

GEOGRAPHY

2022 - 2023

Development of Knowledge

	Progression Strand: Locational geography	Progression Strand: Human and Physical	Progression Strand: Place knowledge
EYFS	<p>Describe their own experiences of celebrations within their own families. This could be: religious festivals e.g. Christmas, Easter, Diwali Eid-Al-Fitr and could also be birthdays, Mother's Day. Know how different people in this country and people in other countries celebrate special occasions and festivals. Locate the countries they learn about on a world map. Describe how festivals and celebrations are different and similar.</p> <p>Know words to describe the weather: windy, sunny, snowy, warm, cold, frosty, rainy Know the names of the seasons. Know that changes occur throughout the year – leaves change colour and fall in Autumn, buds appear and things grow in Spring, it is cold and might snow in Winter, it's more warm and sunny in Summer. Be able to sort objects, pictures and events into different seasons or different types of weather.</p>	<p>Use geographical based vocabulary: next to, behind, across from...</p> <p>Know the areas of the classroom and what can be done there. Know where their classroom is in relation to other classrooms. Know where other classrooms or rooms are around school. Know how rooms and classrooms are used and who is allowed to use them. Know vocabulary for different times of the day: bed time, play time, dinner time, lunch time etc. Know what happens in school at different times of the day. Know what the like or dislike about school.</p>	

	<p>Know what sorts of activities they can do in certain seasons or during different types of weather.</p> <p>Know which weather they like and dislike.</p> <p>Know that not all countries have the same weather as theirs.</p>		
<p>Year 1</p>	<p>Know that the UK is surrounded by The North Sea, The English Channel, The Irish Sea and The Atlantic Ocean (retrieval)</p> <p>Know the names of the seven continents and name on a world map and globe: Europe, North America, South America, Africa, Asia, Australia and Antarctica</p> <p>Know the location of the North and South Poles and know that they are the cold parts of the Earth.</p> <p>Know that there is an imaginary line around the middle of the earth called the equator and that places along the equator are hot.</p> <p>Know that the earth is split into the northern and southern hemispheres.</p> <p>Know the names of the oceans: the Pacific Ocean, the Atlantic Ocean, the Indian Ocean, the Southern Ocean and the Arctic Ocean</p> <p>Know that the Pacific Ocean is the largest body of water on Earth</p> <p>Know that seas are smaller bodies of water than oceans that are often partly surrounded by land and that other bodies of water include rivers and lakes</p> <p>Know that different animals can survive in different places because they are adapted to the different climate of that area and sometimes the different vegetation that grows there</p>	<p>.Know that in the world there are things that are made by people and these are called human features</p> <p>Know that in the world there are things that are not made by people and these are called physical features</p> <p>Know that farms and fields are human features, and vegetation is a physical feature</p> <p>Understand that a school is a human feature, as it has been made by people</p> <p>Know that the school is in Cherry Tree which is an area of Blackburn.</p> <p>Know that Blackburn is in England.</p> <p>Name the features they can see in the immediate area.</p> <p>Know that maps are used to locate places.</p> <p>Know that maps are often an aerial view and this means it is viewed from above.</p> <p>Name key features on an aerial map of the school and the immediate area – school building, field, car park, canal, bridge, library, school, lane, main road.</p> <p>Know that there are symbols on maps to save space – can't write everything in words; there'd be no room.</p> <p>Be able to use locational language such as next to, nearby, near, far, close to, behind, in front, furthest, closest.</p> <p>Be able to draw a simple map of a place or route</p> <p>Know how to construct a key.</p>	<p>Know that in the world there are things that are made by people and these are called human features</p> <p>Know that in the world there are things that are not made by people and these are called physical features</p> <p>Know that farms and fields are human features, and vegetation is a physical feature</p> <p>Understand that a school is a human feature, as it has been made by people</p> <p>Know that the school is in Cherry Tree which is an area of Blackburn.</p> <p>Know that Blackburn is in England.</p> <p>Name the features they can see in the immediate area.</p> <p>Know that maps are used to locate places.</p> <p>Know that maps are often an aerial view and this means it is viewed from above.</p> <p>Name key features on an aerial map of the school and the immediate area – school building, field, car park, canal, bridge, library, school, lane, main road.</p> <p>Know that there are symbols on maps to save space – can't write everything in words; there'd be no room.</p> <p>Be able to use locational language such as next to, nearby, near, far, close to, behind, in front, furthest, closest.</p> <p>Be able to draw a simple map of a place or route</p> <p>Know how to construct a key.</p>

Know that an endangered species is one that is threatened by extinction
Know that the giant panda lives in Asia and is an endangered species that lives in forests in China
Know that the mountain gorilla lives in Africa and is an endangered species that lives in mountains
Know that the meerkat lives in Africa and is adapted to the hot climate near the Equator
Know that the emperor penguin lives on the ice sheets of Antarctica

Be able to give directions such as forwards, backwards, left or right.
Compasses can be used to find direction.
A compass has four points; north, south, east and west.
Be able to use and apply the compass points for direction.

Know that the four seasons are spring, summer, autumn and winter and know the order of the cycle
Know that it is coldest in the winter and hottest in the summer
Know that the UK does not usually experience extremely cold winters or summers.
Know that particular types of precipitation are more common in different seasons (e.g. snow and ice in winter; rain in the summer)
Know that temperature can be measured using a thermometer
Know that certain animals hibernate in winter in the UK, notably hedgehogs, bats and dormice; know that these animals find somewhere safe and effectively go into a deep sleep during the coldest part of the year, awaking in the spring
Know that migratory birds fly south from the United Kingdom as it gets colder in winter, seeking warmer places
Know that many animals have their offspring in the spring so that they have as long as possible in the warm to grow, ready for their first winter when it is hardest to find food and survive
Know how to observe and record seasonal changes in the immediate environment through close, repeated observation of the weather (specifically temperature and precipitation) and the changes to be seen in trees and vegetation around them

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		<p>Know that some trees keep their leaves all year round and that these are called evergreen trees, and that some shed their leaves in autumn and that these are called deciduous trees</p>	
<p>Year 2</p>	<p>Know that the United Kingdom is a country that is in the continent of Europe, be able to locate the United Kingdom on a map of the world and a globe. Know that country is a group of people who are governed by a shared government Know that a government is a system or group of people with some power over an organised community or country Know that the United Kingdom is made up of four smaller countries: England, Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland. Know that London is the capital city of England and of the UK, Edinburgh is the capital of Scotland, Belfast is the capital of Northern Ireland and Cardiff is the capital of Wales. Know that the capital cities are all located by a port /by the sea/river leading to the sea. Name landmarks of these cities: Buckingham Palace, Tower of London, Tower Bridge, River Thames Edinburgh – Castle, Zoo, Firth of Forth Wales – Millennium Stadium, River Taff Belfast – River Lagan, Stormont Castle Know that England has the largest population out of the four countries. This means that more people live in England than in the other countries of the UK Know that Northern Ireland is part of an island to the west of the UK. Know that the southern part of the island is known</p>	<p>Know that Africa is a continent. Know that South Africa is located at the southern tip of the continent. Know that South Africa 4 times larger than United Kingdom but fewer people live there (around 10 million fewer). Know that South Africa has a sub-tropical and temperate climate (like ours). Know that South Africa is in the southern hemisphere and has its seasons at different times of the year to us. South Africa's climate is seasonal, getting quite cold in winter (May-August). It's pleasantly warm and sunny in spring and autumn, and often hot in summer (November to March). Know that South Africa is a diverse nation: traditional mud-built homes to skyscrapers, deserts to snow-topped Table Mountain, rural villages, to modern city streets, people in traditional and non- traditional dress. There is huge inequality in South Africa – people living in poor townships while others live in the richer suburbs.</p> <p>Know that the United Kingdom is a country that is in the continent of Europe, be able to locate the United Kingdom on a map of the world and a globe. Know that country is a group of people who are governed by a shared government Know that a government is a system or group of people with some power over an organised community or country Know that the United Kingdom is made up of four smaller countries: England, Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland.</p>	<p>Know that the closest sea to Blackburn is the Irish Sea Know that where the land meets the sea is called a coast and when seen on a map this can be called a coastline; know that at the coast there can be steep drops where cliffs meet the sea or ocean and that there can be beaches where the land meets the sea or ocean Know that there are sandy beaches and pebble beaches, which depends on the strength of the waves in an area Know that the sand and pebbles on a beach have been created by the water hitting land and eroding it Know that the sea moves in waves and that tides bring the sea further into land, reaching a peak at high tide; and that at low tide sea is furthest from a particular part of the coast Begin to understand that the tides are mainly caused by the orbit of the Moon around the Earth that pulls the sea via a force called gravity; the Sun's gravity also has a tidal impact. Know that an urban area on the coast is called a harbour and that this will be a place ships and boats can dock. Know that on some places along the coast lighthouses are a means to protect ships and boats from crashing into cliffs and rocks beneath the water near to the coast. Know that locations along the coast are often locations for people going on holiday as many people enjoy the beach.</p>

	<p>as Ireland or Eire and that this is not part of the UK</p> <p>Know that the UK is surrounded by The North Sea, The English Channel, The Irish Sea and The Atlantic Ocean</p> <p>Be able to locate these bodies of water on a map.</p> <p>Know that the Union Jack (also known as the Union Flag) is the national flag of the United Kingdom</p>	<p>Know that London is the capital city of England and of the UK, Edinburgh is the capital of Scotland, Belfast is the capital of Northern Ireland and Cardiff is the capital of Wales.</p> <p>Know that the capital cities are all located by a port /by the sea/river leading to the sea.</p> <p>Name landmarks of these cities: Buckingham Palace, Tower of London, Tower Bridge, River Thames Edinburgh – Castle, Zoo, Firth of Forth Wales – Millennium Stadium, River Taff Belfast – River Lagan, Stormont Castle</p> <p>Know that England has the largest population out of the four countries. This means that more people live in England than in the other countries of the UK</p> <p>Know that Northern Ireland is part of an island to the west of the UK. Know that the southern part of the island is known as Ireland or Eire and that this is not part of the UK</p> <p>Know that the UK is surrounded by The North Sea, The English Channel, The Irish Sea and The Atlantic Ocean</p> <p>Be able to locate these bodies of water on a map.</p> <p>Know that the Union Jack (also known as the Union Flag) is the national flag of the United Kingdom</p>	<p>Know that Africa is a continent.</p> <p>Know that South Africa is located at the southern tip of the continent.</p> <p>Know that South Africa 4 times larger than United Kingdom but fewer people live there (around 10 million fewer).</p> <p>Know that South Africa has a sub-tropical and temperate climate (like ours).</p> <p>Know that South Africa is in the southern hemisphere and has its seasons at different times of the year to us.</p> <p>South Africa's climate is seasonal, getting quite cold in winter (May-August). It's pleasantly warm and sunny in spring and autumn, and often hot in summer (November to March).</p> <p>Know that South Africa is a diverse nation: traditional mud-built homes to skyscrapers, deserts to snow-topped Table Mountain, rural villages, to modern city streets, people in traditional and non- traditional dress.</p> <p>There is huge inequality in South Africa – people living in poor townships while others live in the richer suburbs.</p>
<p>Year 3</p>	<p>The source in the mountains/hills because gravity is the force which makes them flow.</p> <p>The mouth of the river is in the sea, ocean or lake.</p> <p>Know vocabulary of rivers: Meander – river bends Tributaries – secondary rivers or streams flowing into the main river Erosion – movement of materials from the river bed/bank</p>	<p>The source in the mountains/hills because gravity is the force which makes them flow.</p> <p>The mouth of the river is in the sea, ocean or lake.</p> <p>Know vocabulary of rivers: Meander – river bends Tributaries – secondary rivers or streams flowing into the main river Erosion – movement of materials from the river bed/bank Deposit – where the materials come to rest Bank – sides of the river</p>	<p>In 1951, the Peak District was the first area to be designated as a national park.</p> <p>A national park is an area of natural beauty, protected because of its landscape, wildlife and/or historical significance.</p> <p>Lake District is in Cumbria.</p> <p>Physical features – mountains, lakes, valleys Mountains made from volcanic rock make up highest mountains e.g. Scafell Pike. Lakes because volcanic rock doesn't allow for drainage and valleys caused by glacier are perfect for holding high volumes of water.</p>

<p>Deposit – where the materials come to rest</p> <p>Bank – sides of the river</p> <p>Flood plain – land on the side of the river</p> <p>Fertile soil – soil good for crops and growing</p> <p>Sediment – small rocks or gravel that settle to the bottom of riverbeds and may move with the flow of the river.</p> <p>Delta – a small island at the mouth of a river made up of deposited sediment.</p> <p>Know that rivers are useful for:</p> <p>Water cycle – water for drinking</p> <p>Habitat</p> <p>Farming</p> <p>Transport</p> <p>Energy</p> <p>Leisure</p> <p>Know the names and locations of some of the world’s rivers – Thames(UK), Danube(across Europe), Volga(Russia), Nile(Egypt), Amazon(Brazil), Huang He(China), Ganges(India).</p> <p>Know that the River Blackwater is the river in Blackburn.</p> <p>It runs underneath the town centre.</p> <p>Its source is on the moors above Guide/Knuzden and it runs into the River Darwen at Witton Park and then into the River Ribble.</p>	<p>Flood plain – land on the side of the river</p> <p>Fertile soil – soil good for crops and growing</p> <p>Sediment – small rocks or gravel that settle to the bottom of riverbeds and may move with the flow of the river.</p> <p>Delta – a small island at the mouth of a river made up of deposited sediment.</p> <p>Know that rivers are useful for:</p> <p>Water cycle – water for drinking</p> <p>Habitat</p> <p>Farming</p> <p>Transport</p> <p>Energy</p> <p>Leisure</p> <p>Know the names and locations of some of the world’s rivers – Thames(UK), Danube(across Europe), Volga(Russia), Nile(Egypt), Amazon(Brazil), Huang He(China), Ganges(India).</p> <p>Know that the River Blackwater is the river in Blackburn.</p> <p>It runs underneath the town centre.</p> <p>Its source is on the moors above Guide/Knuzden and it runs into the River Darwen at Witton Park and then into the River Ribble.</p> <p>In 1951, the Peak District was the first area to be designated as a national park.</p> <p>A national park is an area of natural beauty, protected because of its landscape, wildlife and/or historical significance.</p> <p>Lake District is in Cumbria.</p> <p>Physical features – mountains, lakes, valleys</p> <p>Mountains made from volcanic rock make up highest mountains e.g. Scafell Pike.</p> <p>Lakes because volcanic rock doesn’t allow for drainage and valleys caused by glacier are perfect for holding high volumes of water.</p>	<p>Know that contour lines on maps show us the height of the landscape.</p> <p>Human features – farming, tourism, settlements</p> <p>Farming is hill sheep farming due to the landscape.</p> <p>Lakes, shopping and scenery attract tourists throughout the year.</p> <p>Beatrix Potter as an attraction for tourists and the link to wildlife.</p> <p>Know positive and negative effects of tourism.</p> <p>Positive – good for the economy of the town, good for small businesses, creates jobs.</p> <p>Negatives – destruction of the countryside, overcrowding, increased cars = increased pollution, not enough opportunities for local people as tourists move in.</p> <p>Know how to locate features of the local area on a map using a 4 and 6 figure grid reference.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Start at the left-hand side of the map and go east until you get to the bottom-left-hand corner of the square you want. Write this number down. 2. Move north until you get to the bottom-left corner of the square you want. Look at the number of this grid line and add it to the two-digit number you already have. This is your four-figure grid reference. 3. First, find the four-figure grid reference but leave a space after the first two digits. 4. Estimate or measure how many tenths across the grid square your symbol lies. Write this number after the first two digits. 5. Next, estimate how many tenths up the grid square your symbol lies. Write this number after the last two digits.
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Maps have symbols so that features on the map can be seen clearly. Maps have a key so that people know what the symbols mean.
Features of the local area:
School, canal, library, main road, viaduct, bridge, shops – these are human features.
Bluebell woods, river, and grassland – these are physical features.

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Know how to use a compass and the 8 compass directions:

The top of most maps is north and a compass can be used to find which direction north is. Compasses show eight directions – north, north-east, east, south-east south, south-west and west and north-west. The needle always points north, so when that is lined up with the map it is easy to see in which direction things are.

England is divided into 9 regions: South West, South East, East, West Midlands, East Midlands, Yorkshire and the Humber, North East, North West and Greater London. We live in the NW.

Regions are split into counties.

Counties are responsible for local services such as recycling, rubbish collections, police. We live in the county of Lancashire.

Name the surrounding counties and their position using compass points - Cumbria to the N, Cheshire to the S and West Yorkshire to the E. The Irish sea is to the W.

Know what features make a city, town, village, hamlet.

Blackburn is a town.

Preston is city in Lancashire.

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Year 4

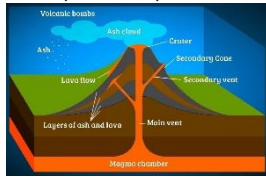
Know the structure of the Earth - crust, mantle, outer core and inner core
Know that the **crust** is a layer of rock on the surface of the Earth
Know that the **mantle** forms about half of the inside of the Earth and is a layer of rock underneath the crust
Know that the **upper mantle** is hard but there is magma (liquid rock) beneath
Know that the **core** is at the centre of the Earth and mostly consists of iron
Know that the crust and upper mantle of the earth are divided into large tectonic plates that 'float' on the liquid rock beneath; this means they are able to move very slowly, often a few cm per year.
Know that a **fault** is a crack in the surface of the Earth
Know that most volcanoes form at the edges of tectonic plates where there are faults; magma – which is molten (hot liquid) rock bursts through the Earth's crust (becoming lava); this builds up in layers leading to a cone shape; some volcanoes are even tall enough to be classed as mountains
Know that volcanoes are either classified as active – meaning that they have erupted recently – or dormant – meaning they have not erupted for a long time.
Know that volcanic eruptions can be deadly for people living near to active volcanoes, but that the soil around volcanoes is very fertile meaning that people live there to ensure that crops grow successfully on farms. Volcanoes also provide tourism which is good for the economy of these countries.

Know the 7 continents – Europe, Asia, Africa, South America, North America, Australia, Antarctica
Know the 5 oceans – Indian, Atlantic, Pacific, Arctic, Southern
Know some of the major cities – London, Paris, Berlin, Moscow, Rome, Brussels, Stockholm
Know the seas and oceans surrounding Europe – Atlantic Ocean to the west and Arctic ocean to the north. North Sea, Baltic Sea, Black Sea, Mediterranean Sea.
Which is the biggest country? – Russia
Which is the smallest? – The Vatican City (Why is this strange? It's a country within a city – Rome)
Name and locate rivers and mountain ranges in Europe:
Mountains – **Pyrenees** (Spain and France), **Alps** (France, Switzerland, Italy, Austria, Germany, Slovenia), **Urals** (Russia), **Apennines** (Italy)
Rivers – **Rhine** (Germany, France, Switzerland, Netherlands, Austria, Liechtenstein), **Seine** (France), **Danube** (It begins in the Black Forest region of Germany and runs through 10 countries (Germany, Austria, Slovakia, Hungary, Croatia, Serbia, Romania, Bulgaria, Moldova and Ukraine) on its way to the Black Sea), **Volga** (Russia), **Tiber and Po** (Italy)
Research a country but not Italy:
Capital city
Population
Bordering countries with compass points
Flag
Weather and climate
Key human features
Key physical features

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Major rivers – Po and Tiber
Major mountain ranges – Alps and Apennines
Country split into regions much like our counties.
It's a peninsula – surrounded mostly by sea the Mediterranean Sea, in particular by the Adriatic Sea to the northeast, the Ionian Sea to the southeast, the Tyrrhenian Sea to the southwest, and the Ligurian Sea to the northwest.
Borders France to the NW, Switzerland and Austria to the N and Slovenia to the NE.
City of Rome in the region of Lazio.
Physical features – River Tiber, which flows from the Apennines into the Tyrrhenian Sea. Built on 7 hills.
Human features – Colosseum, Parthenon, Trevi Fountain, Spanish steps, Vatican City.

Know the basic structure of a volcano including and the associated vocabulary, including magma, lava, vent, crater, ash.



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Know the structure of the Earth - crust, mantle, outer core and inner core

Know that the **crust** is a layer of rock on the surface of the Earth

Know that the **mantle** forms about half of the inside of the Earth and is a layer of rock underneath the crust

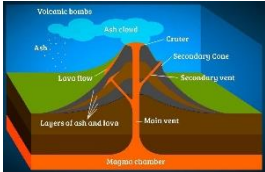
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Know that a **fault** is a crack in the surface of the Earth

Know that most volcanoes form at the edges of tectonic plates where there are faults; magma – which is molten (hot liquid) rock bursts through the Earth's crust (becoming lava); this builds up in layers leading to a cone shape; some volcanoes are even tall enough to be classed as mountains

		<p>Know that volcanoes are either classified as active – meaning that they have erupted recently – or dormant – meaning they have not erupted for a long time.</p> <p>Know that volcanic eruptions can be deadly for people living near to active volcanoes, but that the soil around volcanoes is very fertile meaning that people live there to ensure that crops grow successfully on farms. Volcanoes also provide tourism which is good for the economy of these countries.</p> <p>Know the basic structure of a volcano including and the associated vocabulary, including magma, lava, vent, crater, ash.</p> 	
<p>Year 5</p>	<p>Biomes and vegetation belts are a regional group of plant and animal communities best adapted to the region's physical natural environment, latitude, elevation, and terrain.</p> <p>The seven major biomes are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Desert Tundra Taiga Deciduous forest Rainforest Grassland Polar <p>In-depth study of the Amazon Rainforest:</p> <p>Importance of the rainforest for various produce e.g. rubber, medicines, coffee, fruit, nuts, tea, flavourings, palm oil.</p> <p>Deforestation</p>	<p>Capital city – Brasilia</p> <p>Population is 212, 080, 000</p> <p>Major cities – Sao Paulo, Rio de Janeiro, Brasilia, Salvador, Fortaleza.</p> <p>Bordering countries – Uruguay, Paraguay, Argentina, Bolivia, Peru, Colombia, Venezuela, Guyana, Suriname, French Guiana.</p> <p>Bordering seas and oceans – Atlantic ocean</p> <p>Key geographical features –</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The longest river in South America is located in Brazil. This is called the Amazon River. The Amazon River is 6516km in length. <p>Brazil has impressive mountain ranges. The Serra do Espinhaço mountain range covers the largest area. The Tumucumaque, Imeri and Pacaraima mountain ranges have the highest peaks.</p>	<p>Capital city – Brasilia</p> <p>Population is 212, 080, 000</p> <p>Major cities – Sao Paulo, Rio de Janeiro, Brasilia, Salvador, Fortaleza.</p> <p>Bordering countries – Uruguay, Paraguay, Argentina, Bolivia, Peru, Colombia, Venezuela, Guyana, Suriname, French Guiana.</p> <p>Bordering seas and oceans – Atlantic ocean</p> <p>Key geographical features –</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The longest river in South America is located in Brazil. This is called the Amazon River. The Amazon River is 6516km in length. <p>Brazil has impressive mountain ranges. The Serra do Espinhaço mountain range covers the largest area. The Tumucumaque, Imeri</p>

Reasons include:

Logging
Clearing for farms
Clearing for housing
Fuel

Effects:

Species extinction
Lack of biodiversity
Flooding
Climate change

Amazon Rainforest

Over half of the Amazon rainforest is located in Brazil but it is also located in other South American countries including Peru, Venezuela, Ecuador, Colombia, Guyana, Bolivia, Suriname and French Guiana. It has five layers – emergent layer, canopy, understory layer and forest floor.

Know that weather and climate affect where food can be grown in the world. Know which foods can be produced locally or in the UK and which foods need to be imported.

Know that their location in certain climate zones is directly related to their produce.

Know that paying attention to seasonality means buying food locally in season meaning that particular food doesn't need to be imported.

Food miles are a way of attempting to measure how far food has travelled before it reaches the consumer.

Know that food miles have a negative effect on the environment by the pollution caused.

Know that Brazil has a tropical climate with a pocket of arid climate compared to the UK's temperate climate.

Know that Brazilians are moving from the north to the south of the country.

Know what is a push factor:

The reasons why a person moves from a particular area. Very often this is due to factors such as: lack of services, safety, crime, crop failure, drought, flooding, poverty, war.

Know what is a pull factor:

The reasons why a person moves to a particular area. Very often this is due to factors such as: higher employment, increased wealth, better services, good climate, more fertile land, lower risk from natural hazards.

Know that lives of people in the Rochinha favela (poor) and Barra da Tijuna (rich) are very different.

<https://www.rgs.org/schools/teaching-resources/brazil>

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	<p>Fairtrade is when you buy or sell products and items that enable those who have produced them, like farmers, to be paid fairly. This helps them to have better working and living conditions. Trade is not fair when farmers are only given low income and have poor working conditions while the companies that sell their products earn significantly more money from them.</p>	<p>Trade is not fair when farmers are only given low income and have poor working conditions while the companies that sell their products earn significantly more money from them.</p>	
<p>Year 6</p>		<p>The marine biome is the biggest biome in the world! It covers about 70% of the earth. It includes five main oceans: the Pacific, Atlantic, Indian, Arctic, and Southern, as well as many smaller Gulfs and Bays.</p> <p>Understand that our oceans are under threat from pollution in particular plastics; know that while some plastic ends up in the ocean due to intentional dumping, large amounts are blown into the sea from the land; know that the plastic in the oceans can be deadly to marine life and that once it has entered the food chain it can cause health problems for humans.</p> <p>Know that there are massive 'garbage patches' in the Atlantic, Pacific and Indian oceans and that all of the world's oceans are affected by plastic pollution.</p> <p>Know that our atmosphere acts like a blanket that traps the Sun's heat; know that people on Earth are making carbon dioxide, mainly through transport, manufacturing and agriculture; know that this extra carbon dioxide is leading to global warming as the world heats up</p> <p>Know that global warming is leading to more extreme weather events including floods and droughts; this is making certain parts of the world much harder to live in leading to increased movement of people, called migration; know that the availability and contamination of water is a major reason for this migration</p>	

		<p>Know that global warming is also leading to degradation of many habitats, and that the loss of polar ice which threatens polar bears is an example of this</p>	
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Know that the population of the world is currently increasing; know that the global population is currently close to 8 billion and is projected to peak at 11 billion in around the year 2100.

GEOGRAPHY

2022 - 2023

Development of Skills

	Progression Strand: Locational geography	Progression Strand: Human and physical geography	Progression Strand: Place knowledge
EYFS	<p>Using positional language.</p> <p>Mapping and fieldwork</p> <p>Find countries on world maps and globes</p> <p>Fieldwork and mapping</p> <p>Recognise changes to seasons in photographs.</p> <p>Recognise changes to their immediate environment during each season.</p>	<p>Using positional language.</p> <p>Mapping and fieldwork</p> <p>Create their own maps of the classroom.</p> <p>Use maps of the classroom or school building to make a journey of locate features.</p>	
Year 1	<p>Geographical skills and fieldwork</p> <p>Use world maps, atlases and globes to identify continents and oceans studied at this key stage</p> <p>Create a map of the world including continents and oceans.</p>	<p>Geographical skills and fieldwork</p> <p>Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate places and features.</p> <p>Using compass points to describe the location and direction.</p> <p>Create their own maps of places or routes.</p> <p>Geographical skills and fieldwork</p> <p>Enquiry – how does the weather change in summer?</p> <p>Use simple fieldwork and observational skills to record changes to their school and its grounds during the seasons.</p> <p>Recognise photographs of their environment in different seasons</p> <p>Collect data for the weather and record this</p>	<p>Geographical skills and fieldwork</p> <p>Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate places and features.</p> <p>Using compass points to describe the location and direction.</p> <p>Create their own maps of places or routes.</p>

<p>Year 2</p>	<p>Geographical skills and fieldwork Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate the world's zones and countries within them. Using compass points to locate countries. Locating and marking places on a map of the UK.</p>	<p>Geographical skills and fieldwork use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied</p> <p>Geographical skills and fieldwork Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate the world's zones and countries within them. Using compass points to locate countries. Locating and marking places on a map of the UK.</p>	<p>Geographical skills and fieldwork Use world maps, atlases and globes to identify continents and oceans studied at this key stage Recognising key features of coastal locations on photographs and maps.</p> <p>Geographical skills and fieldwork use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied</p>
<p>Year 3</p>	<p>Geographical skills and fieldwork Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate rivers. Using compass points to describe the location of rivers. Use grid references to give a more exact location.</p>	<p>Geographical skills and fieldwork Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate rivers. Using compass points to describe the location of rivers. Use grid references to give a more exact location.</p> <p>Geographical skills and fieldwork Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate features of the Lake District. Use grid references to give a more exact location of features. Use maps and symbols on maps to compare an area of the Lake District with their local area.</p> <p>Geographical skills and fieldwork Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate places and features. Using compass points to describe the location of features and places.</p>	<p>Geographical skills and fieldwork Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate features of the Lake District. Use grid references to give a more exact location of features. Use maps and symbols on maps to compare an area of the Lake District with their local area.</p> <p>Geographical skills and fieldwork Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate places and features. Using compass points to describe the location of features and places. Use grid references to give locations that are more precise. Create their own maps of journeys around the local area.</p> <p>Geographical skills and fieldwork Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate places and features.</p>

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<p>Year 4</p>	<p>Geographical skills and fieldwork Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate the world's volcanoes (Ring of Fire) and most frequent earthquakes. Enquiry – impact of volcanoes and earthquakes on people who live near them.</p>	<p>Geographical skills and fieldwork Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate the world's zones and countries within them. Using compass points to locate countries and bordering countries. Marking features on a map of the continent.</p> <p>Geographical skills and fieldwork Geographical skills and fieldwork</p>	<p>Geographical skills and fieldwork Geographical skills and fieldwork Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate the world's zones and countries within them. Using compass points to locate countries and seas bordering Italy. Marking features on a map of the country.</p>

		<p>Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate the world's zones and countries within them. Using compass points to locate countries and seas bordering Italy. Marking features on a map of the country.</p> <p>Geographical skills and fieldwork Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate the world's volcanoes (Ring of Fire) and most frequent earthquakes. Enquiry – impact of volcanoes and earthquakes on people who live near them.</p>	
Year 5	<p>Geographical skills and fieldwork Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate the world's zones and countries within them. Fieldwork investigation – comparing rainfall in the rainforest to Blackburn. Does the Amazon Rainforest affect our weather in the UK? Debates – should we be eating products containing palm oil?</p> <p>Geographical skills and fieldwork Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate the world's zones and countries within them. Map food produce on a climate zone world map. Calculate how far a bag of shopping has travelled.</p>	<p>Geographical skills and fieldwork Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate the world's zones and countries within them. Using compass points to locate countries bordering Brazil. Marking features on a map of the country.</p> <p>Geographical skills and fieldwork Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate the world's zones and countries within them. Map food produce on a climate zone world map. Calculate how far a bag of shopping has travelled.</p>	<p>Geographical skills and fieldwork Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate the world's zones and countries within them. Using compass points to locate countries bordering Brazil. Marking features on a map of the country.</p>
Year 6		Geographical skills and fieldwork	

		<p>Using maps of the local area and creating their own sketch maps.</p> <p>Fieldwork investigation – How clean is our area and what could be done to make it better?</p>	
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