

Geography Progression

<p>Year 1</p>	<p>Term 1: The Enchanted Woodland (Use simple compass directions and locational language to describe the location of features and routes on map)</p> <p>(Use aerial photographs and plan perspectives to recognise landmarks and basic human and physical features; devise a simple map; and use and construct basic symbols in a key)</p>	<p>Term 2: Splendid Skies (Identify seasonal and daily weather patterns in the UK and the location of hot and cold areas of the world in relation to the Equator and the North and South Poles)</p> <p>(Use aerial photographs and plan perspectives to recognise landmarks and basic human and physical features; devise a simple map; and use and construct basic symbols in a key)</p> <p>(Use simple fieldwork and observational skills to study the geography of their school and its grounds and the key human and physical features of its surrounding environment)</p>	<p>Term 3: Dinosaur Planet (Locational Knowledge: name and locate the world's seven continents and five oceans)</p> <p>(Use world maps, atlases and globes to identify the UK and its countries, as well as countries, continents and oceans studies at this Key Stage)</p>	<p>Term 4: Bright Lights, Big City (Use simple compass directions (North, South, East and West) and locational and directional language (e.g. near and far; left and right), to describe the location of features and routes on a map)</p> <p>(Use aerial photographs and plan perspectives to recognise landmarks and basic human and physical features; devise a simple map; and use and construct basic symbols in a key)</p> <p>(Understand geographical similarities and differences through studying human physical geography of a small area of the United Kingdom, and of a small area in a contrasting non-European country)</p>	<p>Term 5: Paws, Claws and Whiskers (Name and locate the world's seven continents and five oceans)</p> <p>use basic geographical vocabulary to refer to key physical features, including: beach, cliff, coast, forest, hill, mountain, sea, ocean, river, soil, valley, vegetation, season and weather)</p> <p>(Use world maps, atlases and globes to identify the UK and its countries, as well as countries, continents and oceans studies at this Key Stage)</p>	<p>Term 6: Moon Zoom (Use simple compass directions and locational language to describe the location of features and routes)</p>
<p>Substantive Knowledge</p>	<p>Woodland Map What is an Aerial Map? An aerial map is a type of map that shows the landscape from above, often using satellite imagery or drawings to illustrate what an area looks like.</p> <p>Woodland Woodlands are areas of land covered by trees, providing homes for animals and insects.</p> <p>Features of Woodland Trees Shrubs Animals Streams</p> <p>What can you see in an aerial map of woodland? Trees from above Paths through the woods Clearings where animals might gather</p>	<p>Weather Watcher Types of Weather: Sunny Cloudy Rainy Windy Snowy</p> <p>Measuring Weather Changes: Use of weather symbols Recognising changes in the weather Seasons</p> <p>Seasons in the UK: Spring Summer Autumn Winter</p> <p>Characteristics of Each Season: Changes in temperature Changes in daylight hours Changes in types of weather</p>	<p>Dinosaur Locations Continents A continent is a large area of land on Earth. There are seven continents on Earth. Africa Asia Europe North America South America Australia Antarctica</p> <p>Oceans An ocean is a vast body of saltwater that covers almost three-quarters of the Earth's surface. There are five oceans on Earth. Pacific Ocean Atlantic Ocean Indian Ocean Southern Ocean</p>	<p>London Landmarks Big Ben: Location: Houses of Parliament, Westminster Description: Iconic clock tower, known for its distinctive chimes Buckingham Palace: Location: Westminster Description: Official residence of the British monarch Tower Bridge: Location: River Thames Description: Iconic bascule and suspension bridge The London Eye: Location: South Bank of the River Thames Description: Giant Ferris wheel offering panoramic views of London The Shard: Location: Southwark Description: Tallest building in the United Kingdom</p>	<p>Locating Continents Europe Countries: England, France, Italy, Germany Major Cities: London, Paris, Rome, Berlin Asia Countries: China, India, Japan, Saudi Arabia Major Cities: Beijing, New Delhi, Tokyo, Riyadh Africa Countries: Egypt, Kenya, South Africa, Nigeria Major Cities: Cairo, Nairobi, Johannesburg, Lagos North America Countries: United States, Canada, Mexico Major Cities: Washington D.C., Ottawa, Mexico City South America Countries: Brazil, Argentina, Peru, Chile Major Cities: Brasília, Buenos Aires, Lima, Santiago Australia</p>	<p>A Route Across a Space Terrain Types of Directions North South East West Vocabulary Forwards Backwards Left Right Landmarks in Space Terrain Mountains Rivers Forests Cities Endpoints 1. Identify cardinal directions (north, south, east, west) on a map.</p>

	<p>Streams or rivers winding through the trees</p> <p>Endpoints</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Explain what an aerial map is. 2. Identify different features of woodland on an aerial map. 3. Recognise the importance of woodlands for wildlife. 4. Discuss how observing a woodland from above can provide a different perspective on the landscape. 	<p>Changes in nature (e.g., leaves falling in autumn)</p> <p>Aerial Map of School</p> <p>Features on an Aerial Map</p> <p>Buildings (school, playground, hall)</p> <p>Trees</p> <p>Roads</p> <p>Fields</p> <p>Play areas</p> <p>Car park</p> <p>Fence</p> <p>Footpath</p> <p>Symbols on an Aerial Map</p> <p>School building: a rectangle</p> <p>Trees: small circles</p> <p>Roads: lines</p> <p>Fields: blank spaces</p> <p>Play areas: squares</p> <p>Car park: small rectangles</p> <p>Fence: small squares</p> <p>Footpath: dotted lines</p> <p>Cardinal Directions</p> <p>North</p> <p>East</p> <p>South</p> <p>West</p> <p>Endpoints</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Identify key features on an aerial map of their school (e.g., buildings, trees, roads). 2. Recognise and interpret symbols commonly used on maps. 3. Use cardinal directions to describe locations accurately. 	<p>Arctic Ocean</p> <p>Maps</p> <p>A map is a drawing that represents a specific area, showing its features and boundaries.</p> <p>Maps can show continents and oceans.</p> <p>Maps use symbols and colours to represent different things.</p> <p>Compass Directions</p> <p>Directions are points of the compass such as north, south, east, and west.</p> <p>Compasses are tools used to find directions on a map.</p> <p>The compass rose on a map can help identify the cardinal directions.</p> <p>Endpoints:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Identify and name the seven continents on a world map. 2. Identify and name the five oceans on a world map. 3. Use basic directional language to describe the location of continents and oceans (e.g., Africa is south of Europe). 	<p>End Points</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Identify key London landmarks like Big Ben, Buckingham Palace, Tower Bridge, The London Eye, and The Shard 2. Match landmarks with their locations on maps 3. Develop an understanding of aerial views through maps and photographs <p>Physical Features</p> <p>London:</p> <p>River Thames: London is located along the River Thames, which is a large river that flows through the city.</p> <p>Parks: London has many parks, such as Hyde Park and Regent's Park, which are large green spaces for people to enjoy.</p> <p>Buildings: London is known for its tall buildings, including the famous skyscraper, The Shard.</p> <p>Bridges: London has iconic bridges, such as Tower Bridge and London Bridge, which cross the River Thames.</p> <p>Margate:</p> <p>Beach: Margate is a seaside town with a sandy beach where people can swim and play in the sand.</p> <p>Cliffs: Margate has chalk cliffs along its coastline, which are striking white in color.</p>	<p>Country: Australia</p> <p>Major Cities: Canberra, Sydney, Melbourne</p> <p>Woodland</p> <p>Animals: Squirrels, Deer, Foxes</p> <p>Ocean</p> <p>Animals: Fish, Dolphins, Whales</p> <p>Jungle</p> <p>Animals: Monkeys, Parrots, Tigers</p> <p>Polar Regions</p> <p>Animals: Polar Bears, Penguins, Seals</p> <p>Desert</p> <p>Animals: Camels, Lizards, Scorpions</p> <p>Endpoints:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Name and Locate on a Map the 7 Continents and 5 Oceans 2. Identify Different Animal Habitats and the Animals that Live in Them 3. Understand Basic Environmental Concepts and the Importance of Preserving Habitats <p>Explore and Describe Animal Habitats Using Key Vocabulary</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Recognize and name basic symbols on a map. <p>Navigate through space terrain using simple directions.</p>
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Pollution from vehicles and factories impacting the air and water quality.
Overdevelopment leading to loss of natural habitats.

Litter Pickers and Identifying Effects of Humans

Learn about the importance of keeping the environment clean by using litter pickers.
Understand how littering can harm animals and plants.
Identify how humans contribute to pollution and ways to reduce it.

End Points

1. Identify and locate key human features in the locality of St Nicholas at Wade.
2. Understand the impact of human activities on the environment.
3. Participate in a litter-picking activity and discuss the importance of keeping the area clean.

Giving Directions

London Landmarks:

Big Ben: Iconic clock tower located in Westminster, London.

Buckingham Palace: Official residence of the monarch in London.

The London Eye: Giant observation wheel on the

				<p>South Bank of the River Thames.</p> <p>Compass Directions: North, East, South, West</p> <p>Key Vocabulary: Left, Right, Straight on, Turn around, Stop, Go</p> <p>End points</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Identify major London landmarks on a map. 2. Give and follow simple directions using compass directions. 3. Demonstrate an understanding of basic navigational skills. 		
<p>Disciplinary Knowledge</p>	<p>Geography Skills Recognising features on a map Understanding different types of landscapes Identifying natural features such as rivers and trees</p> <p>Observation Skills Noticing details from a different perspective (from above) Identifying patterns in nature</p> <p>Map Reading Understanding symbols used in maps Following paths and boundaries on a map Identifying key landmarks</p>	<p>Observing Weather Key Weather Instruments: Thermometer Anemometer Rain gauge Weather vane</p> <p>Recording Weather Data: Recording daily weather observations</p> <p>Understanding Seasons Seasonal Changes: Identifying characteristics of each season Understanding cyclical nature of seasons Impact of Seasons: How seasons affect daily life and activities</p> <p>Using a Compass Understanding cardinal directions</p>	<p>Identifying Maps: Use color-coded maps to identify continents and oceans. Locate continents and oceans using visual cues and labels.</p> <p>Understanding the Characteristics: Learn basic facts about each continent and ocean. Recognize the differences in size and location of continents and oceans.</p> <p>Recognizing Key Features: Identify shapes of continents and understand what an ocean is. Label continents and oceans correctly on a blank map.</p>	<p>Geography Skills Identifying Landmarks: Match landmark pictures to their names on a simple map Label landmarks correctly on a map</p> <p>Using Maps: Use maps to locate familiar landmarks and understand their positions</p> <p>Observation and Comparisons: Compare the size and shapes of different landmarks</p> <p>Identifying Features: Students will learn to identify the River Thames and some famous landmarks of London.</p> <p>Comparing Locations:</p>	<p>Mapping Skills Identifying Continents Locating Oceans Recognising Animal Habitats on a World Map Using Compass Directions (North, South, East, West)</p> <p>Environmental Awareness Understanding the Importance of Different Habitats Recognising the Impact of Human Activity on Habitats</p> <p>Language and Enquiry Skills Using Key Vocabulary: Continent, Ocean, Habitat Asking Questions about Animal Habitats Describing Animals in Different Habitats</p>	<p>Using Compass Directions Introduction to compass directions like north, south, east, and west. Identifying the cardinal directions using a compass rose.</p> <p>Maps and Symbols Introduction to basic symbols on maps like mountains, rivers, forests, and cities. Understanding how to read and use maps to navigate through space terrain.</p> <p>Following Directions Learning to follow simple directions using landmarks and cardinal directions.</p>

		<p>Learning to use a compass rose Practicing locating places on a map by direction</p> <p>Reading Aerial Maps Identifying and understanding symbols Relating symbols to real objects in the school environment Using directions to describe locations on the map</p> <p>Creating Aerial Maps Drawing simple maps with key features Using symbols consistently and accurately Adding directions to show relationships between features</p>		<p>Students will compare London to Margate in terms of the presence of a river and notable landmarks.</p> <p>Geographical Skills Develop observation skills to spot and identify human features in the locality. Practice map reading and orienteering to navigate the local area.</p> <p>Understanding Human Impact Discuss how human actions, like littering, can harm the environment. Reflect on ways to promote a cleaner and more sustainable community.</p> <p>Reading Maps: Identifying landmarks on the maps. Understanding compass directions.</p> <p>Giving and Following Directions: Using descriptive language to give clear instructions.</p>		
Useful Websites	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Google Earth for Kids • BBC Bitesize - Maps and Atlases • National Geographic Kids - Maps 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Google Earth for Kids • BBC Bitesize - Maps and Atlases • National Geographic Kids - Maps 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • BBC Bitesize - Continents and Oceans • National Geographic Kids - World Continents and Oceans • DK Find Out! - Continents for Kids 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • BBC Bitesize - Geography • National Geographic Kids - United Kingdom Facts • London Official Guide • BBC Bitesize - Landmarks of London • National Geographic Kids - River Thames • Visit Margate - Explore Margate's Beaches 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • BBC Bitesize - Continents and Oceans • National Geographic Kids - World Continents and Oceans • DK Find Out! - Continents for Kids 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • BBC Bitesize - Geography KS1 • National Geographic Kids - Maps and Geography

				<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Geography for Kids - Coastal Features• Ordnance Survey Map• The Woodland Trust - Litter Picking Guide		
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<p>Year 2</p>	<p>Term 1&2: Beach Combers (Use basic geographical vocabulary to refer to key physical features, including: beach, cliff, coast, forest, hill, mountain, sea, ocean, river, soil, valley, vegetation, season and weather)</p> <p>(Use aerial photographs and plan perspectives to recognise landmarks and basic human and physical features; devise a simple map; and use and construct basic symbols in a key)</p>	<p>Term 3: Land Ahoy! (Name and locate the world's seven continents and five oceans)</p> <p>(Name, locate and identify characteristics of the four countries and capital cities of the UK and its surrounding seas)</p> <p>(Use basic geographical vocabulary to refer to key physical features, including: beach, cliff, coast, forest, hill, mountain, sea, ocean, river, soil, valley, vegetation, season and weather)</p> <p>(Use world maps, atlases and globes to identify the UK and its countries, as well as countries, continents and oceans studies at this Key Stage)</p> <p>(Identify seasonal and daily weather patterns in the UK and the location of hot and cold areas of the world in relation to the Equator and the North and South Poles)</p> <p>(Use aerial photographs and plan perspectives to recognise landmarks and basic human and physical features; devise a simple map; and use and construct basic symbols in a key)</p> <p>(Use simple compass directions and locational language to describe the location of features and routes on map)</p>	<p>Term 4: Wiggle and Crawl (Use aerial photographs and plan perspectives to recognise landmarks and basic human and physical features; devise a simple map; and use and construct basic symbols in a key)</p> <p>(Use simple fieldwork and observational skills to study the geography of their school and its grounds and the key human and physical features of its surrounding environment)</p>	<p>Term 5: Scented Garden (Use aerial photographs and plan perspectives to recognise landmarks and basic human and physical features; devise a simple map; and use and construct basic symbols in a key)</p> <p>(Use simple fieldwork and observational skills to study the geography of their school and its grounds and the key human and physical features of its surrounding environment)</p>	<p>Term 6: Changing Landscapes (Use aerial photographs and plan perspectives to recognise landmarks and basic human and physical features; devise a simple map; and use and construct basic symbols in a key)</p> <p>(Develop contextual knowledge of the location of globally significant places – both terrestrial and marine – including their defining physical and human characteristics and how these provide a geographical context for understanding the actions of processes)</p> <p>(Understand geographical similarities and differences through studying human physical geography of a small area of the United Kingdom, and of a small area in a contrasting non-European country)</p>
<p>Substantive Knowledge</p>	<p>Coastlines Features Coastal Features: Beach: A stretch of land along the sea or lake shore covered with sand or pebbles. Stack: A column of rock standing in the sea, detached from the mainland. Arch: A curved structure resembling a bridge formed naturally in rock by the action of the sea. Cove: A small sheltered bay in the coastline. Cave: A natural underground hollow or passage, especially in the cliffs along coastlines. Cliff: A steep rock face exposed along the coast. Island: A piece of land surrounded by water.</p>	<p>Surrounding Seas Seas Around the UK North Sea Irish Sea English Channel Atlantic Ocean</p> <p>UK Cities London Manchester Birmingham Liverpool Edinburgh Cardiff Belfast</p> <p>End Points</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Identify and name the North Sea, English Channel, and Irish Sea on a map. 	<p>Sketch Maps Physical Features Trees: tall structures that provide shade and homes for insects. Grass: a green plant covering the ground where minibeasts can hide. Rocks: solid, hard objects providing shelter for insects and acting as landmarks. Ponds: bodies of water where minibeasts like frogs and dragonflies may live. Paths: man-made tracks for walking, biking, or exploring the area. Human Features Benches: seating areas for people to rest or observe minibeasts. Signs: boards with information about the area or safety rules.</p>	<p>A Community Walk Plants and Flowers Dandelion: Bright yellow flower with serrated leaves. Daisy: Small white flower with a yellow centre. Buttercup: Yellow flower with glossy petals. Bluebell: Bell-shaped flower usually found in woodlands. Nettle: Green plant with stinging hairs. Geographical Features School: Building where children go to learn. Shops: Place to buy goods. Post Office: Facility for sending and receiving mail. Road: Path for vehicles. Park: Green area for recreation. Woodland: Area with many trees.</p>	<p>Channel Tunnel The Channel Tunnel is a rail tunnel that runs beneath the English Channel. It connects Folkestone in the United Kingdom with Coquelles, near Calais in France. The tunnel is approximately 50.5 kilometers long, making it the longest underwater tunnel in the world. Trains travel through the tunnel, carrying passengers and freight between the UK and mainland Europe. Samphire Hoe Samphire Hoe is an area of land in Kent, England, created using material excavated during the</p>

	<p>Specialist Vocabulary: Tide: The rise and fall of sea levels caused by the gravitational forces of the moon and sun. Flow: The rising or high tide when water moves towards the shore. Ebb: The falling or low tide when water moves away from the shore.</p> <p>End Points</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Students will create 3-D models of coastal landscapes using natural materials to represent different features accurately. Students will describe their models using specialist vocabulary related to coastal geography. <p>Students will map out their models, labelling features and understanding the concept of tide, flow, and ebb.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Locate and name London, Edinburgh, Cardiff, and Belfast on a map. Describe the position of the seas in relation to the UK. Understand the importance of seas and cities within the UK. <p>Navigate for Captain Cook Countries and Regions: Hawaii Australia New Zealand Tahiti Newfoundland</p> <p>Geographical Features: Antarctic Circle Equator Northern Hemisphere Southern Hemisphere</p> <p>End Points</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Locate and colour the specified places accurately on a world map or globe. Identify and label the Antarctic Circle and equator. Recognize the Northern Hemisphere and Southern Hemisphere. <p>Treasure Maps Geographical Features: Forests Sandy beaches Quicksand Cave Lake Swamp Mountain range</p>	<p>Bins: containers for waste disposal to keep the site clean. Gates: entrances and exits to the area. Footprints: evidence of human activity in the form of tracks on the ground.</p> <p>Endpoints</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> To accurately draw a sketch map of the school, including key features such as classrooms, playground, hall, office, etc. To use appropriate symbols and a simple key to represent features on the map. To describe the location of different school features using basic geographical vocabulary and directional language. 	<p>Local Plants and Flowers Identify various plants and flowers commonly found in the local community. Learn about the different parts of plants and their functions. Understand the importance of plants and flowers for the environment.</p> <p>Geographical Features Recognise and name key geographical features such as the school, shops, post office, road, park, and woodland. Understand how landmarks and natural surroundings contribute to the local community.</p> <p>End Points</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Identify a variety of plants and flowers in their local environment. Name key geographical locations in their community. Create a map of their walk with a key highlighting important features. <p>Rainforest Flora Location: The Brazilian rainforest is located in South America, primarily in Brazil. Locate Brazil on a world map and highlight the Amazon Rainforest. Discuss the proximity of the rainforest to the equator and its impact on climate. Climate: The Brazilian rainforest has a hot and humid climate.</p>	<p>construction of the Channel Tunnel. It is a nature reserve with a diverse range of plants and wildlife. Visitors can enjoy walking trails, birdwatching, and beautiful views of the English Channel. The site is a great example of how reclaimed land can be used for conservation purposes.</p> <p>Hong Kong Airport Hong Kong International Airport is located on reclaimed land on the island of Chek Lap Kok. The airport was built on a small island that was expanded by reclaiming land from the sea. Reclaimed land is land that has been created by filling in and levelling the seabed. The airport is one of the busiest and most efficient in the world, serving as a major transport hub in Asia.</p> <p>Disneyland Hong Kong Disneyland Hong Kong is a theme park located on Lantau Island in Hong Kong. It is part of the Disney theme park franchise and features attractions, shows, and experiences based on Disney characters and stories. The park is divided into themed lands such as Fantasyland, Adventureland, and Tomorrowland. Visitors can meet Disney characters, enjoy thrilling rides, and watch spectacular parades and fireworks displays.</p>
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<p>Disciplinary Knowledge</p>	<p>Identifying Coastal Features: Study maps, plans, diagrams, photographs, and models to recognise coastal features. Use basic geographical vocabulary to describe these features.</p> <p>Creating 3-D Models: Use sand, shingle, mud, rocks, gravel, and other natural materials to construct models. Describe the features being made using geographical terms.</p> <p>Sketch Mapping: Develop a simple sketch map of the model. Label the features with a basic key.</p>	<p>Geographical Skills: Understanding maps and atlases to locate seas and cities. Identifying key features of the UK geography. Using compass directions to describe the locations of seas.</p> <p>Cultural Understanding: Appreciating the significance of seas and cities in the UK. Recognising the diversity of cities within the UK.</p> <p>Using Maps: Maps help us understand where places are located on Earth. Maps have keys to show different symbols and colours.</p> <p>Latitude and Longitude: Latitude lines run horizontally and measure how far north or south a place is from the Equator. Longitude lines run vertically and measure how far east or west a place is from the Prime Meridian.</p> <p>Hemispheres: The Equator divides the Earth into the Northern Hemisphere and Southern Hemisphere. The Northern Hemisphere is where most of the UK is located, while the Southern Hemisphere includes countries like Australia and New Zealand.</p> <p>Understanding Maps Maps are visual representations of an area. Maps use symbols to represent features. Compasses help us show direction on a map.</p>	<p>Geography Concepts Place: What a place is like and what can be found there. Scale: Understanding the relationship between real-world features and their representation on a map. Location: Using positional language to describe where things are in relation to each other.</p> <p>Skills Observational Skills: Noticing and recording details about the school environment. Mapping Skills: Drawing and labelling a simple sketch map of the school based on observation.</p> <p>Map Reading Understanding symbols used in maps Following paths and boundaries on a map Identifying key landmarks</p>	<p>Observation and Documentation Use cameras or tablets to capture images of plants and flowers during the walk. Create a list of identified plants and flowers in a simple table format. Recall and sequence the plants and flowers seen during the walk.</p> <p>Mapping and Planning Create maps and plans of the walk, plotting the locations where plants and flowers were observed. Include a key to identify different geographical</p> <p>Geography skills: Identify Brazil and the equator on a world map. Explain the concept of climate and how it affects plant growth. Introduce terms like rainforest, humidity, and tropical climate.</p> <p>Scientific understanding: Explore the different parts of a plant (roots, stem, leaves, flowers) through examples from the rainforest. Discuss the role of plants in producing oxygen and providing habitats for animals. Highlight the importance</p>	<p>Geography Concepts The Channel Tunnel and Samphire Hoe are examples of human impact on the environment, including land use and conservation.</p> <p>Reclaimed land at Hong Kong Airport demonstrates how human activities can alter landscapes and create new spaces for development.</p> <p>Disneyland Hong Kong showcases how human creativity and imagination can shape the physical environment to create leisure and entertainment spaces.</p>
<p>Useful Websites</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • BBC Bitesize - Geography for KS1 • National Geographic Kids - Coastal Landforms 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • BBC Bitesize - Seas Around the UK • National Geographic Kids - UK Seas Facts • National Geographic Kids 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • BBC Bitesize: KS1 Geography • National Geographic Kids: Geography for Kids • Ordnance Survey Mapzone <p>Google Maps</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Woodland Trust Nature Detectives • Royal Horticultural Society for Kids • Rainforest Alliance Kids 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • BBC Bitesize - Seas Around the UK • National Geographic Kids - UK Seas Facts • National Geographic Kids

	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The Geographical Association - Teaching Resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• BBC Bitesize - Geography for Kids• Twinkl Geography Resources for Year 2• National Geographic Kids - Maps and Map Skills		National Geographic Kids - Rainforests	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• BBC Bitesize - Geography for Kids• Twinkl Geography Resources for Year 2 National Geographic Kids - Maps and Map Skills
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<p>Year 3</p>	<p>Term 1: Road Trip USA (Locate the world's countries, using maps to focus on Europe (including the location of Russia) and North and South America, concentrating on their environmental regions, key physical and human characteristics, countries, and major cities.)</p> <p>(Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied.)</p> <p>(Identify the position and significance of latitude, longitude, Equator, Northern Hemisphere, Southern Hemisphere, the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn, Arctic and Antarctic Circle, the Prime/Greenwich Meridian and time zones (including day and night))</p>	<p>Term 4: Gods and Mortals (Describe and understand key aspects of human geography, including: types of settlement and land use, economic activity including trade links, and the distribution of natural resources including energy, food, minerals and water)</p> <p>(Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied.)</p>	<p>Term 5: Urban Pioneers (Use fieldwork to observe, measure, record and present the human and physical features in the local area using a range of methods, including sketch maps, plans and graphs, and digital technologies)</p> <p>(Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied.)</p> <p>(Understand geographical similarities and differences through the study of human and physical geography of a region of the United Kingdom, a region in a European country, and a region within North or South America)</p> <p>(Describe and understand key aspects of human geography, including: types of settlement and land use, economic activity including trade links, and the distribution of natural resources including energy, food, minerals and water.)</p>	<p>Term 6: Blue Abyss (Identify the position and significance of latitude, longitude, Equator, Northern Hemisphere, Southern Hemisphere, the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn, Arctic and Antarctic Circle, the Prime/Greenwich Meridian and time zones (including day and night))</p> <p>(Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied.)</p> <p>(Describe and understand key aspects of human geography, including: types of settlement and land use, economic activity including trade links, and the distribution of natural resources including energy, food, minerals and water)</p>
<p>Substantive Knowledge</p>	<p>Visiting the US States</p> <p>New York (Iroquois) - NY Minnesota (Sioux) - MN North Dakota (Cree) - ND Washington (Chinook) - WA Idaho (Nez Perces) - ID California (Chumash) - CA Arizona (Navajo) - AZ Colorado (Ute) - CO Nebraska (Cheyenne) - NE Texas (Kiowa) - TX Louisiana (Choctaw) - LA Florida (Calusa) - FL Tennessee (Cherokee) - TN Virginia (Powhatan) - VA</p> <p>Endpoints</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Identify and locate 14 US states and their abbreviations. Learn about the Native American tribes associated with each state. Practice teamwork and collaboration by working in pairs to find all markers. Develop mapping skills by plotting the states on a digital map in numerical order. 	<p>Ancient Greece</p> <p>Ancient Greece was divided into smaller city-states, each with its own government, laws, and way of life.</p> <p>The main city-states in ancient Greece were Athens, Sparta, Corinth, Thebes, and Delphi.</p> <p>Ancient Greece is surrounded by the Aegean Sea, Ionian Sea, and Mediterranean Sea.</p> <p>Important geographical features include the islands of Crete, Rhodes, and Cyprus, as well as mountains such as Mount Olympus and Mount Parnassus.</p> <p>Disciplinary Knowledge</p> <p>Endpoints</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Identify the main city-states of ancient Greece on a map. Explain the significance of each city-state in ancient Greek history. Describe the importance of geographical features in shaping ancient Greek culture and society. <p>Locating the Labyrinth</p> <p>Location and Shape of Crete:</p>	<p>Urban Visit/Carrying Out a Survey</p> <p>Canterbury: A historic city located in the county of Kent in southeast England. Known for its significant human features such as the Canterbury Cathedral, St Augustine's Abbey, and the Buttermarket. The city offers a blend of ancient history and modern urban life, making it an engaging destination for explorations.</p> <p>Urban Features</p> <p>Significant Human Features Canterbury Cathedral: Iconic landmark, UNESCO World Heritage Site, and seat of the Archbishop of Canterbury. City/Town Hall: Political hub for local government. Main Square: Vibrant space for events and gatherings. Tourist Office: Information hub for visitors exploring the city.</p> <p>Urban Art</p> <p>Types of Urban Art Graffiti: Street art encompassing various styles and messages. Murals: Large-scale paintings adorning buildings. Statues and Sculptures: Artistic installations adding character to public spaces.</p> <p>Endpoints</p>	<p>Identifying Seas and Oceans</p> <p>World's Oceans: Pacific Ocean: Largest and deepest ocean, located to the west of the Americas and to the east of Asia and Australia. Atlantic Ocean: Second largest ocean, separates the Americas from Europe and Africa. Indian Ocean: Third largest ocean, positioned between Africa, Asia, Australia, and Antarctica. Arctic Ocean: Smallest and shallowest ocean, surrounding the North Pole. Southern (or Antarctic) Ocean: the newest named ocean surrounding Antarctica.</p> <p>World's Seas: North Sea: Situated between the UK, Norway, Denmark, and Germany. Mediterranean Sea: Connects Europe, Africa, and Asia. Caribbean Sea: Located in the western Atlantic Ocean, adjacent to Central America. Arabian Sea: North-western part of the Indian Ocean. Coral Sea: Part of the Pacific Ocean, northeast of Australia.</p> <p>Endpoints</p>

Locating the US

The United States on a World Map

The United States is located in North America.

It lies in the Northern Hemisphere.

The Tropic of Cancer passes through the southern part of the country.

The Tropic of Capricorn does not intersect with any part of the United States.

Identifying the States and Capitals

The United States comprises 50 states.

Each state has its own capital city.

End Points

1. Students will be able to locate the United States on a world map.
2. Students will be able to explain the positioning of the US in relation to the equator, Northern Hemisphere, Southern Hemisphere, and Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn.

Fabulous Physical Features

Mississippi River

Location: Flows through multiple states from Minnesota to Louisiana

Formation: Formed by multiple tributaries joining together

Usage: Transportation route, water supply, recreation

Rocky Mountains

Location: Stretch from Canada to New Mexico

Formation: Folded and faulted due to tectonic plate movements

Usage: Hiking, skiing, tourism

Grand Canyon

Location: Arizona

Formation: Carved by the Colorado River over millions of years

Crete is the largest Greek island located in the eastern Mediterranean Sea.

It is known for its varied terrain, including mountains, gorges, and beautiful beaches.

The shape of the island roughly resembles a footprint.

The Palace of Knossos:

The Palace of Knossos is an ancient archaeological site located near Heraklion, the capital of Crete.

It is considered the most important archaeological site of the Minoan civilization.

The palace complex features intricate architecture, including grand staircases, frescoes, and a labyrinth.

Endpoints

1. Identify the location of Crete on a world map.
2. Describe the Palace of Knossos and its significance.
3. Investigate why Crete is a popular destination for travellers.
4. Discuss whether the Minotaur's labyrinth is a myth or reality.

1. Identify the location of Crete on a world map.
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Nightlights

What are web-based satellite mapping tools?

Web-based satellite mapping tools are online platforms that use satellite imagery to provide detailed views of the Earth's surface from a bird's eye perspective. They allow users to explore different geographic locations and features worldwide.

Why is it important to view light patterns across the world?

Viewing light patterns across the world can provide insights into the distribution of human settlements and activities. It allows us to understand how human populations are distributed and the impact of urbanization and development on the environment.

Contrasts between the planet's remotest and most densely populated areas

Remote areas may show minimal light patterns, indicating low population density and limited human activities. Densely populated areas will exhibit bright clusters of light, representing urban areas, cities, and industrial zones where there is high human activity.

Endpoints

1. Understand how satellite mapping tools work.
2. Differentiate between densely populated and remote areas based on light patterns.
3. Identify UK cities by their light clusters on the map.

1. Identify the world's oceans and seas on maps and globes.
2. Understand the position of oceans and seas in relation to key geographic lines.
3. Record and compare features of different oceans and seas.
4. Identify patterns in characteristics based on geographical location.

Where is the Great Barrier Reef?

The Great Barrier Reef is located off the east coast of Australia in the Coral Sea. It is the world's largest coral reef system, made up of over 2,900 individual reefs and 900 islands.

The reef is home to a diverse range of marine life, including corals, fish, sharks, and sea turtles.

The Great Barrier Reef is a UNESCO World Heritage Site due to its ecological importance.

Significant Land Features

Australia's east coast
Queensland coastline
Coral Sea

Towns

Cairns
Townsville
Mackay

Islands

Whitsunday Islands
Lizard Island
Green Island

Reefs

Agincourt Reef
Ribbon Reefs
Swain Reefs

Endpoints

1. Students will be able to identify the location of the Great Barrier Reef on a map.

Usage: Tourist destination, hiking, camping

Old Faithful Geyser

Location: Wyoming, Yellowstone National Park

Formation: Result of geothermal activity and underground water

Usage: Tourist attraction, natural wonder

Endpoints

1. Identify and describe key physical features of the United States
2. Explain how natural landmarks are formed through geological processes
3. Understand the importance of these landmarks for the environment and human activities

Location, Location

Location of the Iroquois Tribes: The Iroquois tribes, also known as the Haudenosaunee, were Native American tribes living in the north-eastern part of the United States, primarily in present-day upstate New York.

Environmental Features: The Iroquois lived in forested areas alongside rivers and lakes, which provided crucial resources for their survival.

Endpoints:

1. Identify the geographical area where the Iroquois tribes lived.
2. Explain how the local environment supported the lifestyle of the Iroquois tribes.
3. Analyse how access to woodlands and rivers provided shelter, food, and transport for the Iroquois.

Making Comparisons

Canterbury

Location: Canterbury is a historic city located in the county of Kent in the southeast of England.

Population: Estimated to have a population of around 55,000 residents.

Key Features: Canterbury Cathedral, Canterbury Roman Museum, medieval city walls, River Stour.

St Nicholas at Wade

Location: St Nicholas at Wade is a small village located in the district of Thanet in Kent, England.

Population: A smaller population compared to Canterbury, with approximately 2,000 residents.

Key Features: St Nicholas Church, farmlands, rural surroundings.

Endpoints

1. Students will be able to identify key urban characteristics of Canterbury and St Nicholas at Wade.
2. Students will understand the differences between urban and rural environments.
3. Students will be able to compare and contrast information gathered from different source materials.

Fantasy City Centre

Essential Features

City Centre: Busy area with shops, restaurants, and entertainment venues.

Parks: Green spaces for relaxation and outdoor activities.

Transport System: Roads, bus stops, train stations for easy movement.

Schools: Educational institutions for learning.

Hospitals: Medical facilities for healthcare services.

2. Students will understand the key geographical features and significance of the Great Barrier Reef.

Environmental Concerns

Overfishing

Definition: Overfishing occurs when fish stocks are depleted due to excessive harvesting.

Impact: Threatens marine biodiversity, disrupts ecosystems, and affects livelihoods.

Example: Cod and tuna are overfished species.

Fact: Overfishing can lead to the collapse of fish populations.

Oil Spills

Definition: Oil spills occur when oil is accidentally released into the oceans, harming marine life.

Impact: Devastates habitats, harms wildlife, and damages ecosystems.

Example: Deepwater Horizon oil spill in 2010 in the Gulf of Mexico.

Fact: Oil spills can take years to recover from.

Coastal Erosion

Definition: Coastal erosion is the wearing away of land along the coast due to natural processes or human activity.

Impact: Threatens homes, communities, and habitats.

Example: Happening in areas like Happisburgh in Norfolk.

Fact: Climate change can exacerbate coastal erosion.

Tourism

Definition: Tourism near oceans can lead to environmental impacts such as pollution and habitat destruction.

Impact: Increased waste, damage to coral reefs, and disturbance to wildlife.

Example: Overdevelopment of coastal areas for tourism.

			<p>Town Hall: Administrative building for local government.</p> <p>Optional Features</p> <p>Museums: Places to learn about history and culture.</p> <p>Office Blocks: Buildings for work and businesses.</p> <p>Housing: Residential areas for people to live.</p> <p>Sports Centre: Facilities for physical activities and sports.</p> <p>Marketplace: Area for shopping for groceries and goods.</p> <p>Endpoints:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Students will be able to design a fantasy city centre communal area using mapping skills 2. Students will understand the purpose of various features within a city centre 3. Students will be able to explain their design choices using appropriate geographical vocabulary 	<p>Fact: Sustainable tourism practices can help protect coastal environments.</p> <p>Pollution</p> <p>Definition: Pollution from plastic, chemicals, and waste negatively affects ocean health.</p> <p>Impact: Endangers marine life, pollutes water, and degrades ecosystems.</p> <p>Example: Great Pacific Garbage Patch, a massive area of marine debris.</p> <p>Fact: Plastic pollution is a significant threat to marine ecosystems.</p> <p>Endpoints</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Understand the environmental issues linked to oceans, such as overfishing, oil spills, coastal erosion, tourism, and pollution. 2. Develop awareness of the impact of human activities on marine ecosystems. 3. Identify ways individuals can help protect oceans and marine life. 4. Enhance research skills and critical thinking abilities when exploring geographical source materials. <p>The Water Cycle</p> <p>What is the Water Cycle?</p> <p>The water cycle describes how water moves around the Earth in different forms. It is a continuous process that involves several stages.</p> <p>Stages of the Water Cycle</p> <p>Evaporation: The sun heats the water in rivers, lakes, and oceans, turning it into vapour, which rises into the air.</p> <p>Condensation: As the water vapour rises, it cools and changes back into tiny droplets of water, forming clouds.</p> <p>Precipitation: When the clouds get heavy with water droplets, they release the water as rain, snow, sleet, or hail.</p>
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				<p>Collection: The water then collects in rivers, lakes, and oceans, ready to start the cycle again.</p> <p>Key Terms Water Vapour: Water in its gaseous state. Clouds: Formed by condensed water vapour. Precipitation: Any form of water that falls from the clouds.</p> <p>Endpoints</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Describe the stages of the water cycle and the processes involved. 2. Understand how evaporation, condensation, and precipitation work together to move water. 3. Explain the importance of the water cycle for the environment. 4. Create a simple diagram of the water cycle, labelling each part correctly.
<p>Disciplinary Knowledge</p>	<p>Geography Skills Identifying US states and their abbreviations. Recognizing Native American tribes associated with different states. Reading and interpreting maps to locate specific states. Collaborating with peers to complete the mapping activity.</p> <p>Map Skills Understanding and reading a world map, globe, or satellite map. Identifying the position of the United States in relation to the equator, Northern Hemisphere, Southern Hemisphere, and the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn. Understanding the concept of latitude and longitude.</p> <p>Landforms: Understanding how natural features like rivers, mountains, canyons, and geysers are formed through</p>	<p>Reading Maps Maps are visual representations of the Earth's surface. Maps use symbols and colours to represent features like seas, mountains, and cities. Reading maps helps us understand the geography and history of different places.</p> <p>Key Geographical Features of Ancient Greece Aegean Sea: Located to the east of Greece, the Aegean Sea was crucial for trade and transportation. Mount Olympus: The highest mountain in Greece, believed to be the home of the Greek gods. Peloponnese Peninsula: A large peninsula in southern Greece connected to the mainland by the Isthmus of Corinth.</p>	<p>Navigation and Mapping Ordnance Survey Map Identifying Urban Location: Use four-figure grid references to locate significant human features on the map. Sketch Mapping Route: Create a simple sketch map with symbols and a key to document the route to key buildings.</p> <p>Digital Documentation Photography Perspective Shots: Capture urban art from different angles to appreciate its details. Digital Recordings: Use audio recording devices to document interviews with passers-by about the city centre.</p> <p>Survey and Data Collection Survey Preparation Questionnaire Design: Create a simple survey to gather opinions on the appeal and practicalities of the city centre.</p>	<p>Map Skills Using maps, globes, aerial images, and atlases to identify seas and oceans Understanding latitude and longitude</p> <p>Research Skills Utilizing websites and information books for gathering information Recording findings in a table or spreadsheet</p> <p>Mapping Skills: Learning to read maps and satellite images to locate the Great Barrier Reef accurately. Understanding symbols, keys, and compass directions on maps.</p> <p>Comparing Maps: Comparing different maps to determine the level of detail included and how it can vary. Analysing maps to identify key features like reefs, islands, and towns.</p>

	<p>processes like erosion and tectonic activities.</p> <p>Human Interaction: Exploring how people use and interact with these physical features for activities like transport, tourism, and recreational purposes.</p> <p>Comparative Analysis: Comparing the characteristics of different landmarks in terms of location, formation, and usage.</p> <p>Geographical Skills: Using online sources to find maps and data about the traditional lands of the Iroquois tribes. Drawing a sketch map to illustrate where the Iroquois tribes lived and the surrounding environment.</p> <p>Environmental Understanding: Understanding how the local environment supported the lifestyle of the tribes. Exploring how the Iroquois adapted to the environment to meet their needs.</p>	<p>Maps: Use world maps to locate Crete and understand its relative position to other countries and bodies of water.</p> <p>Sketch Map: Create a simple sketch map to illustrate the shape of Crete and identify key landmarks like the Palace of Knossos.</p> <p>Research: Use travel brochures and websites to discover why modern-day travellers are attracted to Crete.</p> <p>Critical Thinking: Explore the myth of the Minotaur's labyrinth at the Palace of Knossos and consider whether it could have really existed.</p>	<p>Interview Recording: Engage with passers-by, record their responses for analysis in the classroom.</p> <p>Introduction to Web-based Satellite Mapping Tools: Satellite mapping tools use images captured by satellites orbiting the Earth. These tools provide a visual representation of light patterns on the Earth's surface. Commonly used satellite mapping tools include Google Earth and NASA Worldview.</p> <p>Understanding Light Patterns: Densely populated areas show as bright clusters of light on the map, indicating human activity. Remote areas appear darker as they have fewer artificial lights.</p> <p>Identifying UK Cities Using Mapping Tools: Major UK cities such as London, Manchester, Birmingham, and Glasgow can be easily identified by their bright light clusters on the map.</p> <p>Source Materials to Use: Photographs of Canterbury and St Nicholas at Wade Web resources about urban characteristics of Canterbury Non-fiction books on British cities and villages Street maps of Canterbury and St Nicholas at Wade Underground train maps for transportation details</p> <p>Skills to Develop: Reading information from different sources Comparing and contrasting urban and rural features Identifying key landmarks on maps Noting differences in urban planning and layout Understanding the importance of planning and designing a city centre.</p>	<p>How to Research: Use books, maps, atlases, websites, and documentaries to gather information on ocean-related environmental issues.</p> <p>Analysing Sources: Evaluate the credibility and reliability of sources to ensure accurate information.</p> <p>Mapping Skills: Use maps to locate areas affected by environmental issues and understand their geographical context.</p> <p>Data Interpretation: Interpret graphs and charts to understand trends in overfishing, pollution levels, and other environmental factors.</p> <p>How Does the Water Cycle Work? Process: Describe how the sun's energy drives the water cycle, affecting temperature and weather. Importance: Explain how the water cycle is crucial for ecosystems, providing water for plants, animals, and humans.</p> <p>Observations Weather Patterns: Discuss how different weather patterns can influence the water cycle (e.g., dry vs wet seasons). Local Examples: Identify local bodies of water (rivers, lakes) and how they contribute to the water cycle in your area.</p> <p>Investigative Skills Diagram Creation: Draw and label a diagram of the water cycle, showing each stage. Data Collection: Measure rainfall over a week to understand precipitation in your local area.</p>
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			<p>Recognising different features required in a city to make it functional.</p> <p>Identifying the positioning of key elements in a city map.</p> <p>Exploring the impact of urban planning on communities.</p> <p>Learning about different aspects of urban design and layout.</p> <p>Using symbols and keys to represent features on a map.</p> <p>Considering the needs of a community when designing public spaces.</p> <p>Exploring the interaction between various urban elements within a city.</p>	
Useful Websites	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Geographic Kids – United States Facts • Ducksters – US States for Kids • BBC Bitesize – Geography • National Geographic Kids – USA Facts • Ducksters – United States Geography for Kids • KidsGeo.com – USA Geography • National Geographic Kids – United States Landmarks • BBC Bitesize – Geography – Landforms and Landscapes • US National Park Service – Learn about Parks • Geological Society – How are Landforms Formed? • Yellowstone National Park – Geothermal Features • National Geographic Kids – Iroquois • DK Find Out – Iroquois Facts 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • BBC Bitesize – Ancient Greece • DK Find Out – Ancient Greece • National Geographic Kids – Ancient Greece Facts • Ancient History Encyclopaedia – Ancient Greece • The British Museum – Ancient Greece • Visit Greece – Crete • British Museum – Knossos • Smithsonian – Myth of the Minotaur 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Canterbury Cathedral official website • Visit Canterbury – Official tourism website • Ordnance Survey Map Explorer • Google Earth • NASA's Worldview • Canterbury City Council • Visit Canterbury • St Nicholas at Wade Village Website 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Geographic Kids – Oceans and Seas • BBC Bitesize – Geography for KS2 • World Atlas – Oceans and Seas • Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Authority • National Geographic Kids – Great Barrier Reef • BBC Bitesize – Geography • National Geographic Kids • World Wildlife Fund – Learn

<p>Year 4</p>	<p>Term 3: I am Warrior? (Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied.)</p> <p>(Understand geographical similarities and differences through the study of human and physical geography of a region of the United Kingdom, a region in a European country, and a region within North or South America)</p> <p>(Describe and understand key aspects of physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes, and the water cycle)</p> <p>(Describe and understand key aspects of human geography, including: types of settlement and land use, economic activity including trade links, and the distribution of natural resources including energy, food, minerals and water)</p>	<p>Term 4: Predator! (Use fieldwork to observe, measure, record and present the human and physical features in the local area using a range of methods, including sketch maps, plans and graphs, and digital technologies)</p> <p>(Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied.)</p>	<p>Term 5: Tremors (Describe and understand key aspects of physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes, and the water cycle)</p> <p>(Locate the world's countries, using maps to focus on Europe (including the location of Russia) and North and South America, concentrating on their environmental regions, key physical and human characteristics, countries, and major cities)</p> <p>(Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied.)</p> <p>(Use the eight points of a compass, four and six-figure grid references, symbols and key (including the use of Ordnance Survey maps) to build their knowledge of the United Kingdom and the wider world.)</p>	<p>Term 6: Tribal Tales (Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied.)</p>
<p>Substantive Knowledge</p>	<p>Location of Hillforts What are Celtic hillforts? Celtic hillforts are ancient defensive structures built by Celtic tribes during the Iron Age in Britain. They were positioned on elevated sites, providing a strategic advantage for defence. Shapes of Celtic hillforts: Hillforts come in various shapes including circular, rectangular, and irregular. The shapes often depended on the terrain of the location and the specific defensive strategy of the tribe. Geographical Features Surrounding Hillforts: Woods: Providing resources like timber for construction and defence. Rivers: Acted as natural barriers and sources of water for the inhabitants.</p> <p>Endpoints:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Identify different shapes of Celtic hillforts. 2. Describe the geographical significance of woods, rivers, and other features near hillforts. 3. Explain why the Celts chose specific locations to build their hillforts. <p>Wish you were here...</p>	<p>The Peregrine Falcon Peregrine Falcon Habitat: The peregrine falcon's favoured habitat includes cliffs, mountains, and tall buildings such as skyscrapers. Peregrine falcons can also be found in urban environments near coastlines where their prey, like pigeons and seagulls, congregate.</p> <p>Continents and Countries of Habitat: Peregrine falcons can be found on every continent except Antarctica.</p> <p>In the United Kingdom, peregrine falcons can be seen in cities such as London, Birmingham, and Manchester, nesting on tall buildings and bridges.</p> <p>Colonisation of Urban Landscapes and Coastlines: Peregrine falcons have adapted to urban environments by taking advantage of man-made structures to nest and hunt, thriving in cities with abundant prey populations.</p> <p>Endpoints</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Identify the continents and countries where peregrine falcons can be found. 	<p>Earth's Layers Crust The outermost layer of the Earth. Consists of solid rock. Divided into two types: continental crust and oceanic crust. Mantle Lies beneath the Earth's crust. Made up of solid rock, but can flow like a liquid over long periods. Thickest layer of the Earth. Outer Core Layer beneath the mantle. Made up of molten iron and nickel. Responsible for creating the Earth's magnetic field. Inner Core The Earth's innermost layer. Composed of solid iron and nickel. Hottest part of the Earth.</p> <p>Endpoints:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Identify and explain the four layers of the Earth. 2. Understand the composition and characteristics of each layer. 3. Describe the interactions between the layers and their impact on Earth's surface. 	<p>Iron Age Hillforts What is an Iron Age Hillfort? An Iron Age hillfort is a type of earthwork enclosure used for defence during the Iron Age period in Britain. Why were Hillforts built? Hillforts were constructed to provide protection for communities against potential threats. Features of an Iron Age Hillfort: Ramparts: Defensive walls built on high ground. Ditches: Excavated trenches for added protection. Entrances: Controlled points of access. Settlements: Living areas within the fort.</p> <p>Endpoints</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Identify Iron Age hillforts on maps and aerial images. 2. Describe the key features of an Iron Age hillfort. 3. Create their own plans of a hillfort, considering its layout and features.

Climate

Italy: Mediterranean climate with hot, dry summers and mild, wet winters.

Britain: Temperate maritime climate with mild summers and cool winters.

Landscape

Italy: Diverse landscapes including mountains (Alps and Apennines), coasts, and plains.

Britain: Varied landscapes with rolling hills, flat plains, and rugged coastlines.

Size

Italy: Total area of approximately 301,340 square kilometres.

Britain: Total area of approximately 243,610 square kilometres.

Weather

Italy: Summers can be very hot and dry, especially in the south. Winters are milder but can be rainy.

Britain: Summers are generally mild and variable, while winters are cool and often wet.

Endpoints

1. Describe the climate, landscape, size, and weather of Italy and Britain.
2. Utilise maps, globes, and geographical information books to research and record comparative data.
3. Create a visually appealing table illustrating the differences between Italy and Britain.

Street Maps of Rome

Colosseum

Located in the centre of Rome

Originally used for gladiatorial contests and public spectacles

Largest amphitheatre ever built in the Roman Empire

Symbol of ancient Rome's power and architectural ingenuity

Vatican City

2. Describe the favoured habitats of peregrine falcons.
3. Explain how peregrine falcons have colonised urban landscapes and coastlines.
4. Create a bird's eye view map from a peregrine falcon's perspective.

Distribution of a Species

Africa:

Crocodiles: Found in countries such as Egypt, South Africa, and Madagascar. They thrive in rivers, lakes, and marshlands.

Australia:

Crocodiles: Abundant in Northern Australia, particularly in the Northern Territory and Queensland. They favour wetlands, swamps, and rivers.

North America:

Alligators: Predominantly found in the South-eastern United States, such as Florida, Louisiana, and Georgia. They inhabit freshwater environments like marshes, swamps, and lakes.

South America:

Crocodiles: Commonly found in countries like Brazil, Colombia, and Venezuela. They inhabit rivers, estuaries, and mangrove swamps.

Asia:

Crocodiles: Thrive in countries including India, Indonesia, and Malaysia. They are often found in rivers, lakes, and coastal areas.

Endpoints

1. Identify the main differences between crocodiles and alligators.
2. Locate the habitats of crocodiles and alligators on a world map.

Earthquake!

What is an Earthquake?

An earthquake is a sudden and violent shaking of the ground, caused by movements within the Earth's crust.

Causes of Earthquakes

Earthquakes are mainly caused by the movements of tectonic plates beneath the Earth's surface.

Focus and Epicentre

The point within the Earth where the earthquake originates is called the focus. The point on the Earth's surface directly above the focus is called the epicentre.

Measuring Earthquakes

Earthquakes are measured using a scale called the Richter scale or the Moment Magnitude scale.

Impact of Earthquakes

Earthquakes can cause buildings to collapse, landslides, tsunamis, and disruptions to infrastructure.

Endpoints

1. Understand the basics of earthquakes and their causes.
2. Recognise the importance of preparedness and safety during an earthquake.
3. Appreciate the impact of earthquakes on people and the environment.

Ring of Fire

Volcanoes:

A volcano is a mountain that opens downward to a reservoir of molten rock (magma) below the surface of the Earth. When pressure from gases within the magma force it to erupt, it can cause an explosion, resulting in lava, ash, and gases being expelled from the volcano.

Independent city-state within Rome
 Home to the Pope and the Roman Catholic Church
 Houses famous landmarks like St. Peter's Basilica and the Sistine Chapel
 Spiritual centre of Catholicism

Pantheon
 Well-preserved ancient Roman temple in Rome
 Originally dedicated to all Roman gods
 Dome-shaped roof with an oculus at the centre
 Remarkable example of Roman engineering and architecture

Sistine Chapel
 Within the Vatican City
 Famous for its ceiling painted by Michelangelo
 Used for important papal ceremonies and gatherings
 Houses renowned religious artworks

St. Peter's Square
 Located in front of St. Peter's Basilica
 Significant plaza in Vatican City
 Designed by Bernini
 Hosts papal audiences and ceremonies

Trevi Fountain
 Baroque fountain in Rome
 Features a large sculpture of Neptune
 Tradition of throwing a coin over the shoulder for good luck
 Iconic symbol of Rome's romance and culture

Roman Forum
 Ancient city centre of Rome
 Archaeological site with ruins of government buildings, temples, and markets
 Political, religious, and social hub of ancient Rome
 Reflects the city's history and importance in the Roman Empire

Endpoints

1. Identify and locate key features in contemporary maps of Rome

3. Describe how the geography of their habitats supports their predatory needs.
4. Explain the importance of conservation efforts for crocodiles and alligators.

Ring of Fire:
 The Ring of Fire is a major area in the basin of the Pacific Ocean where many earthquakes and volcanic eruptions occur.
 It is a horseshoe-shaped zone that is associated with a nearly continuous series of oceanic trenches, volcanic arcs, and volcanic belts and plate movements.

Endpoints

1. Identify the Ring of Fire on a world map, globe, or atlas.
2. Locate and name key volcanoes within the Ring of Fire.
3. Create simple sketch maps showing volcano locations and key geographical features.
4. Explain the significance of living near volcanoes and the impact of volcanic eruptions.

Volcano Vocabulary

Volcano: A mountain or hill with a vent that allows lava, rock fragments, ash, and gases to escape from beneath the Earth's surface.

Magma: Molten rock beneath the Earth's surface.

Lava: Molten rock that flows out during an eruption.

Crust: The outer layer of the Earth.

Mantle: The layer beneath the Earth's crust.

Vent: An opening through which volcanic material is emitted.

Gas: Volcanic gases such as carbon dioxide and sulphur dioxide.

Force: The pressure that builds up beneath the Earth's surface before an eruption.

Effusive Eruption: A gentle eruption where lava flows steadily from the volcano.

Explosive Eruption: A violent eruption where ash, rocks, and gases are ejected with force.

	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Plan a route around the city that includes all significant human features Understand the historical and cultural significance of each attraction Describe the interconnectedness of the features based on function, type, or transport links <p>Roman Towns Roman Towns in the UK: Doncaster Manchester York Bath Londinium (London) Verulamium (St Albans) Eboracum (York) Corinium (Cirencester) Deva (Chester) Venta Belgarum (Winchester)</p> <p>Endpoints</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Identify Roman towns in the UK. Use online mapping tools to find distances between specified towns. Record and present their findings in a table/spreadsheet format. 		<p>Endpoints:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Make a labelled diagram of a volcano, including appropriate geographical vocabulary. To distinguish between effusive and explosive eruptions and identify the causes behind each type. <p>Scavenger Hunt Compass Points: North (N) North-East (NE) East (E) South-East (SE) South (S) South-West (SW) West (W) North-West (NW)</p> <p>Endpoints</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Identify the eight points of a compass and their directions. Demonstrate how to use a compass to find and navigate to different checkpoints. Differentiate between different types of rocks found during the scavenger hunt. Understand the importance of rocks in our daily lives. 	
<p>Disciplinary Knowledge</p>	<p>Aerial Images of Celtic Hillforts: Analyse aerial images to identify the shape and positioning of hillfort ruins. Describe the layout of the fort and its geographical relationship with nearby features.</p> <p>Sketch Map of Hillfort: Create a sketch map showing the shape of a hillfort and neighbouring features like woods and rivers. Label key elements to illustrate the strategic positioning of the fort.</p> <p>Using Maps and Globes</p>	<p>Mapping a Peregrine Falcon's View: Create a bird's eye view map of a familiar local landscape from a peregrine falcon's perspective. Use a grid to draw the map with key features identified using symbols for human (e.g., houses, roads) and physical (e.g., rivers, parks) elements.</p> <p>Mapping Crocodile and Alligator Habitats Use a digital map to mark the distribution of crocodiles and alligators worldwide. Encourage students to research specific</p>	<p>Purpose of Models and Diagrams: To help visualise and understand the structure of the Earth's layers.</p> <p>Use of Scale: Representing the relative sizes and depths of each layer accurately.</p> <p>Labelling: Ensuring each layer is clearly labelled with its name and key characteristics.</p> <p>Comparative Analysis: Contrasting and comparing the properties of each layer for better comprehension.</p> <p>Geographical Impact:</p>	<p>Map Interpretation Learn how to read and interpret maps and aerial images.</p> <p>Drawing and Planning Develop skills in creating diagrams and plans of structures</p>

	<p>Introduce students to different types of maps and globes to identify the locations of Italy and Britain.</p> <p>Encourage students to use these tools to compare the geographical features of both countries.</p> <p>Research Skills</p> <p>Teach students how to gather information from geographical information books and reliable websites.</p> <p>Guide students on recording their findings accurately and organising them into a table using appropriate software.</p> <p>Geographical Comparison</p> <p>Help students understand the significance of similarities and differences in climate, landscape, size, and weather between different countries.</p> <p>Encourage critical thinking by considering how these factors impact the lives of people in Italy and Britain.</p> <p>Locating and Mapping Features</p> <p>Introduction to using maps to locate significant human features in Rome</p> <p>Understanding key map symbols and landmarks</p> <p>Developing mapping skills to plan a route and navigate around the city</p> <p>Interconnectedness of Features</p> <p>Exploring connections between significant human features by function, type, or proximity</p> <p>Recognizing historical and cultural links between sites in Rome</p> <p>Investigating how transport links facilitate access between attractions</p> <p>Geography Skills: Developing geographical skills such as map reading, distance measurement, and data recording.</p> <p>ICT Skills: Utilizing online mapping tools effectively for research purposes.</p>	<p>locations where these reptiles are commonly found.</p> <p>Investigating Geography and Predatory Needs</p> <p>Discuss how the geographical features of crocodile and alligator habitats, such as proximity to water bodies and vegetation cover, support their predatory behaviour and survival.</p>	<p>Earthquakes can alter the landscape, create cracks in the ground, and change the course of rivers.</p> <p>Damage to buildings and infrastructure can disrupt communities and economies.</p> <p>Environmental Impact:</p> <p>Earthquakes can lead to soil liquefaction, where the ground behaves like a liquid, causing buildings to sink or tilt.</p> <p>Landslides triggered by earthquakes can bury vegetation and habitats.</p> <p>Identifying Volcanoes:</p> <p>Use a world map, globe, or atlas to locate the Ring of Fire and specific volcano locations.</p> <p>Sketch maps to show volcano locations, indicating main towns, cities, continents, oceans, and other significant geographical features.</p> <p>Geographical Features:</p> <p>Understand the impact of volcano locations on nearby towns, cities, and countries.</p> <p>Learn about the different types of volcanoes and their characteristics.</p> <p>Importance of Volcanoes:</p> <p>Discuss the benefits and challenges of living near volcanoes.</p> <p>Explore how volcanic eruptions can shape landscapes and ecosystems.</p> <p>Processes Involved</p> <p>Magma Formation: Magma is created by the melting of rocks in the mantle.</p> <p>Magma Ascent: Magma rises towards the Earth's surface through cracks.</p> <p>Eruption: Magma and gases escape through the vent, causing an eruption.</p> <p>Effects of Eruptions</p> <p>Lava Flows: Destroy vegetation and infrastructure.</p> <p>Ash Clouds: Disrupt air travel and affect climate.</p>	
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Useful Websites	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • BBC Bitesize - Iron Age Hillforts • English Heritage - Hillforts Explained • National Geographic Kids - Italy Facts • BBC Bitesize - Geography of the UK • National Geographic Kids: Rome City Guide for Kids • BBC Bitesize: Geography Rome Activities • Google Maps: Explore Rome's Attractions • Google Maps • Ordnance Survey Maps 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Geographic Kids - Peregrine Falcon Facts • RSPB - Peregrine Falcon Guide • National Geographic Kids - Crocodiles • BBC Bitesize - Alligators 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • BBC Bitesize - Earth's Layers • National Geographic Kids - Earth's Layers • The British Geological Survey - Earthquakes • National Geographic - Earthquakes • BBC Bitesize - Earthquake Facts • National Geographic Kids: Volcanoes • BBC Bitesize: Volcanoes • DK Find Out: Volcanoes • British Geological Survey - Rock Classification • Ordnance Survey - Map Reading Skills • Geological Society - Discovering Geology 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • British Museum - Iron Age Hillforts • Historic England - Hillforts

<p>Year 5</p>	<p>A Child's War (Use the eight points of a compass, four and six-figure grid references, symbols and key (including the use of Ordnance Survey maps) to build their knowledge of the United Kingdom and the wider world.)</p> <p>(Name and locate counties and cities of the United Kingdom, geographical regions and their identifying human and physical characteristics, key topographical features (including hills, mountains, coasts and rivers), and land-use patterns; and understand how some of these aspects have changed over time.)</p>	<p>Frozen Kingdom (Identify the position and significance of latitude, longitude, Equator, Northern Hemisphere, Southern Hemisphere, the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn, Arctic and Antarctic Circle, the Prime/Greenwich Meridian and time zones (including day and night)</p> <p>(Use the eight points of a compass, four and six-figure grid references, symbols and key (including the use of Ordnance Survey maps) to build their knowledge of the United Kingdom and the wider world.)</p> <p>(Understand geographical similarities and differences through the study of human and physical geography of a region of the United Kingdom, a region in a European country, and a region within North or South America)</p>	<p>Pharaohs (Locate the world's countries, using maps to focus on Europe (including the location of Russia) and North and South America, concentrating on their environmental regions, key physical and human characteristics, countries, and major cities)</p> <p>(Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied.)</p> <p>(Describe and understand key aspects of physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes, and the water cycle)</p>	<p>Darwin's Delights (Identify the position and significance of latitude, longitude, Equator, Northern Hemisphere, Southern Hemisphere, the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn, Arctic and Antarctic Circle, the Prime/Greenwich Meridian and time zones (including day and night)</p> <p>(Use the eight points of a compass, four and six-figure grid references, symbols and key (including the use of Ordnance Survey maps) to build their knowledge of the United Kingdom and the wider world.)</p>
<p>Substantive Knowledge</p>	<p>Evacuation Locations Understanding UK Maps: Recognize the key features of a map, such as title, compass rose, scale, and key/legend. Identify the four countries that make up the United Kingdom: England, Scotland, Wales, and Northern Ireland. Understand the concept of scale and how it represents real distances on a map. Interpret symbols and markings on a map, including evacuation labels.</p> <p>Endpoints</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Read symbols and understand the key on a UK map. 2. Use grid references to locate places on a map. 3. Locate and label major cities, towns, and counties on a UK map. 4. Identify the four countries of the United Kingdom on a UK map. 5. Use online research to find additional information about specific locations. 6. Use books and other sources to gather information for letter writing. <p>Targets of the Blitz Cities and Ports Bombed</p>	<p>Polar Regions Geographic North Pole Location: The geographic North Pole is situated at 90° North latitude. Coordinates: 90° N, 0° E Significant Features: Arctic Ocean Northern Ice Cap Inuit Communities</p> <p>Geographic South Pole Location: The geographic South Pole is situated at 90° South latitude. Coordinates: 90° S, 0° E Significant Features: Antarctic Ice Sheet Ross Ice Shelf Research Stations (e.g., Amundsen-Scott South Pole Station)</p> <p>Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn Tropics of Cancer: Location: 23.5° North latitude Coordinates: 23.5° N, 0° E Significant Features: Sahara Desert Mexico India</p>	<p>Where is Egypt? Egypt's Landscape: Egypt is predominantly a desert country, with the Sahara Desert covering a large portion of the country. The Nile Delta, located in the north, is a fertile area where the River Nile meets the Mediterranean Sea. The Western Desert, also known as the Libyan Desert, is a vast expanse of sand dunes and rocky terrain to the west of the Nile. The Eastern Desert, or the Arabian Desert, lies to the east of the Nile and includes mountain ranges and wadis (dry riverbeds). Climate: Egypt experiences a desert climate with hot and dry summers and mild winters. The northern cities, including Cairo, have relatively cooler temperatures compared to areas in southern Egypt. The coastal areas experience more moderate temperatures due to the influence of the Mediterranean Sea. Egypt receives very little rainfall throughout the year, especially in the desert regions. Significant Geographical Features: The River Nile: It is the longest river in Africa and flows from south to north</p>	<p>Plotting Darwin's Route Cape Verde Islands Latitude: approximately 16°N Longitude: approximately 24°W Relation to the Equator: North of the Equator Relation to the Hemispheres: Northern Hemisphere</p> <p>Falkland Islands Latitude: approximately 51°S Longitude: approximately 59°W Relation to the Equator: South of the Equator Relation to the Hemispheres: Southern Hemisphere</p> <p>Galápagos Islands Latitude: approximately 0° Longitude: approximately 90°W Relation to the Equator: Crosses the Equator Relation to the Hemispheres: Equator and both Northern and Southern Hemispheres</p> <p>Ascension Island Latitude: approximately 8°S Longitude: approximately 14°W Relation to the Equator: South of the Equator Relation to the Hemispheres: Southern Hemisphere</p> <p>Endpoints</p>

Birmingham: Located in the West Midlands, Birmingham was a major industrial center with factories producing vehicles, aircraft, and munitions.

Coventry: Located in the West Midlands, Coventry was another key industrial city with important manufacturing plants, including factories producing aircraft engines.

Swansea: Situated on the south coast of Wales, Swansea had a significant port and was an important industrial center, particularly for steel production.

Southampton: Located on the south coast of England, Southampton had a crucial port used for transatlantic shipping and played a major role in the war effort.

Sheffield: Situated in South Yorkshire, Sheffield was a prominent steel-making city, with factories producing essential materials for the war effort.

Manchester: Located in the North West, Manchester was a prime target due to its major port, industrial facilities, and strategic importance as a transportation hub.

Liverpool: Situated on the western coast, Liverpool was a vital port for the importation of goods and supplies from North America, making it a target for disruption.

Hull: Located in the East Riding of Yorkshire, Hull had a crucial port used for importing raw materials essential to industry and manufacturing.

Glasgow: Situated in Scotland, Glasgow was a key industrial city, with shipyards, factories, and a port essential for trade.

Endpoints

1. Identify and locate the cities and ports bombed during the Blitz on a map of the UK.
2. Understand the significance and vulnerability of these places in terms of industry, strategic

Tropics of Capricorn:

Location: 23.5° South latitude

Coordinates: 23.5° S, 0° E

Significant Features:

Atacama Desert

Australia

Argentina

Endpoints

1. Locate and name the geographic North Pole and South Pole on a map.
2. Use globes and atlases to find and name significant geographical features, such as the polar regions and the tropics.
3. Understand and use coordinates (latitude and longitude) to locate and describe specific points on Earth.
4. Interpret and analyse maps, understanding key features and symbols.
5. Create a simplified global map, including the locations of the polar regions and tropics, with a clear map key.

Making Comparisons

Arctic:

Climate: The Arctic region has a cold climate with long, harsh winters and short, cool summers.

Population: The Arctic region is sparsely populated compared to other areas due to its extreme environment.

Settlements: The settlements in the Arctic are mainly small, isolated communities located near coasts or rivers.

Animal Life: The Arctic is home to several animals including polar bears, Arctic foxes, whales, walruses, and seals.

through Egypt, providing water and fertile soil for agriculture.

The Nile Delta: Located in the northern part of Egypt, it is a triangular-shaped area formed by the Nile River as it empties into the Mediterranean Sea.

The Red Sea: It lies to the east of Egypt and is known for its rich marine life and coral reefs.

The Great Pyramids of Giza: Located near Cairo, these ancient structures were built as tombs for pharaohs and are one of the Seven Wonders of the Ancient World.

The Valley of the Kings: Situated on the west bank of the Nile, it is a burial ground for many pharaohs, including the famous Tutankhamun.

Endpoints:

1. Locate Egypt on a world map.
2. Identify and describe Egypt's landscape, surrounding countries and seas, climate, and significant geographical features.
3. Locate important places in Egypt, such as Cairo, Giza, and the Valley of the Kings, on a map.

The Importance of the Nile

The Nile River is the longest river in Africa, flowing through 11 countries including Egypt.

Ancient Egyptians relied on the Nile for various aspects of their lives, including water, transportation, agriculture, and trade.

The annual flooding of the Nile played a crucial role in the agricultural success of ancient Egypt, leading to abundant food production and the development of a prosperous civilization.

The floodwaters deposited nutrient-rich silt on the riverbanks, making the soil fertile for farming.

The Nile also provided a natural source of irrigation, with farmers using canals and

1. Students will be able to identify the geographical locations visited by Charles Darwin during his voyage on HMS Beagle.
2. Students will understand the concept of longitude and latitude and how it relates to the Equator and the Northern and Southern Hemispheres.
3. Students will estimate the total distance covered by Darwin using scaled maps.

Expedition Across the Galapagos Islands

Physical Landmarks:

Sierra Negra Volcano: Located on Isabela Island, it is one of the most active volcanoes in the archipelago.

Kicker Rock: Also known as León Dormido, this magnificent rock formation provides excellent snorkeling opportunities.

Tortuga Bay: A pristine white sand beach on Santa Cruz Island, protected by a natural mangrove forest.

Human-Made Landmarks:

Charles Darwin Research Station: Located on Santa Cruz Island, it is a renowned scientific research facility studying the unique flora and fauna of the Galápagos.

Interpretation Center: Situated on San Cristóbal Island, it offers insights into the archipelago's geological and cultural history.

Endpoints

1. Identify and describe the physical and human-made landmarks and features of the Galápagos Islands.
2. Understand the typical weather conditions and the challenges they might pose during the expedition.
3. Recognize the local currency and official language of the Galápagos Islands.

	<p>importance, and transportation infrastructure.</p> <p>3. Explain why certain places were targeted for bombing based on geographical factors and their role in the war effort.</p>	<p>Plant Life: The Arctic has a limited variety of plant life due to the cold conditions, such as mosses, lichens, and some grasses.</p> <p>Seasonal Change: The Arctic experiences significant seasonal changes, with long hours of daylight during summer and months of darkness during winter.</p> <p>Antarctic:</p> <p>Climate: The Antarctic region is the coldest place on Earth, with extremely low temperatures and strong winds.</p> <p>Population: The Antarctic has no permanent population and is mainly visited by scientists and researchers.</p> <p>Settlements: There are research stations in the Antarctic where scientists and researchers stay temporarily.</p> <p>Animal Life: The Antarctic is home to various animal species such as penguins, seals, whales, and seabirds.</p> <p>Plant Life: The Antarctic has a limited amount of plant life, including mosses, lichens, and algae.</p> <p>Seasonal Change: The Antarctic experiences extreme seasonal changes, with long days during summer and months of darkness during winter.</p> <p>Endpoints:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Collect accurate data and information on the Arctic and Antarctic regions. 2. Record and organize findings using charts, tables, or spreadsheets. 3. Identify and discuss similarities and differences between the Arctic and Antarctic. 4. Share and present their findings with another research team. 	<p>dams to control the flow of water to their fields.</p> <p>The river served as a key transportation route for ancient Egyptians, facilitating trade and communication between different regions.</p> <p>Egyptians built settlements, towns, and cities along the Nile, taking advantage of its resources for their livelihoods.</p> <p>Endpoints</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Understand the importance of the Nile River to the development of ancient Egyptian society. 2. Explain the role of the Nile's annual flooding in creating fertile land for agriculture. 3. Compare and contrast how the Nile was used in ancient times with its present-day utilization. 4. Identify major towns and cities along the course of the Nile on a map 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4. Plan an expedition route across the islands and label the places they plan to stop and stay. 5. Compile a list of essential items required for the expedition, including suitable clothing for the climatic and physical terrain conditions.
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Disciplinary Knowledge

Geographical skills:

Using maps to locate places accurately
Interpreting and using map symbols

Research skills:

Identifying reliable sources of information (e.g., books, online resources)
Using appropriate search strategies for online research

Communication skills:

Writing letters with detailed information and expressing thoughts clearly and coherently

Geography skills:

Geography explores the interaction between people and places, understanding how physical and human features shape the world.
It involves studying the physical features of the Earth, such as rivers, mountains, and coastlines, as well as the distribution of human features like cities, industries, and transportation networks.

Map Skills

Maps are representations of the Earth's surface and can display various geographical information.
Understanding symbols, keys, scale, and direction helps in interpreting maps accurately.

Using Globes and Atlases

Students will learn how to use globes and atlases effectively to find and name significant geographical features.

They will understand the use of coordinates (latitude and longitude) to locate specific points on Earth.

They will develop skills in interpreting and analysing maps and understanding key map features, such as legends and scales.

Map Skills

Students will learn about directions (north, south, east, west) and how to orient themselves using maps.

They will practice identifying and using symbols, colours, and shading on maps.

They will understand the concept of scale and how to calculate distances between places.

They will interpret and create simple map keys (legends) to represent features on their own maps.

Research Skills:

Collecting data and information from reliable sources.
Recording findings using charts, tables, or spreadsheets.
Presenting data visually and organizing information for clear understanding.

Analytical Thinking:

Comparing and contrasting data to identify similarities and differences.
Drawing conclusions based on research findings.

Communication Skills:

Discussing and sharing findings with another research team.
Presenting information in a clear and engaging manner.

Map Skills

Geographical tools: Explain how maps and atlases are used to locate places.
Compass Directions: Understand the four main compass points (north, south, east, west) and their intermediate directions (northeast, northwest, southeast, southwest).

Latitude and Longitude: Define and identify the lines of latitude and longitude on a map.

Interpretation of Maps

Scale: Recognize the concept of scale and its importance in representing distances.

Symbols and Keys: Understand the use of symbols and keys on maps and identify their meaning.

Physical Features: Interpret physical features such as rivers, mountains, and deserts on maps.

Research Skills

Identify and use reliable sources of geographical information, such as books, websites, or atlases.

Cross-referencing: Verify information from multiple sources to ensure accuracy.

Understand and interpret maps:

Know the location of the Nile River and major towns and cities along its course. Identify the countries through which the Nile flows.

Recognize the importance of rivers for human settlement and development.

Location knowledge:

Understand the position of Egypt in relation to other countries and continents.

Place knowledge:

Describe the physical and human characteristics of ancient Egypt.
Compare the land use along the Nile today with that of ancient Egypt.

Human geography:

Geographical Skills

Using physical and online maps to plot routes and locate specific places.
Understanding and interpreting latitude and longitude coordinates.
Using scaled maps to estimate distances.

Geographical Skills Developed

Map reading and interpretation
Understanding climate and weather patterns
Researching information from credible sources
Developing knowledge of physical and human-made features
Identifying geographical landmarks
Understanding the impact of human activities on natural environments
Understanding the importance of sustainable tourism and environmental conservation
Developing awareness of different cultures, languages, and currencies
Applying research skills to gather relevant information for trip planning
Building map reading and interpretation skills
Enhancing critical thinking and decision-making abilities

			<p>Identify how the Nile River affected the development of ancient Egyptian society. Explain the importance of rivers for agriculture, trade, and transportation.</p>	
<p>Useful Websites</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Geographic Kids UK • BBC Bitesize - Geography • The National Archives - Education • Historic England - Learn • The Blitz: Bombed Out Cities of Britain • The Blitz: World War II • The Blitz: The National Archives 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Geographic - Polar Regions for Kids • BBC Bitesize - Geography • National Geographic Kids - Arctic • National Geographic Kids - Antarctica • BBC Bitesize - Arctic • BBC Bitesize - Antarctica • Royal Geographical Society - Arctic & Antarctic 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Geographic Kids - Egypt • BBC Bitesize - Egyptian Geography • BBC Bitesize - Ancient Egypt • Ducksters - Ancient Egypt • NatGeo Kids - Nile River • The Ancient Egyptians • Egyptian River and Water 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • British Library - Maps and the Voyages of Charles Darwin • National Geographic - Voyage of the Beagle • Google Maps • Bing Maps • Galápagos National Park • Galápagos Conservancy • Galápagos Islands • Booking.com • TripAdvisor

<p>Year 6</p>	<p>Term 2: Hola Mexico! (Identify the position and significance of latitude, longitude, Equator, Northern Hemisphere, Southern Hemisphere, the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn, Arctic and Antarctic Circle, the Prime/Greenwich Meridian and time zones (including day and night)</p> <p>(Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied.)</p> <p>(Use the eight points of a compass, four and six-figure grid references, symbols and key (including the use of Ordnance Survey maps) to build their knowledge of the United Kingdom and the wider world.)</p> <p>(Describe and understand key aspects of human geography, including: types of settlement and land use, economic activity including trade links, and the distribution of natural resources including energy, food, minerals and water)</p>	<p>Term 3: Alchemy Island (Use the eight points of a compass, four and six-figure grid references, symbols and key (including the use of Ordnance Survey maps) to build their knowledge of the United Kingdom and the wider world.)</p> <p>(Use fieldwork to observe, measure, record and present the human and physical features in the local area using a range of methods, including sketch maps, plans and graphs, and digital technologies)</p>	<p>Term 4: Scream Machine (Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied.)</p> <p>(Describe and understand key aspects of human geography, including: types of settlement and land use, economic activity including trade links, and the distribution of natural resources including energy, food, minerals and water)</p> <p>(Understand geographical similarities and differences through the study of human and physical geography of a region of the United Kingdom, a region in a European country, and a region within North or South America)</p>	<p>Term 5&6: Allotment (Describe and understand key aspects of human geography, including: types of settlement and land use, economic activity including trade links, and the distribution of natural resources including energy, food, minerals and water)</p> <p>(Use fieldwork to observe, measure, record and present the human and physical features in the local area using a range of methods, including sketch maps, plans and graphs, and digital technologies)</p> <p>(Describe and understand key aspects of physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes, and the water cycle)</p> <p>(Use the eight points of a compass, four and six-figure grid references, symbols and key (including the use of Ordnance Survey maps) to build their knowledge of the United Kingdom and the wider world.)</p>
<p>Substantive Knowledge</p>	<p>Locating Mexico Mexico is located in North America. It is situated in the southern part of North America, on the continent's narrowest point. Mexico is bordered by the United States to the north and Belize and Guatemala to the south. It is part of the Americas, which include South America, Central America, and North America. Mexico is in the Western Hemisphere. The country lies west of the Prime Meridian and east of the International Date Line. Mexico is in the Northern Hemisphere. It is located above the equator, specifically in the tropics.</p> <p>Endpoints</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Locate Mexico on a world map or globe. 2. Identify that Mexico is in the Western Hemisphere and north of the Equator. 3. Describe Mexico's position in relation to its surrounding countries. 	<p>Examining the Map of Alchemy Island What is Alchemy Island? Alchemy Island is a concept and imaginary island that will be studied in Year 6 Geography. It provides a context for learning about maps, contours, and other geographic features.</p> <p>Location of Alchemy Island Alchemy Island is an imaginary island located in the Northern Hemisphere, somewhere in the Atlantic Ocean.</p> <p>Contours Contours are lines on a map that connect points of equal height or altitude. They represent the shape and elevation of the land.</p> <p>Ordnance Survey Maps Ordnance Survey (OS) maps are detailed and accurate topographic maps of Great Britain. They provide essential information about geography, including contours, key landmarks, and other features.</p> <p>Physical Features of Alchemy Island Various physical features can be found on Alchemy Island. Some typical examples include mountains, hills, valleys, rivers, forests, and coastlines.</p>	<p>Plotting a Journey Theme and Adventure Parks in the UK: Alton Towers Resort: Located in Staffordshire, it offers a variety of exciting rides and attractions suitable for all ages. Thorpe Park: Situated in Surrey, it is famous for its thrilling roller coasters and water rides. Blackpool Pleasure Beach: Found in Blackpool, it offers a mix of traditional and modern rides, including the famous Big Dipper wooden roller coaster. Legoland Windsor Resort: Located in Windsor, it features various Lego-themed rides, attractions, and shows. Chessington World of Adventures: Situated in Chessington, it combines zoo animals with theme park rides and attractions.</p> <p>Urban and Rural Features: Urban Features: Busy roads, tall buildings, shopping centres, train stations, traffic congestion, etc. Rural Features: Open fields, farmland, country houses, winding roads, rivers, woodlands, etc.</p> <p>Modes of Transport: Car: Private vehicle used for individual or family trips.</p>	<p>Farming in the UK Arable Farming Involves the cultivation of crops such as wheat, barley, oats, and potatoes. Found in areas with fertile soils and suitable climate conditions. Mainly located in eastern parts of England, including East Anglia.</p> <p>Dairy Farming Focuses on the production of milk and dairy products. Requires pastures for grazing and well-managed livestock. Concentrated in regions such as South West England and parts of Wales.</p> <p>Livestock Farming Involves raising animals for meat, wool, or other livestock products. Varieties include beef farming, sheep farming, and pig farming. Commonly found in regions like the Scottish Highlands, Yorkshire, and Devon.</p> <p>Poultry Farming Focuses on the rearing of poultry, primarily chickens and turkeys. Requires suitable housing and access to feed and water. Found throughout the UK, often in areas near processing facilities.</p>

4. Create a sketch map of Mexico, including its major cities, surrounding seas, mountain ranges, airports, and tourist resorts.

The Chihuahuan Desert

Location and Climate of the Chihuahuan Desert

The Chihuahuan Desert is located in North America, primarily in the Mexican states of Chihuahua, Coahuila, and Sonora, and extends into portions of Texas and New Mexico in the United States.

It is the second-largest desert in North America, covering approximately 450,000 square kilometres.

The desert's climate is characterized by hot summers and cold winters. It experiences low rainfall, with average annual precipitation ranging from 150 to 300 mm.

Animal and Plant Species Found in the Chihuahuan Desert

The Chihuahuan Desert is home to various unique animal species, including:

Desert bighorn sheep

Kit fox

Roadrunner

Diamondback rattlesnake

Plant species that thrive in the desert's arid conditions include:

Prickly pear cactus

Agave

Yucca plant

Creosote bush

People and Challenges in the Chihuahuan Desert

The Chihuahuan Desert is sparsely populated, but there are communities of indigenous peoples such as the Apache and Tarahumara.

Local people face challenges such as: Limited access to water for drinking and agriculture

Endpoints:

1. Identify and describe the human and physical features of Alchemy Island using the map and key.
2. Interpret contour lines on a map and understand their significance in representing landscape features.
3. Draw lines on tracing paper to predict the contours of the landscape in Alchemy Island.

Plotting Routes

Eight-Pointed Compass

There are eight main compass points: North, South, East, West, Northeast, Northwest, Southeast, and Southwest.

The eight-pointed compass is used to show different directions on a map.

It is important to understand how to use the eight-pointed compass to navigate accurately.

6-Figure Grid References

Grid references are used to locate and identify specific points on a map.

A 6-figure grid reference is more precise than a 4-figure grid reference.

The first three figures indicate the eastings (horizontal lines), and the last three figures indicate the northings (vertical lines).

Grid references are always read from left to right (eastings first, then northings).

Endpoints

1. Use an eight-pointed compass to navigate and plot routes on a map accurately.
2. Use 6-figure grid references to locate and identify specific points on a map.

Bus: Public transport with fixed routes and schedules, suitable for larger groups.

Train: Rail travel connecting various locations, offering speed and convenience.

Transport Links:

Motorways: Highways connecting major cities and towns.

Train Lines: Rail network connecting different regions and cities.

Bus Routes: Preset bus services covering specific areas and towns.

Endpoints

1. Identify and locate popular theme and adventure parks in the UK on a map.
2. Understand the differences between urban and rural features.
3. Analyse transport links and plan a journey using different modes of transport.
4. Read and interpret bus and train timetables.
5. Calculate the duration of a journey by combining individual journey times.
6. Understand the importance of timetables and transport connections when planning a trip.

Worldwide Theme Parks

Size

Overseas Theme Park: Overseas theme parks can vary greatly in size. They may cover several hundred acres of land.

UK Theme Park: UK theme parks are generally smaller in size compared to overseas theme parks. They may cover tens to hundreds of acres of land.

Visitor Capacity

Overseas Theme Park: Overseas theme parks can accommodate a large number of visitors, ranging from tens of thousands to hundreds of thousands per day.

Fish Farming (Aquaculture)

Involves the cultivation of fish and shellfish in controlled environments. Requires water bodies or specialized facilities for fish rearing.

Coastal regions, such as Scotland and parts of Wales, are suitable for this type of farming.

Endpoints

1. Identify and describe the main types of farming in the UK.
2. Use web-based maps to identify regions that support different farming practices.
3. Locate St Nicholas at Wade on a map of the UK and determine the region it is nearest to.

Food Origins

Hemispheres and Conditions for Growth

Northern Hemisphere: This hemisphere experiences four distinct seasons - spring, summer, autumn, and winter. Fruits and vegetables that require a cooler climate and a dormant period during winter are generally grown in this hemisphere. For example, apples require a cold period to establish fruit-bearing trees.

Southern Hemisphere: This hemisphere experiences opposite seasons when compared to the Northern Hemisphere. It has warm summers and mild winters. Fruits and vegetables that thrive in warm and tropical conditions are typically grown in this hemisphere. For example, bananas and pineapples prefer warm climates.

Climatic Conditions and Crop Growth

Tropical fruits (e.g., banana, mango) thrive in warm climates with abundant rainfall.

Extreme temperatures and harsh environmental conditions
Protecting the fragile desert ecosystem from human activities like mining and unsustainable land use

Endpoints

1. Locate the Chihuahuan Desert on a map, atlas, or globe.
2. Identify and describe some of the animal and plant species found in the Chihuahuan Desert.
3. Explain the climate and geographical characteristics of the Chihuahuan Desert.
4. Understand the challenges faced by the people living in the Chihuahuan Desert.
5. Present their research findings in an engaging and informative way.
6. Compare and contrast the Chihuahuan Desert with their own area.

Daily Life in Mexico

Daily Life for Mexican Children

Mexican children typically start their day early in the morning, often waking up around 6 or 7 a.m.

Many Mexican children may help with household chores before getting ready for school.

Children usually attend school five days a week, from Monday to Friday, with Saturday and Sunday being the weekend. After school, children engage in various activities such as playing sports, spending time with friends, or helping their families with tasks.

Family is an important part of Mexican culture, so it's common for children to spend time with their immediate and extended family members.

Schools in Mexico

Mexican schools often have a structured curriculum with similar subjects to those

3. Plot a route across Alchemy Island using both the compass and grid references.

UK Theme Park: UK theme parks typically have a lower visitor capacity compared to overseas theme parks, ranging from thousands to tens of thousands per day.

Cost

Overseas Theme Park: The cost of visiting an overseas theme park can be higher due to travel expenses and currency conversion. Tickets, food, and accommodation costs vary widely.

UK Theme Park: The cost of visiting a UK theme park is generally lower compared to overseas theme parks. Tickets, food, and accommodation costs are generally more affordable.

Transport Links

Overseas Theme Park: Overseas theme parks often have well-developed transport links, including airports, train stations, and highways. Public transportation options may also be available for visitors.

UK Theme Park: UK theme parks are well-connected with transport links, such as main roads and motorways. Some may have train stations nearby, while others rely on bus or coach services.

Physical Terrain

Overseas Theme Park: The physical terrain of overseas theme parks can vary considerably depending on the location. It could be coastal, mountainous, or flat landscapes.

UK Theme Park: UK theme parks are typically located in relatively flat areas, although there may be some variations in the terrain.

Location

Overseas Theme Park: Overseas theme parks are located in different countries around the world. Examples include Disney World in Florida, Universal Studios in Singapore, and Europa-Park in Germany.

UK Theme Park: UK theme parks are scattered across the country. Some

Citrus fruits (e.g., oranges, lemons) prefer temperate regions with mild winters. Mediterranean climates (e.g., grapes, olives) have hot, dry summers and mild winters.

Certain crops, like coffee, require specific altitudes and humidity levels for optimal growth.

Foods Unsuitable for UK Climate

The UK has a temperate maritime climate with cool summers and mild winters. Some foods cannot grow or struggle to grow in the UK due to these conditions. Examples of foods unsuitable for the UK climate:

Tropical fruits (e.g., pineapple, coconut)
Citrus fruits (e.g., oranges, grapefruits)
Subtropical fruits (e.g., avocado, papaya)
Warm climate crops (e.g., coffee, cocoa)

Endpoints

1. Students will be able to locate and annotate the origins of fruits and vegetables on world maps.
2. Students will understand the influence of hemispheres on the climate and growing conditions of crops.
3. Students will identify and explain why certain fruits and vegetables cannot be grown in the UK due to its climate.

Local Allotments

Allotments are plots of land that individuals can rent from the local council or private landowners to grow their own food.

Allotments can vary in size, and the overall layout of an allotment site can be different in different locations.

in the UK, including Mathematics, Science, English, History, and Geography. Some schools may also teach Spanish, the main language spoken in Mexico. School days usually start around 8 a.m. and end around 2 or 3 p.m. Students wear uniforms to school, which can vary depending on the school and region. Teachers play a significant role in imparting knowledge and often expect students to show respect and diligence.

Meals in Mexican Families
 Mexican cuisine is diverse and rich in flavours. Families enjoy a wide range of traditional dishes. Common ingredients in Mexican meals include corn, beans, rice, meat (such as chicken, beef, or pork), vegetables, and various types of chili peppers. Some popular Mexican dishes include tacos, enchiladas, tamales, and guacamole. Traditional Mexican families often have their main meal, called "comida," in the early afternoon. Mexican cuisine also includes snacks such as tortilla chips, salsa, and fruit-based desserts like flan.

Life in Mexican Cities vs. Rural Areas
 Mexican cities are typically vibrant and bustling, with large populations and modern infrastructure. Children growing up in cities often have access to more amenities, educational resources, and entertainment options. Rural areas, on the other hand, are characterized by small towns or villages and agricultural activities. In rural areas, children may be more involved in farming, animal husbandry, or supporting their families' livelihoods. Access to schools and resources can be more limited in rural areas compared to cities.

popular ones include Alton Towers in Staffordshire, Thorpe Park in Surrey, and Legoland Windsor in Berkshire.

Endpoints

1. Compare the size, visitor capacity, cost, transport links, physical terrain, and location of an overseas theme park with a UK theme park.
2. Analyse the advantages and disadvantages of visiting overseas and UK theme parks.
3. Understand the significance of factors such as location and physical terrain on the layout and operations of theme parks.
4. Utilize geographical skills to collect, analyse, and present information effectively.

Allotments are often found in urban areas as a way for people without gardens to grow their own produce.

Allotments can provide numerous benefits, such as promoting healthy eating, encouraging physical activity, fostering community spirit, and supporting biodiversity by creating green spaces in urban areas.

Many allotment sites are managed by local councils, who provide information about them on their websites.


Ordnance Survey maps show detailed and accurate geographical information about various locations in the United Kingdom.

Endpoints

1. Use a local council website to identify the locations of other allotments in the area.
2. Search for these allotments on an Ordnance Survey or online map.
3. Use the map and data provided to find out the size of each allotment plot.
4. Identify key geographical or human features nearby each allotment plot

	<p>Endpoints</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Describe a typical day for a Mexican child, including routines, school activities, and family aspects. 2. Explain the key characteristics of schools in Mexico, highlighting similarities and differences with schools in the UK. 3. Discuss the common meals enjoyed by Mexican families and compare them with typical British dishes. 4. Compare life in Mexican cities to rural areas, considering factors such as population, resources, and lifestyle. 5. Identify and describe the human geography of Thanet), drawing comparisons with Mexican cities. 			
<p>Disciplinary Knowledge</p>	<p>Geographical Skills: Reading and interpreting world maps and satellite images. Drawing sketch maps to represent geographical features. Using atlases and online resources to gather information. Labelling and identifying major cities, surrounding seas, mountain ranges, airports, and tourist resorts.</p> <p>Maps, Atlases, and Globes Maps, atlases, and globes are important tools to locate and understand different regions of the world. They provide information about the physical features, climate, and location of a place. Students should learn how to read and interpret maps, atlases, and globes, including understanding key symbols, legends, and grid references. By using these tools, students can locate the Chihuahuan Desert, find its</p>	<p>Geography Skills Map Reading: Practice interpreting maps Identify human and physical features using the key Determine the location of settlements and rivers on the map Contour Lines: Learn to read and interpret contour lines Understand that contour lines represent the elevation and shape of landforms Identify hills and valleys based on contour lines</p> <p>Compass Skills Identifying and understanding the eight compass points. Describing directions accurately using the compass. Applying knowledge of compass points to navigate and plot routes on a map.</p> <p>Grid Reference Skills Understanding the concept of a grid reference. Reading and interpreting 6-figure grid references on a map.</p>	<p>Using Maps: Identifying symbols on maps: Understand symbols used to represent theme parks, urban and rural features, and transport links. Reading scale: Understand the relationship between the distance on the map and the actual distance on the ground. Locating places: Use grid references or postcodes to pinpoint the location of theme parks, urban and rural features, and transport links.</p> <p>Students will learn about the similarities and differences between overseas and UK theme parks in terms of size, visitor capacity, cost, transport links, physical terrain, and location. They will develop their understanding of geographical concepts such as location, scale, and human-environment interaction.</p>	<p>Geography: Understanding the geographical features, climate, and soil types that influence farming practices in the UK. Map Skills: Using web-based maps to identify regions that support different types of farming and locating specific places on a map. Research Skills: Conducting online research to gather information about different farming practices and regions in the UK. Written Communication: Presenting information clearly and concisely through written descriptions, diagrams, and maps.</p> <p>Geography Skills Research and Locate: Use geographical resources to locate and annotate the points of origin of various fruits and vegetables. Map Annotation: Annotate world maps with symbols or labels to show the origins of selected fruits and vegetables.</p>

	<p>neighbouring countries, and identify other deserts around the world.</p> <p>Research and Presentation Skills Students should work collaboratively in groups to conduct research on the Chihuahuan Desert and present their findings to others. Research skills include gathering information from reliable sources such as books, websites, and articles. Effective presentation skills involve organizing information logically, using appropriate visuals, and presenting the research in an engaging manner to captivate the audience.</p> <p>Research Skills Use a range of non-fiction books, both physical and digital, to gather information about daily life in Mexico. Take notes on key facts, interesting details, and any comparisons that can be made. Cite sources appropriately when using information obtained from books and websites.</p> <p>Geographical Skills Analyse and evaluate the gathered information to understand daily life in Mexico and make comparisons with a UK region and St Nicks. Identify similarities and differences in the human geography, including infrastructure, population, culture, and lifestyle.</p>	<p>Using 6-figure grid references to locate specific points on a map. Plotting a route across Alchemy Island using grid references.</p>	<p>Students will use maps, atlases, and online resources to research and gather information about specific theme parks. They will compare and contrast the features of overseas and UK theme parks, considering the implications for visitors and the environment.</p>	<p>Understanding Hemispheres: Understand the concept of hemispheres and how they affect the growth conditions for different crops. Critical Thinking Analysing Climatic Factors: Recognize the relationship between climate and the types of fruits and vegetables that can be grown. Making Connections: Make connections between the origins of different fruits and vegetables and the climatic conditions required for their successful growth.</p> <p>Geographical Skills Reading and interpreting maps to locate specific features or places. Using a local council website to gather information about allotments in the area. Using an Ordnance Survey or online map to locate and measure allotment plots. Analysing geographical data to identify key geographical and human features near the allotments.</p>
Useful Websites	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • BBC Bitesize - Geography • National Geographic Kids - Mexico • Kids World Travel Guide - Mexico • World Atlas - Mexico • Google Earth • National Geographic: Deserts • World Wildlife Fund: Chihuahuan Desert • DesertUSA: Chihuahuan Desert • BBC Bitesize: Maps and Atlases 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ordnance Survey Map Symbols • BBC Bitesize Geography • National Geographic Kids • Ordnance Survey Map Zone • National Geographic Kids: How to Use a Compass • BBC Bitesize: Grid References 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Official UK Theme Parks • Google Maps • Transport for London • National Rail • Official Disney World Website • Universal Studios Singapore Official Website • Europa-Park Official Website • Alton Towers Official Website • Thorpe Park Official Website 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UK Agriculture and Horticulture • National Farmers' Union • The Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs • World Crops Database • Food Atlas • BBC Bitesize - KS2 Geography • National Geographic Kids

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- [DKfindout! Mexico](#)
 - [Mexico For Kids](#)
 - [Primary Homework Help - Mexico](#)
 - [CultureGrams](#)
 - [BBC Bitesize - Geography - Mexico](#)

- [Legoland Windsor Official Website](#)