LKS2 Geography Rolling Programme

Geography LKS2 – Year A	Autumn	Spring	Summer
Topic	**Why do people live near volcanoes?**	**Who lives in Antarctica?**	**Are all settlements the same?**
	Learning how the Earth is constructed and about tectonic plates and their boundaries. Children learn how mountains are formed, explain the formation and types of volcanoes and explore the cause of earthquakes. They map the global distribution of mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes and consider the negative and positive effects of living in a volcanic environment and the ways in which humans have responded to earthquakes.	Learning about latitude and longitude and how this links to climate. Pupils consider the tilt of the Earth and how this impacts the Antarctic circle and global temperature. They explore the physical features of a polar region and how humans have adapted to working there, taking into account that there is no permanent population. Pupils study Shackleton's expedition before planning their own, using mapping skills learnt so far	Exploring the different types of land use and how this differs between urban and rural areas, children consider their prior learning on mountains and explain why these areas are more sparsely populated. They describe the different types of settlements and study how the local area has grown over time and the impact of this. They make land use comparisons with India to find key similarities and differences between settlements.
Substantive: Knowledge	**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. **Place Knowledge** > 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, and a region within North or South America. **Human and Physical Geography**	**Locational Knowledge** > 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) **Human and Physical Geography** > Describe and understand key aspects of: physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes, and the water cycle. > Describe and understand key aspects of: human geography, including: type of settlement and land use, economic activity including trade	**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 **Place Knowledge**

	> Describe and understand key aspects of: physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes, and the water cycle. > Describe and understand key aspects of: 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.	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, and a region within North or South America. **Human and Physical Geography** > Describe and understand key aspects of: 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.
Vocabulary	inner core outer core mantle crust magma tectonic plate plate boundary fold mountain fault-block mountain volcanic mountain atlas composite volcano shield volcano magma chamber vent pyroclastic flow active volcano dormant volcano extinct volcano negative effects positive effects fertile soil	lines of latitude lines of longitude hemisphere climate climate zone compass points direction treaty ice shelf ice sheet drifting ice iceberg	agricultural land capital city commercial land compare country border county dispersed facilities land use legend linear local memorial metro monument nucleated place of worship recreational land region residential land settlement transportation

	climate change volcanic springs geothermal energy index earthquake tsunami		
Disciplinary: Skills	Pupils will be taught to: > Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied. > 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.	Pupils will be taught to: > 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.	Pupils will be taught to: > 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.

Geography LKS2 – Year B	Autumn	Spring	Summer
Topic	**Why are rainforests important to us?**	**Where does our food come from?**	**What are rivers and how are they formed?**
	Focussing on the link between biomes and climate, children will locate the Amazon rainforest and explain how the vegetation in a tropical rainforest is defined by the two Tropics. They investigate the physical features and layers of the Amazon rainforest, considering how plants	Looking at the distribution of the world's climate zones and mapping imports of food from around the world using maps. Children consider the link between trade and climate and find out about fair trade with a specific focus on the Dominican Republic and its cocoa beans. They learn about	Developing an understanding of the water cycle by investigating and recording different weather phenomena. Through mapping out the world's major rivers, children learn about the features and courses of a river. They study a local river as fieldwork and learn about ways in which humans

	adapt to these conditions. Learning about the people who live in the rainforest, children discuss the impact of human activity locally and globally.	trade where they live and explore where the food for their school dinners comes from.	interact with and use rivers locally and in a contrasting environment.
Substantive: Knowledge	**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. > 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) **Place Knowledge** > 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, and a region within North or South America. **Human and Physical Geography** > Describe and understand key aspects of: physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes, and the water cycle. > Describe and understand key aspects of: 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.	**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. **Place Knowledge** > 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, and a region within North or South America. **Human and Physical Geography** > Describe and understand key aspects of: physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes, and the water cycle. > Describe and understand key aspects of: 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.	**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. **Place Knowledge** > 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, and a region within North or South America. **Human and Physical Geography** > Describe and understand key aspects of: physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes, and the water cycle. > Describe and understand key aspects of: 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.

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Vocabulary	biome Equator Tropic of Capricorn Tropic of Cancer lines of latitude buttress roots lianas vegetation vegetation belts forest floor understory layer canopy layer emergent layer deforestation community indigenous peoples drought greenhouse gas global warming logging mining method risk route questionnaire enquiry data analyse	air freight carbon footprint consume distribution export fertiliser food bank food miles grant import pesticides produce qualitative quantitative reliability responsible trade sample size scale bar seasonal food source sustainability trade trend	condensation delta estuary evaporation flooding floodplain groundwater irrigation leisure meander oxbow lake percolation precipitation river mouth source transpiration tributary valley water cycle waterfall

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