



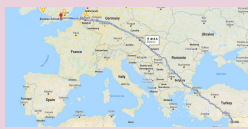
The Echelford Primary School - Geography Progression Document

Reception	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
Locational knowledge						
Name where we live and local areas. e.g Ashford and London.	Name four countries of the UK and their capital cities Name and locate four countries of the UK and their capital cities and its surrounding seas (Y2) Identify characteristics of each	Name and locate the 7 continents and 5 oceans	Locate some countries of Europe and N/S America using maps and identify some environmental regions, key physical/human features, cities Begin to identify position of latitude, longitude, N/S Hemispheres and the Equator Begin to identify position of Tropics of Cancer/Capricorn, Arctic and Antarctic Identify where counties are within the UK and the key topographical features	Name and locate countries and cities of the UK, describing geographical regions and topographical features Name and locate countries, cities and regions of the UK (Yr6) Locate more countries of Europe and N/S America using maps and identify environmental regions, key physical/human features, cities Explore how some aspects of physical and human characteristics have changed over time Know how the locality is set within a wider geographical context. Know about the wider context of places e.g. county, region and country Name and locate the cities of the UK	Identify position of Prime/Greenwich Meridian and time zones Locate majority of world's countries & cities using maps (focus on Europe and South America) and identify environmental regions, key physical/human features Identify position of latitude, longitude and N/S Hemispheres Identify position of Tropics of Cancer/Capricorn, Arctic and Antarctic Begin to identify position of Prime/Greenwich Meridian and time zones	Secure understanding of how and why the UK's human/physical features, geographical regions, topographical features and land-use patterns have changed over time. Apply understanding of positional language eg longitude, latitude to explain geographical characteristics eg topography Locate world's countries & cities using maps (focus on Europe and N/S America) and explain environmental regions, key physical/human features 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. Identify the position and significance of the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn, Arctic and Antarctic Circle, the Prime/Greenwich Meridian and time zones (including day and night).
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Wonderful World



My school is in Ashford. I live in '...' A big area close to Ashford is London. London is a city.	<u>My Local Area</u> My school is in Ashford. Ashford is a town near London. London is a city. Ashford is a town in England. England is one of the countries in the United Kingdom. <u>Countries and Seas of the United Kingdom</u> The four countries in the United Kingdom are: England, Scotland, Wales, Northern Ireland. The capital city of England is London. The capital city of Scotland is Edinburgh. The capital city of Wales is Cardiff. The capital city of Northern Ireland is	<u>Continents of the World</u> The world's seven continents are: Asia, Africa, North America, South America, Antarctica, Australia, Europe. The United Kingdom is a country in Europe.  <u>Oceans of the World</u> The world's five oceans are Pacific, Arctic, Indian, Atlantic, Southern.	<u>Where should a crocodile live?</u> Ashford is in Surrey. Surrey is bordered by Berkshire, Greater London, Kent, Sussex, and by Hampshire. The world is divided into latitude (horizontal) and longitude (vertical) lines and these are measured in degrees The Equator is the central latitudinal line located closest to the sun. Tropical climates are near the equator, between the Tropic of Cancer and the Tropic of Capricorn. The Tropic of Cancer is an imaginary latitude line above the equator that runs across the globe at about 23 degrees north, while	<u>Journey across Europe from Syria to UK</u> Syria is a country located on the east coast of the Mediterranean Sea in southwestern Asia. The United Kingdom is situated in the west of Europe. To travel to the UK from Syria you would need to travel across Europe.  Europe is one of the 7 continents in the World. Europe is a continent made up of 44 counties, including	<u>Rivers and Flooding</u> The River Nile is the world's longest river and runs into the Mediterranean. The Amazon River is situated in Brazil and runs through the Amazon Rainforest. The River Thames is the longest river in England. The river Ash is in Ashford and Shepperton. <u>Land Development in Antarctica</u> The order of the key latitudinal lines from North to South is: Arctic Circle, Tropic of Cancer, Equator, Tropic of Capricorn, Antarctic Circle. The definition of longitude lines is that	
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Belfast

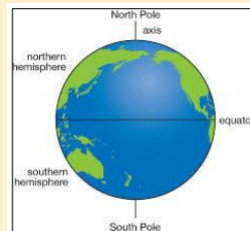
The seas surrounding the United Kingdom are: English Channel, Irish Sea, Atlantic Ocean, North Sea.

Country	Capital	National Flag	National Flower
England	London		Rose
Scotland	Edinburgh		Thistle
Wales	Cardiff		Daffodil
Northern Ireland	Belfast		Shamrock



The Equator and the Poles

The polar regions are two cold places at the top and the bottom of the earth. They are called the Arctic (North Pole) and Antarctica (South Pole). The hottest part of the Earth is called the Equator and this is in the middle.

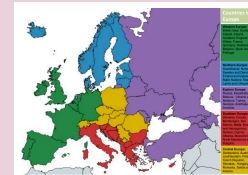


The equator is an imaginary line around the centre of the Earth. It is very hot at the Equator. It divides the Earth into the north and south hemispheres.

the Tropic of Capricorn is an imaginary latitude line below the equator whose latitude line circles the globe at about 23 degrees south.

Russia.

Russia is situated in the East of Europe and is also partly situated in Asia. It is the largest country in the world.



The top half of the globe is the Northern Hemisphere.

The bottom half of the globe is the Southern Hemisphere.

Europe is a continent located entirely in the Northern Hemisphere.

North America

North America is the planet's 3rd largest continent. It consists of 23 countries including Caribbean and Central American countries, Bermuda, Canada, Mexico, the United States of America, as well as Greenland.

North America is a continent located mainly in the Northern Hemisphere. South America is a continent located mainly in the Southern Hemisphere.

The United States of

they are geographical coordinates that are used to determine the east and west points on the Earth's surface.

Lines of latitude run around the Earth like imaginary hoops and have numbers to show how many degrees north or south they are from the Equator.

The Prime Meridian is the central longitudinal line.

The Arctic is a polar region located at the northernmost part of Earth.

The Antarctic is a polar region located at the southernmost part of Earth.

Antarctica is where all of the longitudinal lines meet.

Amazon Rainforest compared with New Forest

Located in South America, it is mostly contained in Brazil, Peru, Ecuador and Colombia. It is the largest rainforest in the world.

				America are made up of states that have their own governments.	 The New Forest is an area of southern England. It covers south-west Hampshire and extends into south-east Wiltshire and towards east Dorset. 	
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Place knowledge

Recognises some similarities and differences between life in this country and life in other	Name, describe and compare familiar places. Link their homes with	Identify similarities/ differences in physical/human geography between an area of the UK and	Begin to explain geographical similarities and differences (region of UK, European	Explain geographical similarities and differences (regions of UK, European country and NS	Examine geographical similarities and differences (regions of UK, European country and S	Analyse geographical similarities and differences (regions of UK, European country and N/S
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countries Recognises some environments that are different to the one in which he/she lives Is able to explain some similarities and differences between life in this country and life in other countries, drawing on stories, non-fiction texts and, when appropriate, maps (ELG: People, Culture and Communities) Knows some similarities and differences between the natural world around him/her and contrasting environments, drawing on his/her experiences and what has been read in class (ELG: The Natural World) Know about similarities and differences in relation to places, objects, materials and living things Make observations about their local environment e.g park, school, home. Begin to compare features of different environments e.g park compared to a house.	other places in their local community. Know about some present changes that are happening in the local environment e.g. at school. Suggest ideas for improving the school environment	a non-European area Uganda is a country in central Africa. Understand the key physical in Uganda. Understand how it is surrounded only by countries and not seas or oceans but has a lake. Identify some key human features in a town in Uganda. Compare the key human features of our local area - Ashford - and our school with the key human features in the town in Uganda. Compare the physical features found in Uganda to those found in the UK.	country and N/S America) Develop an awareness of how places relate to each other.	America) and communicate geographically Know about the wider context of places - region, country. A dam is a big wall built across a river or stream to hold back and store water. A lock is a short section of a canal or river with gates and sluices at each end which can be opened or closed to change the water level, used for raising and lowering boats. The Missouri River is 3,767 km in length and flows from the Rocky Mountains to the Mississippi River in St Louis. The River Thames is 346km in length and flows from the Cotswolds to Southend-on-sea where it meets the North Sea.	America) and communicate geographically	America) and communicate geographical concepts in a wide variety of ways.
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Celebrating Difference



Local means belonging to the area I am talking about.

An environment is the world around us.

I can see...
I can hear...

My local area

A familiar place is a place that I have visited and know well.

My local community is a group of people belonging to one place

My school is called Echelford.

Echelford is in Ashford - its name comes from the River Ash. Ashford used to be called Echelford. This is where our school name comes from.

Comparison - Ashford to an area in Uganda

A similarity is something that resembles something else.

A difference is being different in some way.

Africa is the world's hottest continent with deserts and drylands covering 60% of land surface area.

Africa is the world's second driest continent (after Australia).

Africa is the second largest continent in the world.

Uganda is a country that is not in Europe, it is located in Africa.



Uganda has a tropical climate because the equator runs through it.

The capital city of Uganda is Kampala.

Urban Vs Rural

The similarities/ differences between '...' and '...' are '...'.

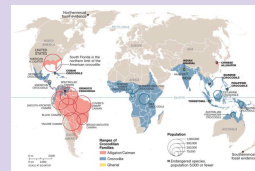
Where should a crocodile live?

Surrey is one of the most wooded counties in England, but despite this it has a great variety of land cover due to its varied geology, landform and soils.

Topographical features in Surrey include the North Downs, Surrey Hills, Rivers Thames, Wey and Mole.

Towns in Surrey include Woking, Guildford, Walton on Thames as well as Ashford.

Surrey is not a suitable habitat for crocodiles because they like to live in tropical climates.



Tropical climates are very warm and humid

Journey across Europe from Syria to UK

A region is an area of land that has common features.

A country is an area of land that has its own government.

Each European country has their own flag, culture, food, national dress and capital city

'...' and '...' are similar/different because '...'.

Land Development in Antarctica

Antarctica covers the South pole with a surface area approximately twice the size of Australia.

The size of Antarctica changes in the winter as the edge of the ice grows around the coast due to the sea ice. Its size doubles during the winter months.

Antarctica is the coldest and windiest continent on earth. Blizzards and wind speeds greater than 100 km per hour are common, and the average yearly temperature is -57°C.

98% is covered by ice that is at least 1.6km thick.

The terrain consists of peaks, ridged valleys and glaciers. Glaciers are large, thick masses of ice that form on land when fallen snow gets compressed into ice over many centuries.

On average Antarctica is the highest continent – average elevation of 2,300m above sea level. It is dominated by

Comparing South America to Europe

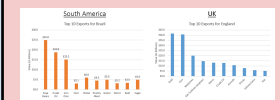
South America's biggest industry is agriculture. This means a lot of the money they make comes from selling things they grow on land.

Countries like Colombia and Ecuador, for example, export a lot of bananas because they have the perfect climate for growing the fruit.

South America is famous for its coffee and countries like Colombia, Peru and Brazil produce a large proportion of the world's coffee.

Brazil's biggest export is soya beans.

The UK's biggest exports are gold and cars.



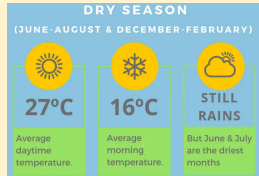
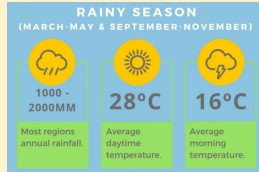
The biggest imports to Europe are electronic products, along with petroleum and natural gases. The largest exports are machinery

People in Uganda live in lots of different types of settlements, ranging from the capital city of Kampala to small rural towns and villages.



The Rwenzori Mountains are on the border between Uganda and the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

In Uganda there are lakes, mountains and volcanic hills.



all year, which are perfect for crocodiles!

three main mountain ranges.

An avalanche is a rapid flow of snow down a slope.

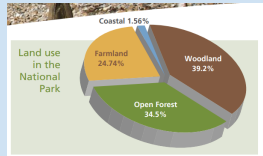
Amazon Rainforest compared with New Forest

The UK has a temperate climate, meaning cool, wet winters and warm, wet summers.

The New Forest is a area of outstanding beauty with an extraordinary diversity of plants and animals.

There are 37 parishes and towns wholly or partly within the National Park and over 34,000 people live within the Park.

The River Lymington flows through the New Forest.



Commoner's livestock can roam freely on 67% of the forest.

There are 4 railway stations within the National Park

The National Park

and motor vehicles.

					receives an estimated 13.5 million day-visits a year. It is thought that these visits generate over £120 million a year and support more than 2,500 jobs in the New Forest National Park. The Amazon has a tropical climate. Rainforests are forests that get a lot of rain. Tropical rainforests are located in the tropics near the equator so they are very humid and warm. The Amazon is the world's largest tropical rainforest The Amazon has an incredibly rich ecosystem – there are around 40,000 plant species, 1,300 bird species, 3,000 types of fish, 430 mammals and 2.5 million different insects. The Amazon Rainforest is so big that the UK would fit into it over 17 times! However, trees are constantly being cut down (deforestation) and the rainforest is shrinking by the day. There are many descendants of indigenous people living in and around the Amazon Basin. One group of people are the	
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					caboclos, who mainly work as rubber-tappers, fishermen and small farmers near the rivers' margins.	
Human and physical geography						
Understands the effect of changing seasons on the natural world around him/her Understands some important processes and changes in the natural world around him/her, including the seasons and changing states of matter Talk about the features of their own immediate environment and how environments may vary Beginning to use vocabulary to talk about the weather and name the seasons. E.g hot, cold, wet etc. Beginning to understand seasonal changes. E.g knowing that in the summer it will be hot, in the Winter we wear hats and gloves. Begins to notice and discuss changes in weather and seasons.	Talk about daily weather and seasonal weather patterns in the UK Begin to use basic geographical vocabulary eg town, city, beach, cliff, coast, sea, ocean, port, harbour Understand how some places are linked to other places e.g. roads, trains	Develop geographical vocab eg rural, urban, vegetation, Locate and name hot and cold areas in world in relation to Equator and the North / South Poles Continue to use basic geographical vocabulary to refer to key human features, including: city, town, village, factory, farm, house, office, port, harbour and shop and physical features including forest, hill, mountain, river, soil, valley, vegetation	Begin to describe some key aspects of human geography (settlement/land use and distribution of natural resources) Begin to describe some key aspects of physical geography (climate zones, biomes, rivers, mountains, earthquakes, volcanoes, water cycle) Describe human features of UK counties Explain weather conditions/patterns around the UK and parts of Europe.	Explore how some aspects of physical and human characteristics have changed over time Describe and understand aspects of physical geography (climate zones, biomes, rivers, mountains, earthquakes, volcanoes, water cycle) Describe human features of UK regions and cities Describe how people have been affected by changes in the environment. The Rocky Mountains are over 3000 miles long - they stretch from Canada to New Mexico. Their highest peak is Mount Elbert. They were formed over 76 million years ago. A desert is an area of land that receives no more than 25cm of precipitation a year.	Explain key aspects of human geography (settlement/land use, economic activity and distribution of natural resources) Understand the interaction between physical and human processes and features Explain key aspects of physical geography (climate zones, biomes, vegetation belts, rivers, mountains, earthquakes, volcanoes, water cycle) Understand world weather patterns around the World and relate these to climate zones. Know how rivers erode, transport and deposit materials Know about the physical features of coasts and begin to understand erosion and deposition Understand how	Examine and explain key aspects of physical geography (climate zones, biomes, vegetation belts, rivers, mountains, earthquakes, volcanoes, water cycle) Examine and explain key aspects of human geography (settlement/land use, economic activity and distribution of natural resources) Understand the interaction between physical and human processes and features and how these change over time

					humans affect the environment over time. Know about changes to world environments over time. Understand why people seek to manage and sustain their environment	
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Wonderful World Journeys



Seasonal Knowledge



Summer is the warmest season.
Spring is when flowers start to grow.
In Winter it is cold and icy.
Autumn is when the leaves fall down.

Seasonal Knowledge

Each season is associated with three specific months.



There is a difference in weather in each season.
Daily weather patterns are different to seasonal weather patterns.

The Seaside

Physical features are things that occur naturally. They would be here even if there were no people around.

The Equator and the Poles

Polar Bears and penguins do not live in the same pole. Polar bears live in the North Pole (Arctic) and penguins live in the South Pole (Antarctic). The Arctic is a frozen ocean. There is no land underneath. The Antarctic is a continent - the snow and ice is on top of land.

Some people live in the Arctic, such as the Inuit people and some people visit and live in the Antarctic. As it is very cold, people need to wear thick warm clothing, which is sometimes made from animal fur. They live in houses and can sometimes build shelters called igloos

Where should a crocodile live?

Topography describes the physical features of an area of land. These features typically include natural formations such as mountains, rivers, lakes, and valleys. Manmade features such as roads, dams, and cities may also be included.

Urban Vs Rural Land Use

Urban means belonging to, or relating to, a town or city.

Urban areas are built up with a high density population.

Rural areas are areas which are not towns or cities. They are often farming or agricultural

Journey across Europe from Syria to UK

Human and physical characteristics can change over time due to environmental and human reasons, such as migration of refugees.

An effect is the result of a change.

Environment refers to the surroundings or conditions that a living organism (people, animals, plants) finds themselves in.

Weather is the daily change in atmospheric conditions.

Climate is a pattern of weather in a region over time.

Rivers and Flooding

Rivers carry water and nutrients to areas all around the earth. They play a very important part in the water cycle, acting as drainage channels for surface water.

Rivers drain nearly 75% of the earth's land surface.

Rivers provide excellent transport links for towns and cities.

estuary: An estuary is an area where a freshwater river or stream meets the ocean.

mouth: A river mouth is the part of a river where the river flows into another river, a lake, a reservoir, a sea, or an

Local Area Fieldwork

An ecosystem is a natural environment where everything interacts to support life. Ecosystems are made up of living – or biotic – organisms, like plants and animals; which rely on nonliving – or abiotic – things, like the sun and the weather, to survive and thrive.

Impact of Humans on the World

Biomes: Biomes are areas of the planet with a similar climate and landscape, where similar animals and plants live.

Some of the world's main biomes include rainforest, desert, savannah, grassland, temperate and tundra.

At the seaside, the physical features you will see are: a beach, a coast, cliff, sea.

The area where the sea and land meet is called a coast. Coastal areas are also known as shores and seashores. They form unique habitats where a range of animals and plants survive in a challenging environment.

A cliff is a type of landform on the surface of the Earth. They are tall, steep rocks that were created by erosion and have vertical (straight up-and-down) faces.

A bay is a body of water partially surrounded by land.

A beach is a strip of land covered with sand, shingle, or small stones at the edge of a body of water.

The tide is the rising and falling of the surface of the ocean caused twice daily by the attraction of the sun and the moon.

Human features are things made or built by humans.

Human features you will see at the seaside include the harbour,

using blocks of ice. Transport is difficult in both places - people get around in skidoos or in planes with skis.

Oceans of the World

An ocean is an open body of water.

In ... ocean, you will find...

A sea is partially surrounded by land and are smaller than oceans.

Comparison - Ashford to an area in Uganda

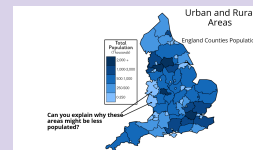
Human geography is the relationship between the people, place and environment.

Physical geography is the study of the Earth's surface and its natural features.

areas. These areas are sometimes called "the country" or "countryside".

Rural areas are less densely populated with a lot of the land given over to agriculture and farming.

The UK is made up of 90% rural landscapes and only 10% urban.



Agriculture is the practice of farming; this includes the cultivation of soil for growing crops and the rearing of animals to provide food, wool, and other products.

Agriculture in the UK can be divided into three main types:
Arable Farming: growing crops e.g. wheat and barley
Pastoral Farming: raising animals, e.g. cows and sheep
Mixed Farming: Both arable and pastoral

Agriculture in the UK can be intensive or extensive:
Intensive: uses small areas of land with lots of excess tools e.g. market gardening
Extensive: uses large

There are a range of climates around the world.

The UK has a temperate climate.

Map Study of a town/city in the UK

A village is a group of houses and associated buildings, larger than a hamlet and smaller than a town, situated in a rural area.

A town is a built-up area with a name, defined boundaries, and local government that is larger than a village and generally smaller than a city.

A city is a human settlement of a notable size.

City status in the UK can be associated with having a cathedral or a university, a particular form of local government, or having a large population.



Water cycle (Science link)

The water cycle is the continuous journey water takes from the

ocean.

source: The source of a river is where it begins, usually in high ground.

meander: A meander is a winding curve or bend in a river.

waterfall: Waterfalls form where water rushes down steep hillsides in upland areas and erodes the rocks.

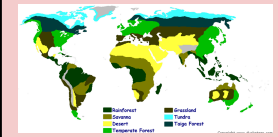
erosion: erosion occurs when the fastest currents in the river carve intensely into the banks.

deposition: rocks and sediments eroded from one part of the river is deposited in another part

tributary: When one stream meets another and merges together, the smaller stream is known as a tributary.

ox bow lake: Ox bow lakes are created when the meander is so deep that it cuts off a piece of the meander.

Causes of flooding:
• Heavy rain –the main cause, filling the rivers with water
• Snow melting –Spring snow melting in mountains
• Steep land –makes



Tropical rainforests are hot and wet all year round.

Deserts are hot and dry all year round.

The savannah is hot all year round with a hot, dry season.

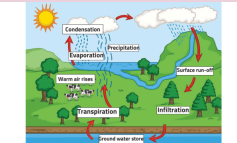
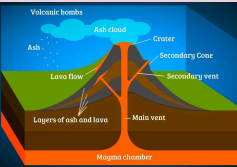
Temperate climates in woodlands are habitats where the main plants are trees. The climate is warm and mild with more rain in winter than summer.

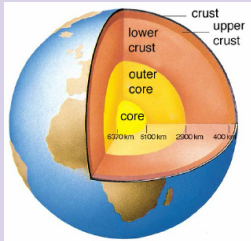
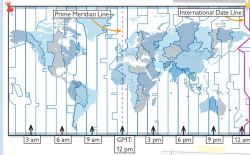
Grasslands are areas that are vast and open with grasses the main plant.

The tundra is the coldest of all biomes. There is very little rain or snow and the temperatures are freezing.

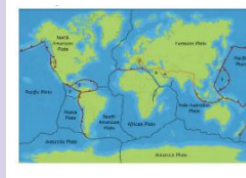
Developments and changes in the distribution of natural resources can alter the physical and human features of locations.

A natural resource is something that occurs naturally, and that is useful to us. Examples include fuels such as oil

	promenade, pier, beach huts and ice cream stalls. A harbour is a deep body of water that protects boats near land. High waves and strong currents usually do not reach harbours, so boats stay safe while anchored there. In a seaside town, the promenade is the road by the sea where people go for a walk. A pier is a structure built out from land and extending some distance over water.		areas of land with fewer excess tools e.g. hill sheep farming. Locality is the position or site of something Weather: When we talk about weather, we mean the changes in our atmosphere day-to-day. A weather pattern occurs when the weather stays the same for days or weeks at a time. Some common weather patterns include: hot and dry weather, wet and rainy weather, and cold weather. Britain needs a mixture of weather conditions for our agriculture. Animals need a cold and wet climate to produce milk, butter and meat. Crops need a slightly wet and slightly dry climate to grow. <u>Mountains and Earthquakes</u> Mountains: A mountain is a landform that rises high above its surroundings. A hill is an undulation in land under 300 metres.	sea, to the sky, to the land and back to the sea.  <u>Volcanoes</u> Volcanoes are made when pressure builds up inside the earth. This affects the earth's crust causing magma to sometimes erupt through it. Active volcanoes have erupted in the last 10 000 years. Dormant volcanoes haven't erupted in the last 10000 years but may erupt again. Extinct volcanoes aren't expected to erupt again.  <u>North America</u> North America is surrounded on the north by the Arctic Ocean, on the east by the North Atlantic Ocean, on the south by the Caribbean Sea, and on the west by the North Pacific Ocean. Longest River of North	the water run down to rivers faster • Impermeable rock –water won't soak in • Tributaries –water gets to the river quickly. • Built up areas (urbanisation) • Deforestation (cutting down trees) –trees aren't there to absorb water. Flash floods are a burst of heavy rain that can The river is divided into 3 different parts. Upper Course – This part is closest to the source of the river. The land is usually high and mountainous. ... Middle Course – In this part the river starts to slow down. It gets wider and starts travelling in winding loops. ... Lower Course – It is the last course of the river.cause a sudden flood.  <u>Land Development in Antarctica</u> Due to the Earth's rotation, there are different time zones throughout the world. Time zones are divided	and natural gas, and materials such as iron ore, and timber. Renewable energy is from a source that is not depleted when used, such as wind or solar power. Nonrenewable energy comes from sources that will run out or will not be replenished in our lifetimes—or even in many, many lifetimes. Most nonrenewable energy sources are fossil fuels: coal, petroleum, and natural gas. Carbon is the main element in fossil fuels • Endangered - a species at risk of becoming extinct (dying out). • Extinction -there are no more individuals of that species alive anywhere in the world. • Conservation - To protect species from extinction through maintaining habitats and ecosystems. • Sustainability - Meeting our own needs without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs. • Habitat Destruction - When a habitat is no longer able to support the plants,
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			A mountain is an undulation over 300 metres. The most famous mountains in the world include: Mount Everest (Himalayas-between Nepal and China), Mount Fuji (Japan) , Mount Kilimanjaro (Africa). The world's major volcanoes include: Mount Etna (Italy), Mount Vesuvius (Italy), Mount St Helens (USA). The layers of the Earth are: • Crust - the outer layer of Earth. It is about 18 miles thick. It is the part we live on. • Mantle - the second layer is called the mantle. It is about 1,800 miles thick. • Core - the inner layer is called the core.  The Earth's crust is divided into a small number of huge slabs	America: The Missouri River (USA) is 3,767 metres (2,341 miles) long and flows through seven states of the USA. Physical features are natural structures such as: seas, mountains and rivers. They would be here even if there were no people around. Human features have been built by people, such as: houses and bridges. Human features Statue of Liberty, USA Chichen Itza, Mexico Capitol Building and The Mall, USA Empire State Building, USA Golden Gate Bridge, USA Physical features Grand Canyon, USA Niagara Falls, USA/Canada Redwood National Park, USA Mauna Kea, Hawaii/USA Pico de Orizaba, Mexico Pitons, St Lucia	by imaginary lines called meridians which run from the North Pole to the South Pole. There is an imaginary line running through the UK called the Prime Meridian. It runs through a place in London called Greenwich. The Prime Meridian splits the world into eastern and western hemispheres.  Greenwich Mean Time (GMT) is the average time each day when the sun crosses the Prime Meridian at Greenwich. All other time zones are set based on this. A world environment can be impacted by both natural and human processes To 'develop' means to build up, grow, or improve gradually over time. Often people talk about developing countries. To develop a country, infrastructures such as roads, airports, electricity and businesses need to be built.	animals, or other organisms that live in it. <u>Comparing South America to Europe</u> Sustainability: Sustainability is the idea that humans must interact with the environment in a way that ensures there will be enough resources left for future generations. Trade: the act of buying and selling goods and services. Urban: Urban areas are densely populated, resulting in very high development. These are usually cities or the downtown areas of larger towns. Rural: A rural area is an open swath of land that has few homes or other buildings, and not very many people. A rural area's population density is very low.
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which are called tectonic plates and which fit together like a jigsaw puzzle.



These plates sometimes move.

Movement of tectonic plates has formed large mountain ranges like the Himalayas and the Andes.

Earthquakes are caused when tectonic plates rub together.

Recent major earthquakes have occurred in Haiti, Italy, and New Zealand

This all impacts a country's economy. Economic growth results in a country or area having more money and resources.

Amazon Rainforest compared with New Forest

Climate zones are areas that have their own distinct climate. They also have their own type of vegetation and wildlife.

Polar: The polar climate zones have long periods of extremely cold conditions.

Temperate: Temperate areas have mild summers and winters that aren't too cold, very typical of our climate here in the United Kingdom. They have moderate conditions all year round.

Subtropical: These climate zones have hot humid summers and mild winters.

Tropical: These climate zones are hot and humid as they sit directly opposite the Equator.



Is able to draw information from a simple map Explores the natural world around him/her Describes what he/she can see, hear and feel whilst outside Describes his/her immediate environment using knowledge from observation, discussion, stories, non-fiction texts and maps (ELG: People, Culture and Communities) Observe features in the environment by pointing/looking closely. Naming simple features e.g trees, ground, river, grass, road Using some descriptive vocabulary to describe features e.g tall tree, long wall. Begin to compare features e.g what you find at a park compared to a house. Talk about the local environment. Shows an interest in maps e.g looking at google maps, road maps and treasure maps.	Start to use world maps, atlases and globes Begin to use simple compass directions and locational language Use aerial photos and plans to recognise landmarks Draw simple maps eg of school grounds Use simple fieldwork and observational skills to study the geography of their school and its grounds. Ask simple geographical questions e.g. What is it like to live in this place? Identify where our school is on an aerial map or photo of our local area. Identify some other key geographical features of our local area such as the river Ash. Use atlases to identify the United Kingdom and its countries. Start to use world maps, atlases and globes. Draw simple maps eg of school grounds. Begin to use simple compass directions and	Use world maps, atlases and globes Use simple compass directions and locational language to describe the location of features and routes on a map Use aerial photos and plans to identify features, human and physical Devise simple maps and create a key using symbols Use simple fieldwork and observations skills to study the key human and physical features of its surrounding environment. Find hot and cold areas in world using atlases (Yr1) Use world maps, atlases and globes to identify countries, continents and oceans studied at this key stage. Use simple compass directions (North, South, East, West)	Confidently use world maps, atlases and globes and begin to use digital mapping Analyse evidence and draw conclusions e.g. make comparisons between locations using aerial photos/pictures.	Securely use world maps, atlases and globes and use digital mapping Begin to observe, record and present human/physical features of local area using maps, sketches, plans, graphs, digital technology Use compass directions Use 8-point compass, grid references and Ordnance Survey maps (Yr5) Use four-figure grid references Use the 8 points of a compass	Securely use world maps, atlases and globes and digital mapping to build knowledge of the wider world Observe, record and present human/physical features of local area using maps, sketches, plans, graphs, digital technology eg numerical, quantitative and writing at length Use digital mapping, 8-point compasses, 4- and 6- digit grid references and Ordnance Survey maps Understand and use a widening range of geographical terms eg. Specific topic vocabulary – urban, rural, land use, sustainability, trade links etc.	In a variety of ways, observe, record, measure and present human/physical features of local area using sketches, plans, graphs and digital technology eg numerical, quantitative and writing at length
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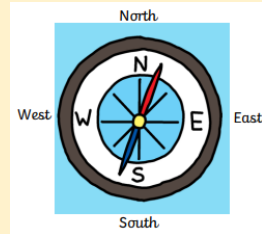
Introduce locational and directional language (e.g. forwards, backwards, far, near). Begin to create their own maps. E.g treasure maps. Use and navigate a simple map with BeeBots.	locational language. Make simple maps and plans e.g. pictorial places in a story. Create a simple map of school grounds. Use simple compass directions with a map of school grounds.					
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Journeys



An Environment is my physical surroundings. I need to look at things that are the same and different in order to compare. A park is an open space in a city or town for nature. A map is a picture of a place, usually drawn from above. There are many different types of maps that can be used for different purposes. Directional language includes: forwards, backwards and other prepositional language.	We observe by asking questions to gather information. We can use our five senses to do this. Fieldwork is when you go outside and find out about it. An aerial photo or plan shows an area from above. A map can be drawn in different ways. Map can be used to identify the United Kingdom and it's countries You can describe a location or direction using left and right,	Aerial means looking down from above. A map can show human features and physical features by looking at the key. A globe is a model of the Earth. An atlas is a collection of maps. Maps, globe and atlases can be used to identify countries, continents and oceans. A compass is a tool for finding directions. The points on a compass are North, East, South and West.	A topographic map is a detailed and accurate illustration of man-made and natural features on the ground such as roads, railways, power transmission lines, contours, elevations, rivers, lakes and geographical names.	North America Coordinates are two lots of numbers, letters or symbols that help you to find a specific location on a map Grid references are a numerical system to identify specific locations. A grid reference is a place within vertical and horizontal grid lines identified by numbers or letters. Scale is the ratio of a distance on a map to the corresponding distance on the ground. Map Study of a	Local Area Fieldwork Observing and recording human and physical features using maps, sketches and digital technology enables us to understand how an area is developed. All fieldwork starts with an enquiry question. The enquiry question then guides the fieldwork so that the data collected is relevant. Fieldwork Tools include: Maps - There are many different types of maps. Maps display information
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near or far.

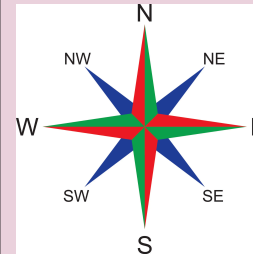


town/city in the UK

Symbols are pictures used to represent a real object or characteristic on a map.

A key is a table which explains the symbols used on a map.

The eight points of a compass are N, NE, E, SE, S, SW, W, NW.



Ordnance Survey is Britain's mapping agency used to create up to date and accurate maps depicting the landscape's human and physical features.

and data that geographers may find useful when studying a particular place.

- OS Maps - OS maps show relief (height and shape of the land) and we can use four figure and six figure grid references to locate places.
- Four Figure and Six Figure grid references.
- Field Sketch - A simple drawing of the area you are studying, including labels.
- Survey - A way of reviewing a particular feature of the physical or human environment. For example: a traffic survey, counting number and type of vehicles.
- Questionnaire - A list of questions (usually with options for answers) that the researcher will ask individuals.
- Emotion mapping is a method whereby the individual either creates or populates a map of a designated space with their emotional experiences of that space.
- An ecosystem study looks at the organisms within an

						area. • Soil compaction occurs when soil particles are pressed together Most OS maps have a scale of 1:25000 which means 1cm on the map equals 25000 cms (0.25km) in real life. Therefore, 4 cm = 1 km on an OS map. Cardinal points are the points on a compass.
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