

Geography



Newlands Junior School
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Health &
Wellbeing



Environment



Global Community



Creativity



Possibilities



National Curriculum

Locational Knowledge

Locate the world's countries, using maps to focus on Europe (including the location of Russia) and North and South America, concentrating on their environmental regions, key physical and human characteristics, countries, and major cities

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

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)

Y3	Y4	Y5	Y6
Early Man Early man came from areas now known as France, Italy, Germany and Norway. Early man came to Britain due to changes in climate and the availability of resources. Skara Brae is located on the Orkney Islands. It is one of Britain's (and western Europe's) best-preserved prehistoric villages. Archaeologists estimate it was built and occupied between 3000BCE and 2500BCE, during what's called the 'Neolithic era' or 'New Stone Age'. The village is older than the pyramids and Stonehenge. Ancient Egypt Use globes and maps to locate Egypt and the continent of Africa. Compare its position to that of the UK. Use maps to locate places on the Nile (Cairo, Luxor, the Valley of the Kings and the Valley of the Queens). Local area study Nottinghamshire is the county they live in. Nottingham is the city in Nottinghamshire. Mansfield is a town in Nottinghamshire. Forest Town is an area within Mansfield. Use maps to name and locate a range of counties and cities of the UK (Mansfield, Forest Town, Clipstone, Nottinghamshire).	Invaders and Settlers The Romans originated from Italy. Plot the growth of the Roman Empire on maps (800BC, 237BC, 44BC, 305AD); It was difficult for the Romans to invade Britain because it is an island, ships are needed to cross the sea, strong defences/tribes, hard to land ships Identify the locations of key Roman settlements in the UK. Hadrian's wall was built to keep out invaders from the North. The three main Anglo-Saxon tribes (Jutes, Angles, Saxons) came from places now known as Denmark, Holland and Germany. During Anglo-Saxon times, Wales, Cornwall and Scotland were left alone whilst the rest of Britain was divided into 7 kingdoms which link to current counties: Northumbria, Essex, Wessex, Sussex, Mercia, Kent, East Anglia (location of Sutton Hoo). The Vikings initially invaded Lindisfarne (Holy Island) and came from Scandinavia (Denmark, Norway, Sweden) because it was the first point of land and it was a small island. Italy Use globes and maps to Locate Italy, Europe, Rome. There are 20 regions in Italy. Locate famous landmarks within Italy: Vatican, Trevi fountain, Colosseum, Pantheon, Pisa.	North and South America Identify and name 50 states in North America. Investigate the position and significance of longitude, latitude, Equator. Use globes and maps and atlases to locate countries and key features in North and South America. Identify and a number of South American countries (Canada, Mexico, Costa Rica, Panama, Brazil, Ecuador, Venezuela, Colombia). The largest country in South America is Brazil. Identify the location of some of the major rainforests around the world (Amazon, Congo River Basin, Madagascar). The world's rainforests are located near/along the equator (where sunlight is directly overhead). Locate where the Maya settled – Mexico, Guatemala, Belize, Honduras and El Salvador. This area is known as Mesoamerica. London and the UK Plot the journey of the River Thames from its source at Thames Head to its mouth in the Thames estuary. London was a town established by the Romans. It is on the point of the river Thames. Allows easy access to Europe. Use globes, atlases, and maps to locate counties and cities in the UK.	Victorians A city is greater than 100,000 people. A town is 1,000 to 1000,000 people. A village 100 to 3,000 people. Use globes, atlases and maps to locate key cities in Great Britain: Manchester, Liverpool, Birmingham, Sheffield, Glasgow, Edinburgh. Investigate the significance of the Prime/Greenwich Meridian and time zones (including day and night). Africa Use globes and maps to locate continents and countries around the world (Africa, countries of the British Empire). Africa is a continent. The major rivers of Africa (Nile, Congo, Lake Victoria, Niger, Zambezi). Locate the main mountains are in Africa (Kilimanjaro, Table Mountain, Stanley, Kenya, Maru). The bordering oceans and seas around Africa are the Atlantic, Indian, Red, Mediterranean, Gulf of Guinea. Africa consists of 54 countries, and one country that has not yet achieved independence (Western Sahara). Name a number of African countries (Nigeria, Sudan, Egypt, Morocco, Ethiopia, Ghana, South Africa): the biggest African countries are Algeria, the Democratic Republic of Congo and Sudan.

Name key local places of significance: Sherwood Pines, King John's Palace, Sherwood Forest, Nottingham Castle, Vicar Water, Pit head stocks.	World War Two Use globes and maps to locate counties and cities in the UK and European countries (Germany, USA, Japan, Russia, Italy, Spain, Poland, France, UK). Identify countries controlled by Germany, particularly in 1942 when Germany was at the height of its power; locate Normandy and Pearl Harbour on a map.	The UK is divided into four countries: England, N Ireland, Scotland and Wales. The capital cities are London, Belfast, Edinburgh and Cardiff. Locate at least eight counties in the UK: City of London, Derbyshire, Lancashire, Nottinghamshire, Yorkshire, Londonderry, Orkney, Glamorgan. Locate at least six cities in the UK: London, Birmingham, Manchester, Sheffield, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Cardiff, Belfast. The major rivers of the UK are the Thames, Trent, Tyne, Severn and Ouse.	Africa consists of five regions (Central, Southern, Eastern, Western and Northern). The Central region has 9 countries and be able to name some: Cameroon, Equatorial Guinea, Sao Tome and Principe, Gabon, Republic of Congo, Angola, the Democratic Republic of Congo, Central African Republic, Chad (all located along/near the equator). The Southern region has 5 countries and be able to name some: Namibia, South Africa, Lesotho, Eswatini, Botswana. The Eastern region has 18 countries and be able to name some: Eritrea, Djibouti, Somalia, Seychelles, Kenya, Comoros, Mauritius, Madagascar, Mozambique, Malawi, Zimbabwe, Zambia, Tanzania, Burundi, Rwanda, Uganda, South Sudan, Ethiopia. The Western region has 16 countries and be able to name some: Mauritania, Benin, Togo, Ghana, Mali, Niger, Nigeria, Burkina Faso, C'ôte D'Ivoire, Guinea, Liberia, Sierra Leone, Guinea-Bissau, The Gambia, Senegal, Cape Verde. The Northern region has 7 countries and be able to name some: Morocco, Algeria, Tunisia, Libya, Egypt, Sudan and Western Sahara (not yet achieved independence). Compare Africa to the UK (temperature, climate, position in relation to the equator/lines of latitude and longitude). Crime and Punishment Australia is located in the southern hemisphere.
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			Australia is situated between the Indian and Pacific Oceans. The capital city is Canberra. Use globes and maps to locate continents and countries around the world (countries convicts were transported to). Australia was also chosen as a penal colony as it was strategic for control of the Indo-China trade routes: plot these routes on a map. Investigate the position and significance of the Northern and Southern hemisphere, the tropics of Cancer and Capricorn, the Arctic and Antarctic circle.
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National Curriculum

Human and Physical

Describe and understand key aspects of:

Physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes, and the water cycle

Human geography, including: types of settlement and land use, economic activity including trade links, and the distribution of natural resources including energy, food, minerals and water

Understand geographical similarities and differences through the study of human and physical geography of a region of the United Kingdom, a region in a European country, a region within North or South America, and locations around the world.

Y3	Y4	Y5	Y6
Early Man After the Ice Age, as the planet warmed, ice melted and the lower land around Britain flooded. During the Stone Age, man had lived in Doggerland which is now under the North Sea. As temperatures in Britain increased, new vegetation grew and lots of new animals moved there. This gave the opportunity for food and shelter for early man. A settlement is a place where people live. They can be small or large. Some settlements are permanent but others are temporary and can be moved around. One reason to move around would be so that people can follow a food source (eg; deer). A big change in the Iron Age era was the development of hill forts. These were large settlements built on land higher than the surrounding area. They often had a ditch around the outside, for defence. A hill fort could be densely populated with a large number of roundhouses and roads.	Invaders and Settlers The Romans brought roads and fortifications. They used the landscape for military purposes. Hills and mountains offer natural defences and so provided strategic locations for settlements. Rivers are also natural barriers and also offer protection from attacks. Invaders and settlers to Britain often settled near rivers as they were sources of fresh water for both drinking and agriculture. Fertile land was good for farming. Larger settlements would be found on fertile land. The Anglo-Saxons settled on fertile lands. Their settlements followed river systems. The Vikings used their longships to navigate rivers and coastal areas. Italy Identify the physical features of Italy: capital city, location of longest river, bordering countries (France, Switzerland, Austria and Slovenia) and surrounding seas, islands and regions, mountains. (Use the rhyme, 'The big	North and South America Describe and understand key aspects of climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts. Tropical rainforests: hot/wet all year, home to half of all types of plants/animals. Deserts: hot/dry all year, only cacti/small shrubs grow due to shallow/rocky soil. Savannah: hot all year with a long dry season. Only grasses and shrubs grow, but home to large animals (zebra, elephants, wildebeest). Woodlands: warm/mild, more rain in winter. Main plants are trees (with mosses/ferns). Grasslands: vast/open areas of grass. Largest found in East Africa (zebras, giraffes, elephants, rhinos). Tundra: coldest, very little rain/snow, temperatures are freezing. Long winters. Parts of soil frozen all year round. Identify key topographical features (including mountains, Andes and The Rockies), coasts and rivers. Explain the processes that cause natural disasters (movement of earth's tectonic plates cause earthquakes/San Andreas Fault: recap knowledge of tectonic plates from Y4). The San Andreas Fault is the sliding boundary between the Pacific Plate and the North American Plate and that it causes earthquakes.	The Victorians Consider how land use has changed over time linked to the Industrial Revolution (and population changes). The Industrial revolution changed land use from rural to industrial/ urban. The Industrial Revolution saw the population move from rural to urban/industrial due to mechanisation of production methods and move from cottage industries to factories. In 1837, 20% of the British population was in towns and cities and we produced 9 million tonnes of coal every year. By 1901, 75% of the British population was in urban areas and we produced 198 million tonnes of coal every year. The Victorians practised colonialism – the practice by which a powerful country directly controls less powerful countries and uses their resources to increase its own power and wealth. A colony is the name given to a country or area under the control of another country and occupied by settlers from that country. The British Empire was a group of countries ruled over by a British monarch.

The first hillforts were constructed from around 800BC. One of the biggest hillforts was discovered in Maiden Castle, Dorset. Egypt Identify key topographical features around the river Nile (including hills, rivers) that influenced the locations of settlements, and land use patterns and how this has changed over time. Describe and understand key aspects of a river (River Nile): source, flood plain, reservoir/dam, mouth/estuary. As the river flows, the force of its moving water washes away loose soil/rock, cutting a channel in the ground. Settlements are located by rivers for food, fertile region, transport, irrigation, cleanliness, carrying goods. Explain the significance of the River Nile: flooding (fertilise the land); agriculture; to identify the seasons (Akhet, the period of the Nile's inundation, Peret, the growing season, and Shemu, harvest season); as a life force; for hunting (fish and sea animals); for transportation; for clay for building. Local Area Settlements grew up around coalmines where the coal was to keep workers close. Compare how land use in the local area has changed over time (types of settlement): land was used for farming, the area was heavily influenced by mining, land is mainly used today for housing, leisure and roads.	foot of Italy, kicking little Sicily, right in the middle of the Mediterranean Sea'). Italy is a peninsula as it has water on three sides. Compare this to the UK which has no land borders as it is an island with water all around. Use a topographical map of Italy to identify how mountainous it is. Identify key mountains: Mont Blanc, Alps. The River Po is Italy's longest river and flows into the Adriatic Sea. The Penines run down the UK and the Apennines (Corno Grande) run down Italy. Make a comparison of Italy to the UK. In the UK, we focus on arable farming (crops) and pastoral farming (rearing animals for meat, milk, eggs and using the hides for leather). Arable farming requires flat land and good drainage and pastoral farming requires large amounts of land for grazing. Crop rotation prevents over-farming and long-lasting damage to the land. Southern Italy has a subtropical climate (Mediterranean climate) where it is warm for most of the year and it rarely snows. For up to six months of the year, there is no rain. Foods produced include olives, grapes, dates and lemons, goat's cheese, pasta and pizza. These need less water/irrigation. Tomatoes grow well on hills.	Earthquakes happen in America mainly on the west coast, Midwest, south of the Great Lakes, Hawaii and Southern Alaska. Plot the journey of the Amazon from its source in the Andes to its mouth in the Atlantic. The River Amazon contains 20% of the world's fresh water. The Amazon is the second longest river after the Nile, but has the greatest discharge (greatest volume of water flowing along it). Label layers of a rainforest (emergent, canopy, understory, undergrowth/forest floor). The Amazon Rainforest is important in relation to biodiversity, indigenous people, medicines, food, exchange of gases, and is the largest tropical rainforest in the world, covering over 5.5 million km. The Amazon covers an area bigger than the EU and more than half of the USA. The Amazon contains one third of all plant, animal insect species. Deforestation is the clearing, or cutting down, of forests. The word is normally used to describe the actions of humans in removing forests from the planet, rather than destruction caused by such natural events as hurricanes. Identify land use patterns and understand how some of these aspects have changed over time (food, economic activity, including trade links).	The British Empire expanded during Victorian to ensure: more resources; a better standard of living; more power; exploration; improved trade links and routes; conflicts were solved with other countries The British Empire at the beginning of Victoria's reign (1837) included Canada, large parts of India, Australia and New Zealand, and small areas of South America and Africa. By 1897 the British Empire included more parts of India and Australia and many countries in Africa. The population of Britain was 38 million whilst the population of the British Empire was 367 million (25% of the world's population at this time). Look at the distribution of natural resources including energy, food, minerals and water. The British Empire supplied Britain with metals, sugar, tobacco, spices, cotton, silk, tea, slaves. These high-price goods increased trade for England and provided the money needed for the Empire to continue to grow. Ports were important for the transportation of raw materials e.g. cotton. Steam trains and canals were used for transporting goods. The industrial areas were important as once the goods were transported in, they were used in the mills and factories. The Industrial Revolution increased pollution with the increased use of fossil fuels which
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Vicar Water arose from the transformation of the slag heaps, pit closed April 2003. Coal is a natural resource found underground.	Animals tend to be smaller in mountainous regions (goats/sheep) and wheat can be grown in winter. Tectonic plates are (massive slabs of solid rock which make up the earth's surface). When tectonic plates move their boundaries are described as convergent (one pushes over the other), divergent (pulling away from each other) or transform (sliding next to each other). Convergent plates can cause volcanoes. Identify different types of volcanoes (shield, composite (strato volcanoes), dome) and how they erupt (shield has large, gentle slopes so lava flows slowly; composite have large, steep slopes so lava is faster flowing, dome volcanoes are smaller than composite volcanoes and grow as ash and rocks build up around a vent). Explain the processes that cause natural disasters (volcanoes). A volcano is an opening the ground that allows the release of magma. Know the difference between a dormant and active volcano. Transform plates can cause earthquakes. Describe and understand the key aspects of the water cycle. The water cycle is the continuous journey of water: it starts in rivers, lakes and oceans, evaporates and condenses, then falls as precipitation and runs back into rivers, lakes and oceans. World War 2 Land use changed throughout the war as food needed to be grown at home.	Understand why the Maya chose to settle where they did - due to its diverse geography, which included fertile lowlands, highlands, and access to various resources. The lowland areas of the Yucatan Peninsula were particularly attractive for agriculture, with crops like maize, beans, and squash thriving there. The highlands provided stone for construction and other resources, while access to both the Gulf of Mexico and the Caribbean Sea offered trade and transportation opportunities. The Maya didn't survive. Possible theories include: drought and crop failure leading to food shortages; warfare between rival tribes intensified; declining trade meant cities could not sustain their populations; an increase in diseases meant a declining population; a natural disaster killed everyone. London and the UK London started as a small settlement, with land used for agriculture and basic infrastructure. London was a town established by the Romans. It is on the point of the river Thames. This allows easy access to Europe. London is a relatively flat lowland area. The city is built on the floodplains of the Thames. The flat lowland areas were easy to build on. London is built on two main layers of bedrock. The chalk layer is the older, lower layer, whilst the clay layer is younger. Both layers of bedrock formed underwater.	caused acid rain (pollutants released into atmosphere and fall back to earth as rain). Africa Use a comparison of weather across the world to describe and explain how this affected Victorian explorers like David Livingstone, John Hanning-Speke, Mary Kingsley Identify key topographical features (including hills, mountains, coasts and rivers), and land use patterns and understand how some of these aspects have changed over time (linked to the Industrial Revolution). More than half of the continent is covered with grassland or savannah. The major biomes of Africa are savannah, desert and rainforest. Compare the physical and human features of the different regions/countries of Africa, topographical features and the effects of drought. Know how Africa is developing as a country (famine, growing trade links, development of the country, job roles, education, second largest continent in size and population, minerals such as oil, copper, diamonds, platinum). Nigeria and South Africa are two of the fastest growing world economies. Crime and Punishment Australia is an island: it is the smallest continent of the seven continents. Australia is one of the largest countries in the world. It is also the driest inhabited continent of the world.
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	Children moved to live in the countryside where it was safer as there were less factories and significant buildings to bomb.	London is a port city which first started on the North side of the river. For a long time, London Bridge was the only bridge over the Thames. During the 1700s, more bridges were built so the city expanded in all directions. The Thames is a tidal river which flows into the North Sea. It cuts the city in half into northern and southern regions. It is a key transportation route By 1801, it was the largest city in the world, with over a million inhabitants. London's population surged during the Industrial Revolution due to migration from other parts of the UK. Factories and industries developed, especially along the River Thames, and residential areas expanded to accommodate the influx of workers. London's population peaked before World War II (1839: 8.6 million), then declined due to the war and post-war development outside the city. The population declined to 6.8 million in 1991, before increasing to its current level of over 8.9 million. London continues to evolve with regeneration projects, new housing developments, and changes in commercial and industrial land use. The city's central business district (CBD) remains a major hub for finance, business, and retail.	Australia is the largest country in the Southern hemisphere and the largest country without land borders. Australia has six states (Southern Australia, Western Australia, New South Wales, Queensland, Victoria and Tasmania) and two self-governing territories: Northern Territory and Australian Capital Territory (which is around Canberra, the capital city). 70% of the country is arid/semi-arid (outback). 35% of the country is desert. The coastal plains are more fertile: they house the majority of the population. Most of the population live on the eastern/southern coastline. Identify areas around the UK coastline e.g. Cornwall where smuggling was rife and know this was so they could hide contraband in the mines, secluded beaches and coves and transport it across the sea. Smuggling was initially a response to goods being taxed to support the war effort during the 100 Years War. More expensive goods such as tea, wine, spirits, lace, silks, tobacco and brandy were smuggled in later years. Smuggling reached its peak between 1780 and 1840. At its height, it was estimated that in places like the Isle of Wight two thirds of inhabitants were involved in 'free trading'.
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		If current trends continue, London is expected to become a mega-city by 2030, with a population exceeding 10 million. Use maps to plot key London landmarks (link to history research). Plot journeys which visit various landmarks. What is the shortest distance you can travel when visiting different landmarks? Compare journeys shown on the tube map with actual land journeys between stations. Ensure children understand why the tube map is useful and shown in the way it is. Compare the Thames to the Amazon. How wide/long are they? How much water do they both hold? Are they both tidal?	
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Geographical skills and fieldwork

Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied

Use the eight points of a compass, four and six-figure grid references, symbols and key (including the use of Ordnance Survey maps) to build their knowledge of the United Kingdom and the wider world

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.

Y3	Y4	Y5	Y6
• Use maps, atlases and globes to locate counties and cities in the UK • Use digital mapping to plan a local journey. • Use the four points of the compass in map work. • Identify specific features from given four figure grid references. • Use Ordnance Survey maps to find out information about the UK. • Use fieldwork to observe and present information about the local area using sketch maps and plans (pit headstocks etc)	• Use maps, atlases and globes to develop knowledge of countries in the UK and Europe. • Use the four points of the compass to give directions. • Accurately use four figure grid references to give directions. • Understand keys and symbols on OS maps of the UK and countries studied. • Undertake weather surveys of two contrasting locations (Mansfield/Rome). • Use fieldwork to observe, measure, record and present weather information using graphs and digital technologies.	• Use atlases, globes and maps to locate the countries, mountain ranges, capitals, rivers and oceans of N and S America. • Use eight points of the compass in map work. • Identify specific features from given six figure grid references. • Understand and use a range of symbols and keys on different maps of the wider world. • Collect statistical information to compare N and S America. • Compare different locations within the UK, in order to identify similarities and differences by collecting comparative information from different countries and counties. • Select fieldwork methods for collecting, presenting and analysing statistical data relating to the locations studied.	• Use atlases, globes and maps to develop knowledge of the wider world. Map physical and human geography of different areas of the British Empire (mountains, rural areas, beaches, etc) and Australia. • Use digital mapping to plot a journey across the world. • Use eight points of the compass to give directions. • Accurately use six figure grid references to locate places and give directions. • Use symbols and keys in independent map work about the wider world. • Collect comparative information from different countries/cities (e.g. population, weather). • Select fieldwork methods for collecting, presenting and analysing statistical data relating to the locations studied and draw conclusions.