

CurriculumPRO

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Childhood

1 Programme of study, 1 skills and 1 knowledge statement

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Y1 **Understand the processes that give rise to key physical and human geographical features of the world, how these are interdependent and how they bring about spatial variation and change over time.**

[Skill](#)
[Core knowledge](#)

- Geographical features such as roads and towns can change over time.

[Broad knowledge](#)

Geographical features can change over time.

Our Wonderful World

10 Programmes of study, 15 skills and 19 knowledge statements

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Y1 **Name and locate the world's seven continents and five oceans.**

[Skill](#)
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- A continent is a very large area of land.
- The world's seven continents are Africa, Antarctica, Asia, Australia, Europe, North America and South America.
- The five oceans are the Arctic, Atlantic, Indian, Pacific and Southern Ocean.

[Broad knowledge](#)

A continent is a large area of land. The world's seven continents are Africa, Antarctica, Asia, Australia, Europe, North America and South America. The five oceans are the Arctic Ocean, Atlantic Ocean, Indian Ocean, Pacific Ocean and Southern Ocean.

Y1 **Name, locate and identify characteristics of the four countries and capital cities of the UK and its surrounding seas.**

[Skill](#)
[Core knowledge](#)

- The United Kingdom (UK) is a union of four countries: England, Northern Ireland, Scotland and Wales.
- A capital city is a city that is home to the government and ruler of a country.
- The capital city of England is London.
- The capital city of Northern Ireland is Belfast.
- The capital city of Scotland is Edinburgh.
- The capital city of Wales is Cardiff.

[Broad knowledge](#)

The United Kingdom (UK) is a union of four countries: England, Northern Ireland, Scotland and Wales. A capital city is a city that is home to the government and ruler of a country. London is the capital city of England, Belfast is the capital city of Northern Ireland, Edinburgh is the capital city of Scotland and Cardiff is the capital city of Wales. The countries of the United Kingdom are made up of cities, towns and villages.

Y1 **Understand geographical similarities and differences through studying the human and physical geography of a small area of the UK, and of a small area in a contrasting non-European country.**

[Skill](#)
[Core knowledge](#)

- Hot places are close to the equator and cold places are far away from the equator.

[Broad knowledge](#)

Places can be compared by size, amenities, transport, location, weather and climate.

Y1 **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.**

[Skill](#)
[Core knowledge](#)

- The equator is an imaginary line around the middle of the Earth.
- Warmer areas of the world are closer to the equator and colder areas of the world are further from the equator.

[Broad knowledge](#)

Warmer areas of the world are closer to the equator and colder areas of the world are further from the equator. The equator is an imaginary line that divides the Earth into two parts: the Northern and Southern Hemispheres. Continents have different climates depending on where they are in the world. The climate of a place can be identified by the types of weather, plants and animals found there.

Y1 ✓ 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.

Skill

Core knowledge

- Physical features are made by nature. They include hills, mountains, beaches and oceans.

Broad knowledge

Physical features are naturally-created features of the Earth.

Hinterland

Physical features include a beach, cliff, coastline, forest, hill, mountain, sea, ocean, river, soil, valley and lake.

Hinterland

Human features are made by people. They include a city, town, village, factory, farm, road, bridge, house, office, port, harbour and shop.

Y1 ✓ Use basic geographical vocabulary to refer to key human features, including: city, town, village, factory, farm, house, office, port, harbour and shop.

Skill

Core knowledge

- Human features have been made by people and include houses, bridges and roads.

Broad knowledge

Human features are human-made and include factories, farms, houses, offices, ports, harbours and shops. Landmarks and monuments are features of a landscape, city or town that are easily seen and recognised from a distance. They also help someone to establish and describe a location.

Skill

Core knowledge

- The three main types of human settlement include cities, towns and villages.

Broad knowledge

A settlement is a place where people live and work and can be big or small, depending on how many people live there. Towns and cities are urban settlements. Features of towns and cities include homes, shops, roads and offices.

Y1 ✓ Use world maps, atlases and globes to identify the UK and its countries, as well as the countries, continents and oceans studied at this key stage.

Skill

Core knowledge

- A continent is a very large area of land.
- The world's seven continents are Africa, Antarctica, Asia, Australia, Europe, North America and South America.
- The five oceans are the Arctic, Atlantic, Indian, Pacific and Southern Ocean.

Broad knowledge

A continent is a large area of land. The world's seven continents are Africa, Antarctica, Asia, Australia, Europe, North America and South America. The five oceans are the Arctic Ocean, Atlantic Ocean, Indian Ocean, Pacific Ocean and Southern Ocean.

Skill

Core knowledge

- The United Kingdom (UK) is a union of four countries: England, Northern Ireland, Scotland and Wales.
- A capital city is a city that is home to the government and ruler of a country.
- The capital city of England is London.
- The capital city of Northern Ireland is Belfast.
- The capital city of Scotland is Edinburgh.
- The capital city of Wales is Cardiff.

Broad knowledge

The United Kingdom (UK) is a union of four countries: England, Northern Ireland, Scotland and Wales. A capital city is a city that is home to the government and ruler of a country. London is the capital city of England, Belfast is the capital city of Northern Ireland, Edinburgh is the capital city of Scotland and Cardiff is the capital city of Wales. The countries of the United Kingdom are made up of cities, towns and villages.

Y1 ✓ 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.

Skill

Core knowledge 2

- A location is a place or the position of something.
- Direction is the way you travel to get somewhere.

Broad knowledge

Positional language includes behind, next to and in front of. Directional language includes left, right, straight ahead and turn.

Hinterland

A location is a place or the position of something.

Hinterland

Direction is the way you travel to get somewhere.

Hinterland

The compass points north, south, east and west can be used when giving directions.

Y1 ✓ 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.

Skill

Core knowledge

- An aerial photograph or plan perspective shows an area of land from above.

Broad knowledge

An aerial photograph or plan perspective shows an area of land from above.

Hinterland

Google Earth is a computer program that accesses aerial images of the world via satellites.

Skill

Core knowledge

- A map is a picture or drawing of an area of land or sea that can show human and physical features.
- A key is used to show features on a map.
- A map has symbols to show where things are located.

Broad knowledge

A map is a picture or drawing of an area of land or sea that can show human and physical features. A key is used to show features on a map. A map has symbols to show where things are located.

Y1 ✓ 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.

Skill

Core knowledge

- Data is information. Data can be numbers or measurements.

Broad knowledge

Data is information that can be collected and used to answer a geographical question.

Skill

Core knowledge

- Field work includes observing and collecting data (information) about people, places and natural environments.

Broad knowledge

Fieldwork includes going out in the environment to look, ask questions, take photographs, take measurements and collect samples.

Skill

Core knowledge

- People can protect the environment by preserving woodlands and hedgerows, recycling and getting rid of waste carefully.

Broad knowledge

Natural environments can be affected by the actions of humans, including cutting down trees or dropping litter. Humans can protect the environment by choosing to preserve woodlands and hedgerows, recycling where possible and disposing of waste carefully.

Bright Lights, Big City

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10 Programmes of study, 12 skills and 16 knowledge statements

Year 1

Driver subject

Geography

Climate and weather

Compare and contrast

Fieldwork

Geographical resources

Human features & landmarks

Maps

Physical features

Position

Settlements & land use

Significant places

UK



Y1 ✓ Name, locate and identify characteristics of the four countries and capital cities of the UK and its surrounding seas.

Skill

Core knowledge

- The United Kingdom (UK) is a union of four countries: England, Northern Ireland, Scotland and Wales.
- A capital city is a city that is home to the government and ruler of a country.
- The capital city of England is London.
- The capital city of Northern Ireland is Belfast.
- The capital city of Scotland is Edinburgh.
- The capital city of Wales is Cardiff.

Broad knowledge

The United Kingdom (UK) is a union of four countries: England, Northern Ireland, Scotland and Wales. A capital city is a city that is home to the government and ruler of a country. London is the capital city of England, Belfast is the capital city of Northern Ireland, Edinburgh is the capital city of Scotland and Cardiff is the capital city of Wales. The countries of the United Kingdom are made up of cities, towns and villages.

Y1 ✓ Understand geographical similarities and differences through studying the human and physical geography of a small area of the UK, and of a small area in a contrasting non-European country.

Skill

Core knowledge

- Kuala Lumpur is the capital city of Malaysia. Similarities between Kuala Lumpur and London are that both cities have a river and a zoo.
- Differences between Kuala Lumpur and London include Kuala Lumpur having a monorail while London has overground and underground trains.

Broad knowledge

Places can be compared by size, amenities, transport, location, weather and climate.

Hinterland

Kuala Lumpur is the capital city of Malaysia.

Y1 ∨ 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.

Skill

Core knowledge

- There are four seasons in the UK: spring, summer, autumn and winter.
- Each season has its own typical weather pattern.

Broad knowledge

There are four seasons in the UK: spring, summer, autumn and winter. Each season has typical weather patterns. Types of weather include sun, rain, wind, snow, fog, hail and sleet. In the United Kingdom, the length of the day varies depending on the season. In winter, the days are shorter. In summer, the days are longer. Symbols are used to show different types of weather.

Y1 ∨ 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.

Skill

Core knowledge

- Physical features are made by nature. They include hills, mountains, beaches and oceans.

Broad knowledge

Physical features are naturally-created features of the Earth.

Hinterland

Physical features of the UK include mountains, hills, lakes, forests, islands, coastlines and rivers.

Y1 ∨ Use basic geographical vocabulary to refer to key human features, including: city, town, village, factory, farm, house, office, port, harbour and shop.

Skill

Core knowledge 2

- A landmark can be made by humans or nature. They mark important places and can often be seen from far away.
- A landmark can help you find your location.
- Some landmarks, such as places of worship, provide a service for the community. Some landmarks tell us something about the past such as statues and monuments.

Core knowledge

- Buckingham Palace, London Eye and Big Ben are examples of significant landmarks in London.

Broad knowledge

Human features are human-made and include factories, farms, houses, offices, ports, harbours and shops. Landmarks and monuments are features of a landscape, city or town that are easily seen and recognised from a distance. They also help someone to establish and describe a location.

Hinterland

Different types of landmarks in towns and cities can include memorials, entertainment venues, royal buildings, places of worship and engineering structures.

Hinterland

Significant London landmarks include the Royal Albert Hall, St Paul's Cathedral, Tower Bridge, Houses of Parliament, Westminster Abbey, Big Ben, Buckingham Palace, Tower of London, the Gherkin, the Shard and Monument to the Great Fire of London.

Skill

Core knowledge

- A city is the largest type of settlement with the most houses, people, shops and other buildings.

Broad knowledge

A settlement is a place where people live and work and can be big or small, depending on how many people live there. Towns and cities are urban settlements. Features of towns and cities include homes, shops, roads and offices.

Y1 ∨ Use world maps, atlases and globes to identify the UK and its countries, as well as the countries, continents and oceans studied at this key stage.

Skill

Core knowledge

- The United Kingdom (UK) is a union of four countries: England, Northern Ireland, Scotland and Wales.
- A capital city is a city that is home to the government and ruler of a country.
- The capital city of England is London.
- The capital city of Northern Ireland is Belfast.
- The capital city of Scotland is Edinburgh.
- The capital city of Wales is Cardiff.

Broad knowledge

The United Kingdom (UK) is a union of four countries: England, Northern Ireland, Scotland and Wales. A capital city is a city that is home to the government and ruler of a country. London is the capital city of England, Belfast is the capital city of Northern Ireland, Edinburgh is the capital city of Scotland and Cardiff is the capital city of Wales. The countries of the United Kingdom are made up of cities, towns and villages.

Y1 ∨ 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.

Skill

Core knowledge

- A location is a place or the position of something.
- Direction is the way you travel to get somewhere.

Broad knowledge

Positional language includes behind, next to and in front of. Directional language includes left, right, straight ahead and turn.

Y1 ▾ 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.

Skill

Core knowledge

- An aerial photograph or plan perspective shows an area of land from above.

Broad knowledge

An aerial photograph or plan perspective shows an area of land from above.

Skill

Core knowledge

- A map is a picture or drawing of an area of land or sea that can show human and physical features.
- A key is used to show features on a map.
- A map has symbols to show where things are located.

Broad knowledge

A map is a picture or drawing of an area of land or sea that can show human and physical features. A key is used to show features on a map. A map has symbols to show where things are located.

Y1 ▾ 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.

Skill

Core knowledge

- Field work includes observing and collecting data (information) about people, places and natural environments.

Broad knowledge

Fieldwork includes going out in the environment to look, ask questions, take photographs, take measurements and collect samples.

Hinterland

Human features are human-made and include buildings, roads and bridges.

Y1 ▾ 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.

Skill

Core knowledge

- Important buildings can include schools, places of worship and buildings that provide a service to the community, such as shops and libraries.
- Some buildings are important because they tell us something about the past.

Broad knowledge

A place can be important because of its location, buildings, landscape, community, culture and history. Important buildings can include schools, places of worship and buildings that provide a service to the community, such as shops and libraries. Some buildings are important because they tell us something about the past.

Seasonal Changes

 Hide

1 Programme of study, 1 skills and 1 knowledge statement

Year 1

Driver subject

Science

Physical processes



Y1 ▾ Understand the processes that give rise to key physical and human geographical features of the world, how these are interdependent and how they bring about spatial variation and change over time.

Skill

Core knowledge

- Weather is a physical process.

Broad knowledge

Weather is a physical process.

School Days

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3 Programmes of study, 4 skills and 6 knowledge statements

Year 1

Driver subject

History

Environment

Fieldwork

Geographical change

Maps



Y1 ▾ 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.

Skill

Core knowledge

- A map is a picture or drawing of an area of land or sea that can show human and physical features.
- A key is used to show features on a map.
- A map has symbols to show where things are located.

Broad knowledge

A map is a picture or drawing of an area of land or sea that can show human and physical features. A key is used to show features on a map. A map has symbols to show where things are located.

Y1 ∨ 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.

Skill

Core knowledge

- Field work includes observing and collecting data (information) about people, places and natural environments.

Broad knowledge

Fieldwork includes going out in the environment to look, ask questions, take photographs, take measurements and collect samples.

Hinterland

Fieldwork tasks, including mapwork and observation, can help us gain a better understanding of the characteristics of our school, its grounds and the local environment.

Skill

Core knowledge

- Litter and pollution have a harmful effect on the areas where we live, work and play.

Broad knowledge

Litter and pollution have a harmful effect on the areas where we live, work and play.

Hinterland

Litter in the school grounds can be a risk to the safety and wellbeing of children and wildlife.

Y1 ∨ Understand the processes that give rise to key physical and human geographical features of the world, how these are interdependent and how they bring about spatial variation and change over time.

Skill

Core knowledge

- Geographical features such as roads and towns can change over time.

Broad knowledge

Geographical features can change over time.

Movers and Shakers

☐ Hide

1 Programme of study, 1 skills and 1 knowledge statement

Year 2

Driver subject

History

Significant places



Y2 ∨ 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.

Skill

Core knowledge

- Places can be significant because religious or historic events that have happened there in the past.
- A significant place is a location that is important to a community or society.

Broad knowledge

A significant place is a location that is important to a community or society. Places can also be significant because of religious or historic events that may have happened in the past near the location. Significant places can also include monuments, such as the Eiffel Tower, or natural landscapes, such as the Great Barrier Reef.

Let's Explore the World

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9 Programmes of study, 14 skills and 19 knowledge statements

Year 2

Driver subject

Geography

Climate and weather

Compare and contrast

Data analysis

Environment

Fieldwork

Location

Maps

Position

Sustainability

UK

World



Y2 ∨ Name and locate the world's seven continents and five oceans.

Skill

Core knowledge

- An ocean is a large sea. The United Kingdom is an island surrounded by the Atlantic Ocean, English Channel, Irish Sea and North Sea.
- Other world seas include the Black Sea, the Red Sea and the Caspian Sea.

Broad knowledge

An ocean is a large sea. There are five oceans on our planet called the Arctic, Atlantic, Indian, Pacific and Southern Oceans. Seas include the Black, Red and Caspian Seas. The United Kingdom is an island surrounded by the Atlantic Ocean, English Channel, Irish Sea and North Sea. The world's seven continents are Africa, Antarctica, Asia, Australia, Europe, North America and South America.

Hinterland

An atlas is a book of maps and charts.

Y2 ∨ Name, locate and identify characteristics of the four countries and capital cities of the UK and its surrounding seas.

Skill

Core knowledge

- An ocean is a large sea. The United Kingdom is an island surrounded by the Atlantic Ocean, English Channel, Irish Sea and North Sea.
- Other world seas include the Black Sea, the Red Sea and the Caspian Sea.

Broad knowledge

An ocean is a large sea. There are five oceans on our planet called the Arctic, Atlantic, Indian, Pacific and Southern Oceans. Seas include the Black, Red and Caspian Seas. The United Kingdom is an island surrounded by the Atlantic Ocean, English Channel, Irish Sea and North Sea. The world's seven continents are Africa, Antarctica, Asia, Australia, Europe, North America and South America.

Hinterland

An atlas is a book of maps and charts.

Skill**Core knowledge**

- England has many famous physical features, such as the White Cliffs of Dover in the south, Cheddar Gorge in the west and lakes and mountains in the Lake District.
- Northern Ireland has many famous physical features, including huge columns made of rock called the Giant's Causeway in the north and Lough Neagh, the largest lake in the United Kingdom.
- Scotland has many famous physical features, such as the extinct volcano Arthur's Seat in Edinburgh, and the lake Loch Lomond.
- Wales has many famous features including Mount Snowden and the River Severn.

Broad knowledge

The characteristics of countries include their size, landscape, capital city, language, currency and key landmarks. England is the biggest country in the United Kingdom.

Hinterland

The United Kingdom is split into four countries. England is the largest country. It has a population of 56 million people. It has flat and hilly areas, mountains and lakes. Northern Ireland is the smallest country. It has a population of two million people. There are mountains, rolling hills and the UK's largest lake. Scotland is the second largest country. It has a population of five million people. It has mountains, forests and moorland. Wales is the third largest country. It has a population of three million people. It has mountains, valleys, forests and marshes.

Y2 ▾ **Understand geographical similarities and differences through studying the human and physical geography of a small area of the UK, and of a small area in a contrasting non-European country.**

Skill**Core knowledge**

- Somalia is a country on the east coast of Africa.
- The equator crosses through Somalia, so the climate is very hot and dry.
- Like the UK, Somalia has four seasons.
- The capital city of Somalia is called Mogadishu.

Broad knowledge

A non-European country is a country outside the continent of Europe. For example, the USA, Australia, China and Egypt are non-European countries. European countries include the United Kingdom, Germany, France and Spain.

Hinterland

There are many similarities and differences between Somalia and England. Similarities include sharing a border with other countries, having four seasons and both having cities and villages. Difference include location, climate, types of seasons, landscape, lifestyle of people and the structure and size of the capital cities.

Y2 ▾ **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.**

Skill**Core knowledge**

- Hot places are close to the equator and cold places are far away from the equator. Temperate places are between the hot and cold places.
- A temperate place is never extremely hot or extremely cold. The UK has a temperate climate.

Broad knowledge

A weather pattern is a type of weather that is repeated.

Hinterland

Hot places are close to the equator and cold places are far away from the equator. Temperate places are between the hot and cold places. South America, Africa and Asia are on the equator. These continents have a hot climate. The North and South Poles are far away from the equator. They have a cold climate. Europe is in between the equator and the poles. It has a temperate climate.

Skill**Core knowledge**

- The Northern Hemisphere is north of the equator and the Southern Hemisphere is south of the equator.
- The North Pole is the most northern point on Earth. The South Pole is the most southern point on Earth.

Broad knowledge

The equator is an imaginary line that divides the world into the Northern and Southern Hemispheres. The North Pole is the most northern point on Earth. The South Pole is the most southern point on Earth.

Y2 ▾ **Use world maps, atlases and globes to identify the UK and its countries, as well as the countries, continents and oceans studied at this key stage.**

Skill**Core knowledge**

- An ocean is a large sea. The United Kingdom is an island surrounded by the Atlantic Ocean, English Channel, Irish Sea and North Sea.
- Other world seas include the Black Sea, the Red Sea and the Caspian Sea.

Broad knowledge

An ocean is a large sea. There are five oceans on our planet called the Arctic, Atlantic, Indian, Pacific and Southern Oceans. Seas include the Black, Red and Caspian Seas. The United Kingdom is an island surrounded by the Atlantic Ocean, English Channel, Irish Sea and North Sea. The world's seven continents are Africa, Antarctica, Asia, Australia, Europe, North America and South America.

Hinterland

An atlas is a book of maps and charts.

Skill

Core knowledge

- England has many famous physical features, such as the White Cliffs of Dover in the south, Cheddar Gorge in the west and lakes and mountains in the Lake District.
- Northern Ireland has many famous physical features, including huge columns made of rock called the Giant's Causeway in the north and Lough Neagh, the largest lake in the United Kingdom.
- Scotland has many famous physical features, such as the extinct volcano Arthur's Seat in Edinburgh, and the lake Loch Lomond.
- Wales has many famous features including Mount Snowden and the River Severn.

Broad knowledge

The characteristics of countries include their size, landscape, capital city, language, currency and key landmarks. England is the biggest country in the United Kingdom.

Hinterland

The United Kingdom is split into four countries. England is the largest country. It has a population of 56 million people. It has flat and hilly areas, mountains and lakes. Northern Ireland is the smallest country. It has a population of two million people. There are mountains, rolling hills and the UK's largest lake. Scotland is the second largest country. It has a population of five million people. It has mountains, forests and moorland. Wales is the third largest country. It has a population of three million people. It has mountains, valleys, forests and marshes.

Y2 **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.**

Skill

Core knowledge

- A compass is an instrument that is used for finding a direction.
- The four cardinal points on a compass are north, south, east and west.

Broad knowledge

The four cardinal points on a compass are north, south, east and west. A route is a set of directions that can be used to get from one place to another.

Hinterland

A compass is an instrument that is used for finding a direction.

Y2 **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.**

Skill

Core knowledge

- Maps help people to plan a route from one place to another and to identify and locate physical and human features.
- Maps use symbols and a key. A key is the information needed to read a map and a symbol is a picture or icon used to show a geographical feature.

Broad knowledge

A map is a picture or drawing of an area of land or sea that can show human and physical features. Maps use symbols and a key. A key is the information needed to read a map and a symbol is a picture or icon used to show a geographical feature.

Hinterland

Maps help people to plan a route from one place to another and to identify and locate physical and human features.

Y2 **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.**

Skill

Core knowledge

- Data can be recorded in different ways, including tables, charts and pictograms.

Broad knowledge

Data can be recorded in different ways, including tables, charts and pictograms.

Skill

Core knowledge 2

- Fieldwork can help to answer questions about the local community.

Broad knowledge

Fieldwork can help to answer questions about the local environment and can include observing or measuring, identifying or classifying and recording.

Hinterland

Data is a collection of facts, such as numbers, words, measurements, observations or descriptions. Studying data helps people to answer questions, draw conclusions, make decisions and take action.

Skill

Core knowledge

- Conservation activities include reducing, reusing and recycling, composting, saving water and saving energy.
- Conservation activities protect the environment for people in the future.

Broad knowledge

Conservation is the protection of living things and the environment from damage caused by human activity. Conservation activities include reducing, reusing and recycling, composting, saving water and saving energy. Conservation activities protect the environment for people in the future.

Hinterland

Sustainability means maintaining the Earth's environment and its natural resources for future generations.

Y2 ✓ Understand the processes that give rise to key physical and human geographical features of the world, how these are interdependent and how they bring about spatial variation and change over time.

Skill

Broad knowledge

The local environment can be improved by picking up litter, planting flowers and improving amenities.

Coastline

☐ Hide

11 Programmes of study, 14 skills and 20 knowledge statements

Year 2 Driver subject Geography Data analysis Fieldwork Geographical change Geographical resources Human features & landmarks Maps Physical features Physical processes Position Settlements & land use Significant places World



Y2 ✓ Name and locate the world's seven continents and five oceans.

Skill

Core knowledge

- An ocean is a large sea. The United Kingdom is an island surrounded by the Atlantic Ocean, English Channel, Irish Sea and North Sea.
- Other world seas include the Black Sea, the Red Sea and the Caspian Sea.

Broad knowledge

An ocean is a large sea. There are five oceans on our planet called the Arctic, Atlantic, Indian, Pacific and Southern Oceans. Seas include the Black, Red and Caspian Seas. The United Kingdom is an island surrounded by the Atlantic Ocean, English Channel, Irish Sea and North Sea. The world's seven continents are Africa, Antarctica, Asia, Australia, Europe, North America and South America.

Hinterland

The United Kingdom is a group of islands with an expansive coastline.

Y2 ✓ Name, locate and identify characteristics of the four countries and capital cities of the UK and its surrounding seas.

Skill

Core knowledge

- An ocean is a large sea. The United Kingdom is an island surrounded by the Atlantic Ocean, English Channel, Irish Sea and North Sea.
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An ocean is a large sea. There are five oceans on our planet called the Arctic, Atlantic, Indian, Pacific and Southern Oceans. Seas include the Black, Red and Caspian Seas. The United Kingdom is an island surrounded by the Atlantic Ocean, English Channel, Irish Sea and North Sea. The world's seven continents are Africa, Antarctica, Asia, Australia, Europe, North America and South America.

Hinterland

The United Kingdom is a group of islands with an expansive coastline.

Y2 ✓ 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.

Skill

Core knowledge 2

- Physical features include beaches, stacks, cliffs, arches, rivers, lakes and woodland.
- A stack is a physical feature of a coastline.
- Stacks are formed when waves crash against the rocks of a cliff face. The force of the water causes the rocks to collapse, forming stacks.

Broad knowledge

A physical feature is one that forms naturally, and can change over time due to weather and other forces.

Hinterland

Physical features of the coastline include headlands, caves, arches, stacks, bays, beaches, cliffs, sandbanks and sand dunes.

Hinterland

Saltwick Nab is an example of a physical coastal feature. It presents a danger to ships in the Whitby area.

Y2 ✓ Use basic geographical vocabulary to refer to key human features, including: city, town, village, factory, farm, house, office, port, harbour and shop.

Skill

Core knowledge

- Human features have been made by people and include houses, bridges and roads.
- People use human features for work, travel, entertainment and living in.

Broad knowledge

Human features are human-made and include castles, towers, schools, hospitals, bridges, shops, tunnels, monuments, airports and roads. People use human features in different ways. For example, an airport can be used for work or leisure and a harbour can be used for industry or travel.

Y2 ✓ Use world maps, atlases and globes to identify the UK and its countries, as well as the countries, continents and oceans studied at this key stage.

Skill

Core knowledge

- An ocean is a large sea. The United Kingdom is an island surrounded by the Atlantic Ocean, English Channel, Irish Sea and North Sea.
- Other world seas include the Black Sea, the Red Sea and the Caspian Sea.

Broad knowledge

An ocean is a large sea. There are five oceans on our planet called the Arctic, Atlantic, Indian, Pacific and Southern Oceans. Seas include the Black, Red and Caspian Seas. The United Kingdom is an island surrounded by the Atlantic Ocean, English Channel, Irish Sea and North Sea. The world's seven continents are Africa, Antarctica, Asia, Australia, Europe, North America and South America.

Hinterland

The United Kingdom is a group of islands with an expansive coastline.

Y2 ✓ 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.

Skill

Core knowledge

- A compass is an instrument that is used for finding a direction.
- The four cardinal points on a compass are north, south, east and west.

Broad knowledge

The four cardinal points on a compass are north, south, east and west. A route is a set of directions that can be used to get from one place to another.

Y2 ✓ 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.

Skill

Core knowledge

- An aerial photograph can be vertical (an image taken directly from above) or oblique (an image taken from above and to the side).

Broad knowledge

An aerial photograph can be vertical (an image taken directly from above) or oblique (an image taken from above and to the side).

Skill

Core knowledge

- Maps help people to plan a route from one place to another and to identify and locate physical and human features.
- Maps use symbols and a key. A key is the information needed to read a map and a symbol is a picture or icon used to show a geographical feature.

Broad knowledge

A map is a picture or drawing of an area of land or sea that can show human and physical features. Maps use symbols and a key. A key is the information needed to read a map and a symbol is a picture or icon used to show a geographical feature.

Y2 ✓ 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.

Skill

Core knowledge

- Data can be recorded in different ways, including tables, charts and pictograms.

Broad knowledge

Data can be recorded in different ways, including tables, charts and pictograms.

Hinterland

Human features of the coastline include hotels, castles, sea walls, lifeboat stations, harbours, piers, amusement arcades, lighthouses, shops and cafes.

Hinterland

Whitby is a coastal town with a range of human features.

Skill

Core knowledge 2

- Fieldwork can help to answer questions about the local community.

Broad knowledge

Fieldwork can help to answer questions about the local environment and can include observing or measuring, identifying or classifying and recording.

Hinterland

Physical features of the coastline include headlands, caves, arches, stacks, bays, beaches, cliffs, sandbanks and sand dunes.

Hinterland

Human features of the coastline include hotels, castles, sea walls, lifeboat stations, harbours, piers, amusement arcades, lighthouses, shops and cafes.

Y2 ✓ 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.

Skill

Core knowledge

- Places can be significant because religious or historic events that have happened there in the past.
- A significant place is a location that is important to a community or society.

Broad knowledge

A significant place is a location that is important to a community or society. Places can also be significant because of religious or historic events that may have happened in the past near the location. Significant places can also include monuments, such as the Eiffel Tower, or natural landscapes, such as the Great Barrier Reef.

Y2 ✓ **Understand the processes that give rise to key physical and human geographical features of the world, how these are interdependent and how they bring about spatial variation and change over time.**

Skill

Core knowledge

- A place can change over time due to human activity such as house building, new industries and tourism.

Broad knowledge

An environment or place can change over time due to a geographical process, such as erosion, or human activity, such as housebuilding.

Skill

Core knowledge

- Erosion is a physical process.
- Erosion is caused by wind and water, including waves, floods, rivers and rainfall.

Broad knowledge

Erosion is a physical process that involves the weathering and movement of natural materials, such as rock, sand and soil. Erosion is caused by wind and water, including waves, floods, rivers and rainfall.

Y2 ✓ **Are competent in the geographical skills needed to: collect, analyse and communicate with a range of data gathered through experiences of fieldwork that deepen their understanding of geographical processes; interpret a range of sources of geographical information, including maps, diagrams, globes, aerial photographs and Geographical Information Systems (GIS); communicate geographical information in a variety of ways, including through maps, numerical and quantitative skills and writing at length.**

Skill

Core knowledge

- Tourism is an industry that helps people travel away from home for pleasure.

Broad knowledge

Industries are businesses that make things, sell things and help people live their everyday lives. Land can be used for recreational, transport, agricultural, residential and commercial purposes, or a mixture of these.

Hinterland

Tourism is an industry that provides services for visitors when they travel for pleasure or business. Tourist services include accommodation, catering and entertainment.

Uses of Materials

 Hide

1 Programme of study, 2 skills and 2 knowledge statements

Year 2

Driver subject

Science

Natural & human-made materials

Sustainability



Y2 ✓ **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.**

Skill

Core knowledge

- Materials found in the environment can be natural (rock, stone, water, sand, soil, water and clay) and human-made (brick, glass, plastic and concrete).
- Natural and human-made materials are used to make human features.

Broad knowledge

Materials found in the environment can be natural (rock, stone, water, sand, soil, water and clay) and human-made (brick, glass, plastic and concrete). Natural and human-made materials are used to make human features.

Skill

Core knowledge

- Conservation activities include reducing, reusing and recycling, composting, saving water and saving energy.
- Conservation activities protect the environment for people in the future.

Broad knowledge

Conservation is the protection of living things and the environment from damage caused by human activity. Conservation activities include reducing, reusing and recycling, composting, saving water and saving energy. Conservation activities protect the environment for people in the future.

Magnificent Monarchs

 Hide

2 Programmes of study, 2 skills and 4 knowledge statements

Year 2

Driver subject

History

Maps

Significant places



Y2 ▾ 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.

Skill

Core knowledge

- Maps help people to plan a route from one place to another and to identify and locate physical and human features.
- Maps use symbols and a key. A key is the information needed to read a map and a symbol is a picture or icon used to show a geographical feature.

Broad knowledge

A map is a picture or drawing of an area of land or sea that can show human and physical features. Maps use symbols and a key. A key is the information needed to read a map and a symbol is a picture or icon used to show a geographical feature.

Y2 ▾ 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.

Skill

Core knowledge

- Places can be significant because religious or historic events that have happened there in the past.
- Buckingham Palace in London and Balmoral Castle in Aberdeenshire are two significant royal residencies in the UK.

Broad knowledge

A significant place is a location that is important to a community or society. Places can also be significant because of religious or historic events that may have happened in the past near the location. Significant places can also include monuments, such as the Eiffel Tower, or natural landscapes, such as the Great Barrier Reef.

Hinterland

Different types of royal residency include castles, palaces and stately homes.

Hinterland

Significant royal residencies include Buckingham Palace in London; Balmoral Castle in Aberdeenshire; Sandringham House in Norfolk; Windsor Castle in Berkshire; Osborne House on the Isle of Wight; St James's Palace and Hampton Court Palace in London.

Animal Survival

1 Programme of study, 1 skills and 1 knowledge statement

Year 2

Driver subject

Science

Sustainability



Y2 ▾ 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.

Skill

Broad knowledge

Conservation is the protection of living things and the environment from damage caused by human activity. Conservation activities include reducing, reusing and recycling, composting, saving water and saving energy. Conservation activities protect the environment for people in the future.

Through the Ages

1 Programme of study, 1 skills and 2 knowledge statements

Year 3

Driver subject

History

Human features & landmarks

☒ Hide



Y3 ▾ 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.

Skill

Core knowledge

- Ancient human features include standing stones, henges, Cursus monuments and long barrows.
- Ancient human features were built as monuments, burial grounds and for religious ceremonies.

Broad knowledge

Services include banks, post offices, hospitals, public transport and garages. Land use types include leisure, housing, industry, transport and agriculture.

Hinterland

Humans in the Stone Age made a range of monuments, including long barrows, henges, cursus monuments, standing stones and stone circles.

One Planet, Our World

10 Programmes of study, 16 skills and 24 knowledge statements

Year 3

Driver subject

Geography

Climate and weather

Compare and contrast

Data analysis

Environment

Fieldwork

Geographical change

Geographical resources

Human features & landmarks

Location

Maps

Physical features

Position

Settlements & land use

☒ Hide



Y3 ✓ **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.**

Skill

Core knowledge

- Europe is a continent in the Northern Hemisphere. It has over 50 countries, including transcontinental countries such as Russia.
- European countries include France, Greece, Italy, Romania and Russia.

Broad knowledge

Countries in Europe include France, Greece and Italy. Russia is part of both Europe and Asia.

Hinterland

Europe is a continent in the Northern Hemisphere. It has over 50 countries (including transcontinental countries).

Y3 ✓ **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.**

Skill

Core knowledge

- Counties in the UK include Yorkshire, Suffolk, Pembrokeshire, Inverness-shire and County Armagh.

Core knowledge

- Cities in the UK include Edinburgh in Scotland, Belfast in Northern Ireland, St Davids in Wales and Birmingham, Manchester and London in England.

Broad knowledge

Counties of the United Kingdom include Yorkshire, Suffolk, Pembrokeshire, Inverness-shire and County Armagh. Major cities of the United Kingdom include Edinburgh, Belfast, St Davids and Birmingham.

Hinterland

A county is an area of land according to political divisions. Counties are governed by local governments.

Hinterland

Counties have distinct characteristics according to their size, population, industries, location and physical and human features.

Hinterland

A city is a large human settlement, where lots of people live and work. Significant cities of the UK include London, Birmingham and York.

Hinterland

Cities have distinct characteristics according to their size, population, industries, landmarks, location and physical and human features.

Y3 ✓ **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).**

Skill

Core knowledge

- Latitude is a coordinate that specifies the north or south position of a point on the surface of the Earth. Latitude is given as an angle that ranges from -90° at the south pole to 90° at the north pole, with 0° at the equator.
- Longitude is the distance east or west of the Prime Meridian.

Broad knowledge

Latitude is the distance north or south of the equator and longitude is the distance east or west of the Prime Meridian.

Y3 ✓ **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.**

Skill

Broad knowledge

Geographical features created by nature are called physical features. Physical features include beaches, cliffs and mountains. Geographical features created by humans are called human features. Human features include houses, factories and train stations.

Y3 ✓ **Describe and understand key aspects of physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes, and the water cycle.**

Skill

Core knowledge

- The crust of the Earth is divided into tectonic plates that move.
- Plates can push into each other, pull apart or slide against each other. These movements can create mountains, volcanoes, valleys and earthquakes.

Broad knowledge

The crust of the Earth is divided into tectonic plates that move. The place where plates meet is called a plate boundary. Plates can push into each other, pull apart or slide against each other. These movements can create mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes.

Skill

Core knowledge

- The Earth has five climate zones: desert, Mediterranean, polar, temperate and tropical.

Broad knowledge

The Earth has five climate zones: desert, Mediterranean, polar, temperate and tropical.

Skill

Core knowledge

- The Earth is made of four different layers: inner core, outer core, mantle and crust.

Broad knowledge

The Earth is made of four different layers. The inner core is made mostly of hot, solid iron and nickel, and the outer core is made of liquid iron and nickel. The mantle is made of solid rock and molten rock called magma. The crust is a thin layer of solid rock that is broken into large pieces called tectonic plates. These pieces move very slowly across the mantle.

Skill

Core knowledge

- The weather can affect what people do, the natural and built environment.

Broad knowledge

Excessive precipitation includes thunderstorms, downbursts, tornadoes, waterspouts, tropical cyclones, extratropical cyclones, blizzards and ice storms.

Hinterland

Hot weather can melt tarmac, dry land and encourage people to enjoy the outdoors. Wet weather can cause flooding and encourage people to take shelter. Windy weather can break branches and blow leaves, and discourage people from leaving home. Cold weather can cause slippery pavements, crack pipes and prevent everyday outdoor activities, but encourage outdoor play.

Y3 ∨ **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.**

Skill

Core knowledge

- Most human made features such as shops, houses and places of worship are located in populated settlements.
- Some human features such as supermarkets and airports are located out of populated areas and are connected by roads and railways.

Broad knowledge

Services include banks, post offices, hospitals, public transport and garages. Land use types include leisure, housing, industry, transport and agriculture.

Skill

Core knowledge

- Cities are characterised by factors such as size, population, location and their physical and human features.

Broad knowledge

Different types of settlement include rural, urban, hamlet, town, village, city and suburban areas. A city is a large settlement where many people live and work. Residential areas surrounding cities are called suburbs.

Skill

Core knowledge

- People can reduce their carbon footprint by driving less, eating less meat, flying less and wasting less food and products.

Broad knowledge

A person's carbon footprint is the amount of carbon dioxide released into the atmosphere from their activities. People can reduce their carbon footprint by driving less, eating less meat, flying less and wasting less food and products.

Y3 ∨ **Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied.**

Skill

Core knowledge

- Maps, globes and digital mapping tools can help to locate and describe significant geographical features such as countries, oceans and seas.

Broad knowledge

Maps, globes and digital mapping tools can help to locate and describe significant geographical features.

Hinterland

Countries are located within continents. Countries have capital cities and geographical features.

Y3 ∨ **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.**

Skill

Core knowledge

- The four intercardinal points on a compass are north-east, south-east, south-west and north-west.

Broad knowledge

The eight points of a compass are north, south, east, west, north-east, north-west, south-east and south-west.

Y3 ∨ **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.**

Skill

Core knowledge **2**

- Primary data refers to the first hand data gathered by observation and investigation.

Broad knowledge

Primary data includes information gathered by observation and investigation.

Hinterland

Geographical data might relate to human activity in a place, such as how many people visit the local shop in a day, or physical, for example, measuring how deep or fast a river flows at different points.

Skill

Core knowledge

- A four-figure grid reference contains four numbers. The first two numbers are called the easting and are found along the top and bottom of a map. The second two numbers are called the northing and are found up both sides of a map.

Broad knowledge

A four-figure grid reference contains four numbers. The first two numbers are called the easting and are found along the top and bottom of a map. The second two numbers are called the northing and are found up both sides of a map. Four-figure grid references give specific information about locations on a map.

Y3 ✓ **Are competent in the geographical skills needed to: collect, analyse and communicate with a range of data gathered through experiences of fieldwork that deepen their understanding of geographical processes; interpret a range of sources of geographical information, including maps, diagrams, globes, aerial photographs and Geographical Information Systems (GIS); communicate geographical information in a variety of ways, including through maps, numerical and quantitative skills and writing at length.**

Skill

Core knowledge

- Geographical evidence includes facts, information and numerical data.

Broad knowledge

The term geographical evidence relates to facts, information and numerical data.

Rocks, Relics and Rumbles

☒ Hide

6 Programmes of study, 10 skills and 17 knowledge statements

Year 3 Driver subject Geography Compare and contrast Geographical change Location Natural & human-made materials Physical features Physical processes Position Significant places



Y3 ✓ **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.**

Skill

Core knowledge

- The Ring of Fire is a large area around the Pacific Ocean where many earthquakes and volcanic eruptions occur.
- Significant volcanoes include Mount Vesuvius in Italy, Laki in Iceland and Krakatoa in Indonesia.

Broad knowledge

Significant volcanoes include Mount Vesuvius in Italy, Laki in Iceland and Krakatoa in Indonesia. Significant earthquake-prone areas include the San Andreas Fault in North America and the Ring of Fire, which runs around the edge of the Pacific Ocean and is where many plate boundaries in the Earth's crust converge. Over three-quarters of the world's earthquakes and volcanic eruptions happen along the Ring of Fire.

Y3 ✓ **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).**

Skill

Core knowledge 2

- Latitude is a coordinate that specifies the north or south position of a point on the surface of the Earth. Latitude is given as an angle that ranges from -90° at the south pole to 90° at the north pole, with 0° at the equator.
- Longitude is the distance east or west of the Prime Meridian.

Broad knowledge

Latitude is the distance north or south of the equator and longitude is the distance east or west of the Prime Meridian.

Hinterland

The North Pole is 90°N; the South Pole is 90°S. The equator is the line of 0° latitude. The Prime Meridian is the line of 0° longitude.

Y3 ✓ **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.**

Skill

Core knowledge

- A volcano is a physical feature, typically a conical mountain or hill, that has a crater or vent through which lava, rock fragments, hot vapour, and gas erupt or have erupted.
- A volcano can be active, dormant or extinct.

Broad knowledge

Geographical features created by nature are called physical features. Physical features include beaches, cliffs and mountains. Geographical features created by humans are called human features. Human features include houses, factories and train stations.

Hinterland

A volcano is a physical feature, typically a conical mountain or hill, that has a crater or vent through which lava, rock fragments, hot vapour, and gas erupt or have erupted. A volcano can be active, dormant or extinct.

Y3 ✓ **Describe and understand key aspects of physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes, and the water cycle.**

Skill

Core knowledge

- Short-term problems from earthquakes or volcanoes include fear, injury from falling debris and loss of personal items.
- Long-term problems include loss of homes, lack of water and sanitation, damaged roads and transport networks and loss of jobs and services.

Core knowledge

- Volcanic eruptions are an example of significant geographical activity and can destroy habitats, homes and businesses and can change the landscape.

Core knowledge

- Earthquakes are an example of significant geographical activity and can destroy habitats, homes and businesses and can change the landscape.

Broad knowledge

Significant geographical activity includes earthquakes and volcanic eruptions. These are known as natural disasters because they are created by nature, affect many people and cause widespread damage.

Hinterland

When volcanoes erupt, they emit gases, lava and ash. Volcanic eruptions can destroy habitats, homes and businesses and can change the landscape.

Hinterland

Earthquakes can cause short and long-term problems. Short-term problems include fear, injury from falling debris and loss of personal items. Long-term problems include loss of homes, lack of water and sanitation, damaged roads and transport networks and loss of jobs and services.

Skill**Core knowledge**

- Convergent tectonic plates push together. Divergent tectonic plates pull apart. Transform tectonic plates slide past each other.

Broad knowledge

The crust of the Earth is divided into tectonic plates that move. The place where plates meet is called a plate boundary. Plates can push into each other, pull apart or slide against each other. These movements can create mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes.

Hinterland

Over 200 million years ago, all the Earth's continents were joined together as one supercontinent called Pangaea. Continental drift caused the supercontinent to break up and move apart to create the continents we have today.

Hinterland

Convergent tectonic plates push together. Divergent tectonic plates pull apart. Transform tectonic plates slide past each other.

Skill**Core knowledge**

- There are three main types of rock found in the Earth's crust. They are sedimentary, igneous and metamorphic.
- Sedimentary rocks are made from sediment that settles in water and becomes squashed over a long time to form rock. They are often soft, permeable, have layers and may contain fossils.
- Igneous rocks are made from cooled magma or lava. They are usually hard, shiny and contain visible crystals.
- Metamorphic rocks are formed when existing rocks are heated by the magma under the Earth's crust or squashed by the movement of the Earth's tectonic plates. They are usually very hard and often shiny.

Broad knowledge

There are three main types of rock found in the Earth's crust. They are sedimentary, igneous and metamorphic. Sedimentary rocks are made from sediment that settles in water and becomes squashed over a long time to form rock. They are often soft, permeable, have layers and may contain fossils. Igneous rocks are made from cooled magma or lava. They are usually hard, shiny and contain visible crystals. Metamorphic rocks are formed when existing rocks are heated by the magma under the Earth's crust or squashed by the movement of the Earth's tectonic plates. They are usually very hard and often shiny.

Skill**Core knowledge**

- A volcano is a mountain or hill with an opening in the Earth's crust that allows magma, gas and ash to reach the surface.
- Volcanoes are either active, dormant or extinct.
- There are four main types of volcano: shield, stratovolcano, cinder cone and lava dome.
- The two types of volcanic eruption are effusive and explosive.
- When an explosive eruption occurs hot air, ash and rocks rush downhill like an avalanche. This is called a pyroclastic flow and is extremely dangerous.

Broad knowledge

A volcano is an opening in the Earth's surface from which gas, hot magma and ash can escape. They are usually found at meeting points of the Earth's tectonic plates. When a volcano erupts, liquid magma collects in an underground magma chamber. The magma pushes through a crack called a vent and bursts out onto the Earth's surface. Lava, hot ash and mudslides from volcanic eruptions can cause severe damage.

Skill**Core knowledge**

- The Earth is made of four different layers: inner core, outer core, mantle and crust.

Broad knowledge

The Earth is made of four different layers. The inner core is made mostly of hot, solid iron and nickel, and the outer core is made of liquid iron and nickel. The mantle is made of solid rock and molten rock called magma. The crust is a thin layer of solid rock that is broken into large pieces called tectonic plates. These pieces move very slowly across the mantle.

Y3 ▾ 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.

Skill

Core knowledge

- The four intercardinal points on a compass are north-east, south-east, south-west and north-west.

Broad knowledge

The eight points of a compass are north, south, east, west, north-east, north-west, south-east and south-west.

Hinterland

A tsunami is a series of waves in the sea or ocean, caused by an earthquake, volcanic eruption or other underwater explosion. In 2004, an earthquake off the coast of northern Sumatra triggered a series of tsunamis that travelled across the Indian Ocean causing widespread damage and destruction.

Y3 ▾ Understand the processes that give rise to key physical and human geographical features of the world, how these are interdependent and how they bring about spatial variation and change over time.

Skill

Core knowledge

- Earthquakes happen when two tectonic plates push into each other, pull apart from one another or slide alongside each other.
- The centre of an earthquake is called the epicentre.

Broad knowledge

Volcanic eruptions and earthquakes happen when two tectonic plates push into each other, pull apart from one another or slide alongside each other. The centre of an earthquake is called the epicentre.

Invasion

Hide

1 Programme of study, 1 skills and 2 knowledge statements

Year 4

Driver subject

History

Geographical resources



Y4 ▾ Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied.

Skill

Core knowledge

- An atlas is a collection of maps and information that shows geographical features, topography, boundaries, climatic, social and economic statistics of an area.

Broad knowledge

An atlas is a collection of maps and information that shows geographical features, topography, boundaries, climatic, social and economic statistics of an area.

Hinterland

The geography of Britain affected invading groups in many ways. Physical features, such as the sea, high cliffs, marshland and mountains made invasion and travel in Britain difficult and affected which area the invaders landed in and conquered. Human features, such as roads and bridges could have helped invading forces, but hillforts would have created barriers between the invading forces and the Britons.

Interconnected World

Hide

8 Programmes of study, 11 skills and 25 knowledge statements

Year 4

Driver subject

Geography

Climate and weather

Fieldwork

Geographical resources

Human features & landmarks

Location

Maps

Position

Settlements & land use

Sustainability

UK

World



Y4 ▾ 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.

Skill

Core knowledge 3

- The North American continent includes the countries of: USA, Canada, Mexico as well as the Central American countries of: Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Costa Rica and Panama.
- The South American continent includes the countries of: Brazil, Argentina, Chile, Colombia, Peru, Venezuela, Uruguay, Ecuador, Bolivia and Paraguay.
- Major cities in North America include Washington and New York in the United States of America and Toronto in Canada.
- Major cities in central America include San José in Costa Rica, San Salvador in El Salvador and Managua in Nicaragua.
- Major cities in South America include Sao Paulo in Brazil, Buenos Aires in Argentina, Bogota in Colombia and Lima in Peru.

Broad knowledge

The North American continent includes the countries of the USA, Canada and Mexico as well as the Central American countries of Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Costa Rica and Panama. The South American continent includes the countries of Brazil, Argentina, Chile, Colombia, Peru, Venezuela, Uruguay, Ecuador, Bolivia and Paraguay.

Hinterland

Political maps show the locations of countries and cities. Physical maps show the locations of physical features.

Hinterland

Atlases often contain additional data about countries, such as their population and land height.

Hinterland

Cultural studies of a country include the language, religion and values of the people who originate from, or live in, a particular place.

Y4 ✓ **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.**

Skill

Core knowledge

- Significant mountain ranges of the UK include the Grampian Mountains, Snowdonia and the Pennines.
- Significant rivers of the UK include the River Tay, the River Trent and the River Wye.
- Significant forests of the UK include the New Forest and Portglenone Forest.
- Islands of the United Kingdom include Lindisfarne and Orkney Islands.

Broad knowledge

Significant rivers of the UK include the Thames, Severn, Trent, Dee, Tyne, Ouse and Lagan. Significant mountains and mountain ranges include Ben Nevis, Yr Wyddfa (also known as Snowdon), Helvellyn, Pen y Fan, the Scottish Highlands and the Pennines.

Hinterland

Significant physical features of the UK include mountains, rivers, islands, lakes and forests.

Y4 ✓ **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).**

Skill

Core knowledge

- The Tropic of Cancer is 23 degrees north of the equator and Tropic of Capricorn is 23 degrees south of the equator.
- The tropics are regions of Earth that lie roughly in the middle of the globe between the Tropic of Cancer and the Tropic of Capricorn.

Broad knowledge

The Tropic of Cancer is 23 degrees north of the equator and Tropic of Capricorn is 23 degrees south of the equator.

Hinterland

The tropics is an area of significance between the Tropic of Cancer and the Tropic of Capricorn.

Y4 ✓ **Describe and understand key aspects of physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes, and the water cycle.**

Skill

Core knowledge

- Countries in the continents of North and South America have contrasting climates, which means that the typical weather conditions can be very different.

Broad knowledge

Climatic variation describes the changes in weather patterns or the average weather conditions of a country or continent.

Hinterland

Countries nearer the equator are hotter and countries further from the equator are colder. Some countries have contrasting climate zones.

Hinterland

Physical features, such as mountains and rainforests, can affect the climate.

Y4 ✓ **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.**

Skill

Core knowledge

- Britain's railway network links major towns and cities across Britain and are sometimes linked to ferry interchanges and airports.

Broad knowledge

Human features can be interconnected by function, type and transport links.

Hinterland

Principle routes link major towns and cities across the country. Many principal routes terminate in London. Railway stations are sometimes linked to ferry interchanges and airports.

Skill

Core knowledge

- A canal is a managed waterway. In Britain, canals were built during the Industrial revolution to transport raw goods.
- The use of canals declined as railways and roads were developed. Today, canals are mostly used for recreation and leisure.

Broad knowledge

Land uses include agricultural, recreational, housing and industry. Water systems are used for transport, industry, leisure and power.

Hinterland

The canals in Britain are human-made waterways that were created during the Industrial Revolution to transport raw materials and goods around the country. Locks, tunnels and aqueducts are all features of canals. Canals declined when railways and roads developed but were conserved after the Second World War and are used for recreation and leisure today.

Skill

Core knowledge

- Renewable energy includes solar power, wind power, hydropower, geothermal energy and bioenergy.
- Humans use natural resources to make energy. Natural resources such as coal and oil cannot be replaced and are non-renewable.

Broad knowledge

The environment produces natural resources. Humans use some natural resources to make energy. Some natural resources cannot be replaced, like coal or oil. They are non-renewable. Some, like wind or flowing water, are renewable sources of energy.

Hinterland

Renewable energy includes solar power, wind power, hydropower, geothermal energy and bioenergy.

Y4 ✓ **Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied.**

Skill

Core knowledge

- An atlas is a collection of maps and information that shows geographical features, topography, boundaries, climatic, social and economic statistics of an area.

Broad knowledge

An atlas is a collection of maps and information that shows geographical features, topography, boundaries, climatic, social and economic statistics of an area.

Y4 ✓ **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.**

Skill

Core knowledge

- A six-figure grid reference contains six numbers and is more precise than a four-figure grid reference.
- The first three figures are called the easting and are found along the top and bottom of a map.
- The second three figures are called the northing and are found up both sides of a map.

Core knowledge

- In a four-figure grid reference, the two digit eastings come first, followed by the two digit northings.
- A four-figure grid reference locates a square on a map.

Broad knowledge

A six-figure grid reference contains six numbers and is more precise than a four-figure grid reference. The first three figures are called the easting and are found along the top and bottom of a map. The second three figures are called the northing and are found up both sides of a map. Six-figure grid references give detailed information about locations on a map.

Hinterland

When giving a four-figure grid reference, give the two-digit eastings first followed by the two-digit northings.

Hinterland

A four-figure grid reference locates a square on a map.

Skill

Core knowledge

- The four cardinal directions are north (N), east (E), south (S) and west (W), which are at 90° angles on the compass rose.
- The four intercardinal (or ordinal) directions are halfway between the cardinal directions: north-east (NE), south-east (SE), south-west (SW) and north-west (NW).

Broad knowledge

The four cardinal directions are north (N), east (E), south (S) and west (W), which are at 90° angles on the compass rose. The four intercardinal (or ordinal) directions are halfway between the cardinal directions: north-east (NE), south-east (SE), south-west (SW) and north-west (NW).

Hinterland

Directions can be given using cardinal and intercardinal compass points.

Y4 ✓ **Are competent in the geographical skills needed to: collect, analyse and communicate with a range of data gathered through experiences of fieldwork that deepen their understanding of geographical processes; interpret a range of sources of geographical information, including maps, diagrams, globes, aerial photographs and Geographical Information Systems (GIS); communicate geographical information in a variety of ways, including through maps, numerical and quantitative skills and writing at length.**

Skill

Core knowledge

- Fieldwork can help inform and answer a geographical hypothesis. Methods that help draw conclusions about a hypothesis include surveying, studying maps, collecting and analysing numerical data.

Broad knowledge

Fieldwork techniques, such as sketch maps, data collection and digital technologies, can provide evidence to support and answer a geographical hypothesis.

Hinterland

A hypothesis is a statement that is then proved or disproved by gathering and interpreting evidence.

Misty Mountain, Winding River

 Hide

9 Programmes of study, 14 skills and 23 knowledge statements

Year 4
Driver subject
Geography
Compare and contrast
Data analysis
Environment
Geographical change
Geographical resources
Maps
Natural & human-made materials
Physical features
Physical processes
Settlements & land use
Significant places
UK



Y4 ✓ **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.**

Skill

Core knowledge

- Significant world rivers include the Mississippi, Nile, Thames, Amazon, Volga, Zambezi, Mekong, Ganges, Danube and Yangtze.

Broad knowledge

Significant mountain ranges include the Himalayas, Urals, Andes, Alps, Atlas, Pyrenees, Apennines, Balkans and Sierra Nevada. Significant rivers include the Mississippi, Nile, Thames, Amazon, Volga, Zambezi, Mekong, Ganges, Danube and Yangtze.

Y4 ✓ **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.**

Skill

Core knowledge

- There are four mountain ranges in the UK that are home to each country's highest mountain: Ben Nevis, in the Grampian Mountains, Scotland; Scafell Pike, in the Cumbrian Mountains, England; Yr Wyddfa, also known as Snowdon, in Eryri, also known as Snowdonia, Wales and Slieve Donard, in the Mourne Mountains, Northern Ireland.

Broad knowledge

Significant rivers of the UK include the Thames, Severn, Trent, Dee, Tyne, Ouse and Lagan. Significant mountains and mountain ranges include Ben Nevis, Yr Wyddfa (also known as Snowdon), Helvellyn, Pen y Fan, the Scottish Highlands and the Pennines.

Hinterland

There are four mountain ranges in the UK that are home to each country's highest mountain: Ben Nevis, in the Grampian Mountains, Scotland; Scafell Pike, in the Cumbrian Mountains, England; Yr Wyddfa, also known as Snowdon, in Eryri, also known as Snowdonia, Wales; and Slieve Donard, in the Mourne Mountains, Northern Ireland.

Skill

Core knowledge 2

- Topography is the arrangement of the natural and artificial physical features of an area.

Broad knowledge

Topography is the arrangement of the natural and artificial physical features of an area.

Hinterland

A contour line is a line on a map that joins areas of equal height and shows the elevation of features in the landscape.

Y4 ✓ **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.**

Skill

Core knowledge 2

- A river is a body of water that flows downhill, usually to the sea.
- The place where a river starts is called the source.
- Tributaries are small rivers or streams that flow into larger rivers or lakes.
- The place where a river flows into the sea is called the mouth.

Core knowledge

- A mountain is a natural elevation of the Earth's surface, rising to a summit.
- Mountains have an elevation greater than that of a hill, usually greater than 610m.

Broad knowledge

A physical feature is one that forms naturally and can change over time due to physical processes, such as erosion and weathering. Physical features include rivers, forests, hills, mountains and cliffs. An aspect of a physical feature might be the type of mountain, such as dome or volcanic, or the type of forest, such as coniferous or broad-leaved.

Hinterland

A river is a body of water that flows downhill, usually to the sea. The place where a river starts is called the source. Tributaries are small rivers or streams that flow into larger rivers or lakes. Meanders are bends in rivers. The place where a river flows into the sea is called the mouth.

Hinterland

A mountain is a natural elevation of the Earth's surface, rising to a summit. Mountains have an elevation greater than that of a hill, usually greater than 610m.

Hinterland

Rivers, and the landscape that surrounds them, have different characteristics. The upper course of a river is typically steep, narrow and rocky. The water is fast-flowing and turbulent. The middle course of a river is wider, deeper and curves in meanders. The water flows more slowly. The lower course of a river is flat and wide. The water runs into estuaries or creates deltas.

Y4 ✓ Describe and understand key aspects of physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes, and the water cycle.

Skill

Core knowledge

- Rivers transport materials in four ways.
- Solution is when minerals are dissolved and carried in the water.
- Suspension is when fine, light material is carried.
- Saltation is when small pebbles and stones are carried along the riverbed.

*Traction is when large boulders and rocks are rolled along the riverbed.

Broad knowledge

Rivers transport materials in four ways. Solution is when minerals are dissolved and carried in the water. Suspension is when fine, light material is carried. Saltation is when small pebbles and stones are carried along the riverbed. Traction is when large boulders and rocks are rolled along the riverbed.

Skill

Core knowledge

- The properties of soil include texture, structure, porosity, chemistry and colour.
- Loam is a soil type with roughly equal amounts of sand, silt and clay particles.
- Loam is good for plant growth.

Broad knowledge

Different types of soil include clay, sandy, silty and loamy.

Hinterland

A layer of soil covers much of the land on Earth. It is made of rock particles, air, water and humus, which is decayed plant and animal material. The properties of soil include texture, structure, porosity, chemistry and colour. Loam is a soil type with roughly equal amounts of sand, silt and clay particles. Loam is good for plant growth.

Skill

Core knowledge

- The four altitudinal zones from highest to lowest are: glacier, tundra and meadow, coniferous and deciduous forest and subtropical rainforest

Broad knowledge

Altitudinal zonation describes the different climates and types of wildlife at different altitudes on mountains. Examples include forests that grow at low altitudes and support a wide variety of plants and animals, tundra that is found at higher altitudes and supports plants and animals that are adapted to harsher environments, and the summits of mountains, which are usually covered in ice and snow and don't support any life.

Skill

Core knowledge

- Mountains are made when the Earth's tectonic plates push together, move apart or when magma underneath the Earth's crust pushes large areas of land upwards.
- There are five types of mountain: fold, fault-block, volcanic, dome and plateau.

Broad knowledge

Mountains form over millions of years. They are made when the Earth's tectonic plates push together or move apart. Mountains are also formed when magma underneath the Earth's crust pushes large areas of land upwards. There are five types of mountain: fold, fault-block, volcanic, dome and plateau.

Skill

Core knowledge

- Water is constantly recycled through the water cycle.
- The four stages of the water cycle are: evaporation, condensation, precipitation and collection.

Broad knowledge

Water cannot be made. It is constantly recycled through a process called the water cycle. The four stages of the water cycle are evaporation, condensation, precipitation and collection. During the water cycle, water changes state due to heating and cooling.

Y4 ✓ 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.

Skill

Core knowledge

- Rivers and lakes are used for leisure.

Core knowledge

- A river is a natural flowing watercourse. A river can be used by humans for farming, leisure and transport.

Broad knowledge

Land uses include agricultural, recreational, housing and industry. Water systems are used for transport, industry, leisure and power.

Hinterland

Rivers are used for leisure, farming, generating energy, transportation and settlements.

Y4 ✓ Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied.

Skill

Core knowledge

- An atlas is a collection of maps and information that shows geographical features, topography, boundaries, climatic, social and economic statistics of an area.

Broad knowledge

An atlas is a collection of maps and information that shows geographical features, topography, boundaries, climatic, social and economic statistics of an area.

Y4 ∨ 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.

Skill

Core knowledge 2

- A six-figure grid reference contains six numbers and is more precise than a four-figure grid reference.
- The first three figures are called the easting and are found along the top and bottom of a map.
- The second three figures are called the northing and are found up both sides of a map.

Broad knowledge

A six-figure grid reference contains six numbers and is more precise than a four-figure grid reference. The first three figures are called the easting and are found along the top and bottom of a map. The second three figures are called the northing and are found up both sides of a map. Six-figure grid references give detailed information about locations on a map.

Hinterland

The River Trent is the third longest river in the UK. The river has a range of physical and human features along its course.

Y4 ∨ 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.

Skill

Core knowledge

- Secondary data refers to second hand information gathered by reports, published surveys, maps, books and the internet.

Broad knowledge

Secondary data includes information gathered by geographical reports, surveys, maps, research, books and the internet.

Hinterland

Flooding can happen for a wide variety of natural and human reasons including excessive rainfall, lack of river dredging, land use and the topography of the land. Flooding can cause a wide range of problems including damaging property and equipment, contaminating farmland and cutting people off from vital services and supplies of food and water.

Y4 ∨ Understand the processes that give rise to key physical and human geographical features of the world, how these are interdependent and how they bring about spatial variation and change over time.

Skill

Core knowledge

- Rivers, seas and oceans can transform a landscape through erosion, deposition and transportation.

Broad knowledge

Rivers, seas and oceans can transform a landscape through erosion, deposition and transportation.

Electrical Circuits and Conductors

☒ Hide

1 Programme of study, 1 skills and 2 knowledge statements

Year 4 **Driver subject** **Science** **Sustainability**



Y4 ∨ 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.

Skill

Core knowledge

- Renewable energy includes solar power, wind power, hydropower, geothermal energy and bioenergy.
- Humans use natural resources to make energy. Natural resources such as coal and oil cannot be replaced and are non-renewable.

Broad knowledge

The environment produces natural resources. Humans use some natural resources to make energy. Some natural resources cannot be replaced, like coal or oil. They are non-renewable. Some, like wind or flowing water, are renewable sources of energy.

Hinterland

The modern world would not function without electricity. Most electricity is produced in power stations by burning fossil fuels. Sustainable, renewable sources of electricity are solar power, wind power, hydroelectric power, geothermal energy and bioenergy.

Investigating Our World

☒ Hide

10 Programmes of study, 12 skills and 19 knowledge statements

Year 5 **Driver subject** **Geography** **Compare and contrast** **Data analysis** **Environment** **Geographical change** **Geographical resources** **Human features & landmarks**
Location **Maps** **Position** **Sustainability** **UK** **World**



Y5 ∨ 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.

Skill**Broad knowledge**

Major cities around the world include London in the UK, New York in the USA, Shanghai in China, Istanbul in Turkey, Moscow in Russia, Manila in the Philippines, Lagos in Nigeria, Nairobi in Kenya, Baghdad in Iraq, Damascus in Syria and Mecca in Saudi Arabia.

Hinterland

Capital cities are usually the seat of government of a country. They are large settlements with a wide range of human features and transport links and can be a centre for business and trade.

Y5 ✓ **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.**

Skill**Core knowledge**

- The relative distance between major cities of the UK including: North to south, Dundee to Plymouth 675km and Liverpool to London 300km; west to east, Belfast to Liverpool 225km, Cardiff to Birmingham 150km and Wolverhampton to Norwich 225km.

Broad knowledge

Relative location is where something is found in comparison with other features.

Y5 ✓ **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).**

Skill**Core knowledge**

- The Prime (or Greenwich) Meridian is an imaginary line that divides the Earth into eastern and western hemispheres.
- The time at Greenwich is called Greenwich Mean Time (GMT).
- Each time zone that is 15 degrees to the west of Greenwich is another hour earlier than GMT.
- Each time zone 15 degrees to the east is another hour later.

Broad knowledge

The Prime (or Greenwich) Meridian is an imaginary line that divides the Earth into eastern and western hemispheres. The time at Greenwich is called Greenwich Mean Time (GMT). Each time zone that is 15 degrees to the west of Greenwich is another hour earlier than GMT. Each time zone 15 degrees to the east is another hour later.

Y5 ✓ **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.**

Skill**Core knowledge**

- The seven continents (Africa, Antarctica, Asia, Australia, Europe, North America and South America) vary in size, shape, location, population and climate.

Broad knowledge

The seven continents (Africa, Antarctica, Asia, Australia, Europe, North America and South America) vary in size, shape, location, population and climate.

Y5 ✓ **Describe and understand key aspects of physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes, and the water cycle.**

Skill**Core knowledge**

- Climate zones are areas with distinct climates, weather patterns, latitude, plants and animals.

Core knowledge

- Vegetation belts are areas where certain species of plant grow.

Core knowledge

- Biomes are large areas that share similar climates, vegetation belts and animal species. They also include aquatic areas.

Broad knowledge

The Earth has five climate zones: desert, Mediterranean, polar, temperate and tropical. Mountains have variable climates depending on altitude. A biome is a large ecological area on the Earth's surface, such as desert, forest, grassland, tundra and aquatic. Biomes are often defined by a range of factors, such as temperature, climate, relief, geology, soils and vegetation.

Hinterland

Climate zones have the same average weather conditions, such as temperature, rainfall and seasons. The climate determines the vegetation, or plants, of an area.

Hinterland

Vegetation belts are areas where certain species of plant grow. As animals eat plants, plants that grow in a vegetation belt determine the animals that live there.

Hinterland

Biomes are large areas that share similar climates, vegetation belts and animal species. They also include aquatic areas.

Y5 ✓ **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.**

Skill**Core knowledge**

- A motorway is a main road built for fast travel over long distances.

- In the United Kingdom motorways run north to south and east to west across the country.
- Motorways connect towns and cities and provide transport links between other transport networks. For example between airports or ferry ports.
- Motorways allow people and goods to move quickly around the country.

Broad knowledge

Transport networks can be tangible, such as rails, roads or canals, or intangible, such as air and sea corridors. These networks link places together and allow for the movement of people and goods. Transport networks are usually built where there is a high demand for the movement of people or goods. They run between places where journeys start or finish, such as airports, bus stations, ferry terminals or railway stations.

Hinterland

A motorway is a main road built for fast travel over long distances. In the United Kingdom, they run north to south and east to west across the country, connecting towns and cities and transport links and allowing people and goods to be moved quickly.

Skill

Core knowledge

- Sustainable manufacturing processes include reducing carbon footprint, using renewable energy and investigating new technologies.

Broad knowledge

Industries can make their manufacturing processes more sustainable and better for the environment by using renewable energy sources, reducing, reusing and recycling and sharing resources.

Y5 **Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied.**

Skill

Core knowledge

- People use map symbols, six-figure grid references and compass directions to analyse and compare places and features on Ordnance Survey and other maps.

Broad knowledge

Aerial photography is used in cartography, land-use planning and environmental studies. It can be used alongside maps to find out detailed information about a place, or places.

Y5 **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.**

Skill

Core knowledge 2

- Cardinal and intercardinal compass points can be used to describe the relationship of features to each other.

Broad knowledge

Compass points can be used to describe the relationship of features to each other, or to describe the direction of travel. Accurate grid references identify the position of key physical and human features.

Hinterland

Scale is the relationship between the size of an object on a map and its size in real life. For example, a scale of 1:25,000 means that 1cm on the map is equal to 25,000cm, or 250m, in real life. So 4cm on the map is equal to 1km.

Y5 **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.**

Skill

Core knowledge

- Demographic and economic statistics can help geographers to draw conclusions.

Broad knowledge

Geographical data, such as demographics or economic statistics, can be used as evidence to support conclusions.

Skill

Core knowledge

- The geographical term 'relief' describes the difference between the highest and lowest elevations of an area.
- Relief maps show the contours of land based on shape and height.
- Contour lines show the elevation of the land, joining places of the same height above sea level.
- Contour lines that are close together represent ground that is steep. Contour lines that are far apart show ground that is gently sloping or flat.

Broad knowledge

The geographical term 'relief' describes the difference between the highest and lowest elevations of an area. Relief maps show the contours of land based on shape and height. Contour lines show the elevation of the land, joining places of the same height above sea level. They are usually an orange or brown colour. Contour lines that are close together represent ground that is steep. Contour lines that are far apart show ground that is gently sloping or flat.

Y5 **Understand the processes that give rise to key physical and human geographical features of the world, how these are interdependent and how they bring about spatial variation and change over time.**

Skill

Core knowledge 2

- Settlement hierarchy is a way of grouping and ranking settlements according to their type, significance, number and size.
- A hamlet is at the bottom of the hierarchy and a capital city at the top.

Broad knowledge

Settlements come in many different sizes and these can be ranked according to their population and the level of services available. A settlement hierarchy includes hamlet, village, town, city and large city.

Hinterland 2

Settlement hierarchy is a way of grouping and ranking settlements according to their type, significance, number and size. This can be shown in a settlement hierarchy diagram. Settlements get bigger, have a larger population and have more facilities, workplaces and transport links as you move up the settlement hierarchy diagram. The number of each type of settlement increases as you move down the settlement hierarchy diagram.

Sow, Grow and Farm

 Hide

5 Programmes of study, 10 skills and 16 knowledge statements

Year 5

Driver subject

Geography

Climate and weather

Environment

Fieldwork

Human features & landmarks

Natural & human-made materials

Physical features

Physical processes

Position

Settlements & land use

Significant places



Y5  **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.**

Skill

Core knowledge

- Developing countries such as Peru offer farming opportunities due to a tropical climate and rich soils but also face challenges such as lack of farming technology, labour shortages, fluctuating prices and transport issues.

Broad knowledge

Farming challenges for developing countries include poor soil, disease, drought and lack of markets. Education, fair trade and technology are ways in which these challenges can be reduced.

Hinterland

Coffee is grown in Peru because the warm climate, frequent rainfall and rich soil provide perfect growing conditions.

Growing and processing coffee is a difficult, time-consuming task because the process has changed little over time and most of the work is still done by hand.

Y5  **Describe and understand key aspects of physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes, and the water cycle.**

Skill

Core knowledge

- Farming is affected by the climate (typical weather), topography (shape of the land) and soil type of the farm's location.

Broad knowledge

The topography of an area intended for agricultural purposes is an important consideration. In particular, the topographical slope or gradient plays a large part in controlling hydrology (water) and potential soil erosion.

Skill

Core knowledge

- Climate zones are areas with distinct climates, weather patterns, latitude, plants and animals.

Broad knowledge

The Earth has five climate zones: desert, Mediterranean, polar, temperate and tropical. Mountains have variable climates depending on altitude. A biome is a large ecological area on the Earth's surface, such as desert, forest, grassland, tundra and aquatic. Biomes are often defined by a range of factors, such as temperature, climate, relief, geology, soils and vegetation.

Skill

Core knowledge

- North America is broadly categorised into six major biomes. These are the Tundra biome, Coniferous forest biome, Prairie biome, Deciduous forest biome, Desert biome, and the Tropical rainforest biome.
- South America includes a broad equatorial zone in the north to a narrow sub-Arctic zone in the south.

Broad knowledge

North America is broadly categorised into six major biomes: tundra, coniferous forest, grasslands (prairie), deciduous forest, desert and tropical rainforest. South America has a vast variety of biomes, including desert, alpine, rainforest and grasslands.

Skill

Core knowledge **3**

- Soil fertility, drainage and climate influence the placement and success of agricultural land.

Broad knowledge

Soil fertility, drainage and climate influence the placement and success of agricultural land.

Hinterland

The warm climate, sloping topography, good transport links and seaweed fertiliser make Jersey an ideal place to grow Jersey Royal potatoes. Only potatoes grown on Jersey can be called Jersey Royals.

Hinterland

The soil and climate of California make it ideal for growing citrus fruits.

Skill

Core knowledge

- Changes to the weather and climate (temperature, weather patterns and precipitation) can affect land use.

Broad knowledge

Changes to the weather and climate (temperature, weather patterns and precipitation) can affect land use. Farmers living in different countries adapt their farming practices to suit their local climate and landscape.

Y5 ✓ 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.

Skill

Core knowledge 2

- Transport networks link places together and allow for the movement of people and goods.
- Transport networks are usually built where there is a high demand for the movement of people or goods.
- The journey that food travels from producer to consumer is measured in food miles.

Broad knowledge

Transport networks can be tangible, such as rails, roads or canals, or intangible, such as air and sea corridors. These networks link places together and allow for the movement of people and goods. Transport networks are usually built where there is a high demand for the movement of people or goods. They run between places where journeys start or finish, such as airports, bus stations, ferry terminals or railway stations.

Hinterland

The journey that food travels from producer to consumer is measured in food miles.

Skill

Core knowledge

- Agricultural land use in the UK can be divided into three main types, arable (growing crops), pastoral (livestock) and mixed (arable and pastoral).
- An allotment is a small piece of land used to grow fruit, vegetables and flowers.

Broad knowledge

Agricultural land use in the UK can be divided into three main types, arable (growing crops), pastoral (livestock) and mixed (arable and pastoral). An allotment is a small piece of land used to grow fruit, vegetables and flowers. A wide variety of crops are farmed in the UK, such as wheat, barley, oats, potatoes, other vegetables, fruits and oilseed rape. A wide variety of livestock are reared on farms in the UK, such as sheep, dairy cattle, beef cattle, poultry and pigs.

Y5 ✓ 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.

Skill

Core knowledge 2

- Cardinal and intercardinal compass points can be used to describe the relationship of features to each other.

Broad knowledge

Compass points can be used to describe the relationship of features to each other, or to describe the direction of travel. Accurate grid references identify the position of key physical and human features.

Hinterland

Map features, such as contour lines and symbols, can help to determine the type of land use of an area.

Y5 ✓ Are competent in the geographical skills needed to: collect, analyse and communicate with a range of data gathered through experiences of fieldwork that deepen their understanding of geographical processes; interpret a range of sources of geographical information, including maps, diagrams, globes, aerial photographs and Geographical Information Systems (GIS); communicate geographical information in a variety of ways, including through maps, numerical and quantitative skills and writing at length.

Skill

Broad knowledge

A geographical enquiry can help us to understand the physical geography (rivers, coasts, weather and rocks) or human geography (population changes, migration, land use, changes to inner city, urbanisation, developments and tourism) of an area and the impacts on the surrounding environment.

Hinterland

The location of an allotment can be influenced by the landscape, soil quality, drainage, amenities and transport links.

Groundbreaking Greeks

1 Programme of study, 1 skills and 2 knowledge statements

Year 5

Driver subject

History

Geographical resources

☒ Hide



Y5 ✓ Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied.

Skill

Core knowledge

- People use map symbols, six-figure grid references and compass directions to analyse and compare places and features on Ordnance Survey and other maps.

Broad knowledge

Aerial photography is used in cartography, land-use planning and environmental studies. It can be used alongside maps to find out detailed information about a place, or places.

Hinterland

Ancient Greece, in southern Europe, consisted of the Greek mainland and surrounding islands. 80% of mainland Greece is mountainous, which provided a natural barrier against attack from invaders and created isolated city states. Only 20% of the land was suitable for farming. Greece is surrounded by the sea, which was used by the ancient Greeks for trade, transport and warfare.

Maafa

1 Programme of study, 1 skills and 2 knowledge statements

Year 6 Driver subject History Human features & landmarks

Hide



Y6 ✓ 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.

Skill

Core knowledge

- The distribution of and access to natural resources, cultural influences and economic activity are significant factors in community life in a settlement.

Broad knowledge

The distribution of and access to natural resources, cultural influences and economic activity are significant factors in community life in a settlement.

Hinterland

Africa is the world's second largest and second most populous continent, after Asia. Africa is a diverse continent with a variety of different climates, landscapes, human settlements and populations.

Our Changing World

10 Programmes of study, 13 skills and 21 knowledge statements

Year 6 Driver subject Geography Climate and weather Data analysis Environment Fieldwork Geographical resources Human features & landmarks Location Maps Physical processes Position Significant places Sustainability UK

Hide



Y6 ✓ 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.

Skill

Core knowledge

- Countries worldwide trade with each other. They export and import goods, such as fossil fuels, metal ores and food.
- North America, Europe and East Asia are the main industrial regions of the world due to a range of factors (access to raw materials, transportation, fresh water, power and labour supply).

Broad knowledge

North America, Europe and East Asia are the main industrial regions of the world due to a range of factors (access to raw materials, transportation, fresh water, power and labour supply).

Hinterland

Countries worldwide trade with each other. They export and import goods, such as fossil fuels, metal ores and food. Some countries, such as Saudi Arabia, Russia and Iraq, have natural resources to export, such as coal, oil, gas and metal ores. Others, such as North America, Canada and Ukraine, have fertile farmland for growing crops and raising animals. Other countries, such as the United States of America, Mexico, the UK, China and Germany, use natural resources to make products, such as cars and toys, which they export worldwide.

Y6 ✓ 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.

Skill

Core knowledge 2

- Settlements can be rural or urban.
- Settlement patterns include linear, circular, Y-shaped, T-shaped and cross-shaped.
- Settlements can be compact or dispersed.
- A settlements can grow due to factors such as migration, the building of new facilities such as homes or universities and new roads or transport links being made.

Broad knowledge

A geographical pattern is the arrangement of objects on the Earth's surface in relation to one another.

Hinterland

Settlements can be rural or urban. Their patterns include linear, circular, Y-shaped, T-shaped and cross-shaped. They can also be compact or dispersed. Settlements grow and change over time. Hamlets can become villages; villages can become towns, and towns can become cities.

Y6 ✓ 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).

Skill

Core knowledge

- Latitude and longitude help identify locations in relation to the equator and the Prime Meridian.
- Latitude and longitude are measured in degrees.

- There are five major lines of latitude: Equator (0°), Tropic of Cancer (23.5°N), Tropic of Capricorn (23.5°S), Arctic Circle (66.5°N) and Antarctic Circle (66.5°S).
- The Prime Meridian is the imaginary line from the North Pole to the South Pole that passes through Greenwich in England and marks 0° longitude, from which all other longitudes are measured.

Core knowledge

- The world is split into 24 meridians 15° apart because there is 24 hours in a day and 360° in one rotation.
- The times are calculated from GMT. Times to the east of the Prime Meridian are ahead of GMT (GMT+), times to the west are behind GMT (GMT-).

Broad knowledge

The Northern Hemisphere is the part of Earth that is to the north of the equator. The Southern Hemisphere is the part of Earth that is to the south of the equator. The Prime Meridian is the imaginary line from the North Pole to the South Pole that passes through Greenwich in England and marks 0° longitude, from which all other longitudes are measured.

Hinterland

The Tropic of Cancer and the Tropic of Capricorn are at 23.5° north and south of the equator. The Arctic Circle and Antarctic Circle are 66.5° north and south of the equator.

Hinterland

Greenwich Mean Time, or GMT, is taken from the Prime Meridian. There are 24 time zones around the world because there are 24 hours in a day. The times are calculated from GMT. Times to the east of the Prime Meridian are ahead of GMT (GMT+), times to the west are behind GMT (GMT-).

Y6 **Describe and understand key aspects of physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes, and the water cycle.**

Skill**Core knowledge**

- Climate change affects the water, temperature, greenhouse gases and weather of a biome.
- The four main causes of climate change are: burning fossil fuels, deforestation, overpopulation and rearing livestock.

Broad knowledge

Climate change is the long-term change in expected patterns of weather that contributes to the melting of polar ice caps, rising sea levels and extreme weather. Climate change is caused by global warming. Human activity, such as burning fossil fuels, deforestation, habitat destruction, overpopulation and rearing livestock, all contribute to global warming.

Skill**Core knowledge**

- The Global Climate Risk Index uses data from countries around the world to analyse which countries are most affected by extreme weather events.

Broad knowledge

Physical processes that can affect a landscape include erosion by wind, water or ice; the deposition of stone and silt by water and ice; land movement, such as landslides and tectonic activity, such as earthquakes or volcanic eruptions.

Y6 **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.**

Skill**Core knowledge**

- The distribution of and access to natural resources, cultural influences and economic activity are significant factors in community life in a settlement.

Broad knowledge

The distribution of and access to natural resources, cultural influences and economic activity are significant factors in community life in a settlement.

Skill**Core knowledge**

- Natural resource management (NRM) aims to create sustainable ways of using land now and in the future.

Broad knowledge

Natural resource management (NRM) manages natural resources, including water, land, soil, plants and animals. It recognises that people rely on healthy landscapes to live and aims to create sustainable ways of using land now and in the future.

Y6 **Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied.**

Skill**Core knowledge**

- A scale on a map is written as a ratio, for example, 1cm:800km.

Core knowledge

- Distances on maps can be measured using grid lines, the scale, a ruler, a finger, string and the scale bar.

Broad knowledge

Satellite images are photographs of Earth taken by imaging satellites.

Hinterland

Maps are smaller than the places they represent, so they have to be drawn to scale. A scale on a map is written as a ratio, for example, 1cm:800km. Small scale maps show larger areas with less detail. Large scale maps show smaller areas with more detail. The scale on a map is used for measuring the size or distance between features.

Hinterland

Distances on maps can be measured using grid lines, the scale, a ruler, a finger, string and the scale bar.

Y6 **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.**

Skill**Core knowledge**

- Invisible lines of latitude run horizontally around the Earth and show the northerly or southerly position of a geographical area.
- Invisible lines of longitude run vertically from the North to the South Pole and show the westerly or easterly position of a geographical area.

Broad knowledge

Invisible lines of latitude run horizontally around the Earth and show the northerly or southerly position of a geographical area. Invisible lines of longitude run vertically from the North to the South Pole and show the westerly or easterly position of a geographical area.

Y6 ✓ **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.**

Skill**Core knowledge** 2

- Data helps us to understand patterns and trends but sometimes there can be variations due to numerous factors (human error, incorrect equipment, different time frames, different sites, environmental conditions and unexplained anomalies).

Broad knowledge

Data helps us to understand patterns and trends but sometimes there can be variations due to numerous factors (human error, incorrect equipment, different time frames, different sites, environmental conditions and unexplained anomalies).

Hinterland

Traffic data about road accidents in Great Britain in 2019 show that most fatalities happened on fast rural roads. Most accidents happened on urban roads due to the volume of traffic, but there were fewer deaths. Factors that cause accidents on rural roads are speeding, blind bends, people walking in the road, no cycle lanes and motorcyclists overtaking or having little knowledge of the roads. Urban roads have higher traffic volumes but are usually wider, have fewer bends, cycle lanes and more footpaths, so accidents are less likely to be fatal. Motorways have the lowest number of accidents in each category.

Skill**Core knowledge**

- Ordnance survey maps use four and six grid references to locate a feature or place.
- Contour lines join points of equal height above sea level and show an area's terrain.
- Ordnance Survey symbols are used to represent different features on the landscape. This includes buildings, roads, rivers, lakes and forests. Understanding these symbols is essential for reading and using Ordnance Survey maps effectively.

Broad knowledge

A geographical area can be understood by using grid references and lines of latitude and longitude to identify position, contour lines to identify height above sea level and map symbols to identify physical and human features.

Hinterland

A grid reference is a set of numbers that describes a position on a map. Contour lines join points of equal height above sea level and show an area's terrain. Map symbols are pictures or icons that represent physical and human features.

Y6 ✓ **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.**

Skill**Core knowledge**

- Climate change can intensify natural weather events such as storms, heatwaves, floods, sandstorms and droughts to make them more extreme and more destructive.
- The poorest countries are the most vulnerable to the effects of extreme weather due to little industry, farming and money and are particularly affected by the impact of climate change.
- Developing countries often have widespread poverty and ineffective governments. They cannot prepare as well for extreme weather events and lack the money to recover quickly afterwards.

Broad knowledge

Climate and extreme weather can affect the size and nature of settlements, shelters and buildings, diet, lifestyle (settled or nomadic), jobs, clothing, transport and transportation links and the availability of natural resources.

Y6 ✓ **Are competent in the geographical skills needed to: collect, analyse and communicate with a range of data gathered through experiences of fieldwork that deepen their understanding of geographical processes; interpret a range of sources of geographical information, including maps, diagrams, globes, aerial photographs and Geographical Information Systems (GIS); communicate geographical information in a variety of ways, including through maps, numerical and quantitative skills and writing at length.**

Skill**Core knowledge**

- Fieldwork can help to answer questions about the local environment.

Broad knowledge

Representing, analysing, concluding, communicating, reflecting and responding are helpful strategies to answer geographical questions.

Frozen Kingdoms

 Hide

6 Programmes of study, 9 skills and 22 knowledge statements

Year 6 Driver subject Geography Compare and contrast Environment Fieldwork Geographical change Human features & landmarks Location Natural & human-made materials Physical features Settlements & land use



Y6  **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).**

Skill

Core knowledge

- The polar regions experience the largest differences in daylight, as the effect of Earth's tilt is much more pronounced.
- When the Earth tilts towards the Sun it create near-constant daylight, known as polar day or Midnight Sun.
- When the Earth tilts away from the Sun it creates near-constant darkness, known as polar night.

Core knowledge

- Latitude and longitude help identify locations in relation to the equator and the Prime Meridian.
- Latitude and longitude are measured in degrees.
- There are five major lines of latitude: Equator (0°), Tropic of Cancer (23.5°N), Tropic of Capricorn (23.5°S), Arctic Circle (66.5°N) and Antarctic Circle (66.5°S).
- The Prime Meridian is the imaginary line from the North Pole to the South Pole that passes through Greenwich in England and marks 0° longitude, from which all other longitudes are measured.

Broad knowledge

The Northern Hemisphere is the part of Earth that is to the north of the equator. The Southern Hemisphere is the part of Earth that is to the south of the equator. The Prime Meridian is the imaginary line from the North Pole to the South Pole that passes through Greenwich in England and marks 0° longitude, from which all other longitudes are measured.

Hinterland

The boundaries of the polar regions are marked by the Arctic and Antarctic Circles. The polar regions experience the largest differences in daylight, as the effect of Earth's tilt is much more pronounced. It is the tilt towards the Sun that creates near-constant daylight, known as polar day or Midnight Sun. The tilt away from the Sun creates near constant darkness, known as polar night.

Hinterland

Latitude and longitude enable locations on Earth to be identified in relation to the equator and the Prime Meridian. Latitude and longitude are measured in degrees.

Hinterland

There are five major lines of latitude. These are the equator at 0°, the Tropics of Cancer (23.5°N) and Capricorn (23.5°S) and the Arctic (66.5°N) and Antarctic (66.5°S) Circles.

Y6  **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.**

Skill

Core knowledge **2**

- Climates can be compared by looking at factors including maximum and minimum levels of precipitation and average monthly temperatures.

Core knowledge

- Antarctica is the coldest, windiest and driest place on Earth.

Broad knowledge

Climate is the long-term pattern of weather conditions found in a particular place. Climates can be compared by looking at factors including maximum and minimum levels of precipitation and average monthly temperatures.

Hinterland

Antarctica is a continent, located south of the Antarctic Circle (66.5°S). Most of the landscape is ice-covered mountains, glaciers or ice sheets. The South Pole (90°S) is the most southern geographical point on Earth. The Antarctic has long, cold, dark winters and cool, light summers.

Hinterland

The Arctic is the area that is north of the Arctic Circle (66.5°N). The Arctic region is made up of the Arctic Ocean, surrounded by the continents of Europe, Asia and North America. Physical features of the Arctic include ice sheets, ice caps, mountains and hills, large rivers and lakes, tundra (areas of permanently frozen soil) and some coniferous forest. The Arctic has long, cold, dark winters and cool, light summers.

Hinterland

Antarctica is a continent, located south of the Antarctic Circle (66.5°S) Most of the landscape is ice-covered mountains, glaciers or ice sheets. The South Pole (90°S) is the most southern geographical point on the Earth. The Antarctic has long, cold, dark winters and cool, light summers.

Hinterland

The Arctic is the area that is north of the Arctic Circle (66.5°N). The Arctic region is made up of the Arctic Ocean surrounded by the continents of Europe, Asia and North America. Physical features of the Arctic include ice sheets, ice caps, mountains and hills, large rivers and lakes, tundra (areas of permanently frozen soil) and some coniferous forest. The Arctic has long, cold, dark winters and cool, light summers.

Hinterland

The Arctic region has cold winters and cool summers. Average Arctic temperatures range from -43°C to 13°C depending on the season and location. The Antarctic region has cold winters and cool summers. Antarctica is the coldest, windiest and driest place on Earth. Average temperatures range between -60°C and -20°C.

Y6 ▾ **Describe and understand key aspects of physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes, and the water cycle.**

Skill

Core knowledge

- The polar oceans are significantly colder than other world oceans.

Broad knowledge

The polar oceans are significantly colder than other world oceans. This influences the presence of sea ice, glaciers and icebergs.

Skill

Core knowledge

- Climate change effects the water, temperature, greenhouse gases and weather of a biome.
- The four main causes of climate change are: burning fossil fuels, deforestation, habitat destruction, overpopulation and rearing livestock.

Broad knowledge

Climate change is the long-term change in expected patterns of weather that contributes to the melting of polar ice caps, rising sea levels and extreme weather. Climate change is caused by global warming. Human activity, such as burning fossil fuels, deforestation, habitat destruction, overpopulation and rearing livestock, all contribute to global warming.

Skill

Core knowledge 2

- The six main physical features of a polar landscape are: iceburg, glacier, mountain, ice field, tundra and boreal forest.

Broad knowledge

The Arctic is a sea of ice surrounded by land and located at the highest latitudes of the Northern Hemisphere. It extends over the countries that border the Arctic Ocean, including Canada, the USA, Denmark, Russia, Norway and Iceland. Antarctica is a continent located in the Southern Hemisphere. Antarctica does not belong to any country. Physical features typical of the Arctic and Antarctic regions include glaciers, icebergs, ice caps, ice sheets, ice shelves and sea ice.

Hinterland

Icebergs are large pieces of frozen freshwater that have calved from glaciers, ice shelves or larger icebergs. Glaciers are slow-moving masses of ice that are made of compacted snow. Mountains are raised pieces of land that are usually covered in snow and ice. Ice fields are large areas of connected glaciers. Tundra is land where it is too cold for trees to grow as the ground is permanently frozen (permafrost). Boreal forests are large areas of land just south of the Arctic Circle where coniferous trees grow.

Y6 ▾ **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.**

Skill

Core knowledge 2

- The distribution of and access to natural resources, cultural influences and economic activity are significant factors in community life in a settlement.

Broad knowledge

The distribution of and access to natural resources, cultural influences and economic activity are significant factors in community life in a settlement.

Hinterland

Traditionally, indigenous people in the Arctic adapted to the cold, harsh conditions by hunting and eating animals native to the area, such as seals, whales and walrus and using reindeer skins to keep warm. Many lived nomadic lifestyles following reindeer herds.

Hinterland

Today, many indigenous people in the Arctic live in permanent settlements and have a modern lifestyle, but some still follow traditional ways of life.

Skill

Core knowledge

- Natural resources include food, minerals (aluminium, sandstone and oil) energy sources (water, coal and gas) and water.

Broad knowledge

Natural resources include food, minerals (aluminium, sandstone and oil) energy sources (water, coal and gas) and water.

Hinterland

Natural resources in the Arctic include oil, gas, metals, minerals, fish, wood and freshwater. Combinations of these natural resources can be found in every country in the Arctic Circle and under the Arctic Ocean.

Y6 ▾ **Understand the processes that give rise to key physical and human geographical features of the world, how these are interdependent and how they bring about spatial variation and change over time.**

Skill

Core knowledge

- Tourism has had an environmental, social and economic impact on many regions and countries.

Broad knowledge

Tourism is an industry that involves people travelling for recreation and leisure. It has had an environmental, social and economic impact on many regions and countries.

Hinterland

Visitor numbers are currently low in Antarctica, cruise ships are well regulated, there are no hotels or facilities for permanent residents, and tourists are asked to follow strict guidelines to ensure the land and wildlife isn't damaged.

Y6 ▾ **Are competent in the geographical skills needed to: collect, analyse and communicate with a range of data gathered through experiences of fieldwork that deepen their understanding of geographical processes; interpret a range of sources of geographical information, including maps, diagrams, globes, aerial photographs and Geographical Information Systems (GIS); communicate geographical information in a variety of ways, including through maps, numerical and quantitative skills and writing at length.**

Skill

Core knowledge

- Fieldwork can help to answer questions about the local environment.

Broad knowledge

Representing, analysing, concluding, communicating, reflecting and responding are helpful strategies to answer geographical questions.

Britain at War

Hide

1 Programme of study, 1 skills and 2 knowledge statements

Year 6 **Driver subject** **History** **World**



Y6 ▾ **Understand the processes that give rise to key physical and human geographical features of the world, how these are interdependent and how they bring about spatial variation and change over time.**

Skill

Core knowledge

- The Axis Powers were led by Germany's Adolf Hitler.
- The Allied Powers were led by Great Britain's prime ministers Neville Chamberlain and then Winston Churchill.

Broad knowledge

Geographical interconnections are the ways in which people and things are connected.

Hinterland

The Axis Powers were Germany (led by Adolf Hitler), Italy (led by Benito Mussolini) and Japan (led by Emperor Hirohito). The Allied Powers were Great Britain (led by Neville Chamberlain and then Winston Churchill), the Soviet Union (led by Joseph Stalin) and the United States (led by Franklin D Roosevelt and then Harry S Truman). Members of the British Commonwealth of Nations also fought for the Allied Powers.