

# Y3 & 4 GEOGRAPHY CURRICULUM



## Year A

AUTUMN: "ARCHEOLOGY ROCKS!"	SPRING: "OUTLAWS!"	SUMMER: "LET YOUR LIGHT SHINE!"
STICKY KNOWLEDGE	STICKY KNOWLEDGE	STICKY KNOWLEDGE
<p><b>Human and physical Geography</b> - Describe and understand key aspects of human geography</p> <p><b>Geography Skills</b> – use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied. - including types of <b>settlement</b> and land use.</p> <p>Describe and understand key aspects of physical geography including key topographical features (inc hills, mountains, coasts, rivers) and land patterns. Understand how some of these aspects have changed over time.</p> <p>Learn the eight points of a compass, and four-figure grid references.</p> <p><i>People made choices about where to live depending on the geographical surroundings such a hills, rivers and coasts. Early man settled all over Europe including, England, France, Germany, Italy and Poland.</i></p> <p><i>The 8 points on a Compass are North, Northeast, East, Southeast, South, Southwest, West, and Northwest.</i></p> <p><i>Mountains make up one-fifth of the world's landscape. Mountains can be rocky and barren but some have trees growing on their sides and very high mountains have snow on their peaks.</i></p> <p><b>Year 4 Ext:</b> Describe and understand key aspects of physical geography (e.g. volcanoes, earthquakes, water-cycle, coasts / rivers). Recognise types of settlements in modern Britain: villages, towns, cities Use the eight points of a compass, four-figure grid references, symbols and key (including the use of Ordnance Survey maps).</p>	<p><b>NOTTINGHAMSHIRE</b> (including NOTTINGHAM v. NEWARK, SHERWOOD FOREST &amp; the RIVER TRENT)</p> <p><b>Location Knowledge</b> – 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.</p> <p>Name and locate counties and cities of the United Kingdom, geographical regions and their identifying human and physical characteristics, key topographical features (e.g. hills, mountains, coasts and rivers), and land-use patterns; and understand how some of these aspects have changed</p> <p>Understand geographical similarities and differences through the study of human and physical geography of a region of the United Kingdom</p> <p>Describe and understand key aspects of physical geography including: vegetation belts and rivers</p> <p>Use fieldwork to observe, measure, record and present the human and physical features in the local area using a range of methods, including sketch maps, plans and graphs, and digital tech</p> <p><i>Newark is part of Nottinghamshire which is an English County. The start of a river is called the source and the end is called the mouth.</i></p> <p><i>The river Trent is 298km long and runs through Nottingham, Newark and Trent Vale.</i></p> <p><i>Many rivers and streams will join together before they reach the mouth of the river. The smaller rivers and streams are called tributaries.</i></p> <p><i>Nottingham is a city, whereas Newark-On-Trent is a Market Town; both have the River Trent run through them.</i></p> <p><i>Sherwood Forest is an ancient woodland near Nottingham, England</i></p> <p><b>Year 4 Ext:</b> Identify the position and significance of Equator, N. and S. Hemisphere, Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn.</p>	<p><b>MAP WORK</b> – location of Christian sites of pilgrimage (UK) and Islam (Mecca)</p> <p><b>Fieldwork skills</b> - use the eight points of a compass four and six-figure grid references, symbols and key (including the use of Ordnance Survey maps).</p> <p>Use fieldwork to observe, measure and record the human and physical features in the local area using a range of methods, including sketch maps.</p> <p>Use maps, atlases and globes to locate countries and describe features.</p> <p><i>Use maps to locate European countries and capitals. North may be at the top of maps today, but that wasn't always the case. During the middle ages, most Western maps put east at the top instead.</i></p> <p><i>Cartography is the study of maps and map making. Someone who makes maps is called a cartographer.</i></p> <p><i>There are 44 countries in Europe. A small number of countries on the continent are transcontinental, meaning they are considered to be a part of both Europe and Asia.</i></p> <p><i>Mecca is in Saudi Arabia, which is in Asia.</i></p> <p><b>Year 4 ext:</b> Know how to plan a journey within the UK, using a road map. Use fieldwork to observe, measure and record the human and physical features in the local area using a range of methods, including sketch maps and plans. Use maps, atlases, globes and digital mapping (e.g. Google Earth) to locate countries &amp; describe features. Locate countries, using maps to focus on Europe, concentrating on: countries, cities, key physical and human characteristics and environmental regions.</p>
KEY VOCABULARY	KEY VOCABULARY	KEY VOCABULARY
<p>Settlement, community, landscape, relief map, political map, cliff, ocean, fieldwork, mountain, weathering, valley, hills, mountains, coasts, rivers.</p>	<p>Nottingham , city, Newark, Sherwood, River Trent, hills, mountains, coast, rivers, estuary, source, erosion, stream</p>	<p>European, capital city, road map, fieldwork, industry, compass, North West, climate zone, tropical, environment, Ordnance Survey, symbol, grid reference, Mecca, pilgrimage,</p>

# Year B

AUTUMN: "MOVERS & SHAKERS"	SPRING: "SPLASH & CRASH!"	SUMMER: "TO INFINITY AND BEYOND"
<p align="center"><b>STICKY KNOWLEDGE</b></p>	<p align="center"><b>STICKY KNOWLEDGE</b></p>	<p align="center"><b>STICKY KNOWLEDGE</b></p>
<p>Focus on VIKING JOURNEY and SETTLEMENT (e.g. YORK)</p> <p><b>Location Knowledge</b> – 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.</p> <p>Name and locate cities of the UK, geographical regions (and their identifying characteristics), key topographical features (hills, mountains, coasts and rivers) &amp; land-use.</p> <p>Understand how some of these aspects have changed over time.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>name and locate counties and cities of the United Kingdom</li> <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</li> <li>human geography, including: types of settlement and land use, economic activity including trade links</li> </ul> <p><i>Birmingham, Manchester, Sheffield and Liverpool are all big cities located in the midlands and north of England.</i></p> <p><i>York is an old Viking settlement.</i></p> <p><i>The Vikings came from Scandinavia from Denmark, Norway and Sweden and they occupied territories across Great Britain and what is now the Republic of Ireland – which are all in Europe.</i></p> <p><i>A compass has eight points, north-northeast (NNE), east-northeast (ENE), east-southeast (ESE), south-southeast (SSE), south-southwest (SSW), west-southwest (WSW), west-northwest (WNW) and north-northwest (NNW).</i></p> <p><i>Maps use grid references to make it easier to find locations.</i></p> <p><b>Year 4 ext:</b></p> <p>Recognise types of settlements in modern Britain: villages, towns, cities</p> <p>Locate countries, using maps to focus on Europe concentrating on: countries, cities, key physical and human characteristics and environmental regions.</p> <p>Identify the position and significance of Equator, N. and S. Hemisphere, Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn.</p>	<p>Describe and understand key aspects of <b>The Water Cycle</b> and the distribution of <b>Natural Resources</b> including energy, food, minerals and water.</p> <p><b>Human and Physical Geography</b> – Describe and understand key aspects of human geography</p> <p><b>Fieldwork skills</b> - use the eight points of a compass four and six-figure grid references, symbols and key (including the use of Ordnance Survey maps).</p> <p>Describe, understand and make links key aspects of physical geography including key topographical features (inc hills, mountains, coasts, rivers) and land patterns. Understand how some of these aspects have changed over time.</p> <p>Use fieldwork to observe, measure and record the human and physical features in the local area using a range of methods, including sketch maps.</p> <p><i>Clouds form when warm, moist air is cooled. When it is cooled, it condenses into tiny water droplets which appear as clouds.</i></p> <p><i>Heat from the sun evaporates water, which rises, condenses in the cool air and then falls back down to earth.</i></p> <p><i>Just under 25% of the UK coastal waters are protected. Over 6,500 species of plants and animals are found here.</i></p> <p><i>Flooding can be prevented in some areas by building dams and flood barriers. However, blocking a river at one location can cause flooding further up or downstream.</i></p> <p><i>Water is stored in reservoirs to allow solids to settle at the bottom.</i></p> <p><b>Year 4 ext:</b></p> <p>Describe, understand and compare key aspects of: Physical geography (e.g. volcanoes, earthquakes, water-cycle, coasts / rivers).</p> <p>Use fieldwork to observe, measure and record the human and physical features in the local area using a range of methods, including sketch maps and plans.</p>	<p>Investigating the Space race - America and Russia.</p> <p><b>Geography Skills</b> – use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied.</p> <p>Use maps, atlases and globes to locate countries and describe features.</p> <p>Learn the eight points of a compass, and four-figure grid references.</p> <p><i>There are 23 countries in North America, with Canada being the biggest.</i></p> <p><i>Mexico City is the largest city in North America with more than 9 million people living there.</i></p> <p><i>Lake Superior, which borders Canada and the US, is the third largest lake in the world and the largest North American lake.</i></p> <p><i>Russia is quite unusual in that its land mass is so big that it spans two continents: Europe and Asia.</i></p> <p><i>Russia is the largest country in the world by far, with a total area of about 17 million square kilometres.</i></p> <p><b>Year 4 ext:</b></p> <p>Use maps, atlases, globes and digital mapping (e.g. Google Earth) to locate countries &amp; describe features.</p> <p>Use the eight points of a compass, four-figure grid references, symbols and key (including the use of Ordnance Survey maps).</p> <p>Locate countries, using maps to focus on Europe concentrating on: North America countries, cities, key physical and human characteristics and environmental regions.</p>
<p align="center"><b>KEY VOCABULARY</b></p>	<p align="center"><b>KEY VOCABULARY</b></p>	<p align="center"><b>KEY VOCABULARY</b></p>
<p>Valley, contour, height, hydroponics, allotment, distribution, import, export, native/ indigenous, sustainable, Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn, Hemisphere, continent, Europe, England, sea, land</p>	<p>Water vapor, dam, pollution, reservoir, rivers, rain, coastal, chemicals, fertilizer, heat, groundwater, wind, precipitation, evaporation, condensation</p>	<p>American state, national park, The 'big apple', NASA, Washington D.C. USA, Canada, city, country, continent, Europe. Maps, grid reference, globe, Google Earth, location, Ordnance Survey map</p>