Geography 2023 to 2024 - Key Stage 2	
Years 3 & 4 – Autumn 2023	**Autumn 1 – I am Warrior, Autumn 2 – Emperor & Empires**

Our **I am Warrior** develops the children's knowledge of the Romans and Celts. Children learn about and compare the two cultures and warfare tactics, understand chronology and study key individuals.

Geography knowledge is gained in the following…

Comparing Britain and Italy; Using maps; Locational knowledge; Human and physical geography

Human features & landmarks

Describe a range of human features and their location and explain how they are interconnected.

Compare and contrast

Describe and compare aspects of physical features.

Geographical resources

Study and draw conclusions about places and geographical features using a range of geographical resources, including maps, atlases, globes and digital mapping.

Maps

Use four or six-figure grid references and keys to describe the location of objects and places on a ma

Our **Emporer & Empires** project teaches children about the history and structure of ancient Rome and the Roman Empire, including a detailed exploration of the Romanisation of Britain.

Geography knowledge is gained by the use and study of maps

Years 3 & 4 – Spring 2024	**Spring 1 – Rocks, Relics and Rumbles, Spring 2 – Misty Mountain Sierra**

Rocks, Relics and Rumbles teaches children about the features and characteristics of Earth's layers, including a detailed exploration of volcanic, tectonic and seismic activity.

This is predominately a Geography project where knowledge is gained in the following:

Layers of the Earth; Rocks; Plate tectonics; Ring of Fire; Features of volcanoes; Lines of latitude and longitude; Volcanic eruptions; Earthquakes and tsunamis; Compass points; Maps

Compare and contrast

A volcano is a physical feature, typically a conical mountain or hill, that has a crater or vent through which lava, rock fragments, hot vapour, and gas erupt or have erupted.
A volcano can be active, dormant or extinct.

Geographical change

Volcanic eruptions are an example of significant geographical activity and can destroy habitats, homes and businesses and can change the landscape.

Earthquakes are an example of significant geographical activity and can destroy habitats, homes and businesses and can change the landscape.

Short-term problems from earthquakes or volcanoes include fear, injury from falling debris and loss of personal items.

Long-term problems include loss of homes, lack of water and sanitation, damaged roads and transport networks and loss of jobs and services.

Convergent tectonic plates push together. Divergent tectonic plates pull apart. Transform tectonic plates slide past each other.

Physical features

A volcano is a mountain or hill with an opening in the Earth's crust that allows magma, gas and ash to reach the surface.

Volcanoes are either active, dormant or extinct.

There are four main types of volcano: shield, stratovolcano, cinder cone and lava dome.

The two types of volcanic eruption are effusive and explosive.

When an explosive eruption occurs hot air, ash and rocks rush downhill like an avalanche. This is called a pyroclastic flow and is extremely dangerous.

The Earth is made of four different layers: inner core, outer core, mantle and crust.

Physical processes

Earthquakes happen when two tectonic plates push into each other, pull apart from one another or slide alongside each other.

The centre of an earthquake is called the epicentre.

Location

Latitude is a coordinate that specifies the north or south position of a point on the surface of the Earth. Latitude is given as an angle that ranges from -90° at the south pole to 90° at the north pole, with 0° at the equator.

Longitude is the distance east or west of the Prime Meridian.

Natural & human-made materials

There are three main types of rock found in the Earth's crust. They are sedimentary, igneous and metamorphic.

Sedimentary rocks are made from sediment that settles in water and becomes squashed over a long time to form rock. They are often soft, permeable, have layers and may contain fossils.

Igneous rocks are made from cooled magma or lava. They are usually hard, shiny and contain visible crystals.

Metamorphic rocks are formed when existing rocks are heated by the magma under the Earth's crust or squashed by the movement of the Earth's tectonic plates. They are usually very hard and often shiny.

Significant places

The Ring of Fire is a large area around the Pacific Ocean where many earthquakes and volcanic eruptions occur.

Significant volcanoes include Mount Vesuvius in Italy, Laki in Iceland and Krakatoa in Indonesia.

Position

The four intercardinal points on a compass are north-east, south-east, south-west and north-west.

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Our **Misty Mountain Sierra** project teaches children about the human and physical features of mountain environments, developing their knowledge of mountain formation, settlement, climate zones and the water cycle

This is an English and Geography project where Geography knowledge is gained in the following:

Using maps; Human and physical geography

Environment

Describe altitudinal zonation on mountains.

Compare and contrast

Describe and compare aspects of physical features.

Settlements & land use

Explain ways that settlements, land use or water systems are used in the UK and other parts of the world.

UK

Identify the topography of an area of the UK using contour lines on a map.

Physical features

Identify, describe and explain the formation of different mountain types.

Fieldwork

Investigate a geographical hypothesis using a range of fieldwork techniques.

Significant places

Name, locate and explain the importance of significant mountains or rivers.

Position

Use the eight points of a compass, four and six-figure grid references, symbols and a key to locate and plot geographical places and features on a map.

Years 3 & 4 – Summer 2024	**Summer 1 – Ancient Civilisations, Summer 2 – Heroes and Villains**

Our **Ancient Civilisations** project teaches children about the history of three of the world's first ancient civilisations: ancient Sumer, ancient Egypt and the Indus Valley civilisation. Children will learn about the rise, life, achievements and eventual end of each civilisation.

Features of civilisations; Ancient Sumer; Ancient Egypt; Indus Valley civilisation; Artefacts; Timelines; New inventions and technology; Everyday life; Social hierarchy; Significant leaders; End of ancient civilisations

This is a History focussed topic.

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Our **Heroes and Villains** topic teaches children about the 'goodies and baddies' in popular culture. This project develops children's knowledge of lyrics, graphic scores and how musical characteristics help convey different moods.

This is an English project

Years 5 & 6 – Autumn 2023	**Autumn 1 - Revolution / Firedamp & Davy Lamps, Autumn 2 – Britain at War**

Our Revolution topic teaches children about life in Victorian times developing their knowledge about Victorian culture, including significant people and inventions of the time.

This is an English and History project where Geography knowledge is touched on in the following:

Cities and transport in Victorian times;

Maps

Geographical change

Present a detailed account of how an industry, including tourism, has changed a place or landscape over time.

Position

Use lines of longitude and latitude or grid references to find the position of different geographical areas and features.

Britain at War

This project teaches children about the causes, events and consequences of the First and Second World Wars, the influence of new inventions on warfare, how life in Great Britain was affected and the legacy of the wars in the post-war period.

Again, this is a History project, Geography knowledge is gained in the following:

Place and interconnections; Maps

World

Explain interconnections between two or more areas of the world.

The Axis Powers were led by Germany's Adolf Hitler.

The Allied Powers were led by Great Britain's prime ministers Neville Chamberlain and then Winston Churchill.

Years 5 & 6 – Spring 2024	**Spring 1 - Sow, Grow & Farm, Spring 2 – Dynamic Dynasties**

Our **Sow, grow & Farm** project teaches children about the features and characteristics of land use in agricultural regions across the world, including a detailed exploration of significant environmental areas.

This is an English and Geography topic where Geography knowledge is gained in the following:

Land use in the UK; Allotments; Farming in the UK; Maps; Grid references; Climate zones; Physical features of North and South America; Farming in North and South America; Food transportation

Fieldwork

Construct or carry out a geographical enquiry by gathering and analysing a range of sources.

Human features & landmarks

Transport networks link places together and allow for the movement of people and goods.

Transport networks are usually built where there is a high demand for the movement of people or goods.

The journey that food travels from producer to consumer is measured in food miles.

Physical processes

Soil fertility, drainage and climate influence the placement and success of agricultural land.

Settlements & land use

Agricultural land use in the UK can be divided into three main types, arable (growing crops), pastoral (livestock) and mixed (arable and pastoral).

An allotment is a small piece of land used to grow fruit, vegetables and flowers.

Climate and weather

Changes to the weather and climate (temperature, weather patterns and precipitation) can affect land use.

Natural & human-made materials

Farming is affected by the climate (typical weather), topography (shape of the land) and soil type of the farm's location.

Physical features

North America is broadly categorised into six major biomes. These are the Tundra biome, Coniferous forest biome, Prairie biome, Deciduous forest biome, Desert biome, and the Tropical rainforest biome.

South America includes a broad equatorial zone in the north to a narrow sub-Arctic zone in the south.

Significant places

Developing countries such as Peru offer farming opportunities due to a tropical climate and rich soils but also face challenges such as lack of farming technology, labour shortages, fluctuating prices and transport issues.

Environment

Climate zones are areas with distinct climates, weather patterns, latitude, plants and animals.

Position

Cardinal and intercardinal compass points can be used to describe the relationship of features to each other.

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Dynamic Dynasties! This project teaches children about the history of ancient China, focusing primarily on the Shang Dynasty, and explores the lasting legacy of the first five Chinese dynasties, some of which can still be seen in the world today.

Ancient China; Timelines and chronology; Shang Dynasty; Sources and artefacts; Oracle bones and religious beliefs; Bronze Age in ancient China; Historical enquiry; Significance of jade and silk; Power and social hierarchy; Everyday life; Warfare; Significant individual – Di Xin; End of the Shang Dynasty; Bronze Ages around the world; Life after the Shang Dynasty; Legacy.

This is an History and English project

Years 5 & 6 – Summer 2024	**Summer 1 - Hola Mexico!, Summer 2 – Ground breaking Greeks!**

Teach children about the ancient Mayan civilisation and how their environment, beliefs, architecture and mathematical knowledge made the Maya one of the most sophisticated ancient civilisations.

Hola Mexico! is an English project with a small amount of Geography knowledge and skill found in the following:

Maps; Human and physical geography of Mexico

Human features & landmarks

Explain how humans function in the place they live.

Location

Identify the position and explain the significance of latitude, longitude, equator, Northern Hemisphere, Southern Hemisphere, the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn, the Arctic and Antarctic Circles, the Prime (or Greenwich) Meridian and time zones (including day and night).

Position

Use lines of longitude and latitude or grid references to find the position of different geographical areas and features.

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Our **Groundbreaking Greeks** project teaches children about developments and changes over six periods of ancient Greek history, focusing on the city state of Athens in the Classical age, and exploring the lasting legacy of ancient Greece.

Ancient Greek periods – Minoan civilisation, Mycenaean civilisation, Dark Age, Archaic period, Classical period, Hellenistic period; Chronology and timelines; Primary and secondary sources; City states; Democracy; Role of men and women; Social hierarchy; Great Athenians; the Acropolis; Greek art, culture, architecture, philosophy, medicine and mathematics; Olympic Games; Alexander the Great; End of the Greek Empire; Legacy

This is an History and English project with a small amount of Geography knowledge gained in the following:

Interpreting geographical sources

Geographical resources

People use map symbols, six-figure grid references and compass directions to analyse and compare places and features on Ordnance Survey and other maps.