

Geography Curriculum Milestone 2

Year 3

Aspect of Geography	Key Vocabulary	Sticky Facts	Essential knowledge and Learning Experiences
Transport and Trade Locational knowledge Human and Physical geography	Trade routes Economic activity Import Export Tropic of Cancer Tropic of Capricorn Natural resources Produce Fair Trade	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The equator is an imaginary line around the Earth. Above the equator is the Northern hemisphere and below the equator is the southern hemisphere. The Tropic of Cancer lies above the equator. The Tropic of Capricorn lies below the equator. The climate between these areas is hot and wet – tropical. The main three continents with Tropical areas are Africa, South America and Asia. Fair Trade is a way of buying and selling products that allows farmers to be paid a fair price for their produce, and have better working conditions. The Silk Road was a set of trade routes that linked Asia with Europe more than 2000 years ago. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Describe and understand different types of settlements and land use around the world. Describe and understand economic activity including trade routes – why we import and export goods. Describe and understand the distribution of natural resources including energy, food, minerals and water. Be able to describe the key physical and human features of different locations. Describe similarities and differences between the UK and other places we trade with. Understand why trade is important in our lives today and how wars can effect this. Identify the position and significance of the equator and tropics. Have an understanding of what Fair Trade means
Land of Hope and Glory UK Place knowledge Physical/ human geography	County Summit Steep coastline source river mouth industry regenerate regeneration legacy Mint	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Edinburgh and Glasgow are major cities in Scotland. London, Birmingham, Liverpool and Manchester are cities in England. Cardiff and Swansea are cities in Wales. Belfast and Derry are cities in Northern Ireland. We live in Essex which is a county. Other counties in the UK include Cumbria, Antrim, Gwynedd, Inverness-shire, Cornwall, Worcestershire, Kent. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Know the names of, and locate, at least eight counties and at least ten cities in UK Identify different regions in the UK Describe key human and physical characteristics of regions in the UK. Identify key topographical features including hills, mountains, coasts and rivers. Describe where rivers start and end. Identify and explain land use patterns. Explain how these characteristics may have changed over time.

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		<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Mountains are landforms that rise higher than hills and the surrounding areas, they have a summit (the top) and are often steep.• Snowdon, Scafell Pike and Ben Nevis are mountains in the UK.• The coast is where land and sea meet.• The UK has a long coastline because it is an island. Cornwall is the county with the longest coastline in England followed by Essex.• Rivers start at a source in the mountains and enter the sea through their mouth.• Rivers in the UK include The Thames, The Lea, River Tay, River Severn, River Bann. (The longest river is the River Severn.)• Langston Road in Debden, is where all the money in England is printed.• The area around the Mint has been developed into an outdoor shopping area.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Describe how the locality of the school – Debden - has changed over time.
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Year 4			
Aspect of Geography	Key Vocabulary	Sticky Facts	Essential knowledge and Learning Experiences
Buildings Skills and Field Work Locational knowledge Human and physical Geog	Nile valley Pyramids Desert North Africa Skara Brae Settlement Condensation condenses Evaporation precipitation States of matter Gas Liquid Solid temperature	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Egypt is a country in North Africa. It is a hot, dry country, which is mainly desert. The River Nile runs through Egypt. It was vital in the daily life of Ancient Egyptians – it provided food and resources, helped to water the crops they grew for food and was a method of transport. The Pyramids are tombs built in Egypt – the river helped to transport materials needed to build them. I know where Egypt is on a map. People, in the past, have settled where they could access natural resources such as water for drinking and food such as fish. Skara Brae is in the Orkney Islands and was a Neolithic village. The water cycle is a path that all water follows as it moves around the Earth in different states. Evaporation is when water turns from a liquid to a gas. Condensing is when a gas turns back to a liquid. Precipitation in the water cycle is rainfall, snow, sleet or hail. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ask and answer questions about the physical and human characteristics of a location. Explain own views about a location and give reasons. Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features. To explain why people settled where they did and how they used the land. Describe the water cycle.
The Arts Skills and Field Work Location Knowledge		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Climate zones are areas around the world with specific patterns of weather. If there is a pattern of weather that occurs over a long period of time, this can be described as its climate. Different climate zones are polar, temperate, subtropical and tropical. We live in a temperate zone. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To understand there are different climate zones around the world. Use maps and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features.
Eurovision	European Union Mediterranean	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> France, Spain, Portugal, Italy, Russia, Germany, Denmark, Sweden and Poland are countries in Europe. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Know the names of a number of European capitals

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Skills and Field Work Locational knowledge Human and physical Geog	Euros Coast line Climate Tourism Land use Population Landmarks Mountains Mediterranean Sea	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The capital city of France is Paris, of Spain is Madrid, Italy – Rome, Germany – Berlin, Greece – Athens, Sweden – Stockholm, Denmark – Copenhagen, Poland – Warsaw, Russia – Moscow. • The outline of Italy looks like a boot. • The Eiffel Tower is in Paris, it is a large structure that was built in 1889. • The Shard in London is Europe’s tallest building. • The Matterhorn is a mountain on the border of Switzerland and Italy. • The Mediterranean Sea is a large sea that separates southern Europe from the continent of Africa. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Know the names of, and locate, at least eight European countries • Use maps to locate Europe and 8 European countries and their capitals. • Know some similarities and differences between a region in Europe and a region in the UK. • To find out about the human and physical features of places in Europe.
Communicate geographically	Compass Grid reference Map Key Ordnance Survey	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A compass is set to point to north. • Know all positions of the 8 compass points – north, east, south, west, north east, south east, south west, north west. • When reading grid references we always go along the bottom before going up the side. • X axis is the horizontal axis and the y is the vertical axis. • A key is a set of symbols which represent features on a map. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use the eight points of a compass, four-figure grid references, symbols and key to communicate knowledge of the United Kingdom and the wider world.

Geography National Curriculum Skills		
Investigate Places	To Investigate Patterns	To Communicate Geographically
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ask and answer geographical questions about the physical and human characteristics of a location. • Explain own views about locations, giving reasons. • Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features. • Use fieldwork to observe and record the human and physical features in the local area using a range of methods including sketch maps, plans and graphs and digital technologies. • Use a range of resources to identify the key physical and human features of a location. • Name and locate counties and cities of the United Kingdom, geographical regions and their identifying human and physical characteristics, including hills, mountains, cities, rivers, key topographical features and landuse patterns; and understand how some of these aspects have changed over time. • Name and locate the countries of Europe and identify their main physical and human characteristics. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Name and locate the Equator, Northern Hemisphere, Southern Hemisphere, the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn, Arctic and Antarctic Circle and date time zones. Describe some of the characteristics of these geographical areas. • Describe geographical similarities and differences between countries. • Describe how the locality of the school has changed over time. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Describe key aspects of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Physical geography, including: rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes and the water cycle. • Human geography, including: settlements and land use. • Use the eight points of a compass, four-figure grid references, symbols and key to communicate knowledge of the United Kingdom and the wider world.