety of different racial or cultural groups.
bushland 	Natural, undeveloped land covered with native trees, shrubs and grasses. Usually found outside cities and towns.
rainforest 	A rainforest is a thick forest that gets a lot of rain all year round. It is full of tall trees, plants, and animals.
desert 	A desert is a very dry place that gets very little rain. It can be hot or cold, but it is always dry.

Year 6

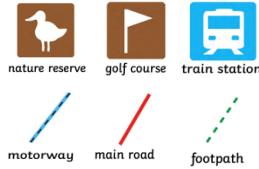
Year 6: Geography - Skills & Fieldwork (maps & symbols)

Prior Learning

Symbols are small pictures that stand for different features on a map.

A **key** is a list of symbols that appear on the map.

Some symbols I already know:

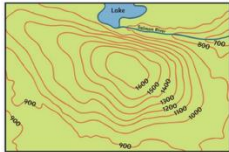


	Train station (single black line on its own means rail track).
	Forest
	Important building
	Bus or coach station
FB	Footbridge
	Mud
	River

An OS (Ordnance Survey) Map is a useful tool if you are planning a route for a long walk off-road.

Key Knowledge

Lines like this show how steep something is. The closer together the lines, the steeper the land is. They are called **contour lines**.



New symbols:

Mon	Monument
PO	Post office
Pol Sta	Police station
Sch	School
TH	Town hall

Year 6: Geography - Skills & Fieldwork (Fieldwork)



Prior Learning

Conducting fieldwork in the local area both, Temple Hill and Dartford. Observing, measuring and recording human and physical features.

Key Knowledge

Graphs and computers can be used to present data collected during field work.

Key Vocabulary

fieldwork		When you go outside and find out things about a place.
locate		To find the exact place of something.
digital mapping		A drawing of part of the Earth's surface, shown on a device like a computer, tablet or phone.
geographical features		The parts of a specific place like the roads, building, trees, water etc. These can be human or physical features.
aerial view		A view taken from the sky looking down. We sometimes call it a bird's eye view.
graph		A way of presenting data using a diagram.

Rior Learning

The Earth is made up of multiple layers, **the crust, the mantle, the outer core, and the inner core**. An earthquake is the shaking and vibration of the Earth's crust due to sudden movement of the Earth's plates (plate tectonics). Earthquakes mainly happen along any point where these plates meet under the Earth's surface. Earthquakes occur when tension is released from inside the crust.

Key Knowledge

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

Volcanoes have long vents that go all the way down through the Earth's first layer, the crust, to magma in between the crust and the mantle (the Earth's second layer). It's so hot there that rocks melt into liquid. This is called magma, which travels up through volcanoes and flows out as lava.

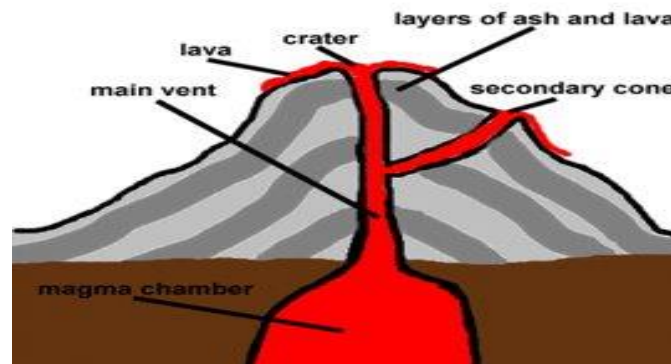
There are three ways to describe a volcano and explain what it's doing – active, erupting, and dormant

When a volcano erupts, magma comes up and out through the vents. Magma is called lava when it's out.

Some volcanoes are underwater.

There are no volcanoes in the UK. The largest volcano in Europe is Mount Etna in Sicily (Italy).

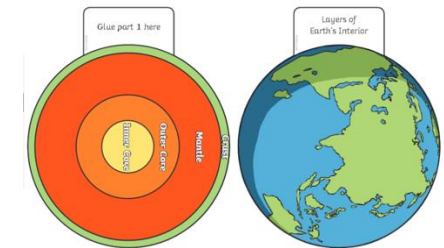
A simple cross section of a volcano




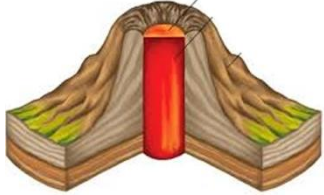







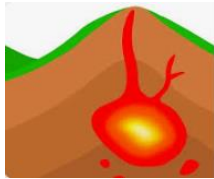
The Earth has three layers – the crust at the very top, then the mantle, then the core at the very middle of the planet.

- The Earth's crust is made up of huge slabs called tectonic plates, which fit together like a jigsaw puzzle.

- These tectonic plates slowly move over a long period of time



Key Vocabulary

<p>core</p>		<p>The Central part of the earth</p>		<p>vent</p>		<p>The part of the volcano through which allows magma to escape. There is a main vent and can be multiple secondary vents.</p>
<p>crust</p>		<p>The earth's crust is its outer layer.</p>		<p>eruption</p>		<p>When pressure forces magma from the chamber up the main vent towards the crater.</p>
<p>dormant</p>		<p>An active volcano that is not currently erupting but will likely erupt again.</p>		<p>crater</p>		<p>The caved in surface created after an eruption blows the top of a volcano.</p>
<p>active</p>		<p>A volcano that has had at least one eruption during the past 10,000 years.</p>		<p>lava</p>		<p>magma that reaches the Earth's surface.</p>
<p>extinct</p>		<p>Has not erupted for at least 10,000 years and is not expected to erupt in the next 10,000 years.</p>		<p>magma</p>		<p>Molten rock (rock that is so hot it has melted).</p>

Year 6: Geography – Locational Knowledge (UK - Land Use)

Prior Learning

Counties – our school is in the county of Kent. The counties next to us are East Sussex, West Sussex, Surrey, Greater London and Essex.

Cities - The UK has 75 cities. London is the most populated city. Cities grew during the Industrial Revolution, when people moved from rural areas to the cities to work in factories.

Geographical Regions - The four main geographical regions of the UK are England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland. England is then split into 9 regions (see map). We live in the ‘South East’.

Topographical Features - The UK is mountainous to the north and west, with lowland areas to the south and east. Each region differs in its physical geography, for example, England is generally lower and flatter than the rest of the UK.

Key Knowledge

Types of land use in England

The top three land use groups in England are: ‘Agriculture’, ‘Forestry, open land and water’ and ‘Residential gardens’.

Just over 37% of the area of England is protected against development.

The South-East is the second most developed region in England, after London.

Depending on the land use of an area, it will have different human and physical geography. For example, it is unlikely you will find a field of animals in the middle of a city. Another example would be that it is unlikely you will find a McDonald’s in a rural area.

If you want to change the land-use of an area, you often have to get planning permission.

History – land use change over time

The government publish statistics on land use changes every year. These include things like new addresses being created and on which type of land, areas of non-developed land which are now developed and new addresses which are at a higher risk of flooding.

The areas bordering many cities changed dramatically as cities grow and move out towards rural areas. For example, Dartford is now within the Oyster Zone for train travel and is becoming more popular with commuters working in London. This has led to a lot of new homes being built over the last few years.

Key vocabulary





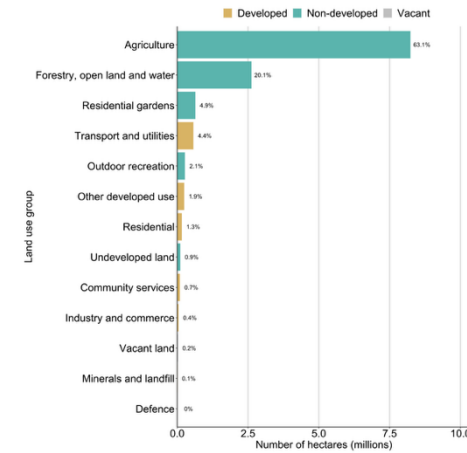
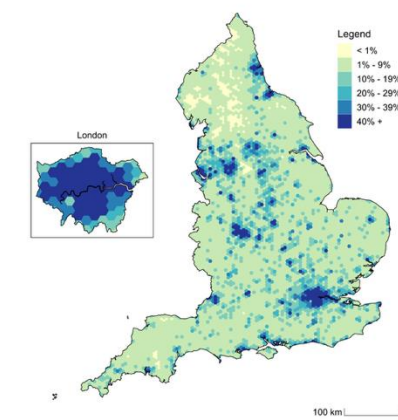
land use 	The way in which land is used by people. Examples could include housing, industry or green spaces (such as parklands or farming).
green belt 	An area of open land around a city, on which building is restricted
urban 	Areas where many people live and work like cities and towns – there are lots of human features in these areas.
rural 	Areas that are less populated like the countryside, hamlets or villages – there are lots of physical features.

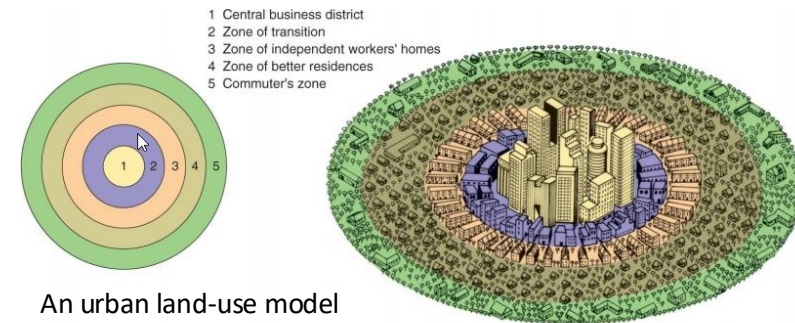
Figure 1: Land use by land use group, England 2022



Map 1: Proportion of land that is of developed use, England 2022



Gov.uk land-use statistics 2022











An urban land-use model

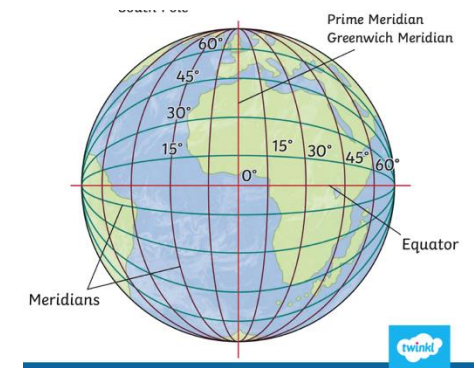
Copyright © 2008 Pearson Prentice Hall, Inc.

https://www.geographyalltheway.com/igcse_geography/gcse-settlement/urban_models.htm

Video of land-use across London

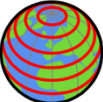

Prior Learning	
equator 	The equator is an imaginary circle around Earth . It divides Earth into two equal parts: the northern hemisphere and the southern hemisphere. Countries on it have hot temperatures all year and equal hours of daylight and darkness.
hemisphere 	The two halves of the Earth – Northern and Southern. The Northern Hemisphere has most of the world's people and land. The Southern Hemisphere has most of the world's water.
Tropic of Cancer 	The area just north of the equator. The furthest north you can go and still have the sun overhead.
Tropic of Capricorn 	The area just south of the equator. The furthest south you can go and still have the sun overhead.
Arctic Circle 	An imaginary circle surrounding the North Pole.
Antarctic Circle 	An imaginary circle surrounding the South Pole.
meridians 	Imaginary lines that split the globe into time zones. The Prime Meridian is in Greenwich and it divides the world into the eastern and western hemispheres. It is the basis the world's time zones.
time zone 	An area on Earth that has a specific time that all people living their can set their clocks to. Different places on Earth have different time zones.

Key Knowledge – General
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This is a system of lines used to describe the location of any place on Earth. They appear on maps and globes. These lines are measured in degrees (°), minutes (') and seconds ("). When latitude and longitude are used together, they can describe the exact position of anywhere on Earth. For example, London is 51.5° N, 0.1° W. These are called coordinates.



Key Knowledge – Latitude
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lines of latitude describe the position of places north and south of the equator. The North Pole is 90° north (N) and the South Pole is 90° south (S). Lines north of the equator are numbered from 1° to 89° N. Lines south of the equator are numbered from 1° to 89° S.



Key Vocabulary	
latitude 	Imaginary lines that run in an east to west direction across the Earth. Parallel to the Equator.
longitude 	Imaginary lines that run in a north to south direction.

Key Knowledge – Longitude
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lines of longitude run between the North Pole and the South Pole. The north-south line that marks 0° passes through Greenwich, England (prime meridian). Other lines of longitude describe positions east and west of the prime meridian. Lines east of the prime meridian are numbered from 1° to 179° east (E). Lines west of the prime meridian are numbered from 1° to 179° west (W). The line of longitude at 180° is exactly opposite the prime meridian.

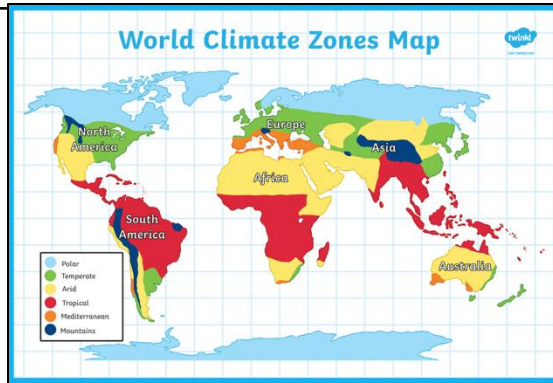
Year 6: Geography – Place Knowledge (Europe)



Continent: Europe

Key Knowledge

There are over 40 different countries in Europe. Some are large and some are very small. The countries can be divided into different regions: Northern Europe, Southern Europe, Western Europe and Eastern Europe. Europe is the second smallest continent by size but the third smallest continent by population. Europe is located in the Northern Hemisphere.



Europe – Physical Features

Key Knowledge

Longest river: Volga River	Biggest lake: Lake Lagoga
Highest mountain: Mount Elbrus	Largest desert: Oleyky Sands

European physical feature facts:

- Oleyky Sands is in Ukraine and was once used for grazing but it was over used so much it turned into a desert
- Most of Europe has a temperate climate zone and experience four seasons with warm summers and colder winters.
- Some Northern European counties have polar climates like Norway and Sweden.
- The Atlantic Ocean is to the west of the continent.
- Italy is a hotspot for active volcanoes due to its location on the boundary of the African and Eurasian tectonic plates. Italy's largest active volcanoes include **Mount Vesuvius**, **Mount Etna**, and **Stromboli**.

Natural landmarks:
Giant's Causeway (Northern Ireland), Ben Nevis (Scotland), The Allps (Italy)

Europe – Human Features

Key Knowledge

Key cities in Europe include **London** (in the United Kingdom), **Frankfurt** (in Germany), **Brussels** (in Belgium) and **Madrid** (in Spain).

Language: Five languages have more than 50 million native speakers in Europe: Russian, French, Italian, German, and English. Russian is the most-spoken native language in Europe, and English has the largest number of speakers in total, including some 200 million speakers of English as a second or foreign language.

Iceland is one of the world's largest producers of **geothermal energy**. This renewable energy heats homes and buildings using hot water and steam from underground.

Europe has a high **population density** compared to other continents. This means it has a high number of people per square km of land.

Human landmarks: **Eiffel Tower** (in France), the **Colosseum** (in Italy) and the **Acropolis** ruins (in Greece).

