

Belswains School Geography Curriculum and Vocabulary

	Autumn 1	Autumn 2	Spring 1	Spring 2	Summer 1	Summer 2
<b>Year 3</b> Topics	<b><u>Through the ages</u></b>	<b><u>Our planet, our world</u></b> <b>(mini project)</b>	<b><u>Rocks relics and rumbles</u></b> <b><u>Trip to the Natural History Museum.</u></b> <b><u>Online workshop with GeoBus UCL (Rocks and Minerals)</u></b>			
Locational knowledge		-Identify the position and significance of latitude, longitude, Equator, Northern Hemisphere, Southern Hemisphere, the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn, Arctic and Antarctic Circle, the Prime/Greenwich Meridian and time zones (including day and night). -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.	-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 latitude, longitude, Equator, Northern Hemisphere, Southern Hemisphere, the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn, Arctic and Antarctic Circle, the Prime/Greenwich Meridian and time zones (including day and night).			
Place knowledge			-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, and a region within North or South America.			

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Human and physical geography	-Describe and understand key aspects of human geography, including: types of settlement and land use, economic activity including trade links, and the distribution of natural resources including energy, food, minerals and water.		-Describe and understand key aspects of physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes, and the water cycle. <b>(Ring of Fire)</b> -Understand the processes that give rise to key physical and human geographical features of the world, how these are interdependent and how they bring about spatial variation and change over time. <b>(Tsunamis, tremors, eruptions, tectonic plates)</b>		
Geography skills and fieldwork		-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 technologies.			
Vocab	cursus earthwork henge long barrow monument stone circle	Latitude Longitude southern hemisphere northern hemisphere coordinate composition core crust Earth inner core magma mantle tectonic plate	crust lava magma mantle outer core volcano igneous metamorphic rock sedimentary active dormant extinct plate boundary tectonic plate Latitude Longitude		

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Year 4 Topics	<u>Invasion</u>	<u>Interconnected world (mini project)</u>	<u>Misty mountain, winding river</u>	<u>Electrical circuits and conductors</u>	
Locational knowledge		<p>-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.</p> <p>-Identify the position and significance of latitude, longitude, Equator, Northern Hemisphere, Southern Hemisphere, the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn, Arctic and Antarctic Circle, the Prime/Greenwich Meridian and time zones (including day and night).</p>	<p>-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.</p> <p>-Name and locate counties and cities of the United Kingdom, geographical regions and their identifying human and physical characteristics, key topographical features (including hills, mountains, coasts and rivers), and land-use patterns; and understand how some of these aspects have changed over time.</p>		
Place knowledge			<p>-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, and a region within North or South America.</p>		
Human and physical geography		<p>-Describe and understand key aspects of physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes, and the water cycle.</p> <p>-Describe and understand key aspects of human geography, including: types of settlement and land use, economic activity including trade links, and the</p>	<p>-Describe and understand key aspects of physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, <b>rivers, mountains</b>, volcanoes and earthquakes, and the <b>water cycle</b>.</p> <p>-Describe and understand key aspects of human geography, including: types of settlement and land use, economic activity including trade links, and the distribution of natural resources including energy, food, minerals and water (<b>using rivers to support farming</b>).</p> <p>-Understand the processes that give rise to key physical and human geographical features of the world, how these are interdependent and how they bring about spatial variation and change over time.</p>	<p>Describe and understand key aspects of human geography, including: types of settlement and land use, economic activity including trade links, and the distribution of natural resources including energy,</p>	

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		distribution of natural resources including energy, food, minerals and water.		food, minerals and water.	
Geography skills and fieldwork	-Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied.	-Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied.	-Use maps, <b>atlases to find and name rivers and compare the sizes</b> , globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied. -Use the eight points of a compass, four and six-figure grid references, symbols and key (including the use of Ordnance Survey maps) to build their knowledge of the United Kingdom and the wider world. -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 technologies. <b>Trip to a river.</b>		
Vocab	barrier boundary geographical feature map topography	contrasting climate desert equator Mediterranean polar tropical hypothesis enquiry	altitude bog delta downstream elevation estuary floodplain flow gully interlocking spur lake meander mountain mouth oxbow lake river riverbed source spring	bioenergy climate change conserve geothermal power hydroelectric power natural resource pollution renewable energy source solar power sustainable wind power	

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