

## St Ann's Heath Junior School – Geography knowledge progression

<b>Curriculum Intent</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Educate children about Earth's key physical and human processes and encourage them to show their respect for their local, national and international environment.</li> <li>• Promote curiosity and understanding of the world, cultures, places and environments.</li> <li>• Provide children with an understanding of how and why places are changing.</li> <li>• Promote interest and encourage children to question the world around them, particularly related to issues such as climate change.</li> <li>• Expand knowledge of local and national demographics.</li> <li>• Ensure children understand their role as a future ambassador and show care for the world.</li> <li>• Use digital media, atlases, globes, aerial photographs alongside fieldwork to inspire a love and interest in place.</li> <li>• Allow children to develop the power of resilience and perseverance when faced with geographical challenges such as field sketches, map making and other fieldwork.</li> </ul>
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By the end of Key Stage 2 pupils should extend their knowledge and understanding beyond the local area to include the United Kingdom and Europe, North and South America. This will include the location and characteristics of a range of the world's most significant human and physical features. They should develop their use of geographical knowledge, understanding and skills to enhance their locational and place knowledge.

<b>Year 3</b>	<p><b><u>Home Sweet Home</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Great Britain, the United Kingdom and the British Isles cannot be used interchangeably, as they refer to different boundaries and include different land masses.</li> <li>• England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland are the countries within the United Kingdom.</li> <li>• The UK's capital cities are: England (London), Scotland (Edinburgh), Wales (Cardiff) and Northern Ireland (Belfast).</li> <li>• A county is an area of land, cities and towns that are used for different purposes and have their own local government.</li> <li>• There are 48 counties in England.</li> <li>• Virginia Water is in Surrey.</li> <li>• St Ann's Heath is in Virginia Water.</li> <li>• There are seven continents of the world: Africa, Antarctica, Asia, Australia, Europe, North America, and South America.</li> </ul> <p>There are 5 oceans in the world: Atlantic Ocean, Pacific Ocean, Indian Ocean, Arctic Ocean, Southern Ocean.</p>
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<p><b>Year 4</b></p>	<p><b><u>Blue Abyss</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The main stages of the water cycle: evaporation, condensation, precipitation, runoff and transpiration.</li> <li>• Rivers have sources, channels, tributaries and mouths</li> <li>• A meander is a winding curve or bend in a river.</li> <li>• Ox bow lakes are created when the meander is so deep that it cuts off a piece of the meander.</li> <li>• The River Nile is the world's longest river and runs into the Mediterranean.</li> <li>• Erosion is the wearing away of the land by forces such as water, wind, and ice.</li> <li>• The source of a river is where it begins, usually in high ground.</li> </ul> <p><b><u>Narnia</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Use the four points of a compass, simple grid references and identify some map symbols.</li> <li>• Recognise and use OS map symbols, including completion of a key and understand why it is important.</li> <li>• Draw a sketch map.</li> </ul>	<p><b><u>Year 4 Europe with a focus on Italy</u></b></p>
<p><b>Year 5</b></p>	<p><b><u>Mountains</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The highest mountain in the world is Mount Everest. It is 8,848 m high.</li> <li>• Mountains rise above 300m.</li> <li>• Mountains have a summit of at least 600m.</li> <li>• Some mountains are found in groups called a mountain range but some mountains can be on their own.</li> <li>• Not all mountains are single summits.</li> <li>• Mountains are formed when huge areas of land hit each other.</li> </ul> <p>The surface of the earth is made up of lots of different sections called tectonic plates. Mountains can be formed in different ways:</p>	<p><b><u>South America</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• South America is a continent in the Southern Hemisphere.</li> <li>• South America is home to the world's largest river by volume, the Amazon River.</li> <li>• South America is made up of 12 countries and 2 separate territories.</li> <li>• There are several different climates in South America and the continent has rainforests, deserts, mountainous regions and glaciers.</li> <li>• The Andes is the longest and one of the highest mountain ranges in the world and runs down the west side of South America.</li> </ul>

	<p>when these plates collide or when magma can get from the centre of the earth up to the surface.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There are five types of mountains: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Fold - The Himalayas are Fold Mountains.</li> <li>▪ Block - The Sierra Nevada mountains in California, USA are fault-block mountains.</li> <li>▪ Dome - Bear Butte in South Dakota, USA is an example of a dome mountain.</li> <li>▪ Volcanic – Mount Fuji in Japan is a volcanic mountain.</li> <li>▪ Plateau - The Columbia Plateau in the Northwest USA is an example of this type of mountain.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Risks to humans who live in mountainous areas: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Low temperatures causing hypothermia</li> <li>▪ Bad weather leaving you stranded or causing road accidents</li> <li>▪ Bad weather causing power cuts</li> <li>▪ Avalanches or landslides</li> <li>▪ Altitude sickness</li> <li>▪ Wild animals</li> <li>▪ Poorer access to medical facilities, schools, etc.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• South America’s biggest industry is agriculture and foods such as grapes, avocados and citrus fruits are exported from South American countries.</li> <li>• South America is famous for its coffee and cacao beans.</li> <li>• South America has a population of more than 430 million people.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Year 6</b></p>	<p><b><u>Planet Earth – Natural Disasters</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A natural disaster is an event that is outside the control of humans. They are caused by forces of nature and may result in loss of life, injury and damage to property.</li> <li>• Natural disasters include avalanches, earthquakes, hurricanes, tornados, tsunamis, volcanic eruptions and floods.</li> <li>• There are four main layers of the earth: inner core, outer core, mantle and crust.</li> <li>• Tectonic plates are large pieces of the earth’s crust.</li> <li>• The Pacific Ring of Fire is where around 75% of the world's volcanoes and 90% of the world's earthquakes occur.</li> </ul>	<p><b><u>Year 6 Local Study – Virginia Water</u></b></p>

- Where tectonic plates meet is called a plate boundary. There are three main types of boundaries: transform, convergent, and divergent.

#### **Planet Earth – The Galapagos**

- The Galapagos islands are located in the Pacific Ocean, 973 km (605 miles) off the west coast of the continent South America.
- The Islands belong the South American country Ecuador.
- The Galapagos are an archipelago of volcanic islands that span across the equator line.
- The islands are home to over 25,000 people clustered in small towns, People live on only 5 of the 19 islands of the Galapagos.
- The islands are famous for having many native animals, including giant tortoises, that are found nowhere else on Earth.
- The unique animals found on these islands were studied by famous scientist Charles Darwin during the second voyage of HMS Beagle in 1835.