



## Geography 2022 to 2023 - Key Stage 2

Years 3 & 4 – Autumn 2022

Flow (Geography focus) / Blue Abyss (English & Science focus)

Our **Flow** project teaches children about local and world rivers developing their knowledge of river locations, river formation, the water cycle and how to conduct accurate fieldwork.

### **Geographical resources**

Maps, globes and digital mapping tools can help to locate and describe significant geographical features.

### **Data Analysis**

Primary data includes information gathered by observation and investigation.

### **Human features and landmarks**

Services include banks, post offices, hospitals, public transport and garages. Land use types include leisure, housing, industry, transport and agriculture.

## **Climate and weather**

Excessive precipitation includes thunderstorms, downbursts, tornadoes, waterspouts, tropical cyclones, extratropical cyclones, blizzards and ice storms.

## **Fieldwork**

The term geographical evidence relates to facts, information and numerical data.

## **Location**

Latitude is the distance north or south of the equator and longitude is the distance east or west of the Prime Meridian.

## **Maps**

A four-figure grid reference contains four numbers. The first two numbers are called the easting and are found along the top and bottom of a map. The second two numbers are called the northing and are found up both sides of a map. Four-figure grid references give specific information about locations on a map.

## **Physical processes**

Water cannot be made. It is constantly recycled through a process called the water cycle. The four stages of the water cycle are evaporation, condensation, precipitation and collection. During the water cycle, water changes state due to heating and cooling.

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Our **Blue Abyss** project teaches children about the human uses and physical features of the sea developing their knowledge of ocean layers, sea exploration, food chains, habitats and pollution.

## **Environment**

The Earth has five climate zones: desert, Mediterranean, polar, temperate and tropical.

## **Location**

The Tropic of Cancer is 23 degrees north of the equator and Tropic of Capricorn is 23 degrees south of the equator.

## **Fieldwork**

Fieldwork techniques, such as sketch maps, data collection and digital technologies, can provide evidence to support and answer a geographical hypothesis.

## **Geographical resources**

An atlas is a collection of maps and information that shows geographical features, topography, boundaries, climatic, social and economic statistics of an area.

**Years 3 & 4 – Spring 2023**

**Traders & Raiders (English and History focus) / Invasion (History focus)**

Our Traders & Raiders project develops children's knowledge of Britain's early invaders and settlers. Children learn about Anglo-Saxon and Viking culture, chronology and key events. There is some Geography knowledge secured in this project as follows:

## **UK**

Significant rivers of the UK include the Thames, Severn, Trent, Dee, Tyne, Ouse and Lagan. Significant mountains and mountain ranges include Ben Nevis, Snowdon, Helvellyn, Pen y Fan, the Scottish Highlands and the Pennines.

## **Fieldwork**

Fieldwork techniques, such as sketch maps, data collection and digital technologies, can provide evidence to support and answer a geographical hypothesis.

## **Geographical resources**

An atlas is a collection of maps and information that shows geographical features, topography, boundaries, climatic, social and economic statistics of an area.

## **Position**

The four cardinal directions are north (N), east (E), south (S) and west (W), which are at 90° angles on the compass rose. The four intercardinal (or ordinal) directions are halfway between the cardinal directions: north-east (NE), south-east (SE), south-west (SW) and north-west (NW).

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Our Invasion project teaches children about life in Britain after the Roman withdrawal. Children will learn about Anglo-Saxon and Viking invasions up to the Norman conquest. Although this is predominately a History project, Geography is covered in the following:

### **Geographical resources**

An atlas is a collection of maps and information that shows geographical features, topography, boundaries, climatic, social and economic statistics of an area.

The geography of Britain affected invading groups in many ways. Physical features, such as the sea, high cliffs, marshland and mountains made invasion and travel in Britain difficult and affected which area the invaders landed in and conquered. Human features, such as roads and bridges could have helped invading forces, but hillforts would have created barriers between the invading forces and the Britons.

### **Years 3 & 4 – Summer 2023**

### **Through the Ages (History focus) / Urban Pioneers (Geography focus)**

Our Through the Ages project teaches children about British prehistory from the Stone Age to the Iron Age, including changes to people and lifestyle caused by ingenuity, invention and technological advancement.

Although a History topic, Geography knowledge is gained in the following:

### **Human features & landmarks**

Services include banks, post offices, hospitals, public transport and garages. Land use types include leisure, housing, industry, transport and agriculture.

Humans in the Stone Age made a range of monuments, including long barrows, henges, cursus monuments, standing stones and stone circles.

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Our Urban Pioneers topic explores the culture and environment of city life. Children develop their knowledge of building design, urban art and photography, and learn how to improve urban environments.

Geography knowledge is gained in:

### **Geographical resources**

Maps, globes and digital mapping tools can help to locate and describe significant geographical features.

### **Data Analysis**

Primary data includes information gathered by observation and investigation.

### **Settlements and land use**

Different types of settlement include rural, urban, hamlet, town, village, city and suburban areas. A city is a large settlement where many people live and work. Residential areas surrounding cities are called suburbs.

### **Maps**

A four-figure grid reference contains four numbers. The first two numbers are called the easting and are found along the top and bottom of a map. The second two numbers are called the northing and are found up both sides of a map. Four-figure grid references give specific information about locations on a map.

**Years 5 & 6 – Autumn 2022**

**Maafa (English & History focus) / Frozen Kingdoms (English & Geography focus)**

Our Maafa project teaches children about Africa past and present and the development of the slave trade. It also explores Britain's role in the transatlantic slave trade, the causes and consequences of the European colonisation of Africa and the worldwide communities that make up the African diaspora. This project has a predominately History focus but Geography knowledge is gained in the following:

### **Human features & landmarks**

The distribution of and access to natural resources, cultural influences and economic activity are significant factors in community life in a settlement.

Africa is the world's second largest and second most populous continent, after Asia. Africa is a diverse continent with a variety of different climates, landscapes, human settlements and populations.

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Our Frozen Kingdoms project will develop children's knowledge of polar regions, teach children about the interconnections of this extreme ecosystem and how humans and animals seek to conquer it.

## **Compare & contrast**

Climate is the long-term pattern of weather conditions found in a particular place. Climates can be compared by looking at factors including maximum and minimum levels of precipitation and average monthly temperatures.

## **Location**

The Northern Hemisphere is the part of Earth that is to the north of the equator. The Southern Hemisphere is the part of Earth that is to the south of the equator. The Prime Meridian is the imaginary line from the North Pole to the South Pole that passes through Greenwich in England and marks 0° longitude, from which all other longitudes are measured.

## **Geographical change**

Tourism is an industry that involves people travelling for recreation and leisure. It has had an environmental, social and economic impact on many regions and countries.

## **Position**

Invisible lines of latitude run horizontally around the Earth and show the northerly or southerly position of a geographical area. Invisible lines of longitude run vertically from the North to the South Pole and show the westerly or easterly position of a geographical area.

## **Years 5 & 6 – Spring 2023**

## **Peasants, Princes and Pestilence (English & History focus) / Off with her Head! (English & History focus)**

Our Peasants, Princes and Pestilence project will develop children's knowledge of 14th century England. Children learn about life in medieval times, including the effects and impact of the Black Death.

This is a History project where a small amount of Geography knowledge is gained in the following:

## **Geographical resources**

Aerial photography is used in cartography, land-use planning and environmental studies. It can be used alongside maps to find out detailed information about a place, or places.

## **Data analysis**

Geographical data, such as demographics or economic statistics, can be used as evidence to support conclusions.

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Off with her Head! This project will develop children's knowledge of the Tudor dynasty. Children learn about Henry VIII and his marriages, life and legacy.

Geography knowledge is gained in the following:

### **Geographical resources**

Aerial photography is used in cartography, land-use planning and environmental studies. It can be used alongside maps to find out detailed information about a place, or places.

### **Geographical change**

Settlements come in many different sizes and these can be ranked according to their population and the level of services available. A settlement hierarchy includes hamlet, village, town, city and large city.

**Years 5 & 6 – Summer 2023**

**Road Trip USA (Geography focus) / Stargazers (Science focus)**

Our Road Trip USA topic will teach children about the United States, past and present, developing children's knowledge of Native American culture, map reading, and the physical and human features of key locations in the United States.

Geography knowledge will be learnt in the following:

### **Human features and landmarks**

Human features can be interconnected by function, type and transport links.

### **Compare and contrast**

A physical feature is one that forms naturally and can change over time due to physical processes, such as erosion and weathering. Physical features include rivers, forests, hills, mountains and cliffs. An aspect of a physical feature might be the type of mountain, such as dome or volcanic, or the type of forest, such as coniferous or broad-leaved.

### **Location**

The Tropic of Cancer is 23 degrees north of the equator and Tropic of Capricorn is 23 degrees south of the equator.

### **World**

The North American continent includes the countries of the USA, Canada and Mexico as well as the Central American countries of Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Costa Rica and Panama. The South American continent includes the countries of Brazil, Argentina, Chile, Colombia, Peru, Venezuela, Uruguay, Ecuador, Bolivia and Paraguay.

### **Geographical resources**

An atlas is a collection of maps and information that shows geographical features, topography, boundaries, climatic, social and economic statistics of an area.

### **Maps**

A six-figure grid reference contains six numbers and is more precise than a four-figure grid reference. The first three figures are called the easting and are found along the top and bottom of a map. The second three figures are called the northing and are found up both sides of a map. Six-figure grid references give detailed information about locations on a map.

### **Position**

The four cardinal directions are north (N), east (E), south (S) and west (W), which are at 90° angles on the compass rose. The four intercardinal (or ordinal) directions are halfway between the cardinal directions: north-east (NE), south-east (SE), south-west (SW) and north-west (NW).

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Our Stargazers project will develop children's knowledge of the Solar System, teach children about the Moon, planets and significant individuals, including Galileo and Newton.



This project has a Science focus but Geography knowledge is gained in the following area:

**Geographical resources**

Aerial photography is used in cartography, land-use planning and environmental studies. It can be used alongside maps to find out detailed information about a place, or places.