

Geography Year B

'Then God made the earth and divided parts of it into oceans and seas and other parts into big pieces of land. God made all the plants and trees and made them grow on the land.' Genesis 1

Who am I and where am I from? Maps and Settlements

Autumn Term LKS2	Key Knowledge - Bold is on the knowledge mat	Key Vocabulary
<p>NC Objectives</p> <p>Pupils will be taught:</p> <p>To locate the world's countries, using maps to focus on Europe (including the location of Russia) and North and South America</p> <p>To name and locate countries and cities of the United Kingdom.</p> <p>To identify the position and significance of (global coordinate systems).</p> <p>To describe and understand key aspects of: physical geography, including: rivers and human geography, including: types of settlement and land use.</p> <p>To use maps, atlases, globes and digital/ computer mapping to locate countries and describe the features studied</p> <p>To use the 8 points of a compass, four and six-figure grid references, symbols and key.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maps show the spatial relationship between places. • Where is the United Kingdom on a map and which countries make up the UK? England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland • The continents of the world are: Europe, North America, South America, Asia, Antarctica and Oceania. • Some geographical features of each continent: Europe - mountain ranges e.g. The Alps, rivers, forests, seas e.g. Mediterranean North America - Great Plains, oceans e.g. Pacific and Atlantic, forests, mountains. South America - extremes... Rainforest (Amazon), largest river, driest desert. Asia - Himalayas, deserts, islands. Africa - Sahara Desert, Mount Kilimanjaro, Victoria Falls, Lake Victoria, Nile River Antarctica - ice sheet, desert, valleys and plains of ice, snow. Oceania - three island groups, surrounded by water, smallest continent (land mass) • Locate key countries on a map: England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland, USA, Canada, France, China, Australia etc. • Locate major capital cities of the world of the countries above: London, Edinburgh, Cardiff, Dublin, Washington DC, Ottawa, Paris, Beijing, Canberra. • Use a map and an atlas including grid references and scale bars. • Plan a route from school to London using maps and atlases. • Knowledge of what human and physical features are and can identify some of these in the local area. • Compare where I live to other countries e.g. England in comparison to Syria (links to class text). <p>Throughout the unit opportunities will be given for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • relating the various bits of information on the map together • using prior knowledge and understanding to help do this • noticing patterns on the map • visualising an area from the mapped information • being able to build up a sense of a place from the map 	<p>Grid reference - a grid reference is a location on a map, which is found using the numbered lines.</p> <p>Compass point - a compass point is one of the 32 marks on the dial of a compass that show direction.</p> <p>Scale bar - they allow you to measure the distance between geographical features or their size. equator an equator is an imaginary line around the middle of a planet</p> <p>Hemisphere - a hemisphere is half of a sphere, or ball. People use the word to describe one half of Earth - northern or southern.</p> <p>Tropics - the tropics are regions of the Earth that lie in the middle of the globe.</p> <p>Latitude - latitude is the measurement north or south of the prime meridian</p> <p>Longitude - longitude is the measurement east or west of the prime meridian</p> <p>Arctic and Antarctic circles – the imaginary circles round the earth, parallel to the equator in the northern or southern hemispheres</p> <p>Prime/Greenwich meridian - this line is the starting-point for longitudinal lines that run north-south</p> <p>Continent - a very large area of continuous land.</p> <p>Country - a nation with its own government, occupying a particular area.</p> <p>City - is a large human settlement</p> <p>State/county - a geographical region of a country.</p> <p>Urban - an area is the region surrounding a city.</p> <p>Rural - often called "the countryside," they have low populations and large amounts of undeveloped land</p>

On Our Travels: Mountains

Spring Term LKS2	Key Knowledge - Bold is on the knowledge mat	Key Vocabulary
<p>NC Objectives</p> <p>Pupils should be taught:</p> <p>To describe and understand key aspects of physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes, vegetation belts, rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes and the water cycle.</p> <p>To use maps, atlases and globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The earth's surface is subject to continual long-term change. • Volcanoes and mountains build up the land creating high mountain ranges. Meanwhile, forces of erosion wear them away. • Mountain building is driven by forces deep beneath the earth's surface. • If no mountain building happens then the earth would be worn flat over time. • The interaction of rocks and water happens in many different ways over extended periods of time and this results in the variety of physical landscapes around the world. • Convection currents move heat and cooler material to/from the surface. These areas collide or slide past each other. These currents carry the continents and mark the fault lines. • Fault lines mark where earthquakes or volcanoes are more likely to occur. • In some places the land is raised up; in others magma breaks out onto the surface creating islands or mountain ranges. • Erosion wears the land away in multiple ways. • Rivers cut back into mountain and upland areas, glaciers grind away at rocks to gouge deep mountain valleys, wind blasts exposed surfaces. • Changes in temperature cause rocks to crack, exposing them to erosion from ice, wind and water. • Some rock strata are also vulnerable to chemical processes. Limestone, for example, dissolves slowly as it reacts with rainwater resulting in dramatic landscapes with cliffs, gorges and caves. • Mountains create a barrier for road and rail routes. • Locate mountain ranges and its continent on a map or atlas (including digital/computer based). <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • I know that many of the worlds highest mountains can be found in the Himalayas. • I can name a mountain range and can say which continent it can be found on. • I can list different types of erosion and what it effects. • I can describe how a mountain is formed. • I know the difference between a mountain and a hill. • I can compare a mountainous area in the UK to one abroad (in the Himalayas) 	<p>Rivers - a large natural stream of water flowing in a channel to the sea, a lake, or another river.</p> <p>Mountains - a mountain is an elevated portion of the Earth's crust, generally with steep sides that show significant exposed bedrock.</p> <p>Volcanoes - a mountain or hill, typically conical, having a crater or vent through which lava, rock fragments, hot vapour, and gas are or have been erupted from the earth's crust.</p> <p>Earthquakes - a sudden violent shaking of the ground, typically causing great destruction, because of movements within the earth's crust or volcanic action.</p> <p>Water cycle - the water cycle shows the continuous movement of water within the Earth and atmosphere.</p> <p>Convection currents - A system of heat transfer under the earth's surface.</p> <p>Magma - hot fluid or semi-fluid material below or within the earth's crust from which lava and other igneous rock is formed on cooling.</p> <p>Fault lines - a line on a rock surface or the ground that traces a geological fault.</p> <p>Erosion - the process of eroding or being eroded by wind, water, or other natural agents.</p> <p>Strata - a layer or a series of layers of rock in the ground</p>