



## Geography

### EYFS

<b>ELG- Understanding the World</b>	<b>People and Communities</b>	<p>Children at the expected level of development will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Describe their immediate environment using knowledge from observation, discussion, stories, nonfiction texts and maps</li> <li>• Explain some similarities and differences between life in this country and life in other countries, drawing on knowledge from stories, non-fiction texts and – when appropriate – maps</li> </ul>
	<b>The Natural World</b>	<p>Children at the expected level of development will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Explore the natural world around them, making observations and drawing pictures of animals and plants</li> <li>• Know some similarities and differences between the natural world around them and contrasting environments, drawing on their experiences and what has been read in class</li> </ul>

### Strand 1 – Location and Place

	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
<b>National Curriculum</b>	<p><b>Locational Knowledge</b> Pupils should be taught to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• name and locate the world’s seven continents and five oceans;</li> <li>• name, locate and identify characteristics of the four countries and capital cities of the United Kingdom and its surrounding seas.</li> </ul> <p><b>Place Knowledge</b> Pupils should be taught to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• understand geographical similarities and differences through studying the human and physical geography of a small area of the United Kingdom, and of a small area in a contrasting non-European country.</li> </ul>		<p><b>Locational Knowledge</b> Pupils should be taught to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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;</li> <li>• 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;</li> <li>• 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).</li> </ul> <p><b>Place Knowledge</b> Pupils should be taught to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> </ul>			



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<b>Skills</b>	<p>Name and locate the world's seven continents and five oceans on a world map.</p> <p>Name and locate the four countries of the UK and their capital cities on a map, atlas or globe.</p> <p>Locate hot and cold areas of the world in relation to the equator.</p> <p>Identify the similarities and differences between two places.</p>	<p>Name and locate seas surrounding the UK, as well as some seas and oceans around the world on a world map or globe.</p> <p>Identify characteristics of the four countries and major cities of the UK.</p> <p>Locate the equator and the North and South Poles on a world map or globe.</p> <p>Describe and compare the human and physical similarities and differences between an area of the UK and a contrasting non-European country.</p>	<p>Name, locate and describe some major cities in the UK.</p>	<p>Locate the countries and major cities of the UK and Europe on a world map, atlas or globe.</p> <p>Create a detailed study of geographical features, such as a significant river or mountainous region in India.</p>	<p>Name, locate and describe major world cities.</p> <p>Describe the relative location of a place or geographical feature in the UK in relation to another place (Greece) or geographical feature.</p>	<p>Explain interconnections between two areas of the world.</p> <p>Identify the position and explain the significance of latitude, longitude, equator, Northern Hemisphere, Southern Hemisphere, the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn, The Arctic and Antarctic Circles, the Prime (or Greenwich) Meridian and time zones (including day and night).</p> <p>Locate countries and major cities in Europe (including Russia) on a world map.</p>
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<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Knowledge</b></p>	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>The countries of the United Kingdom are made up of cities, towns and villages.</p> <p>Places can be compared by size, amenities, transport, location, weather and climate.</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>The characteristics of countries include their size, landscape, capital city, language, currency and key landmarks. England is the biggest country in the United Kingdom.</p> <p>A non-European country is a country outside the continent of Europe. For example, the USA, Australia, Iceland and Egypt are non-European countries. European countries include the United Kingdom, Germany, France and Spain.</p>	<p>Major cities of the United Kingdom include London, Birmingham, Edinburgh, Cardiff, Manchester and Newcastle.</p> <p>Significant rivers of the UK include the Thames, Severn, Trent, Dee, Tyne, Ouse and Lagan.</p>	<p>Countries in Europe include the United Kingdom, France, Spain, Germany, Italy and Belgium. Russia is part of both Europe and Asia.</p> <p>Significant mountains and mountain ranges include Ben Nevis, Snowdon, Helvellyn, Pen y Fan, the Scottish Highlands and the Pennines.</p>	<p>Major cities around the world include London in the UK, New York in the USA, Shanghai in China, Istanbul in Turkey, Moscow in Russia, Manilla in the Philippines, Lagos in Nigeria, Nairobi in Kenya, Baghdad In Iraq, Damascus in Syria and Mecca in Saudi Arabia. Relative location is where something is found in comparison with other features.</p>	<p>Geographical interconnections are the ways in which people and things are connected.</p> <p>The Northern Hemisphere is the part of the 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 degrees longitude, from which all other longitudes are measured. 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.</p> <p>The seven continents (Africa, Antarctica, Asia, Australia, Europe, North America and South America) vary in size,</p>
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						shape, location, population and climate 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.
<b>Topic</b>	Paws & Claws Big Lights, Big City	Dragons!	H2Woah I do like to be beside the seaside	Amazia Epic Empires	Dragon Dynasty Eureka	May the Norse be with you! Tiempo de Fiesta Peace in our Time?
<b>Vocab</b>						

### Strand 2 – Human and Physical

	<b>Year 1</b>	<b>Year 2</b>	<b>Year 3</b>	<b>Year 4</b>	<b>Year 5</b>	<b>Year 6</b>
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<p>National Curriculum</p>	<p><b>Human and Physical Geography</b> Pupils should be taught to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• identify seasonal and daily weather patterns in the United Kingdom and the location of hot and cold areas of the world in relation to the Equator and the North and South Poles;</li><li>• use basic geographical vocabulary to refer to:<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- key physical features, including: beach, cliff, coast, forest, hill, mountain, sea, ocean, river, soil, valley, vegetation, season and weather;</li><li>- key human features, including: city, town, village, factory, farm, house, office, port,</li></ul></li></ul>	<p><b>Human and Physical Geography</b> Pupils should be taught to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• describe and understand key aspects of:<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes, and the water cycle;</li><li>- 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.</li></ul></li></ul>
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<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Skills</b></p>	<p>Identify patterns in daily and seasonal weather. Describe in simple terms how a physical process has affected an area, place or human activity. Use basic geographical vocabulary to identify and describe physical features. Name and describe the purpose of human features and landmarks. Identify the characteristics of a settlement. Identify natural and man-made materials in the environment. Name important buildings and places and explain their importance.</p>	<p>Describe, in simple terms, the effects of erosion. Describe the size, location and position of a physical feature. Use geographical vocabulary to describe how and why people use a range of human features. Describe the size, location and function of a local industry. Describe the properties of natural &amp; man-made materials &amp; where they are found in the environment. Name, locate and explain the significance of a place. Describe how pollution and litter affect the local environment and school grounds.</p>	<p>Explain how the weather affects the use of urban and rural environments. Identify the five major climate zones on Earth. Describe the type and purpose of different buildings, monuments, services and land, and identify reasons for their location. Describe the type and characteristics of settlement or land use in an area or region. Name and describe the types, appearance and properties of rocks. Describe how a significant geographical activity has changed a landscape in the short or long term. Classify, compare and contrast different types of geographical feature (UK).</p>	<p>Explain climatic variations of a country or continent. Use specific geographical vocabulary and diagrams to explain the water cycle. Identify, describe and explain the formation of different mountain types. Describe altitudinal zonation on mountains. Describe a range of human features and their location and explain how they are interconnected. Explain ways that settlements, land use or water systems are used in different parts of the world. Describe &amp; explain the transportation of materials by rivers. Describe the properties of different types of soil. Name, locate and explain the importance of significant mountains or rivers. Explain how the physical processes of a river, sea or ocean have changed a landscape over time. Describe and compare aspects of physical features.</p>	<p>Explain how the climate affects land use. Describe how soil fertility, drainage and climate affect agricultural land use. Identify and describe some key physical features &amp; environmental. Name and locate the world's biomes and climate zones and explain their common characteristics. Describe and explain the location and purpose of transport networks across the UK and other parts of the world. Describe in detail the different types of agricultural land use in the UK. Explain how the topography and soil type affect the location of different agricultural regions. Identify some of the problems of farming in a developing country and report on ways in which these can be supported. Describe how the characteristic of a settlement changes as it</p>	<p>Describe the climatic similarities &amp; differences between two regions. Describe the physical processes, including weather, that affect two different locations. Compare and describe physical features of polar landscapes. Explain how climate change affects climate zones and biomes across the world. Explain how humans function in the place they live. Describe the distribution of natural resources in an area or country. Explain how the presence of ice makes the polar oceans different to other oceans on Earth. Name, locate and explain the distribution of significant industrial regions around the world. Present a detailed account of how an industry, including tourism, has changed a place or landscape over time. Describe patterns of human population growth and movement, economic activities, space, land use</p>
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<p style="writing-mode: vertical-rl; transform: rotate(180deg);">Knowledge</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>Weather is a physical process.</p> <p>Physical features are naturally-created features of the Earth.</p> <p>Human features are man-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 recognized from a distance. They also help someone to establish and describe a location.</p> <p>A settlement is a place where people live and work and can be big or small, depending on how</p>	<p>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. A physical feature is one that forms naturally, and can change over time due to weather and other forces.</p> <p>The local environment can be improved by picking up litter, planting flowers and improving amenities.</p> <p>Human features are man-made and include castles, towers, schools, hospitals, bridges, shops, tunnels, monuments, airports and roads.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Industries are businesses that make things, sell things and help people live their everyday lives. Land can be used for</p>	<p>Excessive precipitation includes thunderstorms, downbursts, tornadoes, waterspouts, tropical cyclones, extratropical cyclones, blizzards and ice storms. The Earth has five climate zones: desert, equatorial, polar, temperate and tropical.</p> <p>Services include banks, post offices, hospitals, public transport and garages. Land use types include leisure, housing, industry, transport and agriculture.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Residential areas</p>	<p>Climatic variation describes the changes in weather patterns or the average weather conditions of a country or continent.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Altitudinal zonation describes the different climates and types of wildlife at different altitudes on mountains. Examples include forests</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>Soil fertility, drainage and climate influence the placement and success of agricultural land.</p> <p>The Earth has five climate zones: desert, equatorial, polar, temperate and tropical. A biome is a large ecological area on the Earth's surface, such as desert, forest, grassland, tundra and aquatic.</p> <p>Biomes are often defined by a range of factors, such as temperature, climate, relief, geology, soils and vegetation.</p> <p>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</p>	<p>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. 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.</p> <p>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 of the Arctic and Antarctic</p>
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	<p>many people live there. Towns and cities are urban settlements. Features of towns and cities include homes, shops, roads and offices. A material is something used to build or make something else. Natural materials are dug out of the ground, grown or taken from a living thing. Man-made materials are often made from natural materials but have been changed to have different properties. 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.</p>	<p>recreational, transport, agricultural, residential and commercial purposes, or a mixture of these. Materials found in the environment can be natural (rock, stone, water, sand, soil, water and clay) and man-made (brick, glass, plastic and concrete). Natural and man-made materials are used to make human features. 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. 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.</p>	<p>surrounding cities are called suburbs. 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.</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>Different types of soil include clay, sandy, silty and loamy. 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. Rivers, seas and oceans can transform a landscape through erosion, deposition and transportation. Topography is the arrangement of the natural and artificial</p>	<p>the movement of people or goods. They run between places where journeys start or finish. Agricultural land use in the UK can be divided into three main types, arable (growing crops), pastoral (livestock), 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 oil seed rape. A wide variety of livestock are reared on farms in the UK, such as sheep, dairy cattle, beef cattle, poultry and pigs. 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. Farming challenges for developing countries include poor soil, disease, drought and lack of</p>	<p>regions include glaciers, icebergs, ice caps, ice sheets, ice shelves and sea ice. 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. The distribution of and access to natural resources, cultural influences and economic activity are significant factors in community life in a settlement.</p> <p>Natural resources include food, minerals (aluminium, sandstone and oil), energy sources (water, coal and gas) and water. The polar oceans are significantly colder than other world oceans. This</p>
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				<p>physical features of an area.</p> <p>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. south of the equator.</p>	<p>markets. Education, fair trade and technology are ways in which these challenges can be reduced.</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>influences the presence of sea ice, glaciers and icebergs.</p> <p>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).</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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 temperature.</p> <p>North America is broadly categorised into six major biomes: tundra, coniferous forest, grasslands (prairie), deciduous forest, desert and tropical rainforest.</p> <p>South America has a vast variety of biomes,</p>
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						<p>including desert, alpine, rainforest and grasslands. 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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>There are three main types of rock found in the Earth's crust. - sedimentary, igneous and metamorphic.</p> <p>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.</p>
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<b>Topic</b>	<p>Moon Zoom/Space</p> <p>Splendid Skies</p> <p>Growing Toys</p>	<p>Dragons!</p> <p>Celebrations</p>	<p>H2Woah</p> <p>I do like to be beside the seaside</p>	<p>Amazia</p> <p>Epic Empires</p>	<p>Eureka</p> <p>Dragon Dynasty</p>	<p>May the Norse be with you!</p> <p>Tiempo de Fiesta</p>
<b>Vocab</b>						

### Strand 3 – Geographical Skills

	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
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<b>National Curriculum</b>	<p><b>Geographical Skills and Fieldwork</b> Pupils should be taught to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>use world maps, atlases and globes to identify the United Kingdom and its countries, as well as the countries, continents and oceans studied at this key stage;</li><li>use simple compass directions (North, South, East and West) and locational and directional language [for example, near and far; left and right], to describe the location of features and routes on a map;</li><li>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;</li><li>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.</li></ul>	<p><b>Geographical Skills and Fieldwork</b> Pupils should be taught to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied;</li><li>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;</li><li>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.</li></ul>
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<b>Skills</b>	<p>Use simple directional and positional language to give directions, describe the location of features and discuss where things are in relation to each other.          Draw or read a simple picture map.          Identify features and landmarks on an aerial photograph or plan perspective.          Collect simple data during fieldwork activities.          Carry out fieldwork tasks to identify characteristics of the school grounds or locality.          Describe how a place or geographical feature has changed over time.</p>	<p>Use simple compass directions to describe the location of features or a route on a map.          Draw or read a range of simple maps that use symbols and a key.          Study aerial photographs to describe the features and characteristics of an area of land.          Collect and organise simple data in charts and tables from primary sources (fieldwork and observation) and secondary sources (maps and books).          Ask and answer simple geographical questions through observation or simple data collection during fieldwork activities.          Describe how an environment has or might change over time.</p>	<p>Use the eight points of a compass to locate a geographical feature or place on a map.          Use four-figure grid references to describe the location of objects and places on a simple map.          Analyse maps, atlases and globes, including digital mapping, to locate countries and describe features studied.          Analyse primary data, identifying any patterns observed.          Gather evidence to answer a geographical question or enquiry.</p>	<p>Use the eight points of a compass, four and six-figure grid references, symbols and a key to locate and plot geographical places and features on a map.          Use four or six-figure grid references and keys to describe the location of objects and places on a map.          Study and draw conclusions about places and geographical features using a range of geographical resources, including maps, atlases, globes and digital mapping.</p>	<p>Use compass points and grid references to interpret maps, including Ordnance Survey maps, with accuracy.          Identify elevated areas, depressions and river basins on a relief map.          Analyse and compare a place or places using aerial photographs.          Atlases and maps.          Summarise geographical data to draw conclusions.          Construct or carry out a geographical enquiry by gathering and analysing a range of sources.</p>	<p>Use lines of longitude and latitude or grid references to find the position of different geographical areas and features.          Use grid references, lines of latitude and longitude, contour lines and symbols in maps and on globes to understand and record the geography of an area.          Use satellite imaging and maps of different scales to find out geographical information about a place.          Analyse and present increasingly complex data, comparing data from different sources and suggesting why data may vary.          Ask and answer geographical questions and hypotheses using a range of fieldwork</p>
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## Geography

<b>Knowledge</b>	<p>Positional language includes behind, next to and in front of. Directional language includes left, right, straight ahead and turn.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>An aerial photograph or plan perspective shows an area of land from above.</p> <p>Data is information that can be collected and used to answer a geographical question.</p> <p>Fieldwork includes going out in the environment to look, ask questions, take photographs, take measurements and collect samples.</p> <p>Geographical features can change over time.</p>	<p>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</p> <p>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.</p> <p>An aerial photograph can be vertical (an image taken directly from above) or oblique (an image taken from above and to the side).</p> <p>Data can be recorded in different ways, including tables, charts and pictograms.</p> <p>Fieldwork can help to answer questions about the local environment and can include observing or measuring, identifying or classifying and recording.</p> <p>An environment or place can change over time due to a geographical process, such as erosion, or human activity, such as housebuilding.</p>	<p>The eight points of a compass are north, south, east, west, north-east, north-west, south-east and south-west.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Maps, globes and digital mapping tools can help to locate and describe significant geographical features.</p> <p>Primary data includes information gathered by</p>	<p>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).</p> <p>A six-figure grid reference contains six numbers and is more precise than a four-figure grid reference.</p> <p>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</p>	<p>Compass points can be used to describe the relationship of features to each other or describe the direction of travel. Accurate grid references identify the position of key physical and human features.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Contour lines show the elevation of the land, joining places of the same height above sea level.</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Satellite images are photographs of Earth taken by imaging satellites.</p> <p>Data helps us to understand patterns and trends but sometimes there can be variations</p>
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## Geography

			<p>observation and investigation. The term geographical evidence relates to facts, information and numerical data.</p>	<p>grid references give detailed information about locations on a map. An atlas is a collection of maps and information that shows geographical features, topography, boundaries, climatic, social and economic statistics of an area. Secondary data includes information gathered by geographical reports, surveys, maps, research, books and the internet.</p>	<p>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. Geographical data, such as demographics or economic statistics, can be used as evidence to support conclusions. 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.</p>	<p>due to numerous factors (human error, incorrect equipment, different time frames, different sites, environmental conditions and unexplained anomalies). Representing, analysing, concluding, communicating, reflecting and responding are helpful strategies to answer geographical questions.</p>
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## Geography

<b>Topic</b>	Growing Toys	Light and Dark	H2Woah I do like to be beside the seaside	Amazia Epic Empires Incredible Industry All the Fun of the Fair	To Infinity to Beyond/Star Trekking Eureka Dragon Dynasty	May the Norse be with you! Tiempo de Fiesta Peace in our Time?
<b>Vocab</b>						