


























Geography - Overview

Rationale	<p>The aim of our Geography curriculum at Baden Powell is to support each and every child's understanding of their place in the diverse world in which they live; to learn about the mutual link between physical geography and human geography; and, as a result, the impact that this does or could have on their everyday lives. They are also encouraged to see the importance of our school values of Respect, Friendship, Compassion, Aspiration and Resilience within different, real-life geographical contexts.</p> <p>The knowledge and skills that we have chosen to include in our Geography curriculum derive directly from the objectives set out in the National Curriculum (2014) and are in line with CLP guidance for Geography.</p> <p>To make our Geography curriculum as relevant and meaningful as possible, we have sequenced our Geography topics to start within the children's experience of their local area, (Poole, Dorset and The United Kingdom), moving to the wider context of Europe before studying other continents in the wider world. The only exceptions to this are the Rocks topic in Year 3, which links with their Science learning.</p> <p>This sequence allows us to revisit, recap and consolidate previous knowledge in a relevant context so this knowledge can be committed to a child's long-term memory; make links with and build upon previous learning to deepen understanding about their place in the world and how physical geography can impact on human geography and vice versa; and create a familiar and meaningful, familiar context for new learning.</p> <p>Lastly, we aim to highlight three substantive concepts which we consider to be integral to the subject of Geography – Change Over Time, Sustainability and Environment and The Natural World. We weave these ideas throughout our topics to further increase the relevance and real-world application of the learning the children encounter.</p>					
	Autumn 1	Autumn 2	Spring 1	Spring 2	Summer 1	Summer 2
Year 3			Climates Substantive concepts:  		The UK Substantive concepts: 	Harbours Substantive concepts:  
Year 4		EUROPE Locational Knowledge Substantive concepts: 		EUROPE Rivers & Mountains Substantive concepts:  		EUROPE Biomes Substantive concepts: 
Year 5	NORTH AMERICA Human & Physical Geography Substantive concepts: 		NORTH AMERICA Weather & Natural Disasters Substantive concepts:  		NORTH AMERICA Human Changes Substantive concepts:   	
Year 6			THE GALAPAGOS ISLANDS Substantive concepts:   	SOUTH AMERICA Substantive concepts:  		SOUTH AMERICA Earthquakes & Volcanoes Substantive concepts:  

3 substantive concepts	
Sustainability / environment	
Change Over Time	
The Natural World	

Geography - Progression

Year 3

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Autumn 1	Autumn 2	Spring 1	Summer 2	Summer 1	Summer 2
		Climates		The UK	Harbours
		<u>Key Knowledge</u>		<u>Key Knowledge</u>	<u>Key Knowledge</u>
		Weather is day to day and the climate is a recording of weathers over a period of time There are 3 main climate zones across the world: polar, tropical and temperate The climate in the UK is temperate.		The U.K. is located in the Northern Hemisphere. England is divided into counties. Poole is in the county of Dorset which is in the South of England.	A harbour is a body of water on the coast where ships may shelter A harbour can be natural or man-made Poole Harbour is the largest natural harbour in Europe
		<u>Other Knowledge</u>		<u>Other Knowledge</u>	<u>Other Knowledge</u>
		> The 3 climate zones can be identified by lines that are drawn on maps of the World. > Tropical countries sit between the Tropic of Cancer and the Tropic of Capricorn. > The features of the Polar climate are: only 2 seasons; long, cold winters; short, warm summers. > The features of the Temperate climate are: 4 seasons; no extreme temperatures. > The features of the Tropical climate are: only 2 seasons; hot, dry summers; cool, wet winters.		> U.K. is made up of England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland. > Great Britain is made up of England, Scotland and Wales. > British Isles is Great Britain (England, Scotland, Wales) and Ireland and numerous smaller islands. > A map shows a real world location. > A key shows important features on a map. > Co-ordinates help us to read maps. > NE represents north east on a compass. > NW represents north west on a compass. > SE represents south east on a compass. > SW represents south west on a compass.	Features of Poole are: Poole Quay, Poole Harbour, Brownsea Island & Port of Poole Sydney Harbour is the largest natural harbour in the world; Poole is the 2nd largest in the world. Poole Harbour has 5 islands, including Brownsea Island. In Poole, there are houses, parks and retail. A key shows important features on a map. Kerala is in the South-West of India. Kochi is situated in Kerala on Malabar coast. Kochi also has a natural harbour. Kochi is one of the major ports on Arabian Sea. Kerala has a long coastline (590 km) with sandy beaches. Kerala is densely populated. Kerala housing includes houseboats.
		<u>Key Skills</u>		<u>Key Skills</u>	<u>Key Skills</u>
		<u>Using Maps:</u> To use world maps to identify the 3 main climate zones: polar, temperate and tropical. To use atlases to identify countries within each of the 3 main climate zones. <u>Investigating and Interpreting Patterns & Trends</u> To investigate the differences between the 3 main climate zones by comparing temperature and precipitation.		<u>Using Maps:</u> To use world maps to identify England's location within the world. To use maps (including digital) and atlases to identify counties. <u>Describing Location:</u> To use the 8-compass points to describe the location of England and surrounding countries To use maps (including digital) and atlases to locate counties (mainly Dorset) and its neighbouring counties	<u>Using Maps:</u> To use co-ordinates (e.g. D4) to identify key features in the local area e.g. Poole Harbour. To use a key and symbols (including OS map symbols) to identify key features in the local area on a map. To use an aerial photograph to draw a simple map of a familiar location. <u>Describing Location:</u> To use coordinates to describe the location of key features in the local area e.g. Poole Harbour. <u>Investigating and Interpreting Patterns & Trends</u> To observe, record and interpret data collected from first-hand experiences
		<u>Key Vocabulary</u>		<u>Key Vocabulary</u>	<u>Key Vocabulary</u>
		hemisphere - a half of the Earth compass - a device used for navigation The Equator - an imaginary line that divides the Earth in half from East to West Tropic of Cancer—line of latitude north of the Equator Tropic of Capricorn—line of latitude south of the Equator weather - day to day conditions eg sunny, rainy, cloudy climate - the average weather recorded for over 30 years region - part of a country that is defined by a specific characteristic eg weather zones—areas along a line of latitude or longitude that have common features polar – a climate found around the Polar regions (North and South Poles) characterised by cool summers and very cold winters. temperate - the climate between the Tropics and the Polar regions characterised by mild temperatures. tropical - climate found in countries between the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn characterised by warm, humid weather temperature - a measurement of how hot or cold it is precipitation - rainfall globe—a model representation the Earth		atlas - a book of maps map - a representation of an area of land or sea showing different features country - a nation or state with its own government United Kingdom - collective name for England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland Great Britain - collective name for England, Scotland and Wales The British Isles - collective names for Great Britain plus Ireland and all the islands that surround Great Britain Wales - one of the 4 countries that make up the United Kingdom England - one of the 4 countries that make up the United Kingdom Northern Ireland - one of the 4 countries that make up the United Kingdom Scotland - one of the 4 countries that make up the United Kingdom county - a part of a country Dorset - the county we live in Poole - the town we live in town - an area that is larger than a village but smaller than a city. island - an area of land surrounded by water co-ordinates - a point on a grid that identifies the position of something	Harbour - a body of water on the coast where ships may shelter Natural - made by the movements of nature e.g. wind Man-made - made by human beings rather than nature Aerial photograph - a photograph taken from the air, about the location Coast - where land meets the sea or ocean Shelter - a place to stay safe from outside elements like the weather. Port - a place where ships and boats can stop to load or unload their cargo. Breakwaters - walls built to block wind and waves to create a calm area of water. Islands - independent pieces of land surrounded by water.

cross curricular links

Geography - Progression

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	Autumn 1	Autumn 2	Spring 1	Spring 2	Summer 1	Summer 2
Year 4		EUROPE Locational Knowledge		EUROPE Rivers & Mountains		EUROPE Biomes
		Key Knowledge Europe is located in the Northern Hemisphere. Each country has its own border. The key features of most capital cities include a river; the Government; and a population of over 100,000.		Key Knowledge All rivers have a source, mouth and flow into the sea. Conservation efforts can reduce the impact of human behaviour Mountains are created by tectonic plates moving together.		Key Knowledge A biome is an area of the planet with similar climate, landscape and living things There are 6 major biomes in the world: aquatic, tundra, temperate forest, grassland, desert and rainforest (tropical). The Sun is responsible for all types of weather across the world
		Other Knowledge > Europe is the second smallest continent. > There are 44 countries in Europe. > The largest 5 countries by land mass are Russia, Ukraine, France, Spain and Sweden. > The largest 5 countries by population are Russia, Germany, UK, France and Italy. > The capital cities of the following countries are: France (Paris), Spain (Madrid), Germany (Berlin), Italy (Rome) > The names and locations of the main seas/oceans in and around Europe: (Mediterranean Sea lies to the south of Europe, Atlantic Ocean lies to the west of Europe Arctic Ocean lies to the north of Europe, the English Channel lies between the UK and France, the Baltic Sea is enclosed in the north of Europe and the Black Sea is located in western Europe). > There are different types of border: some are natural some are man-made		Other Knowledge > Water is a reusable resource. > Water can shape the landscape through erosion and depositing of sediment. > The longest European river is the River Volga (Russia) > The longest British river is the River Severn (England) > The names and location of major rivers around the world (Nile, Ganges, Mississippi, Amazon, Yangtze, Congo, Danube, Thames) > The highest European mountain is Mount Elbrus (Ural Mountains—Russia). > The highest British mountain is Ben Nevis (Grampian Mountains -Scotland) > The names and location of mountain / mountain ranges (Mount Elbrus, Mount Blanc, Mount Etna, Scandinavian mountains, Pyrenees, Alps, Carpathians, Apennines). >The main features of a mountain landscape are: peak, ridge, summit, valley, slope: lowland; outcrop		Other Knowledge > The climate zones present in Europe are Polar, Mediterranean, Temperate. >There are different time zones within Europe. > The features of the Mediterranean climate are: 2 seasons: mild, no extreme temperatures. > Deserts can exist in both cold and hot climates. > A continent (e.g. Europe)can contain more than one biome. > A country (e.g. France)can contain more than one biome.
		Key Skills Using Maps: To use maps, atlases and globes to identify countries and capital cities in Europe To use 4-figure grid references to identify key features of a capital city (Paris and London) Describing Location: To use 4-figure grid references to describe the location of key features of a capital city (Paris and London) Investigating and Interpreting Patterns & Trends: To investigate the similarities and differences between a variety of capital cities worldwide (across 6 continents)		Key Skills Using Maps: To use maps, atlases and globes to identify rivers and mountains in Europe Investigating and Interpreting Patterns & Trends: To use a table to organise information (link with length of rivers or height of mountains)		Key Skills Using Maps: To use digital technology (interactive globe) to identify biomes of the world. Investigating and Interpreting Patterns & Trends: To investigate the key features of the 6 different biomes (by looking at temperature & rainfall, vegetation & wildlife)
	Key Vocabulary Europe — one of the seven continents. The Equator — an imaginary line that divides the Earth in half from East to West Northern Hemisphere — the land and sea North of the Equator. Southern Hemisphere — the land and sea South of the Equator. continent — a mass of land usually made up of a number of countries. country — a nation or state with its own government land mass — the area of a country or continent. population — the number of people living within a particular area. capital city — the administrative centre of a country where the government is based ocean — large expanse of sea. sea - a body of water north/south/east/west/NE/NW/SE/SW — the 8 main points of the compass used to indicate direction and location.		Key Vocabulary river - a large natural stream of water flowing in a channel towards a lake or sea source - place where the river begins. tributary - a smaller river or stream that joins a larger river. meander - a bend in a river channel. mouth - a place where a river enters a lake, larger river or the sea/ocean. delta - wetlands that form as rivers empty their water and sediment into another body of water. erosion - process by which materials are worn away by natural forces such as wind or water. deposition - laying down of sediment carried by wind or water. sediment - a solid material (such as rocks and minerals) that is moved and deposited in a new location. pollution - the introduction of harmful materials into the environment such as litter or car fumes. conservation - the care and protection of natural resources. reusable - to be able to use an item more than once (not for a single use). tectonic plates - large sections of the Earth's crust (they join together a bit like a jigsaw) mountain - a natural land form on the Earth's surface that rises up, higher than 600metres, from the surrounding land land-locked - surrounded by other countries/land. coast - an area where the sea and land meet. evaporation - a process by which a substance changes from a liquid to a gas. condensation - a process by which a substance changes from a gas to a liquid. precipitation - rainfall collection - the collection of water into the sky through water vapour. water vapour - the gaseous phase of water produced from evaporation or boiling of water.		Key Vocabulary biome - large area of Earth that has a certain climate and certain types of living things. time zones - different regions of the world that have a standard time. Greenwich Mean Time - the time measured on the Earth's zero line of longitude that runs from the North Pole to the South Pole. climate zones - areas with distinct climates. Polar – a climate found around the Polar regions (North and South Poles) characterised by cool summers and very cold winters. Temperate - the climate between the Tropics and the Polar regions characterised by mild temperatures. Mediterranean - the climate found in Southern Europe and Northern Africa (around the Mediterranean Sea) characterised by hot, dry summers and cool, wet winters desert - area of land that is extremely dry and doesn't get much rain. Deserts get less than 10 inches of rain per year. tropical - a climate where temperatures are warm or hot throughout the year. These areas are closest to the Equator.	
cross curricular links						

Geography - Progression

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Year 5	NORTH AMERICA Human & Physical Geography		NORTH AMERICA Weather & Natural Disasters		NORTH AMERICA Human Changes	
	Key Knowledge		Key Knowledge		Key Knowledge	
	North America is the third largest continent North America is in the Northern Hemisphere North America is divided into 5 physical regions		The sun heats the Earth unequally causing warm and cold fronts There are different weather patterns within a continent. Weather is becoming more extreme because of climate change		People choose to live where they live based on human need Humans are having a negative impact on the environment because of their behaviours There are choices that humans can make to reduce the impact of their behaviours	
	<u>Other Knowledge</u>		<u>Other Knowledge</u>		<u>Other Knowledge</u>	
	> The largest country by area is Canada > The smallest country by area is Grenada > The most populated country is USA; the most populated state being California. > The USA is divided into 50 states > The oceans/seas surrounding North America are the Atlantic, Pacific, Caribbean and Arctic. > The 5 largest countries and their capital cities are Canada (Ottawa), USA (Washington), Mexico (Mexico City), Nicaragua (Managua) and Honduras (Tegucigalpa) > The 5 physical regions are: Mountainous West, Great Plains, Canadian Shield, varied Eastern region and the Caribbean.		> Hurricanes are created by cold (cool) fronts over warm waters > Longitude and latitude are used to locate places around the world > Countries within North America have different climates depending on their geographical co-ordinate > Hurricanes, flooding, drought and wild fires are all examples of natural disasters. > Natural disasters are an uncontrollable, violent event, caused by the forces of nature > Natural disasters happen around the world.		> Every place has push and pull factors including imports, exports, employment, climate, natural resources and human/physical features > Some people choose to migrate because of the pull factors of a new place and others migrate due to the push factors of their current place > Depending on where you live, trade can be easier or more difficult. > The world's resources are not evenly distributed between different countries > Humans are wasting existing resources > Production of carbon, over use of plastics and over farming are examples of human behaviours that have a negative impact on the environment > Current human behaviours are not sustainable > Individuals can influence other people's behaviour	
	Key Skills		Key Skills		Key Skills	
Using Maps To use an index of an atlas to locate key capital cities and state capitals. To use atlases and maps to identify key human and physical features in different US states (North America) Investigating and Interpreting Patterns & Trends To investigate different types of physical regions (linked to biomes, population maps, physical features e.g. rivers) to find out 'What makes a region?'		Using Maps To use lines of latitude to identify countries. Investigating and Interpreting Patterns & Trends To investigate the link between the location in the world and the occurrence of natural disasters		Investigating and Interpreting Patterns & Trends To investigate and interpret human migration (North America & worldwide). To investigate and interpret the effect of human activity and behaviour on the environment		
<u>Key Vocabulary</u>		<u>Key Vocabulary</u>		<u>Key Vocabulary</u>		
continent - a mass of land usually made up of a number of countries capital city — the administrative centre of a country where the government is based borders - where 2 countries meet or the edge of a country. Borders can be natural (eg sea, river, mountains) or manmade (eg wall). regions - part of a country that is defined by a specific characteristic eg weather ocean - a large expanse of sea river - a large natural stream of water flowing in a channel towards a lake or sea mountain - a natural land form on the Earth's surface that rises up, higher than 600metres, from the surrounding land Northern Hemisphere - land and sea north of the Equator population - the number of people living in a country		continent - a mass of land usually made up of a number of countries The Equator - the imaginary line that divides the Northern and Southern hemispheres. (weather) front—boundary between warm and cold air warm front - the leading edge of a mass of warm air cold front - the leading edge of a mass of cold air hurricane— a large rotating storm with high-speed winds which forms over warm water longitude—invisible lines that determine position east or west of Prime Meridian latitude—invisible lines that determine position north or south of the Equator Prime Meridian— an imaginary line that passes North to South through Greenwich, London. desert— a waterless, desolate area of land typically covered in sand. arid—an area that has little or no rain and is therefore unable to support much vegetation.		migration—the movement of people to a new area or country push factor—something that persuades people to move away from the country/area where they live pull factor—something that encourages people to move into a country/area import—a resource or product that is bought in from abroad export—a resource or product that is sold abroad employment—paid work climate—average weather patterns over a period of time (usually 30 years) natural resources—materials or substances produced naturally by the environment environment—the surroundings in which a person lives overconsumption—using a resource in excess over production— producing more of a product than is wanted or needed		
cross curricular links			Science - Space		Year 5 activity week	

Geography - Progression

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Year 6

Autumn 1	Autumn 2	Spring 1	Spring 2	Summer 1	Summer 2
		THE GALAPAGOS ISLANDS	SOUTH AMERICA		Earthquakes & Volcanoes
		Key Knowledge	Key Knowledge		Key Knowledge
		The Galapagos Islands are located in the Pacific Ocean and are in both hemispheres The Humboldt current has a significant impact on the climate of the islands Tourism can be a threat to the archipelago– sustainability and eco tourism offer some solutions	South America is divided into 3 physical regions. Rio de Janeiro, Brazil is a major diverse city Deforestation has a significant impact on humans and animals		A volcano is a type of mountain. Countries which are on tectonic plate boundaries are more susceptible to earthquakes and volcanic eruptions. The movement of tectonic plates is the root cause of a volcano erupting or an earthquake occurring.
		Other Knowledge	Other Knowledge		
		> Climate differs from country to country for the following reasons: distance from the Equator, distance from an ocean; and altitude. > Each island in the Galapagos Islands is unique and the flora and fauna there is unique. > Eco-tourism is more sustainable > Organisations carry out work to conserve and protect the islands.	> The 3 physical regions of South America are: mountains and highlands, river basins (rainforests) and coastal plains > South America is the fourth largest continent > There are 12 countries in South America > South America is in both the Northern and Southern hemispheres but mostly in the Southern Hemisphere.		> Earth and its environment are constantly changing > Volcanoes are created when the plates move and a gap (fault) is created > Soil becomes more fertile after a volcanic eruption has occurred > There are push and pull factors associated with living in regions which are susceptible to volcanic eruptions and earthquakes > Tsunamis occur as a result of tectonic movement in or near an ocean. > Buildings have been adapted in some countries so that earthquake damage is limited
		Key Skills	Key Skills		Key Skills
		Using Maps: To use maps (including digi-maps), atlases and globes to identify the location of countries in South America. Investigating and Interpreting Patterns & Trends To investigate and interpret the impact of tourism on both the physical and human geography of The Galapagos	Using Maps: To use maps (including digi-maps), atlases and globes to identify the location of countries in South America. Describing Location: To use 6-figure grid references to describe the location of key capital cities To use lines of longitude to describe the time zones for countries in different continents including South America Investigating and Interpreting Patterns & Trends To investigate the impact of humans on deforestation To investigate the impact of deforestation (on the surrounding natural world and indigenous humans)		Using Maps: To use maps (including digi-maps), atlases and globes to identify the location of volcanoes and earthquakes around the world. Investigating and Interpreting Patterns & Trends To investigate and interpret data about volcanoes and / or earthquakes over time
		Key Vocabulary	Key Vocabulary		
		Galapagos Islands — an archipelago in the Pacific Ocean archipelago —group or chain of islands Humboldt current —a cold ocean current found in the Pacific Ocean named after Alexander Von Humboldt unique — one of a kind species —a group of similar organisms flora —collective name for plants and trees of a particular region fauna —collective name for animal life of a particular region longitude —invisible lines that determine position east or west of Prime Meridian latitude —invisible lines that determine position north or south of the Equator environment —physical features and surroundings of the Earth eco-tourism —environmentally friendly tourism sustainability —human interaction with the environment to ensure that there are enough resources left for future generations	longitude —invisible lines that determine position east or west of Prime Meridian latitude —invisible lines that determine position north or south of the Equator drainage basin —the area of land drained by a river Amazon Rainforest —a large tropical rainforest occupying the drainage basin of the Amazon River poverty —not having enough money to cover your basic needs such as food, clothing and shelter Favela —an area on the outskirts of a town/city in Brazil where poor people live in settlements topography —the physical features of the land eg rivers and volcanoes		Ring of Fire — an area around the edge of the Pacific Ocean where many volcanic eruptions and earthquakes occur tectonic plates — large sections of the Earth's crust (they join together a bit like a jigsaw) earthquake —an intense shaking of the Earth's surface volcano — an opening on the Earth's surface that allows gas, hot magma and ash to escape when it erupts eruption —when gas and lava are released from a volcano—sometimes explosively magma —a hot liquified rock located deep below the Earth's surface lava —magma which reaches the Earth's surface and flows from a volcano when it erupts active —a volcano that has recently erupted or is likely to erupt soon dormant —a volcano that is not active but can become active extinct —a volcano that erupted thousands of years ago and will probably not erupt again epicentre —the part of the Earth's surface directly above the starting point of an earthquake aftershock —a smaller earthquake that hits the same area after a large earthquake
cross curricular links		Science - Charles Darwin (evolution and adaptation)			