



Liden Academy
Geography Progression

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Liden Academy Geography Curriculum Progression

Purpose:

A high-quality geography education should inspire in pupils a curiosity and fascination about the world and its people that will remain with them for the rest of their lives. Teaching should equip pupils with knowledge about diverse places, people, resources and natural and human environments, together with a deep understanding of the Earth's key physical and human processes. As pupils progress, their growing knowledge about the world should help them to deepen their understanding of the interaction between physical and human processes, and of the formation and use of landscapes and environments. Geographical knowledge, understanding and skills provide the frameworks and approaches that explain how the Earth's features at different scales are shaped, interconnected and change over time.

Key Concepts:

Place, location, human processes and features, physical processes and features, climate, environmental impact, mapping and geographical data, cultural understanding and diversity.

Overall Concept Coverage									
		EYFS	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6	Year 7
knowledge Concepts	Place		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
	Location	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
	Human Processes			✓			✓	✓	✓
	Human Features	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓	✓
	Physical process and features		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
	Climate	✓	✓		✓		✓	✓	✓
	Environmental Impact			✓				✓	✓
	Cultural understanding and diversity.	✓	✓				✓	✓	✓
Dsciplinary concepts	Mapping			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
	Geographical Data		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

The EYFS Framework 2021 states that **understanding the world** requires children to make sense of their physical world and their community. In the Early Years we will foster a child’s understanding domain-specific language and begin their understanding of **key concepts of chronology, continuity & change and similarities** and differences.


Nursery to Reception	
Breadth of study	<p>Statutory ELG: The Natural World Children at the expected level of development will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Explore the natural world around them, making observations and drawing pictures of animals and plants; - Know some similarities and differences between the natural world around them and contrasting environments, drawing on their experiences and what has been read in class; - Understand some important processes and changes in the natural world around them, including the seasons and changing states of matter. <p>Statutory ELG: People, Culture and Communities Children at the expected level of development will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Describe their immediate environment using knowledge from observation, discussion, stories, non-fiction texts and maps; - Know some similarities and differences between different religious and cultural communities in this country, drawing on their experiences and what has been read in class; - Explain some similarities and differences between life in this country and life in other countries, drawing on knowledge from stories, non-fiction texts and – when appropriate – maps. <p>What we explore- The World- Where in the World are we? Continents, UK, Swindon, Liden</p>


Yearly Overview	KS1			KS2			KS3
	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6	Year 7
Term 2	The UK and Swindon	Kenya and Swindon	Volcanoes	North America	Rainforests	Antarctic+ Climate Change	Coasts Urbanisation
Term 4	The Weather	Liden!	The Alps – Innsbruck	Rivers	Fair Trade	Location Liden	Weather +climate
Term 6	Hong Kong	Whitby	Earthquakes	Mountains	Farming in The UK	UK: Transport, trade+energy	Global- Industry Geology
Breadth of Study National Curriculum link: Location Place Human and Physical Geography	<p>The UK and Swindon Name and locate the world's seven continents and five oceans.</p> <p>Use basic geographical vocabulary to refer to key physical features, including: beach, cliff, coast, forest, hill, mountain, sea, ocean, river, soil, season and weather.</p> <p>The Weather Identify seasonal and daily weather patterns in the United Kingdom, and to locate hot and cold places of the world in relation to The Equator.</p> <p>Hong Kong Understand geographical similarities and differences through studying the human and physical features of a small area of the United Kingdom, and of a small area in a contrasting non-European country.</p> <p>Use simple compass directions (North, South, East and West) and locational and directional language [for example, near and far; left and right], to describe the location of</p>	<p>Kenya and Swindon Understand geographical similarities and differences through studying the human and physical features of a small area of the United Kingdom, and of a small area in a contrasting non-European country.</p> <p>Liden! Use key geographical vocabulary to refer to key physical features: forest, soil, river. Key human features: Town, farm, house, office, shop.</p> <p>Use simple compass directions (North, South, East and West) to describe the location of features and routes on a map.</p> <p>Whitby Name, locate and identify characteristics of the four countries and capital cities of the United Kingdom and its surrounding seas.</p> <p>Use key geographical vocabulary to refer to key physical features: beach, cliff, coast, sea and ocean.</p>	<p>Volcanoes Describe and understand key aspects of physical geography: volcanoes and earthquakes.</p> <p>Identify the position of latitude and longitude, Equator, Northern and Southern Hemisphere.</p> <p>Earthquakes Describe and understand key aspects of physical geography: volcanoes and earthquakes.</p> <p>The Alps – Innsbruck Understand geographical similarities and differences through the study of human and physical geography of a region in a European country.</p> <p>Name and locate counties and cities of the United Kingdom, geographical regions and their identifying human and physical characteristics.</p> <p>Locate the world's countries, using maps to focus on Europe (including the location of</p>	<p>North America Identify the position and significance of the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn.</p> <p>Identify the position and significance of the Prime/Greenwich Meridian and time zones (including day and night)</p> <p>Understand geographical similarities and differences through the study of human and physical geography of a region within North America.</p> <p>Locate the world's countries, using maps, focusing on North America, key physical and human characteristics, countries and major cities.</p> <p>Mountains Describe and understand key aspects of physical geography: mountains and the water cycle (<i>cross curricular link with Science for The Water Cycle</i>)</p> <p>Name and locate counties and cities of the United Kingdom, key topographical features (including hills,</p>	<p>Farming around The World</p> <p>Where does Milk come from – Digi Maps Describe and understand key aspects of physical geography including: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts.</p> <p>Describe and understand key aspects of human geography: types of settlement and land use.</p> <p>Understand geographical similarities and differences through the study of human and physical geography of a region of the United Kingdom.</p> <p>Rainforests Understand geographical similarities and differences through the study of human and physical geography of a region within South America (The Amazon Rainforest.)</p> <p>Fair Trade Describe and understand key aspects of human geography: types of settlement and land use, economic activity including trade links, and the distribution of food.</p>	<p>Antarctica and Climate Change Describe and understand key aspects of human geography: the distribution of natural resources including energy, food, minerals and water.</p> <p>Identify the position and significance of latitude and longitude, Equator, Northern Hemisphere, Southern Hemisphere, the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn, Arctic and Antarctic Circle and the Prime/Greenwich Meridian.</p> <p>The UK: Transport, trade and energy. Describe and understand key aspects of human geography: economic activity including trade links.</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>	

	features and routes on a map.		Russia) concentrating on their environmental regions, key physical and human characteristics, and major cities.	mountains, coasts and rivers) and land-use patterns; and understand how some of these aspects have changed over time. Rivers Describe and understand key aspects of physical geography: rivers. Identify the position of latitude and longitude, Equator, Northern and Southern Hemisphere.		
Fieldwork	<p><u>The UK and Swindon</u> Use simple fieldwork and observational skills to study the geography of their school and grounds.</p> <p>Use aerial photographs and plan perspectives to recognise landmarks and basic human and physical features.</p> <p>Use world maps, atlases and globes to identify the United Kingdom and its countries.</p> <p>Use locational and directional language [for example, near and far; left and right] to describe the location of features and routes on a map.</p>	<p><u>Liden!</u> Use simple fieldwork and observational skills to study the key human and physical features of the surrounding environment.</p> <p>Devise a simple map and use and construct basic symbols in a key.</p> <p><u>Whitby!</u> Use simple compass directions (North, South, East and West) to describe the location of features and routes on a map.</p>	<p><u>Volcanoes and Earthquakes</u> Use eight points of a compass to build their knowledge of the wider world.</p> <p>Begin to use four and six grid references to build their knowledge of The United Kingdom.</p>	<p><u>Mountains</u> Use the eight points of a compass, four and six-figure grid references, symbols to build their knowledge of the United Kingdom and the wider world.</p> <p><u>Rivers</u> Use fieldwork to observe, measure, record and present findings of physical features in the local area.</p> <p>Use Ordnance Survey maps to build their knowledge of The United Kingdom.</p>	<p><u>Farming in the UK</u> Use fieldwork to observe, measure, record and present the human and physical features in the local area using sketch maps.</p> <p>Use Ordnance Survey maps to build their knowledge of the United Kingdom and the wider world.</p>	<p><u>Location Liden</u> Use Ordnance Survey maps to build their knowledge of the United Kingdom and the wider world.</p> <p>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 (digi maps)</p>

Key Concepts:

Place, location, human processes and features, physical processes and features, climate, environmental impact, mapping and geographical data, cultural understanding and diversity.

	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
<p>Place</p> 	<p><u>Hong Kong</u></p> <p>Lamma Island is the 3rd largest of Hong Kong's islands – population of 7,000 and 4.3 miles long. It is accessed by ferry and no cars on the island.</p> <p>Hong Kong Island is the most populated island, home to the country's business centres and the most visited – urban area. Most of the population live in apartments (flats) and travel by train to work. Victoria harbour is the largest in Asia and 3rd largest seaport in the world.</p>	<p><u>Kenya and Swindon</u></p> <p>Kenya is located in East Africa. Over 45 million people live there. Most Kenyans live in the highlands where Nairobi, the capital is. A capital city is where the government of the country are based. Over five million people live in Nairobi. Nairobi is an urban location, meaning it is a built up, town or city location.</p> <p>Maasai Mara National Park in Kenya is a large game reserve with an area of 1,510 square km. Every July and August, more than a million wildebeest and herd animals migrate here in search of grass before heading south in the winter.</p> <p>Kenya's land rises from a low-lying coastal plain the southeast to steep mountains and high plateaus that make up part of the Great Rift Valley.</p> <p><u>Whitby</u></p> <p>Whitby is busy tourist town. It is surrounded by the North Yorkshire Moors. The River Esk runs through Whitby, splitting the town into two parts. The area where the sea and land meet</p>	<p><u>The Alps – Innsbruck</u></p> <p>The Alps provide lowland Europe with drinking water, irrigation, and hydroelectric power. Although the area is only about 11% of the surface area of Europe, the Alps provide up to 90% of water to lowland Europe. Major European rivers flow from the Alps, including the Rhine, the Rhône, the Inn, and the Po.</p>	<p><u>North America</u></p> <p>The Grand Canyon is steep-sided canyon carved by the Colorado River in Arizona, United States.</p> <p>Manhattan is the business and entertainment centre of New York City. It is the most populated city in the US. It is on the East Coast of the USA.</p> <p><u>Mountains</u></p> <p>In the UK, Ben Nevis is the highest mountain, in the Grampian range – they occupy most of the Highland region. Grampian range occupy over half of Scotland – it is one of the 'three peaks'</p>	<p><u>The Rainforest</u></p> <p>The Amazon is the world's largest rainforest – over half of it is in Brazil, with the rest in: Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, French Guiana, Guyana, Peru, Suriname, and Venezuela.</p> <p><u>Fair Trade</u></p> <p>In the Piura and Vitor regions and Vitor regions of Peru, cotton is farmed. Turkey: Textiles are made. In the UK, cotton T shirts are sold. These places form what is known as the supply chain. Because of globalisation, our goods come from many places around the world. .</p> <p><u>Farming in the UK</u></p> <p>Roves Farm near Swindon is a working livestock farm. The farm sells its produce in its own farm shop. Arable land was once used for growing wheat, oats and barley. This land has now been put to pasture to grow feed for the livestock. Some of this land is also used for solar panels, a source of renewable energy.</p>	<p><u>The UK: Transport, trade and energy.</u></p> <p>The last 200 years have seen Birmingham rise from market town to the fastest-growing city of the 19th century. By the 20th century Birmingham had become the metropolitan hub of the United Kingdom's manufacturing and automotive industries, having earned itself a reputation first as a city of canals, then of cars, and most recently as a major European convention and shopping destination.</p>

		is called a coast. Coastal areas are also known as shores and seashores. Whitby is on the Northern English coast. It has a harbour and is a fishing port.				
 <p>Location</p>	<p><u>The UK and Swindon</u></p> <p>The United Kingdom, made up of England, Scotland, Wales and North Ireland, is an island nation in north western Europe.</p> <p>Swindon is located in South West England, and lies on the M4 corridor – 71 miles to the west of London and 36 miles to the East of Bristol .The Cotswolds lie just to the town’s north and the North Wessex Downs to its south.</p> <p><u>Hong Kong</u> Hong Kong is on China’s southern coast, 60km (37 miles) east of Macau. It, and its 260 nearby islands, are located at the mouth of the Pearl River Delta. The area of Hong Kong is distinct from Mainland China, but is considered a part of “Greater China.”</p>	<p><u>Whitby</u></p> <p>Whitby is a seaside town, port and civil parish in North Yorkshire, England. Yorkshire is located in the North of England, at sits on the Yorkshire Coast, at the mouth of the River Esk, leading to The North Sea.</p> <p><u>Liden!</u></p> <p>Liden Academy is situated in the East of Swindon and can be seen on a local ordnance survey map. The A419 is situated close to the school, which is an important route to London. Within walking distance, there is Liden Lagoon, in which houses of children at the school are located on route from school to The Lagoon.</p> <p><u>Nairobi</u> Situated in North East Africa,</p>	<p><u>The Alps – Innsbruck</u></p> <p>The Alps are the highest and most extensive mountain range system that lie in south-central Europe. The mountain range stretches approximately 750 miles (1,200 Km) in a crescent shape across eight Alpine countries: France, Switzerland, Monaco, Italy, Liechtenstein, Austria, Germany, and Slovenia.</p> <p><u>Volcanoes</u></p> <p>60% of all active volcanoes occur at boundaries between tectonic plates. Most volcanoes are found along a belt, called the “Ring of Fire” that encircles the Pacific Ocean.</p> <p><u>Earthquakes</u></p> <p>The world’s greatest earthquake belt, the circum-Pacific seismic belt, is found along the rim of the Pacific Ocean, where about 81% of our planet’s largest earthquakes occur.</p>	<p><u>North America</u></p> <p>The USA is located in the continent of North America. It is in the northern hemisphere and surrounded by the Atlantic Ocean to the east and Pacific Ocean to the west. Made up of 50 states. Lines of latitude indicate that the USA has 6 time zones.</p> <p><u>Mountains</u></p> <p>Mountain environments make up one-fifth of the world’s landscape. Mountains can often be found together in groups or mountain ranges. The world’s major mountain ranges are: Rocky mountains, Andes, Alps and the Himalayas.</p>	<p><u>The Rainforest</u></p> <p>The Amazon rainforest is a biome. A biome is a large area that is characterised by the types of plants and animals that live there (they are well-suited to the climate). All tropical rainforests are located in tropical areas (between the two tropics). We can also call these places ‘equatorial areas’ due to their proximity to the equator.</p> <p><u>Farming in the UK</u></p> <p>Arable farming is common in the south east of England. Hill sheep farming takes place in the north and west of Britain in highland areas such as Snowdonia and the Lake District. There are cool summers and high rainfall. Dairy farming is common in the south west and the west of England where the climate is warm and wet. There are also good transport links and good access routes to markets in these areas.</p>	<p><u>Antarctica and Climate Change</u></p> <p>Antarctica is Earth’s southernmost and least-populated continent. Situated almost entirely south of the Antarctic Circle and surrounded by the Southern Ocean (also known as the Antarctic Ocean), it contains the geographic South Pole. It is the fifth-largest continent, being about 40% larger than Europe, and has an area of 14,200,000km².</p> <p><u>The UK: Transport, Trade and Energy</u></p> <p>Birmingham is located in the West Midlands, metropolitan county of central England. It consists of seven metropolitan boroughs: the city of Birmingham (England’s second largest city), the city of Coventry, and the boroughs of Dudley, Sandwell, Solihull, Walsall, and Wolverhampton.</p>
<p>Human Processes and Features</p>	Human Processes					
	<p><u>The Weather</u></p> <p>People need to wear and use different things for hot and cold places. Sometimes, weather</p>	<p><u>Whitby</u></p> <p>Tourism is when people travel from where they live to another place for pleasure or relaxation. This can be a day trip or a few days</p>	<p><u>The Alps – Innsbruck</u></p> <p>Tourism is the main industry in the Alps. Around 30 million people visit the Alps each year, enjoying activities such as:</p>		<p><u>Rainforest</u></p> <p>Logging (cutting down trees) and farming have seen large areas of the Amazon forest cleared – deforestation. Last 30 years, size</p>	<p><u>The UK: Transport, Trade and Energy</u></p> <p>The overall population density of the UK is 259 people per square kilometre.</p>



affects how people build their homes.

holiday. Tourism is important to a settlement as it helps create money for the local economy.

Another important human activity is fishing. People fish for lobster, crab and salmon in the harbour. Whitby is a port, a place where ships can load and unload goods.

Kenya

Most people live in rural locations. Many grow their own food. Some people live **nomadic** lives, moving from place to place without one home **settlement**. Many people are choosing to move to the city because there are jobs and services there.

skiing and snowboarding, walking, sightseeing, trail running, mountain biking, paragliding.

of the Amazon has shrunk by one fifth.

Fair Trade

Trade involves swapping goods and services for money or others goods. Humans make jobs in a process called industry. Goods traded are called exports.

Primary Industry

Taking natural materials from the earth to be used. Fair trade helps those in poorer countries to be paid fairly for these.

Secondary Industry

Turning raw materials into other products (cotton – t-shirt)

Tertiary

Providing service without a tangible product (banking, retail, healthcare)

Farming around the World

Children will bring in a variety of food packaging from fresh fruit and vegetables to other foods. They will then research the place of origin and mark its position on a large world map. Children will then compare the countries and their distances from the UK. They will then learn that as food travels, it is measured in miles, thinking about the question 'what transportation system do you think are used to move food?' Children will come to the conclusions that fresh food is needed to be kept fresh, therefore transport will be as quick as possible as well as cheaply as possible. **You do not need this part.**

83% of people live in towns and cities in the UK. . Most jobs in the UK are now in the **service sector**. Many industries have changed over time from **primary and secondary** to services. Birmingham is still home to some **manufacturing** industries, like cars and car parts, but most jobs are in services

The UK's largest **exports** are cars, machinery, medicinal products, metals, oil and chemicals. The UK is linked by many miles of road and railways.

Human Features

Hong Kong

Lamma Island- no motor vehicles except for emergency vehicles. Transport is on foot, ferry to other islands, or by bicycle. While most of the population live in villages on Lamma island, on Hong Kong island people live in cities such a “Central” and Kowloon. Central Hong Kong is the location of shops, banks, government buildings and homes.

The UK and Swindon

Within Swindon, there are various different human features – shops, roundabouts, offices, road and bridges. There are also famous landmarks within the local area: Coate Water, The County Ground, Railway station, Liddington Castle and the Magic Roundabout.

Liden!

From Liden Academy, Liden Lagoon is a walkable distance within the local community. From school to the Lagoon, many local human features can be found, including: shops (Tesco and a Panini Shop) houses, offices (radio station and library.)

Whitby

Whitby has many human features associated with tourism, which we would not find in all towns. There are hotels, an outdoor paddling pool, amusement arcades and shops selling ice creams. There is a fishing port in the harbour, where fish are caught and traded. Nairobi

In Nairobi, people live in houses and apartments. Many people live outside the city centre. There are tall buildings called **skyscrapers**.. There is also a train station and an airport. Many **tourists** visit Nairobi. In other parts of Kenya, people live in **villages**. These are smaller **settlements** without shops and offices. They are in the **countryside** and are called **rural** locations. Most people live in rural locations.

The Alps – Innsbruck

Many river sources are in the Alps – when snow and ice melt in the spring and summer, they supply water to the rivers and lakes at the foot of the mountains.

Dams have been built to hold this water in order to create hydroelectric power for nearby towns and cities.

Austria’s Kaprun power plants produce 700kWh of power a year (important contribution to the country’s power supply.)

North America

New York has one the most densely populated districts in the world. Buildings are built in skyscraper style. Land has been reclaimed from the sea to create more space for people to live.

Districts and landmarks (statue of liberty, Met Gala, Empire State Building, Ground Zero) have become well known.

Rainforests

Some native tribes still live deep within the Amazon rainforest, without any contact from the modern world. City within the middle of the rainforest, Manaus, with factories, buildings and jobs.

Farming in the UK


There are over 150,000 farms in the UK. Human factors, such as proximity to markets, are important with some types of farming, such as market gardening. The main types of farming in the UK are : Arable farming is growing crops, such as cereals and vegetables. Pastoral farming is rearing animals, such as cows and sheep. Mixed farming is both growing crops and rearing animals.


Antarctica and Climate Change


There are no countries in Antarctica, and no permanent residents. Antarctica is divided into foreign-run ‘territories.’ The only temporary human inhabitants are scientists and researchers.

UK

The UK is linked by many miles of road and railways. There are several ways power is generated in the UK. Energy can be generated at gas-fired power stations, by nuclear power and by burning coal. There are also renewable power options that use the wind, sun or water to generate energy



<p>Physical Processes and Features</p> 	Physical Processes					
	<p><u>The Weather</u></p> <p>The seasons of the UK: Autumn, Winter, Spring and Summer. The tilting of the earth on its axis as it rotates around the sun results in seasons where weather changes. There are 12 months in the year. Daily weather can be taken on a thermometer, recording it on a weather chart.</p>	<p><u>Kenya and Swindon</u></p> <p>Massai Mara people are finding traditional cattle herding much harder because the weather is getting hotter, and the rain is more unpredictable, due to climate change.</p> <p><u>Whitby</u></p> <p>Coastal erosion is the process by which local sea level rise with a strong wave action, and wears down or carries away rocks, soils, and/or sands along the coast.</p> <p>A cliff is a type of landform on the surface of the Earth. They are tall, steep rocks that were created by erosion and have vertical (straight up-and-down) faces.</p> <p>A harbour is a deep body of water that protects boats near land. High waves and strong currents usually do not reach harbours, so boats stay safe while anchored there.</p>	<p><u>Volcanoes</u></p> <p>Volcanoes are caused when magma rises to the surface of the Earth, which causes bubbles of gas to appear in it. The gas can cause pressure to build up in the mountain, and eventually explodes. Volcanic rock is called igneous rock.</p> <p><u>Earthquakes</u></p> <p>Earthquakes are usually created when rock underground suddenly breaks along a fault. Sudden release of energy causes seismic waves that makes the ground shake. The strength is recorded on the Richter scale.</p>	<p><u>Mountains</u></p> <p>They continental plates collide, they wrinkle, and forming fold mountain ranges – the plates are still moving towards each other, making the mountain taller.</p> <p>Dome mountain – smooth and round looking mountain. They are formed when a great amount of melted rock (magma) pushes its way up under the earth's crust but doesn't flow out.</p>		<p><u>Antarctica and Climate Change</u></p> <p>Glaciers are large masses of ice that form over hundreds, or thousands of years from layers of compressed snow. When it flows into the sea, an ice shelf is formed and floats on water.</p> <p>If the block of ice breaks free from the glacier, a process calving forms icebergs.</p>
	Physical Features					
<p><u>Hong Kong</u></p> <p>Hong Kong is made up of islands, like the UK – has a number of beaches. On Hong Kong island, Victoria Harbour is a natural harbor – third largest in Asia and the third largest seaport in the world. Hong Kong</p>	<p><u>Whitby</u></p> <p>Whitby has cliffs to the east and west. It has a sandy beach. It is a harbour for boats and ships.</p> <p>Nairobi has many hills. There is a national park in Nairobi where there are giraffes and</p>	<p><u>Volcanoes</u></p> <p>Lava produces fertile soil, Mt Etna and Vesuvius in Italy. Igneous Rock contains minerals such as gold, copper, lead and silver. Igneous rock is used for buildings.</p>	<p><u>North America</u></p> <p>USA has several biomes including temperate coniferous forests, desert, and Arctic tundra. USA has 4 main climate zones, polar in Alaska, temperate, desert, and tropical in the South. Mississippi River is the second-longest on the continent and</p>	<p><u>Rainforests</u></p> <p>Emergents – tallest trees. The canopy – contains over 50% of the rainforest wildlife. Under Canopy – contains bare tree trunks and lianas. Shrub Layer – has the densest plant growth (plants need less light) Forest floor – dark and damp.</p>	<p><u>The UK</u></p> <p>There are 15 National Parks across England, Scotland and Wales, which have all been created since 1950. National Parks aim to protect the outstanding countryside in their area and provide recreation opportunities. National Parks account for 10% of</p>	


	<p>island and Victoria Peak is a popular tourist site.</p>	<p>rhinos. There are mountains in Kenya. The highest is Mount Kenya, which is about 200 miles from Nairobi. The largest national park in Kenya is called the Maasai Mara. Animals in Maasai Mara include lions, cheetahs, elephants, zebras and hippos. It is a three hour drive away from Nairobi.</p> <p>Kenya has a coastline with the Indian Ocean.</p>	<p>Earthquakes Fault lines are sources of geothermal energy.</p> <p>The Alps – Innsbruck</p> <p>Mountains are areas of land that are much higher than the land surrounding them – they are usually over 600 m high. The most well-known mountain range in Europe is the Alps.</p> <p>The Alps are a biome. Alpine Biome are high, cold and windy; sunlight at these altitudes is very strong – animals and plants are adapted to these places.</p>	<p>longest in the USA, with its basin including 32 states. Grand Canyon (case study) is a desert biome.</p> <p>Mountains</p> <p>Mountains have a summit, or highest points, slopes at their sides, and the dip between mountains (valley) Avalanche happens when a slab of snow on a mountain becomes dislodged and moves down the mountain quickly.</p>	<p>Farming in the UK</p> <p>The type of farming depends on the climate, the quality of the soil and the topography of the area. For example, the flat, nutrient-rich land in the east of England is perfect for arable farming, whereas the wet and windy hills of central Wales are most suited to pastoral sheep farming.</p>	<p>the total land in England, and 20% of Wales.</p> <p>The terrain of Britain is roughly split into highland and lowland by the Tees-Exe line. North and West of the line are the highlands (including Ben Nevis and Mount Snowdon) whilst to the south and east of the line are lowlands (including the Fens).</p>
<p>Climate</p> 	<p>The Weather</p> <p>The weather is the daily temperature, wind and rain – it can change every day. Weather is affected by the seasons. Rain -droplets of water falling from clouds. Wind – movement of air. Temperature is hotter when the North of the earth is tilted towards the sun in summer months.</p> <p>Hong Kong</p> <p>The Weather in Hong Kong is hot and tropical and sometimes wet due to its closeness to the equator.</p> <p>The Weather</p> <p>The equator is a circle of latitude that divides</p>	<p>Nairobi</p> <p>Kenya has a tropical climate along the coast and an desert climate in the highlands. There are two rainy seasons, the "long rains" happen from March to June and the "short rains" from November to December. The hottest month is February and the coldest month is July. (Note the contrast: in the UK, February is cold and July is hot)</p>	<p>The Alps – Innsbruck</p> <p>Europe has 3 main climate zones, polar, temperate and Mediterranean.</p> <p>Typically the Alps have a highlands climate. This means that the higher areas are subject to more rainfall and snow colder than the valleys below because the cold air cannot hold as much moisture.</p>	<p>The Americas</p> <p>Climate zones in the US vary with latitude (from arid in Texas in polar in Alaska). The USA has a largely warm temperate climate, with polar climates in the north and arid deserts in the mid-west. Florida has a tropical climate.</p> <p>Tropic of Cancer is a line of latitude and know its location in relation to the equator (north) and the USA (just south).</p> <p>Mountains</p> <p>Mountains have their own climate, sometimes called Alpine. The higher up you go, the colder it gets. They receive a lot of rainfall and snow at the top of mountains (temp. is so cold)</p>	<p>Rainforests</p> <p>Grow in tropical climates- hot and humid. Topics are the region of Earth surrounding the Equator. Climate Change is affecting the Amazon Rainforest.</p> <p>Farming in the UK</p> <p>Climate, relief and soils are the dominant factors in determining which crops will grow and which animals are suited to the landscape. Weather patterns determine they types of farming in the UK.</p>	<p>Antarctica and Climate Change</p> <p>The climate of Antarctica is polar. Where is experiences such little rain, Antarctica is considered a desert. (The Dry Valleys of Antarctica are the driest place on Earth!)</p> <p>On average, Antarctica is the windiest continent.</p> <p>The UK: Transport, Trade and Energy</p> <p>The overall climate is temperate maritime. This means that it is mild with temperatures not much lower and 0 c in winter and much higher than 32 c. It also means that it is damp and is subject to frequent changes.</p>

	the Earth, into the northern and southern hemisphere.					
<p>Environmental Impact</p> 		<p><u>Liden!</u></p> <p>School grounds have litter scattered, caused by human action. This has an effect on the local environment and animals habitats throughout the school grounds.</p>			<p><u>Rainforests</u></p> <p>World depends on the rainforests – they ‘breathe’ for us all, absorbing greenhouse gases.</p> <p>A fifth of the world’s oxygen is produced in the Amazon rainforest. Large parts are being cleared for Palm Oil plantations, destroying the habitats of animals.</p> <p><u>Fair Trade</u></p> <p>Countries rely on each other for a supply chain of good, esp. those natural resources they cannot produce for themselves. Fair Trade means those on low incomes receive fairer treatment and communities can invest in education and health care.</p> <p><u>Farming</u></p> <p>Intensive farming has a negative impact on the environment. Modern farming techniques include chemical pesticides, synthetic fertilizers and irrigation technologies. This damages the soil and chemicals are bad for human health.</p> <p>UN report that the amount of dairy and meat that people are consuming is fueling global warming. It is thought that cows, sheep and goats are responsible for up to 14% of all greenhouse emissions.</p> <p>Importing food from around the world via planes and ships has an environmental impact. Know as ‘</p>	<p><u>Antarctica and Climate Change</u></p> <p>Interdependence: Antarctic ice has been rapidly melting over recent years, a consequence of global warming. Further melting would threaten low lying counties with floods if sea levels rise.</p> <p><u>The UK: Transport, Trade and Energy.</u></p> <p>Most jobs are now in the service sector, having moved from extracting natural resources and manufacturing. Local area (Birmingham) has examples of this, such as mining.</p> <p><u>UK</u></p> <p>As a result of economic activity, including car journeys, the UK is the second largest emitter of carbon dioxide and other greenhouses gases (GHG) in Europe. The amount however is falling, partly as a result of the growth of renewable energy sources. The government is committed to making the UK ‘net zero’ by 2050.</p>

food miles' the food we import causes greenhouse emissions.

Mapping and geographical data

<p>Mapping</p> 	<p><u>The Weather</u></p> <p>Symbols on a weather map tell us quickly what the weather is like in a place. We can measure temperature with a thermometer and rain with a rain gauge.</p> <p><u>The UK and Swindon.</u></p> <p>Aerial photographs are taken from above and are useful for mapping their school grounds. To talk specifically about a feature on an aerial photograph, we can use the vocabulary: next to, behind, near, close to, in front of, closet to, further than.</p>	<p><u>Liden!</u></p> <p>Know that maps can be small scale and large scale and have a key to explain their symbols. Symbols replace words and are similar in all maps.</p> <p>A simple map can be used to track a route from one place (Liden Academy) to another (Liden Lagoon)</p> <p>A simple key can be used to read the map and what is located on the route.</p> <p>Kenya: Maps have a scale on them to show distances. They also show compass points NSWE. They help us find our way around and show where different places are in relation to each other (distance and direction).</p>	<p><u>Volcanoes</u></p> <p>Using eight point compass points (North, East, South, West, North-West, South - East, South - West, North – East) allows for more accurate location of the world's volcanoes in relation to neighboring countries and position within the world.</p>	<p><u>Mountains</u></p> <p>Contour lines are faint red-brown lines drawn on a map connecting points of equal elevation above sea level. They also show elevation and the shape of the terrain. Contour lines can be used to track and compare mountain heights and widths.</p> <p>Topography on a map shows elevation, an example being mountains. The elevation, or height, of mountains and other objects is recorded in reference to sea level (the surface of the ocean).</p>	<p><u>Farming in the UK</u></p> <p>Using ordnance survey maps, locate human and physical features in a local farm, asking questions such as 'Where are the farms located?' 'What does the map tell you about the topography of the farmland?' 'What type of farming do you think is in that area?' 'What evidence is there to support your ideas?'</p> <p>On a local farm visit (linked with fieldwork) draw a sketch map, with a key, of the layout of a farm.</p>	<p><u>Location Liden!</u></p> <p>OS Maps have a grid system to help locate places with accuracy. The horizontal lines that divide the map are known as eastings and the vertical lines are known as northings. A four-digit and six-digit grid reference corresponds to a specific square on the map, allowing you to accurately describe an area on the map.</p> <p>A sketch map can be used to represent a drawing of the local landscape (The School grounds.) A sketch map can show a bird's-eye view of the local area. A compass is displayed on a sketch map to accurately describe where different parts of the school are in relation to each other (Year 2 is West to Yearn 5).</p>
<p>Geographical data</p> 		<p><u>Liden!</u></p> <p>A travel survey of the local area (vehicles driving past Liden Academy) shows which is the most common mode of transport at a certain time in the day – afternoon. Collecting those results in a bar chart allows us to see the results in a clear way and make conclusions.</p>	<p><u>Earthquakes</u></p> <p>Completing a case study on the 6.2 magnitude earthquake in the towns of Amatrice and Arquata del Tronti (central Italy) in 2016 will allow children to describe how a significant geographical activity has changed a landscape in the short or long term. Using the Richter Scale will allow children to see the effects of an earthquake.</p>	<p><u>Rivers</u></p> <p>Local OS and digi maps can be used to locate The River Thames in Lechlade. These maps can be used to draw diagrams of the local map, drawing on their knowledge of a river's journey and features. Visiting Lechlade allows children to reflect on their diagrams, both looking upstream or downstream, and adding any human or physical features local OS and digi maps missed.</p>	<p><u>Farming around the World</u></p> <p>Using sketch maps drawn from the farm visit, suggest conclusions as to why it has used the land in a certain way.</p>	<p><u>Location Liden</u></p> <p>A travel survey can be used to identify which roads in Swindon (A4259, Eldene Bridge, Liden Drive, A419, White Edge Moore and Grundys) have the most traffic. Collecting results in an accurate bar chart allows us to make links between busy local travel areas and national travel links (A419 – M4/M5) Moreover, it shows us that 'A' roads are the busiest because they are bigger roads which are designed for lots of traffic from different places.</p>







<p>Cultural understanding and diversity</p> 	<p>Hong Kong Culture in Hong Kong is different to that of the UK. The values that Hong Kong hold in high regard are: loyalty, respect for age and seniority, and sincerity.</p>				<p>Fair Trade Countries rely on each other for a supply chain of good, esp. those natural resources they cannot produce for themselves. Fair Trade means those on low incomes receive fairer treatment and communities can invest in education and health care</p>	<p>UK: Transport, Trade and Energy. Today, the 2021 Census data on ethnicity has revealed that Birmingham is one of the first 'super diverse' cities in the UK where citizens from ethnic minorities make up more than half the population. Cllr John Cotton reflects why this is not a surprise and also one of the city's biggest strengths.</p>
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Year 7 History Curriculum: Dorcan Academy Secondary feeder school

Year Group: 7	Term 1	Terms 2 and 3	Terms 3 and 4	Terms 5 and 6	Term 6
Topic	Coasts	Urbanisation	Weather and Climate	Global Industry	Geology
Key Content/ Knowledge	Coastal Processes Coastal Landforms Coastal Erosion – causes, effects and responses Map symbols and grid references	Urban Model Urban Regeneration Urban issues in HICs e.g. congestion, crime Urban issues in LICs e.g. migration overcrowding Scale, direction and distance Choropleth Maps Traffic Surveys (fieldwork)	Factors that influence Climate The climate of the UK Pressure Systems Tropical Storms: Causes, Effects and Responses	Types of industry Farming in the UK Location of secondary industries Tertiary Industries and importance of tourism to the UK Globalisation Environmental and social impact of economic development	Geological timescales Rock cycle Earth Structure Limestone Landscapes Issues with fracking and quarrying
Skills Covered	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Map skills Explanation Linking of issues and concepts 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Map skills Explanation Linking of issues and concepts Fieldwork 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Explanation Graphical skills Linking of issues and concepts Cartographical skills 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enquiry skills, Map skills, Explanation Linking of issues and concepts 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enquiry skills, Map skills, Explanation Linking of issues and concepts
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Key Concepts - Geography

Concept	Symbol	Definition	Year Group	
Place		Place as a concept develops understanding of the physical and human characteristics of places. Children will understand how people's attachments and experiences in an area can lead to a greater sense of importance. As a concept it examines the uniqueness of a space and questions what is specific about this area. Place scrutinises the diversity, sustainability and other features of an area although these are often personal and subjective.	Year 1-6	
Location		Location as a concept can be explained in terms of a designated area (for example, a locality such as a town, city or country). It also refers to the specific location of a place, in terms of latitude and longitude. The idea 'relative location' allows places to be organised and located when compared with other landmarks.	Year 1-6	
Human processes and features		Human processes can be seen as human involvement that has affected the world. The concept will develop an understanding of how these events and activities can lead to changes within the places, landscapes and societies of the world. A human feature is the outcome of these processes, e.g. a settlement.	Process Year 2 Year 5 Year 6	Feat. Year 1 Year 2 Year 5 Year 6
Physical processes and features		The geographical concept of physical processes looks at naturally occurring events. A physical process can be seen as events which happen naturally due to the effects and importance of a specific force of nature, e.g. volcano, plate tectonics. A physical feature is the outcome of a physical process, e.g. a mountain range.	Process Year 1-6	Feat. Year 1-6
Climate		Climate is the average weather in a given area over a longer period of time. A description of a climate includes information on, e.g. the average temperature in different seasons, rainfall, and sunshine. The climate of a location determines its biodiversity and human activity.	Year 1 (The Weather) Year 3 Year 5 Year 6	
Environmental Impact		The concept considers the impact of human activity on the natural world, and will develop an understanding in relation to change, systems, biodiversity, living and non-living elements, interconnections, and sustainability This key concepts builds on pupil's knowledge of place, location and human processes. It explores ideas including: settlements, land use, economic activity, and the distribution of natural resources. It will also examine patterns of human migration and how these factors can have a significant impact on how land use changes over time..	Year 2 Year 6	

Mapping and geographical data		<p>The concept of scale relates to the idea of size. One version is the size relationship between a place's real-world location on the Earth and a pictorial representation on a map. This includes considering how ratio can be used to show different scales on maps. The second idea of scale is observational, and takes into account how geographers compare and contrast ideas, for example globally, locally or internationally.</p>	Mapping Year 1 Year 2 Year 3 Year 4 Year 5 Year 6	Geo Data Year 1 Year 2 Year 3 Year 5 Year 6
Cultural understanding and diversity		<p>This concept develops an appreciation and awareness of similarities and differences between environments, places, people and cultures to help develop our understanding of different societies and economies. It will help to build an appreciation of people's beliefs and attitudes and the influence that they may have on social, environmental, economic and political issues.</p>	Year 1 Year 5 Year 6	