

Geography Knowledge

Cycle	Class	Area of Geography	Cartography	Locational Knowledge	Human Geography	Physical Geography
Cycle A September 22.23	Class 1	Homes & Gardens Geography day- walk of the local area recording a list of human and physical features in the local area.	Compass- has 4 points (N,E,S,W). use the compass to work out which direction we are facing. Bird-eye view of the local area Map of the local area with symbols to represent different features.	- Our school is in Ambergate - Ambergate is a village - The closest town is Belper - The country we live in is England - The 4 countries that make up the UK and their capital cities. England, Wales, Northern Island, Scotland (National flower, food, flag and animal).	- Buildings in the local area. Local walk to see what is in the local area we live in. - Famous landmarks in the UK (Big Ben, Stone Henge, Angel of the North, Clifton Suspension Bridge, Chalk Horse).	- Fields, woods, and rivers in the local area. - Physical features in the UK (Tallest mountains- Scarfell Pike, Ben Nevis and Snowdon, rivers etc.).
	Class 2	Marvellously modern Europe – Italy	Atlases are books of maps. We can use the contents, index page and grid references to locate information. Compass points are north, south, east and west.	The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (also referred to as the UK) is made up of four countries: England, Wales, Scotland and Northern Island. There are 7 continents: Asia, Africa, North America, South America, Europe, Antarctica and Australia. There are 4 oceans: Pacific, Atlantic, Indian and Arctic. We live in Europe. It is made up of 44 countries. Italy is in Europe. There are four countries that share a border with	Canals are physical features because they are made by humans to transport goods up and down the country. They tend to be very straight, shallow and slow flowing. To know facts about famous Italian physical features Colosseum, The Duomo di Milano/ Piazza di Milano, The Grand Canal, Ponte Vecchio and Leaning Tower of Pisa.	Rivers are physical features. They meander and tend to flow quicker than canals. Italy is a very mountainous country. There are two large mountain ranges - they are referred to physical geographical features. There are also lots of very famous human-made

				Italy – France, Switzerland, Austria and Slovenia. Italy is divided into regions. They each have their own flag and capital city. There are 20 regions altogether, two of which are islands – Sicily and Sardinia. They are still part of Italy even though they are not joined to the mainland. Italy is a peninsula. This means that it is mostly surrounded by water, with only some of its border being connected to the mainland.		landmarks - they are referred to as human geographical features. A volcano is a mountain that has a vent at the top through which lava, rocks and gas erupt. Italy has 3 active volcanoes: Mount Vesuvius, Mount Etna and Mount Stromboli. Climate is what we call the long term weather patterns. We have different climate zones in the world, including: polar, temperate, mediterranean, arid, tropical and mountains. Europe has a variety of different climates.
	Class 3	Rainforests	To know the main continents of the world and which regions are homes to which biomes. Use maps to locate continents and regions of Tropical climates.	To know that tropical rainforests are found between the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn (23.5 deg north and south of the Equator). To know about the climate of Rainforests: hot (20-28 deg); no seasonal variations; very wet	To know what deforestation means and understand its main causes: To clear space for farming: growing crops (soya beans / palm oil); rearing cattle for cheap beef.	Children to know what biomes are – naturally occurring communities of plants and animals with common characteristics for their environment.

			To label all the main Tropical Rainforests in the world (Central American / Amazon / Congo River Basin / Madagascar / South East Asian / Australasian).	(2000mm per year); convectional rainfall every day. 30 million species of plants and animals live in rainforests. They hold more than two-thirds of the whole world's species. Animals found in the rainforest include: anteaters / sloths / jaguars / squirrel monkeys / tarantulas Focus on the Amazon Rainforest and what makes it special – produces 20% of the World's oxygen. Home to 10% of all known species on Earth. Over 400 indigenous groups live in the Amazon each with their own language and culture. It spans 2.6 million square miles (28 times the size of the UK). It stretches across 9 countries with the largest portion (60%) in Brazil. It makes up half the remaining tropical rainforests. Some parts are still largely unexplored by scientists.	• To chop down trees for wood. • To build roads to mine for metals, gold and diamonds. • To dig for oil. • To flood areas to make dams and generate electricity To know the impacts of deforestation which include: • An area the size of 20 football pitches destroyed every 60 seconds. • Over half our Tropical Rainforests have disappeared. • 28,000 animals expected to become extinct before 2050. • Local people's homes are destroyed.	To know that a Rainforest is a dense forest found in tropical areas with high rainfall. To know the four main types of biome: arctic (tundra); subarctic (taiga); temperate (forest / grassland / desert); tropical (rainforest / savannah / desert). To know the layers of vegetation in a Rainforest and the creatures that inhabit them: emergent layer (uppermost – birds mostly); canopy (layer of leaves blocking sun – snakes / monkeys); under canopy or understorey; shrub layer; forest floor. To know soil is not very fertile as rain
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Cycle B 2023.24	Class 1	Let's go on an adventure. Why is the world wonderful? Geography day- walk of the local area recording traffic on 2 different roads and comparing the 2	Use world maps, atlases, and globes to identify the United Kingdom and its countries. Locate the 7 continents on a map with support	Name and locate the world's seven continents and five oceans	Taught through 'fact of the day' PPT. new fact every day and a quick-fire recap daily. World's longest bridge, tallest building, capital city of London, largest lighthouse	Taught through 'fact of the day' PPT. new fact every day and a quick-fire recap daily. - World's longest river - Tallest mountain - Largest rainforest 5 oceans
	Class 2	India	Maps help people travel from one place to another. They are drawings of actual landscapes and places. They use lines and symbols to represent real-life objects like roads, fields and buildings.	A city is a large or important town. A town is a populated area with fixed boundaries and a local government. A village is a small community in a rural area. Ambergate is a village in Derbyshire (the county) in the UK (country) in Europe (the continent). The UK has a temperate climate, so it has 4 distinct seasons. India is a country in Asia (the continent) and it's	Human features are the human-made features of an area or country. Ambergate – human features are houses, roads, garage, park, school and train station. Chembakolli – human features are houses.	Physical features are the natural features and landscape of an area or country. Ambergate – physical features are river, hillsides and trees.

			You can use a compass to navigate and orientate a map. You can use grid references to locate landmarks on maps. Locate UK and India on a world map.	capital city is New Delhi. Chembakolli is in the south of India in a region known as Tamil Nadu. Chembakolli is near the equator and has a tropical climate. This means it is hot and humid for most of the year. Tamil Nadu experiences monsoons - a seasonal wind bringing lots of rain. Because most rain falls on the nearby mountains, this can lead to drought in Chembakolli. The people who live in Chembakolli are known as the Adivasi. They are tribal groups who live across Tamil Nadu. The Adivasi rely on the forest to survive - it as a delicate eco-system.	Chembakolli homes are different to Ambergate homes because they are made of wattle and daub, they are on just one level and they have thatched roofs. They do not have running water and electricity. They cook on a fire outside.	Chembakolli – physical features the forest. The Adivasi rely on the forest to survive - it as a delicate eco-system.
	Class 3	Volcanoes	Identify the position and significance of latitude, longitude, Equator, Northern Hemisphere, Southern Hemisphere, the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn, Arctic and Antarctic Circle, the Prime/Greenwich Meridian and time zones (including day and night).	Names and locations of volcanoes on Earth. What the Ring of Fire is, and where it is located. Know where tectonic plate boundaries meet and where the areas on Earth with the most seismic activity are located. Deep dive into one location – for example Mount Etna in Sicily. Fieldwork: look at local area (nearby woods)	Why do humans live near volcanoes? Fertile soil, tourism, jobs, holidays, scientific research, cheaper land. What precautions do humans take? Monitoring of volcanoes, evacuation plans and strategies, channelling lava flows. What makes a volcano dangerous for humans? Ash clouds, poisonous gases, lava flows, mud flows, pyroclastic flows, volcanic bombs. Deep dive into Pompeii – human story, timeline of eruption in AD79.	The four layers of the Earth (crust, mantle, outer and inner core). How are volcanoes formed? Pressure from magma chamber due to build up of gases forces magma through weak part of crust. Tectonic plate boundaries are where most volcanic action occurs due to plate movements (subduction zones). This also causes

			Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied. Fieldwork: use a map to locate a local area for study (noting compass points, map legends)		Fieldwork: What human features are there in the featured location (this includes human dwellings and activities, traffic surveys).	earthquakes (friction between sliding plates). Parts of a volcano (crater, vents etc). Types of volcano (composite, cone, shield). Life cycle of volcano (active, dormant, extinct). Fieldwork: what physical features are there in the location: rocks, types of tree, wildlife.
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Cycle C 2024.25	Class 3 Only	Africa	Children to know the difference between local, national and international. Mark where Ambergate is on local, national and international maps. Pupils to draw freehand maps of Ambergate or their local area. Study different maps to understand their purpose (e.g, road maps / topographic maps). Discuss the scale of a map and what that means. Discuss what a key or legend is and what features are regularly	Know where Ambergate is close to locally (e.g. Heage; Belper); nationally (Derby; Nottingham; East Midlands); internationally (Europe; France; Ireland). As a contrast, locate Benin City in the African country of Nigeria. This is the ancient kingdom of Benin. Find modern Benin bordering Nigeria to the west.	Conduct a survey about the impacts of humans on the local area. Use the results to create graphs, make conclusions, and recommend what changes might be made as a result. Know how to ask questions that will generate usable data for interpretation. Sometimes a yes / no question is good, sometimes an open-ended question asking for opinions will work better. Look at different survey examples and what they can be used for. Linked to Benin, children to understand the structure and causes of the Slave Trade triangle. To know that slaves boarded ships in Benin, sold into slavery to make the long passage to the Americas. Here they would work as slaves on plantations. The	
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