

Whittingham C of E Primary School – Geography LTP Cycle A

EYFS – Year 6

Term:	EYFS:	KS1:	LKS2	UKS2
Autumn 2	Local Study: A place called home	Local Study: What is the Geography of where I live?	Local Study: How and why is my local area changing?	Why are Mountains so important?
Key Vocabulary	land nation country trees wood rainforest boat home houseboat land dry desert water stream river	Landscape, City, Town, Village, Hamlet, Commercial, Retail, Farm, Arable, Pastoral, Service, Urban, Rural, Physical feature, Human feature, Environment, Region, Land use, Country, Location, Transport, Residential, Public service, Economic activity, Open space, Agricultural, Settlement.	Site; Location; Cumbria; Lake District; Village; Town; Valley; Mountain; River; Lake; Mouth; Runoff; Change; Storm; Rainfall; Wind; Saturated; Natural disaster; Environment; Derelict; Borough; London; Olympics; Redevelopment; Canal; Transport; Plan; Geographical Information System (GIS); Costs and benefits; Land use; Scale; Key; Settlement; Route; Residential; Commercial; Recreation; Leisure; Public services; Classify; Pattern; Distribution; Census; Population; Demographic; World War I; Satellite; Orbit; Remote sensing; Trend; False-colour; Wireless; Hurricane; Emergency planning; City; Vegetation; Desert; Density; Lake; Irrigation; Sea; Deforestation; Criterion; Hypothesis; Fieldwork; Accessibility; Pollution; Traffic; Amenities; Scatter	Mountain; Rock; Landscape; Volcano; Crust; Mantle; Magma; Lava; River; Ocean; Hot spot; Summit; Sea level; Island; Planet; Solar System; Universe; Tectonic plate; Scale; Mountain range; Himalaya; Andes; Rockies; Alps; Atlas; Urals; Relief; Political; Country; Strata; Continent; Ocean; fold mountains; Crinoids; Compression; Oxygen; Atmosphere; Blizzard; Glacier; Ridge; Summit; Col; Fossil; Sea; Animal; Rock; Ocean; Marine; Geology; Silt; Geologist; Temperature; Sedimentary; Igneous; Metamorphic; Sediment; Limestone; Tethys; Distribution; Pattern; Key; Direction; Peak; Erosion; Glacier; Settlement; Landscape; Woodland; Marsh; Valley; Fodder; Environment; Pasture; Minerals; Growing season; Silage; Slurry; Fertiliser;

			graph; Line of best fit; Correlation; Positive; Negative.	Diversify; Business; Tourists; Economic activity; Profit; Climate graph; Precipitation; Climate station; Growing season; Range of temperature; Frost; Co-ordinates; Ordnance Survey; Eastings; Northings; Grid square; Grid reference; Disease; Epidemic; Cholera; Contamination; Health; Hygiene; Medicine; Water; Victoria; Slum; Urban; Reservoir; Elevation; Impermeable; Gravity; Contour; Spot height; Hydroelectric; Turbine; Generator; Pylons; Transmission; Cost and benefit; Green; Planning; Government; Resort; Sustainable development; Sustainability.
Substantive Knowledge: What Pupils will know	Some features of the home in which they live Some features of different homes of other families that they recognise There are different countries in the world. Some similarities and differences of families living around the world, including their own. Not all children in the world are fortunate enough to have shoes.	The physical and human features of a range of significant geographical locations. The physical and human features of my locality What the term 'land use' refers to. That the main types of land use are transport, residential, economic activity, public services, open space and agricultural. How to carry out fieldwork including the use of Google Earth Pro and Google Street View, to identify, describe and record the main types of land use in the locality of my school Present the data I collect through fieldwork graphically and as a land use map.	The difference between physical and human processes and events that affect environments. How the environment of my school and grounds has changed over time. Why locations in the local area of the school have changed. That there are often different views about whether environmental change is a positive thing. How the quality of the environment varies in the local area surrounding my school.	What a mountain is and the names and location of the main ranges of fold mountains in the world How ranges of fold mountains formed The different layers of the Earth The three main types of rock Why there is so much mystery surrounding the attempt by Mallory and Irvine to climb Everest in 1924 Why Edmund Hillary and Tenzing Norgay found fossils of sea

	<p>Some of the ways in which they use water every day at school and home.</p> <p>In some parts of the world children have to collect water every day.</p> <p>How life might be different if water didn't come from taps but had to be collected in buckets.</p> <p>Some features of different places around the world from the satellite images and photographs layer of Google Earth.</p> <p>Many of these environments are different to the one in which they live.</p>	<p>Suggest reasons to explain what my results show Where I live in the United Kingdom in relation its four nations, largest cities and the European continent.</p> <p>Ways in which the environment of the local area has changed in the past and is changing now, and the possible reasons for this.</p> <p>How to plan and plot a geographical tour around the local area that includes its key physical and human features.</p>	<p>How and why environments are changing at different locations around the world.</p> <p>That environmental change on a global scale affects our lives locally.</p> <p>How humans behave locally can contribute to global changes such as climate change.</p>	<p>creatures on the summit of Everest in 1953</p> <p>About the different types of fossils and how each formed</p> <p>The names and location of the main ranges of mountains in the United Kingdom</p> <p>How ranges of mountains in the United Kingdom are different from fold mountains</p> <p>The physical and human features of the Cambrian mountains in Wales</p> <p>The type of climate experienced in the Cambrian Mountains and how this compares with their local area</p> <p>The reasons why the mountains of the UK are generally wetter and colder than most other areas</p> <p>What a tourist is, the activities they enjoy and why the Cambrian mountains is an important destination for tourists</p> <p>What a reservoir is and why many reservoirs have been built in the mountains of central Wales</p> <p>How reservoirs can have a positive and negative impact on the environment and people of the locations where they are built</p> <p>What a renewable or sustainable source of energy is</p> <p>How electricity is generated from the force of falling water in hydroelectric power stations</p>
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				That there are costs and benefits associated with building more HEP stations even if they are considered sustainable
Spring 2	Getaways to Geography	Comparison: St. Lucia Whereabouts in the world is home for Denise and how does it compare with where I live?	Why do some earthquakes cause more damage than others?	What is a river?
Key Vocabulary	Water, pond, lake, place, surroundings, environment, trees, wood, forest, ice, floating, ice floe, water, sea, ocean.	Landscape, Rainforest, Tropical, Vegetation, Island, Town, Route, Terrain, Bay, Mountain, Volcano, Plantation, Physical feature, Human feature, Environment, Region, Land use, Country, Location, Economic activity, Settlement, Climate, Ecosystem, Tourism.	Earthquake; Volcano; Continent; Ocean; Latitude; Longitude; Northern Hemisphere; Southern Hemisphere; Political map; Evacuation; Infrastructure; Transport; Business; River; Flood; Search and rescue; Epicentre; Magnitude; Richter scale; Distribution; Location; Pattern; Energy; Projection; Tsunami; Plate; Inner core; Outer core; Mantle; Crust; Fault; Alpine Fault; Design; Homeless; Refugees; Wealth; Eruption; Magma; Lava; Rock; Dormant; Extinct; Cone; Vent; Gas; Cloud; Chamber; Pacific Ring of Fire; Technology; Quality of life; Distribution; Wealth; Gross National Income.	River; Source; Mouth; Course; Channel; Meander; Stream, Waterfall; Bank; Flood plain; River island; Undercutting; Slip-off slope; Tidal, Marina, River cliff; Pebbles; Beach; Waves; Spit; Coast; Estuary; Erosion; Farms, Village; Town; Settlement; Fields, Hedgerow; Tropical rainforest; Atacama Desert; Wood; Rapids; Oxbow lake; Mill; Hamlet; Railway; Transport; Bridge; Sewage works; Leisure; Recreation; Hypothesis; Validity; Load; Energy; Transportation; Habitat; Invertebrates; Molluscs; Crustaceans; Amphibians; Birds, Mammal; Reptile; Vertebrates; Algae; Eutrophication; Pollution; Indicator species; Biotic Index; Valley; Agriculture; Sea level; Flood; Bridge; Mud flat; Brackish; Coast; Diatom; Omnivore;

				Herbivore; Carnivore; Prey; Confluence; Annotate; Wildlife; Spit; Scale; Ecosystem; Migration; Food chain; Photosynthesis; Algae, Bacteria; Hydrological (water) cycle; Precipitation; Runoff; Aquifer; Evaporation; Borough; River Thames; Isle of Dogs; Henry VIII; Marsh; Creek; Flood; Port; Trade; Dock; Economic activity; British Empire; Container; Monsoon; Refugee; Contaminated; Famine; Aid; Pattern; Relief; Romantic era; Symphony; Movement; Orchestra; Waterfall; Little Ice Age; Climate.
Substantive Knowledge: What Pupils will know	Explore their outdoor area, school grounds and local environment. Identify some of the physical and human features they observe during these visits. Notice and describe some of these features using appropriate geographical vocabulary and simple map work. Recognise and describe some of the features of the United Kingdom and other countries which are different from the environment in which they live. Describe some similarities and differences between their home and the homes of children living in other countries.	Continents and Oceans of the world. The location of St Lucia. The main physical and human features of St Lucia. The main physical and human features of the town of Soufriere. How these features compare with where they live. What the tropical climate of St Lucia is like. Why St Lucia has a tropical climate. How a tropical climate compares with temperate and polar climates. That the UK has a temperate climate.	What causes an earthquake. The distribution of earthquakes occurring around the world. Why earthquakes happen at some locations but not others. How the magnitude of an earthquake is measured. Why earthquakes with the greatest magnitude do not necessarily cause the most deaths and destruction. What causes a volcano. Why volcanoes and earthquakes often occur at the same locations around the world.	How the course of a typical river changes from source to mouth and the physical features it creates Why these physical features are formed How to collect data at various points along a stream to show graphically how the river changes How to create a simple cross section across the river at each of these points What an estuary is The main physical and human uses of estuaries

	<p>Recognise some similarities in the way that children live in other parts of the world.</p> <p>Understand that children's lives in other countries may be different to their own.</p> <p>Build a rich bank of vocabulary to describe a range of environments.</p> <p>Develop an awareness that environments change.</p> <p>Understand the purpose of a map.</p>	<p>Which areas of the world have a tropical, temperate and polar climate.</p> <p>What a volcano is.</p>	<p>The location of the 'Pacific Ring of Fire' and why it is a hot spot for earthquakes and volcanoes.</p> <p>The location, cause and effects of the Christchurch (New Zealand) earthquake of 2011</p>	<p>Why estuaries are such an important habitat and ecosystem for wildlife</p> <p>What the water cycle is</p> <p>How rivers play such an important part in the water cycle</p> <p>Where the famous meander 'Isle of Dogs' is located along the River Thames</p> <p>How and why the land uses and economic activities of the Isle of Dogs has changed since the time of Henry VIII</p> <p>Why the port and docks of London declined and closed very quickly in the 1950s and 1960s</p> <p>Where in the world Bangladesh is located and the rivers that flow through it</p> <p>Why Bangladesh suffers from serious annual flooding from its rivers</p> <p>What is being done in Bangladesh to control river flooding</p>
Summer 2	Weather and Seasons	<p>Local Study:</p> <p>Coasts (Linking to Grace Darling): What do we find at places where the land meets the sea?</p>	Why are jungles so wet and deserts so dry?	Why is fair-trade fair?
Key Vocabulary	Hot, cold, warm, cool, freezing, icy, temperature, breeze, wind, weather, icy, frozen, shadow	Landscape, Tropical, Island, Cliff, Headland, Spit, Port, Beach, Coral, physical feature, human feature, Environment, Country, Location, Climate, To?@	Weather; Climate; Temperature; Political map; Temperate; Council; Pattern; Location; North Pole; Equator; Location; Distribution;	Merchant; Transport; Landscape; Environment; Commodities; Manufacture; Caravan; Silk Road; Silkworm; Mulberry; Cocoon;

			Country; Prevailing; Wind; Ocean; Climate graph; Classification; Key; Tropic of Cancer; Tropic of Capricorn; Polar; Continental; Mediterranean; Tropical; Equatorial; Drought; Annual; Winter; Summer; Mild; Season; Northern Hemisphere; Southern Hemisphere; Meteorological; Climate station; Average; Coniferous; Tropical; Rainforest; Savanna; Hot desert; Ice cap; Tundra; Mountain; Environment; Grassland; Shrubs; Trees; Animals; Herbivores; Landscape; Lichens; Moss; Deciduous; Forest; Evergreen; Predators; Humid; Oxygen; Drought; Carnivore; Biome; South America; River; Amazon Basin; Amazonia; Nile; Andes; Tributary; Source; Mouth; Humid; Convection; Condensation; Cloud; Thunderstorm; Cumulonimbus; City; Inhabited; Polar; Sahara; Adaptation.	Larvae; Factory; Political map; Countries; Basin; Desert; Depression; Stream; River; Mountains; Arid; Drought; Profit; Trade; Trade route; Domestic trade; International trade; Import; Container; Container ship; Export; Brand; Company; Hectare; Caribbean; Tropical; Climate; Growing season; Drainage; Hurricane; Pesticide; Polyethylene; Irrigation; Profit; Plantation; Technology; Fertiliser; Farm; Smallholder; Shipping; Wholesaler; Retailer; Port; Berth; Dock; Quay; Crane; Dry dock; Ferry; Hydrofoil; River; Confluence; Pier; Refinery; Settlement; Heath; Estuary; Mud flat; Cruise; Cargo; Terminal; Hovercraft; Factory; Farm; Urban; Rural; Fairtrade; Premium; Community; Development; Co-operative; Market; Sustainable; Ethical.
Substantive Knowledge: What Pupils will know	Is it hot or cold outside today? How do we know? Does anyone know the word we use when we think about how hot or cold it is?	The names and location of the world's seven continents and five oceans together with the Equator, North Pole and South Pole	The difference between weather and climate. How temperature and precipitation varies across the United Kingdom.	What trade involves How domestic trade is different from international trade What exporting and importing goods means

	<p>What clothes have we put on - what do they tell us about what we thought the weather would be like before we came outside?</p> <p>How does what we wear change with the weather?</p> <p>Is the weather the same as it was this morning/yesterday - how is it different now?</p>	<p>A range of physical and human features found at places around the coastline of Britain</p> <p>Why people enjoy spending time at the seaside</p> <p>Why the United Kingdom has such a long coastline compared with most other countries of the world</p> <p>How to use an Ordnance Survey map to interpret physical and human features of the coast</p> <p>How the physical and human features of the coastline at Bournemouth in the United Kingdom compare with those of the coastline of Townsville in Queensland, Australia</p> <p>The location and physical features of the Great Barrier Reef in Australia</p> <p>The distribution of hot and cold areas of the world</p> <p>The location and characteristics of tropical, temperate and polar regions of the world</p> <p>How the distribution of coral reefs is influenced by climate</p>	<p>The location and features of the main climate regions of the world.</p> <p>How climate affects the landscape of different environments.</p> <p>What a biome is and the name and location of the world's main biomes.</p> <p>The flora and fauna of the main biomes of the world.</p> <p>The physical features of the Atacama Desert.</p> <p>Why Arica in Chile is the driest inhabited place in the world.</p> <p>Why Manaus in Amazonia is one of the wettest places in the world.</p>	<p>What the Silk Road is</p> <p>Why the Silk Road was once the most important trading route in the world</p> <p>Why countries trade with each other today</p> <p>What a container ship is and why Southampton is a very important container port in the UK</p> <p>The main commodities that the UK imports from China and the most important goods it exports in return</p> <p>Why the terms of international trade are sometimes not always fair to producers in poorer countries</p> <p>Why St Lucia is an important banana producer</p> <p>What being a certified Fairtrade producer of commodities such as bananas means</p> <p>How being part of a Fairtrade co-operative can benefit producers in poorer countries</p> <p>Why there might also sometimes be disadvantages for producers of being part of Fairtrade co-operatives</p> <p>The range of Fairtrade products currently available in the UK</p>
Disciplinary thinking skills	<p>Recognise</p> <p>Describe</p> <p>Observe</p> <p>Identify</p>	<p>Recognise</p> <p>Describe</p> <p>Identify</p> <p>Observe</p>	<p>Identifying</p> <p>Recognising</p> <p>Describing</p> <p>Observing</p>	<p>Identifying</p> <p>Recognising</p> <p>Describing</p> <p>Observing</p>

	Select Categorise/Classify Sequence Compare and contrast Recall Reason/speculate	Select Categorise/Classify Sequence Compare and contrast Recall Reason/Speculate Summarise	Recalling Comparing and contrasting Sequencing Categorising Reasoning and interpreting Synthesising Understanding through explanation Justifying Developing conclusions	Recalling Comparing and contrasting Sequencing Categorising Reasoning and interpreting Synthesising Understanding through explanation Justifying Developing conclusions Making substantiated judgements Evaluating Critiquing Empathising Hypothesising
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