



Geography Subject knowledge, discipline and vocabulary

Year 1

Unit	I Spy	Sun, Sea and Sand	Dinosaur Roar																				
Previous Learning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • My classroom layout. • Where key areas in the school are (hall, office, my classroom) • My route to school. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Great Britain is an island—it is surrounded by seas; Irish Sea, North Sea and the English Channel. • What the four seasons are and how the weather changes. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • England is a country in the United Kingdom (England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland). • Great Britain (England, Scotland, Wales) is an island—it is surrounded by seas: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Irish Sea ○ North Sea • English Channel 																				
Subject Knowledge	<p>Simple fieldwork of school</p> <p><i>NC: To 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.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What the route from my class- room to other areas of the school looks like on a floor plan. • What the school looks like from above and what the surrounding grounds look like. • What the route from home to school looks like on a map. • How to give instructions on how to get from one place to another. 	<p>Understanding the UK Part 1</p> <p><i>NC: To name, locate and identify characteristics of the four countries and capital cities of the United Kingdom and its surrounding seas.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • England is a country. • There are four countries in the United Kingdom (UK): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • England • Scotland • Wales • Northern Ireland • Each of these countries has a capital city, flag and national flower: <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse; text-align: center;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 25%;">Country</th> <th style="width: 25%;">Capital City</th> <th style="width: 25%;">Flag</th> <th style="width: 25%;">National Flower</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>England</td> <td>London</td> <td></td> <td>rose</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Scotland</td> <td>Edinburgh</td> <td></td> <td>thistle</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Wales</td> <td>Cardiff</td> <td></td> <td>daffodil</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Northern Ireland</td> <td>Belfast</td> <td></td> <td>shamrock</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The UK, is officially known as the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland • The UK includes the island of Great Britain, Northern 	Country	Capital City	Flag	National Flower	England	London		rose	Scotland	Edinburgh		thistle	Wales	Cardiff		daffodil	Northern Ireland	Belfast		shamrock	<p>Continents and Oceans Part 1</p> <p><i>NC: To name and locate the world's seven continents and five oceans.</i></p> <p>Continents:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There are seven continents: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Europe • Asia • Africa • North America • South America • Antarctica • Australia (also known as Australasia and Oceania) <p>Oceans:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There are five oceans: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pacific Ocean • Atlantic Ocean • Indian Ocean • Southern Ocean • Arctic Ocean
Country	Capital City	Flag	National Flower																				
England	London		rose																				
Scotland	Edinburgh		thistle																				
Wales	Cardiff		daffodil																				
Northern Ireland	Belfast		shamrock																				

		<p>Ireland and many smaller islands</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Great Britain is an island—it is surrounded by seas: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Irish Sea • North Sea • English Channel • The Republic of Ireland is <u>not</u> a country of the United Kingdom. 	
<p>Subject Discipline</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Label an plans of your classroom and school • Follow and write directions about how to get from your classroom to the office. • Study the geography of the school and its grounds and the key human and physical features of its surroundings • Use Google Maps - locate where you live and draw your route to school over the roads seen. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Find the four countries of the United Kingdom using map skills • Compare the human and physical geographical features of the four countries saying how they are similar and different. • Use Google Earth to start at school and zoom out. What do you notice? • Observe aerial view photographs and know what they show • Use the compass points to describe the countries of the United Kingdom in relation to each other 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use atlases and globes to find the five oceans and seven continents. • Discuss the location of Kettering using Google Earth to find Kettering, Zoom out until you see the UK. Now zoom out until you see Europe. Now zoom out until you can see the world. • Use the compass points to describe the continents in relation to each other (e.g. Asia is to the east of Europe and to the north of Australia).

<p>Key Vocab</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • aerial view - a view from above • floor plan - the layout of rooms on one floor of a building • grounds - the land around a building • human geography - features of land that have been impacted by human activity • physical geography - natural features of land • route - a way from one place to another • surrounded - to be present all around 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • aerial view - a view from above • capital city - the city where the government sits inc: London is the capital city of England and the UK. • City - a large town. London is a city. • Compass point - any of the main points of a compass: north, south, east and west • Country - an area of land that is controlled by its own government. • England - a country in the United Kingdom. • Flag - a piece of cloth which can be attached to a pole and • which is used as symbol of a particular country • human geography - features of land that have been impacted by human activity • island - a piece of land that is completely surrounded by water • Great Britain - An island that is made up of England, Scotland and Wales. • London - London is the capital city of England and the UK. • Physical Geography - natural features of land • Sea- a large area of salty water that is part of an ocean • Surrounded- to be present all around • Town – Kettering is a Town, smaller than a city but larger than a village • United Kingdom- The UK, is officially known as the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. It includes England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • City - a large town. London is a city. • Compass point - any of the main points of a compass: north, south, east and west • Country - an area of land that is controlled by its own government. • England - a country in the United Kingdom. • island - a piece of land that is completely surrounded by water • Great Britain - An island that is made up of England, Scotland and Wales. • Ocean - one of the five very large areas of salt water on the Earth's surface. • Sea- a large area of salty water that is part of an ocean • Surrounded- to be present all around • Town – Kettering is a Town, smaller than a city but larger than a village • United Kingdom- The UK, is officially known as the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. It includes England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland.
-------------------------	---	---	--



Geography Subject knowledge, discipline and vocabulary
Year 2

Unit	Commotion in the Ocean	Jamaica	Healthy Humans	Dungeons and Dragons
<p>Previous Learning</p>	<p>Oceans:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There are five oceans: • Pacific Ocean • Atlantic Ocean • Indian Ocean • Southern Ocean • Arctic Ocean 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There are seven continents, including Africa and Europe, and five oceans. • The town I live in is called Kettering • Kettering is in England, which is in the UK. The UK is in the continent of Europe. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recognise the area in which they live • Know Kettering is a town 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • England is a country. • There are four countries in the United Kingdom (UK): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ England ○ Scotland ○ Wales ○ Northern Ireland • Each of these countries has a capital city, flag and national flower: •
<p>Subject Knowledge</p>	<p>Continents and oceans Part 2</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>To name and locate the world's 7 continents and 5 oceans</i> • Explore and find out about the continents and oceans in the world • Name and locate the world's 7 continents and 5 oceans on a map, atlas, globe • Compare locations across the world • Know that in the continents there are rainforests, deserts, arctic areas, ocean areas and tropical/climate areas 	<p>Comparing locations-Jamaica-William Knibb</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>To 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</i> • Jamaica is an island in the continent of North America • The Flag is made up of three colours and how it is only one of two flags in the world that does not have red/white or blue in it • The colours of the flag represent different things • There are differences in climate, geographical features and human features inc: food production/consumption • Kettering is in a developed country, Jamaica is a developing country 	<p>Small Area of the UK – KLV/Kettering</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>NC: To 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.</i> • Kettering is a town within Northamptonshire • Kettering is developed with shops, homes, schools, hospital and industry • Kettering has a main road (A14) 	<p>Understanding the UK Part 2</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>To name, locate and identify characteristics of the 4 countries and capital cities of the United Kingdom and its surrounding seas</i> • Castles are located in different counties and countries within Gt Britain • Locate a castle in each of the 4 countries

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Countries have heritages – Jamaica’s traditions include a big carnival • 	<p>which connects it to other areas</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The KLV is the area in which we live and the facilities it has 	
Subject Discipline	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use atlases and globes to find the five oceans and seven continents. • Discuss the location of the continents including how climate affects them. • Use the compass points to describe the continents in relation to each other (e.g. Asia is to the east of Europe and to the north of Australia). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use aerial photographs to compare Kettering and Jamaica. What is the same? What is different? • Use an atlas to find Jamaica and the UK. Can you give instructions on how to use an atlas? • 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use google earth and aerial photos to identify features • Use maps to recognise major roads 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recap- Find the four countries of the United Kingdom using map skills • Compare the human and physical geographical features of the locations of the castles saying how they are similar and different. • Use Google Earth to view the castles and their locations. What do you notice? • Observe aerial view photographs and know what they show • Use the compass points to describe the countries of the United Kingdom in relation to each other
Key Vocab	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • world, spherical, continents, oceans, atlas, globe, locate, country, countries, journey, journey line, hot, cold, areas, compass, directions, route, aerial, satellite, images, human, physical, 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Jamaica • Island • North America • Carribbean • Tropical • Kingston • Produce • Developing country • Developed country 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Town • A-road • Developed areas • Landscape • Industry • County 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • City - a large town. London is a city. • Compass point - any of the main points of a compass: north, south, east and west • Country - an area of land that is controlled by its own government. • England - a country in the

- **Heritage**
- **Landscape**
- **Weather terminology**
- **Physical features**

United Kingdom.

- island - a piece of land that is completely **surrounded** by water
- Great Britain - An **island** that is made up of **England**, Scotland and Wales.
- Ocean - one of the five very large areas of salt water on the Earth's surface.
- Sea- a large area of salty water that is part of an ocean
- Surrounded- to be present all around
- Town – Kettering is a Town, smaller than a city but larger than a village
- United Kingdom- The **UK**, is officially known as the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. It includes **England**, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland.



Geography Subject knowledge, discipline and vocabulary
Year 3

Unit	Mountains	Rivers
Previous Learning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There are 7 continents and 5 oceans of the world • Location of some countries • Climate and conditions in different parts of the world 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The seven continents, five oceans and surrounding seas of the United Kingdom. • The names of some key rivers around the world including the Thames and the Nile. • The main biomes and climate zones around the world.
Subject Knowledge	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes, and the water cycle.</i> • <i>use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied.</i> • Mountains are a natural part of the landscape with steep slopes. • They rise above 300m. • They have a summit of at least 600m. • Some mountains are found in groups called a mountain range but some mountains can be on their own. • When two tectonic plates of the earth's crust grind into each other the land can be pushed upwards, forming mountains. • Many of the greatest mountain ranges of the world have formed because of enormous collisions between the tectonic plates. • When many mountains are close together, this is called a range. • The highest point of a mountain is called the peak or the summit. • Not all mountains are single summits. • Mount Everest is the highest mountain in the world – 8848m. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied.</i> • <i>physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes, and the water cycle.</i> • <i>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.</i> • Oceans are very large areas of salt water that cover approximately two-thirds of the Earth's surface. • Seas are smaller areas of salt water that separate oceans and land. • Rivers are natural streams of fresh water that flow into seas, oceans and lakes. • Know the features of a river • Know that the River Thames runs across England and identify the features of the Thames and how it links to Northamptonshire through the canals. • Know that the Thames was used for trade and the impact this has had on creating towns and cities. <div style="text-align: center;"> <p>The diagram illustrates the various features of a river system. It shows a cross-section of the land and water. At the top left, a mountain range has a 'source/spring' where water begins to flow. As it descends, it forms a 'waterfall' and then a 'stream'. The stream flows through a valley, forming a 'meander' (a curve in the river). At the bottom right, the river reaches its 'mouth' where it meets the sea. A 'tributary' is shown joining the main river from the side. At the very end, the river forms a 'delta' as it spreads out into the sea, creating an 'estuary'.</p> </div>

Subject Discipline	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What do mountains look like on a map? • Study contour lines – the closer the lines, the steeper the slope • Locate key mountain ranges around the world. • Investigate and compare different mountains around the world, looking at height, vegetation, animals that live there and the range of the mountains. Which countries do they run through? • Discuss the climate of mountains and explain why this may be the case. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use the index in atlases to find oceans, seas and rivers. • Label maps to show where oceans, seas, lakes and rivers can be located. • Complete a table to show the length of different rivers. • Describe the life of a river using the correct terminology. • Go on a tour of the River Thames - can you notice the different features of a river? Sketch the river including the features you can see. • Explain how the vegetation and animal life changes in the different layers of the ocean. • Investigate the effects of climate change and plastic pollution on oceans, seas and rivers. Use your knowledge of the bodies of water to create a campaign to limit plastic pollution. • Describe how oxbow lakes are formed because of erosion and deposition.
Key Vocab	<p>Altitude Avalanche Climate Crust Gorges Hypothermia Mountain Peak Summit Tectonic plates</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Atlas • Course • Current • Delta • Estuary • Flood plains • Lake • Meander • Mouth • Pollution • Source • Tributary



Geography Subject knowledge, discipline and vocabulary

Year 4

Unit	Extreme Environments - Rainforest	Britain from the Air
<p>Previous Learning</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The seven continents and five oceans. • The names of some key rivers around the world including the Thames and the Nile. • The main biomes and climate zones around the world, including rainforests. • The climate of South America and how it differs to the UK. • Some of the human and physical features of Brazil. • The climate of places is affected by their location (e.g. the equator, Tropics). • The effects of climate change and pollution on the Earth. • The effect of deforestation on the Mayan civilisation. <p>Which good some countries trade, and Suffolk's biggest exports.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • I live in Kettering which is in Northamptonshire which is landlocked. Northamptonshire is a county which is famous for shoes and industries such as shoes, wheat (Weetabix) and it's road networks. • England, which is a country in the United Kingdom, is in the continent of Europe. • The human and physical geographical features of Kettering and London and know what they look like on a map. • How to draw a map and use symbols. <hr/> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Know why groups of people settle in certain areas</u>
<p>Subject Knowledge</p>	<p><i>NC:</i> <i>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</i> <i>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</i> <i>Describe and understand key aspects of:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes, and the water cycle</i> • <i>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</i> <p>To know the different continents of the world. To know where the Amazon Rainforest is. To describe the different layers of the rainforest To know that there are 2.5 million insect species, 40000+ plant species, 3000 edible fruits, 2000+ species of birds and mammals in the Amazon.</p>	<p><i>NC:</i> <i>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.</i> <i>Geographical skills and fieldwork</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied</i> • <i>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</i> • <i>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.</i> <p>To know that Kettering is a town in Northamptonshire. To know that population refers to the number of people in that area/county/country. To know that an area is referred to as rural or urban. To know Northamptonshire is famous for shoes. To know the differences between village/town/city.</p>

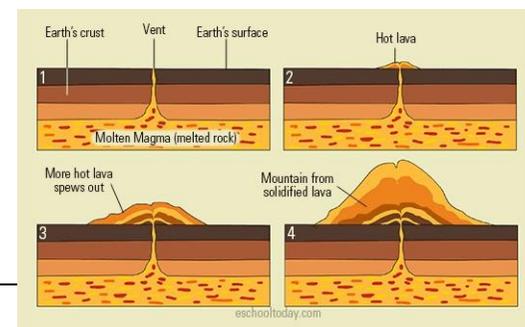
	<p>To know there are 250000 native tribes in the Amazon and 170 different languages are spoken.</p> <p>To know the climate is the same all year round and that it rains daily.</p> <p>To know the climate is hot and humid.</p> <p>To know the meaning of deforestation and the positive and negative impact of this.</p> <p>To know what can be done to protect rainforests.</p>	<p>To know maps depict areas and that there are road maps and ordnance survey maps which highlight other points such as contour lines.</p>
<p>Subject Discipline</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use atlases, maps and aerial photographs to find rainforests and explain what the climate is like there. Explain why rainforests cannot be found in the UK. • Label maps to show where rainforests can be located. • Compare the average rainfall in different climate zones, including the rainforest, and draw a graph to represent this. • Compare the sizes of different rainforests and represent them in a table. • Explain how the vegetation and animal life changes in the different layers of the rainforest. • Investigate the effects of climate change and pollution on rainforests. Use your knowledge to create a campaign to limit pollution and deforestation. • Explain how deforestation can impact the Earth. • Research trade routes from the UK, looking at key exports and imports. • Investigate the natural resources, such as palm oil, that can be found in the rainforest and the role they play in trade routes. • Describe the fair trade process for some products from the rainforest. • Follow a product from the rainforest through the global supply chain. Explain sustainability and the role rainforests play. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Be a cartographer! Sketch maps of Kettering Leisure Village including the school, the leisure centre, park and lake • Compare your map to an Ordnance Survey map of Kettering What do you notice? What do the symbols on the Ordnance Survey map mean? • Use Google Maps to compare land use in Kettering and a city (e.g. London). What do you notice? What is the same? What is different? Create a key using symbols to show what different features are. • Compare maps of present Kettering to maps of historical Kettering - how has the use of land changed over time? • Look at aerial view photographs of the world and identify which places are urban and which are rural. • Using population density maps, study the population • numbers for urban and rural areas. What do you notice? • Compare urban and rural areas using four-figure grid • references. • Compare maps of different agricultural areas and explain why an area is suited to crop or livestock farming. • Identify features such as hills, mountains, coasts and • rivers on a map. • Read Jeannie Baker's Window and describe how the land has changed.

Key Vocab

- Biome
- Climate
- Climate change
- Climate zone
- Deforestation
- Distribution
- Economy
- Equator
- Export
- Import
- Global
- Natural resources
- Palm oil
- Pollution
- Supply chain
- Sustainability
- Trade
- Trade route
- Tropics
- Vegetation

- Agriculture
- Arable
- Cartographer
- City
- Landlocked
- Compass points
- Country
- County
- Crop
- Density
- Historical
- Human geography
- Key
- Landscape
- Livestock
- Physical geography
- Population
- Present
- Rural
- Town
- Urban

Unit	Rampaging Romans	Vaporous Volcanoes and Exuberant Earthquakes
Previous Learning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Name and locate the world's seven continents and five oceans. Locate the four countries and capital of the United Kingdom and its surrounding seas. Locate the world's countries, to focus on Europe (including the location of Russia) North and South America. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The seven continents and five oceans of the world. The location of some countries including the UK and Kenya What climate means and how it affects vegetation. When two tectonic plates of the earth's crust grind into each other the land can be pushed upwards, forming mountains. Many of the greatest mountain ranges of the world have formed because of enormous collisions between the tectonic plates.
Subject Knowledge	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>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 in North or South America.</i> Italy is in Europe and is recognisable as the boot on a map. Key cities/areas in Italy inc: Rome, Pisa, Venice, Naples. To recall landmarks within these cities eg: The Colosseum, The Grand Canal, The leaning tower of Pisa Italy has 3 volcanoes; Etna, Stromboli and Vesuvius. Rome is the capital of Italy. The climate varies in Italy and is popular with both snow and sun seekers! It is surrounded by 4 seas; Ligurian, Mediterranean, Adriatic and the Ionian Italy is a world leader in design and fashion. Italians invented many things inc: thermometers and Pizza 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Describe and understand key aspects of physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes, and the water cycle.</i> A volcano is a very deep hole in the Earth's top layer that can let out hot gasses, ash and lava. Many volcanoes are also mountains Volcanoes have long vents that go all the way down through the Earth's first layer, the crust to the magna in between the crus and the mantle (the earth's second layer). It is so hot there that rocks melt into liquid. This is called Magma, which travels through volcanoes and flows out as lava. There are three ways to describe a volcano and explain what it is doing – active, erupting and dormant. When a volcano erupts, magma comes up and out through the vents. Magma is called lava when its outside the volcano. Some volcanoes are under water, There are no volcanoes in the UK. The largest volcano in Europe is Mt Etna in Sicily (Italy).



		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The tectonic plates have edges and sometimes the edges, which are called fault lines, can get stuck, but the plates keep moving. • Pressure slowly starts to build up where the edges are stuck and, once the pressure gets strong enough, the plates will suddenly move causing an earthquake.
Subject Discipline	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Locate key places on large scale maps. • Follow a route on a large scaled map. • Use globes and atlases to locate places. • Locate the Equator, Tropic of Cancer, Tropic of Capricorn, Prime Meridan, Artic and Antarctic Circles, longitude and latitude lines on a world map. • To understand that the world has different time zones and be able to compare different countries times. • Understand the processes that give rise to key physical and human geographical features of the world and how these change over time. (volcanoes/earthquakes) • Discuss similarities and differences 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Describe the layers of the earth using key vocabulary. • Locate tectonic plates on a map. • Locate key mountain ranges around the world. • Investigate and compare different mountains around the world, looking at height, vegetation, animals that live there and the range of the mountains. Which countries do they run through? • Discuss the climate of mountains and explain why this may be the case. • Locate volcanoes around the world. • Locate where earthquakes have happened. • Discuss what you notice about the location of volcanoes and earthquakes and the edges of tectonic plates.
Key Vocab	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Capital • Population • Equator • Climate • Landmarks • Longitude • Lattitude • Human Features • Geographical Features • Volcano • Europe • Economic • 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Active • Climate • Continent • Core • Crust • Dormant • Earthquake • Erupt • Fault lines • Form • Gas • Lava • Layers • Location • Mantle • Melt • Molten • Mountain • Peak • Pressure • Pressure • Tectonic Plates • Vegetation • Vent • Volcano



Geography Subject knowledge, discipline and vocabulary
Year 6

Unit	If the World Were a Village...	Wonderous Wales
<p>Previous Learning</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The seven continents and five oceans. • The names of some key rivers around the world including the Thames and the Nile. • The main biomes and climate zones around the world, including rainforests. • The climate of South America and how it differs to the UK. • Some of the human and physical features of Brazil. • The climate of places is affected by their location (e.g. the equator, Tropics). • The effects of climate change and pollution on the Earth. • The effect of deforestation on the Mayan civilisation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The capital cities of the four countries that make up the United Kingdom and their characteristics. • The surrounding seas of the United Kingdom. • Land-use patterns in the local area and how they have changed over time. • The terms urban and rural and use them to describe areas of the UK. • How to locate places using four figure grid references. • How to identify features such as hills, mountains, coasts and rivers on a map.
<p>Subject Knowledge</p>	<p><i>To 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</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The UK trades a lot of goods and services. • Some of the goods the UK exports are: scrap iron, whisky, tartan kilts, medicines, aircraft parts, cars, computers, oil and gas. • Some of the goods the UK imports are: coffee beans, bananas, medicines, aircraft parts, cars, computers, oil and gas • Global trade (or international trade) is simply the movement in and out of the country (import and export) of goods and services across international boundaries. • Physical geography of a country determines whether foods can or cannot be grown there i.e. climate/ vegetation. • The three stages of production in the global supply chain? Primary- extracting the raw materials e.g. farming, mining, fishing, and forestry. Secondary- Turning raw materials into other products (processing/manufacturing stage) e.g. wood into furniture, tin into mobile phones, fish into fish fingers. Tertiary- Services as provided to businesses (shops selling the brand) and other customers. The distribution to retailers around the globe falls into this sector. 	<p><i>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</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wales is a country that is part of the UK and Gt Britain. • Wales is bordered by England and the Irish sea with the Bristol Channel to the south. • Wales has a total area of 20735km² and a population of just over 3million people. • The capital city is Cardiff. • The land in Wales is ruggish with a number of upland areas. • The highest mountain in Wales is Mt Snowdon at 1085m • Wales has a number of off shore islands inc: Anglesey • Wales has numerous rivers including the Rivers Deem Clywd and Conwy. • Cardigan Bay is the largest bay in Wales. • Wales is the 3rd largest of the 4 UK countries • Wales has changed over time inc: industry • North Wales was known for its slate mines • The National Saint is St David and this is celebrated on March 1st. • Leeks and Dafodils represent Wales • The flag is green and white with a red dragon. • Wales has more than 600 castles

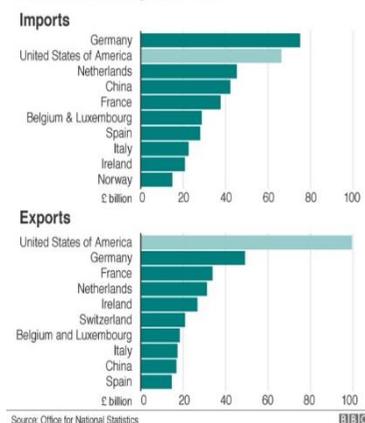
- Fair trade is a way of buying and selling products that allows the farmers to be paid a fair price for their produce, and have better working conditions.
- Trade is 'unfair' when farmers receive very low income and have poor conditions while the companies that sell their products make lots of money from them.

UK top 5 imports and exports to the US



UK top trading partners

Trade of services and goods in 2016



- Llanfairpwllgwyngyllgogerychwyrndrobwllllantysiliogogogoch is a village on the Isle of Anglesey with the longest place name in the United Kingdom.

Subject Discipline

Physical Geography:

- Label different climates on a map.
- Discuss how natural resources and climate determine where our food comes from.
- Using a map, label where we export goods to.
- Describe and understand aspects of physical geography of the UK that determines what we export.

Human Geography:

- Discuss how trade connects different countries and their populations.
- Discuss the role of workers in different countries along the supply chain and comparing the wealth and level of development of different countries.
- Discuss how global trade affects the lives of workers in less economically developed countries.
- Present data related to global trade in table and graph form, and draw conclusions on the data on Fairtrade and non-Fairtrade products.

- Use aerial photographs to compare land use in Suffolk and land use in London or another major **city**. Create a key using symbols to show what different features are.
- Study Ordnance Survey **topographical** maps to plot land use patterns and features of **counties** of the UK.
- Research how the **population** of Suffolk has changed over time. Present this in a graph. Compare this to a similar graph showing the **population** of London.
- Compare **urban** and **rural** areas using six-figure grid references.
- Compare different sources for **population** numbers. Which is the most reliable? Why is it hard to measure **population**? Use the National Grid to identify where different **counties** are using six-figure grid references.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Investigate the natural resources, such as palm oil, that can be found in the rainforest and the role they play in trade routes. • Describe the fair trade process for some products from the rainforest. • Follow a product from the rainforest through the global supply chain. • Explain sustainability and the role rainforests play. 	
Key Vocab	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Trade • Import • Export • Global • Industry • Climate • Population • Fairtrade • Market • Barter • Purchase • Palm Oil • Natural Resource • Trade route • Sustainability • Supply chain • Global 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cartographer • City • Coastal • Country • Human Features • Physical Features • Landmark • Landscape • Population • Rural • Topographical • Urban