

Spindle Point Primary School - Geography Knowledge Overview

Year 1 Term 1 – Build up a map on WW	Year 1 Term 2	Year 1 Term 3
<u>Session 1 - local area/mapping</u> What is around my school? Farms, parks, places of worship, shops, other schools, food outlets, cricket club, public houses, doctors, dentist – spot these on a variety of maps both paper and digital. Which street is my school is on? Moss Lane Kearsley – find it on maps Where is my school located? In Kearsley. (Kearsley starts at 1A pet supplies (Manchester Road) and ends at the Black Horse (Higher Market Street) which is just after the roundabout. Field work opportunity – take pictures of the things in the local area and create a picture map of Kearsley	<u>Session 1 – UK and compass points</u> What are the four main compass points and can you tell me which direction each of the UK countries is? The four main compass points are North, East, south and west and can discuss where the 4 countries of the UK are in relation to one another, using them eg: Scotland is north of England and England is south of Scotland. What are the 2 halves of a globe called when split horizontally? I know that there are the two halves of a globe, named the northern hemisphere and the southern hemisphere and these are separated by the equator. Where is the United Kingdom? I can find the United Kingdom on a globe and maps (both paper and digital).	<u>Session 1 – Wales – characteristics</u> On a map of The UK, where is Wales? Wales is to the West of England and is the third smallest country to make up The UK What do you know about the Welsh Flag and the Patron saint of Wales? The Welsh flag is called the Red Dragon because it is a red dragon on a green and white background, and the patron saint is St David What is the national emblem of wales? The national emblem is the leek
<u>Session 2 – Bolton</u> Which town is Kearsley located in? I know that Kearsley is in the large town of Bolton What landmarks does Bolton have and what do you know about them? Toughsheet Stadium – Home of Bolton Wanderers (human) The Spirit of Sport (human) Fred Dibnah Statue (human) Leverhulme Park (physical) Rivington Pike (physical, but has some human features too) Bolton Town Hall (human) River Croal (physical) Smithills Hall (human) What is a physical feature and what is a human feature? Physical = a natural feature Human = manmade feature (use the above landmarks to show understanding of this by sorting them into physical and human features)	<u>Session 2 – London – (capital city - parliamentary building)</u> What is a capital city is, and where is London is the capital city of? A capital city is usually the city within a country, where the government meet. London is the capital city of England What Landmarks do you know that are in London? London is the home to many landmarks including the Houses of Parliament and Buckingham palace which is home to the king. It has statues of important people including Queen Victoria and Winston Churchill and is also home to the London Eye What important transport links does London have? London has transport links such as the river Thames and the London Underground.	<u>Session 2 - Cardiff - (capital city - parliamentary building)</u> Where is Cardiff the capital city of and where is it on a map? Cardiff is in the south of Wales, is the capital city of Wales and is the 11 th largest city in the UK. What is Cardiff's Parliamentary building called and what is it famous for? Cardiff's parliamentary building is called The Senedd and is situated overlooking the waters of Cardiff Bay Traditionally Cardiff was known for mining coal but is now known more for tourism. It houses places to visit such as Cardiff Castle, the national museum of history and Cardiff university Can you describe the physical features of Cardiff? The centre of Cardiff is mostly flat with hills to 3 sides. It has 2 rivers – the Taff and the Ely.

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<u>Session 3 – Greater Manchester</u> Where is Bolton? Bolton is a town in the county of Greater Manchester which is in the North West of England. Kearsley is in Bolton. What is the land used for in Greater Manchester? Residential – homes for people to live in Recreational (open spaces) – enjoyment, exercise or relaxation Transport – roads, trains, buses, airports and car parks What Physical and Human features can you spot on a map of Greater Manchester? P- parks and rivers H- Homes, roads, railways and the airport	<u>Session 3 - Newcastle Upon Tyne</u> Where is Newcastle Upon Tyne and where is it on the map? Newcastle Upon Tyne is in the Northeast (this will need explaining) of England. What is the most significant physical feature of Newcastle Upon Tyne? The River Tyne is the most significant physical feature of Newcastle Upon Tyne. What is Newcastle Upon Tyne most known for? Newcastle is known for its bridges, two of the best being the Tyne Bridge and the Millennium Bridge and also has a quayside where ships used to dock for trade	<u>Session 4 - Northern Ireland</u> Where on a map of the UK, is Northern Ireland? Northern Ireland is at the top of the island which is to the left of Wales. The island is made up of Northern Ireland and the republic of Ireland. What do you know about the flag of Northern Ireland? Its national flag is the Union Flag of the UK; however, the Ulster Banner is used at sporting events. Who is the patron saint of Ireland and what is its national emblem? Northern Ireland shares its emblem (a clover leaf) and its patron saint (St Patrick) with the Republic of Ireland.
<u>Session 4 – Characteristics of the North West</u> What is the highest point in the NW? Scarfell Pike is the highest point in the North West (and England) What is the largest natural lake in the NW? Windermere is the largest natural lake in the north west (and in England) What is the largest city in the NW? Manchester is the NW largest city (and Greater Manchester is its largest URBAN area)	<u>Session 4 – Scotland: characteristics</u> Where in the UK is Scotland? Scotland is to the North of England and is the second largest country to make up Great Britain. What does the Scottish flag look like and what is its name? The Scottish flag is a white cross on a blue background and it is called the Saltire or St Andrew's Cross (named after the Patron Saint) What is the scottish national emblem and why is it this? The Scottish emblem is a Thistle and this is because during a legendary battle, one of the invaders is said to have stood on a thistle.	<u>Session 4 – Belfast</u> Where is Belfast and why is it important to Northern Ireland? Belfast is the capital city of Northern Ireland and is its largest city. It sits on the east coast of Northern Ireland What is its parliamentary building called and What can you tell me about the physical features of Belfast? Its Parliamentary building is called Parliament Buildings, but is often referred to as Stormont. Belfast sits at the mouth of River Logan, making it ideal for ship building, and is where RMS Titanic was built. Why is Northern Ireland still part of the UK? In the 1960's trouble broke out over whether NI would remain part of the UK or become part of Ireland, but this was settled in 1998 with the Good Friday Agreement
<u>Session 5 – England</u> Where does Greater Manchester fit within England? Greater Manchester is a county in the North West of England. Bolton is town that is part of GM and Kearsley is part of Bolton. What do you know about the size of England? England is the biggest of the 3 countries to make up Great Britain (Great Britain is England, Scotland and Wales) What are the characteristics of England? Wales borders England to its left (West) and Scotland above (north). Its longest river is the River Severn. Highest mountain is Scarfell Pike. The flag is a red cross on a white back ground. The flag is called the St George's cross because the Patron Saint of England is called St George	<u>Session 5 - Edinburgh - (capital city - parliamentary building)</u> Where is Edinburgh and where is it on the map? Edinburgh is in the Southeast of Scotland and is the capital city. It is one of 7 Scottish cities. Its parliamentary building is called Holyrood and I know what it looks like. What landmarks can you see in Edinburgh? It has eroded peaks of volcanoes. Castle Rock, Salisbury Crag and Arthur's Seat give Edinburgh its hills and landscape views. What is significant about Edinburgh's transport links? Edinburgh has great transport links but is particularly proud of its many cycle lanes which encourage people not to drive to reduce congestion and air pollution.	<u>Session 5 - Mapping * The Equator and its positioning</u> (Using the compass points learned previously) Which 4 seas surround the UK? (to the South) the English Channel. (to the East) the North Sea. (to the West) the Irish Sea and the Atlantic Ocean. Where, on various maps and globes, is the Equator? The two hemispheres are separated by the imaginary line called The Equator. This is a line of Latitude labelled 0 as it is right in the middle of the globe/Map. What is the significance of the Equator? I know that the temperatures here are tropical meaning hotter, more humid and wetter than anywhere else on the planet. This is because this part of the globe is closer to the sun.

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Session 6 -United Kingdom

What does the UK stand for and where is it on a world map?

The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (The UK) is on the upper left side of the map, close to France.

Year 2-Term 1

Session 1 – Planet Earth

An island is land (of various sizes) surrounded by water. The UK is an island as it is surrounded by water.

What planet do I live on and how could I describe it?he UK?

We live on planet Earth, which is a sphere. It houses 5 oceans and 2 seas, and 7 continents and that the Prime minister is head of the government in the UK.

How would I describe the outside appearance of Earth?

About 3 quarters of the Earth's surface is covered in water, with some of the crust being submerged by the oceans. The parts that aren't are called land.

What do we know about the outside and inside of planet Earth?

Planet Earth has a core, mantle and crust. Mountains and valleys are on land but are also under the Oceans

Session 2 – Continents

What are the 7 continents of the world and where are they on a map of the world?

I know that the seven continents are: North America, South America, Europe, Africa, Asia, Antarctica and Australia (sometimes called Australasia or Oceania).

Which is the biggest of the 7 continents?

The biggest continent is Asia which has 48 countries within it

What is special about Australia?

Continents usually have many countries within them, except Australia which is continent and a country.

Year 2-Term 2

Session 1 - Mapping skills – placing the UK on various maps. Also placing NA and Europe in relation to each other

Where the UK on this map and what is it showing me?

I know where the UK is on a variety of maps, and can use the key or title to understand what each map is showing me about it (eg temperature, land height above sea level, green land, satellite image).

What is different about a map and a globe and where is the UK on a globe?

A globe is 3D and accurately places most countries in correct locations. I can find the UK on a globe and explain how I know it is the UK, using geographical vocabulary such as Northern Hemisphere, island, surrounded by etc).

What does scale mean?

I know that a map can show me an incredibly large area, on one small diagram, by reducing the size of everything at the same rate, and that in reality the continents of Europe and NA would require an aeroplane or boat journey, to travel between them.

Session 2 – Weather

What is different about Weather, to climate?

Weather is different to climate as it can change at any point as is not always what we expect to get.

What is weather and how can it be predicted?

Weather is a physical process that happens in the world's atmosphere, meaning satellites can be used to predict what it will be like for a weather forecast.

How do weather forecasts work?

Weather can be represented by symbols and I can identify the main ones used in a weather forecast.
(<https://www.metoffice.gov.uk/weather/guides/what-does-this-forecast-mean>)

Year 2-Term 3

Session 1 – San Francisco Climate/weather

What is the climate in San Francisco like?

Winter in San Francisco is rainy and mild, spring is sunny and temperate, summer is foggy and cool, and autumn is sunny and warm.

What are the rainfall and sunlight hours like in San Francisco?

The mean rainfall, almost all of which occurs between November and April, is about 533 mm and that during this time there is sunshine during two-thirds of the possible daylight hours.

What is the most characteristic feature of weather in San Francisco?

The most characteristic feature of the weather, here, is the summer fog, which lies low over the city until midday. This fog is a phenomenon of temperature contrasts, created when warm, moist ocean air comes in contact with cold water welling up from the ocean bottom along the coast.

Session 2 – San Francisco/UK Extreme Weather

What extreme weather phenomenon occur or have occurred in San Francisco?

Floods and Extreme3 heat (causing droughts) are often a risk in San Francisco, because of the hot summers and the bay in Winter.

What extreme weather phenomenon occur or have occurred in the UK?

Flooding is becoming more and more regular through UK Winter seasons and there have been some cases of extreme heat.

What similarities and differences are there between the two countries and where would you prefer to live?

Floods and heat occurrences are similar. Flooding in UK is due to heavy rainfall, but in San Fran it is often due to the bay flooding, Tsunamis or rough weather in the waters.

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Session 3 - The World's Oceans

What are the 5 Oceans of the world?

1. Pacific (largest) 2. Atlantic 3. Indian 4. Southern 5. Arctic (smallest)

What do you know about The Atlantic Ocean?

The Atlantic Ocean is the second largest ocean of the world and is an S shape.

The Equator runs through the middle of it, meaning it is often labelled the North Atlantic Ocean (in the northern hemisphere) and the South Atlantic Ocean (in the southern hemisphere). Great Britain (England, Wales and Scotland) is the largest island in the Atlantic Ocean.

What size is The Indian Ocean and where is it?

The Indian Ocean is the third smallest and third largest of the 5 Oceans and is entirely in the Eastern hemisphere (will need exploring as children have only explored northern/southern hemispheres).

There is a large supply of oil, a natural resource, beneath the floor of the Indian Ocean. The trade of this important fuel (oil) means that 80% of the world's sea trade passes through these waters.

Session 4 - The World's Oceans

What are the 5 Oceans of the world?

1. Pacific (largest) 2. Atlantic 3. Indian 4. Southern 5. Arctic (smallest)

What do you know about the position, size and name of the Southern Ocean?

The Southern Ocean is in the southern hemisphere, is the second smallest (fourth largest) Ocean and is also known by some as the Antarctic Ocean.

It surrounds the continent of Antarctica and has a winter season lasting 6 months (April-October).

This Ocean freezes during its winter meaning it is the perfect home to many animals including emperor penguins, blue whales and the world's largest invertebrate, The Colossal Squid.

What do you know about the Arctic Ocean?

The Arctic Ocean is the smallest Ocean and is the most northerly ocean meaning it is in the northern hemisphere.

It is partially covered by sea ice called the polar ice cap for most of the year and is almost entirely covered in winter.

The changes in the way planet Earth works are causing the polar

Session 3 - Extreme Weather

What does the term 'Extreme Weather' mean?

Sometimes weather can cause huge problems and disruption (even here in the UK) – these are often known as extreme weather conditions.

What are the names of the extreme versions of the 4 main weather categories (sun, rain, snow and wind)?

The names of examples of extreme versions of the four main weather categories are: sun=heat wave, rain=flood, snow=blizzard and wind=hurricane or cyclone.

What is the name of a person who studies and predicts the weather?

A meteorologist studies the weather can often predict extreme weathers and warn people about them.

Session 4 - San Francisco (BBC Bitesize has some info for KS1 on San Fran)

Where is San Francisco?

San Francisco is in the state of California, on the west coast of NA. It is surrounded by Oregon, Nevada and Arizona. I can place San Francisco on a map.

What are the names of the main 3 hills in San Francisco?

It has hills named Twin Peaks, Telegraph Hill, and Russian Hill.

What are the names of the 2 natural Islands and the 1 man-made island which are part of San Francisco?

2 natural Islands – Angel island and the very famous Alcatraz island, (which used to be a prison but is now a tourist attraction).

1 man-made island called treasure island.

Session 3 – San Francisco enquiry: Why (or is) is San Fran a good place to live? (people, places, jobs, tourism, trade)

How many people live in San Francisco, and how much space there is for them to live in?

What are the reasons why people live in San Francisco (jobs, tourism and trade)?

I can explore what features make San Francisco a good place to live

Session 4 - San Francisco enquiry: Why (or is) is San Fran a good place to live? (people, places, jobs, tourism, trade)

I can use everything I have learned about San Francisco and the UK, to make double page spread or brochure about the country I would prefer to live in, using comparisons as my reasoning for my choice

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ice cap to melt, causing risk to animal life and disastrous changes in weather around the world.		
<u>Session 5 - The Pacific Ocean (links to NA)</u> What is significant about The Pacific Ocean? The Pacific Ocean is the largest and deepest of the world's oceans and covers a larger area than all the land put together. The Equator runs through the middle of this ocean too, meaning it is often labelled the North Pacific Ocean (northern hemisphere) and the South Pacific Ocean (southern hemisphere). The Pacific Ocean stretches from Asia to North and South America. Which famous bridge can be found in the Pacific Ocean? The Pacific Ocean is home to a port in the North American town of San Francisco – which is where the Golden Gate Bridge is. Why is tourism impacting negatively on The Pacific Ocean? Popular tourist destinations in this Ocean are causing plastic pollution problems to marine species.	<u>Session 5 – San Francisco characteristics</u> What shape is San Francisco and what is the terrain like? San Francisco is hilly and steep and is roughly square in shape. It has a windy street called Lombard Street. What is significant about the western side of San Francisco? I know that San Francisco occupies the coast of NA, meaning it has a coastline. It also has a bay, where Seals live! What is the name of the bridge in San Francisco and why was it built? San Francisco has a large bridge named Golden Gate bridge, and that this was built to join the island to the main land.	<u>Session 5 - San Francisco compared to UK</u> • I can compare and contrast San Francisco and the UK • I can say where I would prefer to live and explain why I can use everything I have learned about San Francisco and the UK, to make double page spread or brochure about the country I would prefer to live in, using comparisons as my reasoning for my choice.
<u>Session 6 – Climate</u> What is Climate? Climate is the weather you expect to get in a place, and it does not change day to day. How is a place's climate usually predicted? Climate is usually predicted based on the place's location on the globe. The distance from the Equator impacts on this. Can you name and locate 3 Climates (Polar, Equatorial and Desert) and give examples of weather found in each? Polar (Antarctica – cold summers and very cold/freezing winters), Equatorial (right across the Equator eg Central America, Central Africa, South East Asia – hot, wet and humid all year round) and Desert climates (North Africa, Western Asia, interior Australia, the South-western United States, northern Mexico, and Chile - have exceptionally high temperatures).		

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Year 3 Term 1	Year 3 Term 2	Year 3 Term 3
<u>Session 1 - Describing Maps of the World</u> <u>Different types of maps</u> Are all maps of the world exactly the same? No. There are many different types of world map and different orientations, each giving a different view of the world. These include digital, paper maps and globes, with a globe being the most accurate representation because it is 3D and Spherical like the Earth. Are all Maps Accurate? No. Some maps look inaccurate because of the size proportions and the distortions caused when a spherical object is drawn flat. What are the names of the 2 main lines of Longitude and Latitude and what do they do? I know that the line which runs vertical down the centre of the Earth- the Prime Meridian- alongside the horizontal line through the middle - the equator-, splits the world into 4 hemispheres – northern, Southern, eastern and western	<u>Session 1 – International trade: natural resources- coal (where is it found – USA, Russia, China, Australia and India)</u> What does trade mean? Trade is the buying, selling or exchanging of goods or services. This can be between countries. What important resources are transported over the world and where from? Important resources, such as the mineral coal, are transported all over the world. Coal is mainly transported from USA (NA – studied slightly in R and Y2), Russia, China, Australia and India), but also that the UK was also mined for coal – particularly in Kearsley! What is happening to the distribution of coal around the world and why? Coal is still transported around the world, but it is now being used less and less due to its impact on the environment.	<u>Session 1 - Erosion and deposition: Rivers</u> How do rivers shape the Earth? Earth can be shaped by the action of water in rivers and at coasts (erosion, transportation and deposition) What is the definition of: 1) erosion? 2) transportation? 3) deposition? Erosion – when rocks and soil are worn away, which puts lots of sand, mud, pebbles and silt into the river. Transportation - the moving of the eroded material. The force of the flowing water moves the mud, sand, pebbles and silt created by erosion. Deposition - the dumping of material. The sand, mud, pebbles and silt being transported by the river is eventually dropped as the river slows. How many main stages do a river have and what are these called? A river has three main stages: youthful, near the source; middle-aged, further downstream and mature, near the mouth
<u>Session 2 – lines of longitude & latitude</u> What is the name of the lines on a map/globe which run east-west? Lines running parallel to the equator (east-west) are called lines of latitude. What is the name of the lines on a map/globe which run north to south? Lines running parallel to the Prime Meridian (north-South) are lines of longitude Why do we need lines of longitude and latitude?	<u>Session 2 – Europe: transportation of coal from Russia to Germany - Rivers it may travel</u> What is a river? A river is a natural watercourse flowing towards an ocean, sea, lake or another river. In some cases, a river flows into the ground and becomes dry at the end of its course without reaching another body of water How many primary rivers does Europe have and can you name them? What are the 3 longest rivers in the world? There are five primary rivers in Europe: the Volga = Russia, the Danube	<u>Session 2 - Erosion and deposition: Coasts</u> What are coasts? Coasts are where edges of higher land meet the oceans or sea. Some geographic features found there are beaches, cliffs, arches, stacks, headlands and bays. How are beaches, cliffs, arches, stacks, headlands and bays formed? These features are formed through the processes of erosion and deposition. Which European country has the longest coastline?

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These lines help me understand many things about earth, such as climates and time zones. They also split the world into rectangular areas which can be useful when looking for specific areas.	= Ukraine, the Rhine = Germany, the Elbe = the Czech Republic and the Loire = France, and that 3 of the longest rivers in the world are: Nile (linked to y5 history), Amazon (linked to R,Y2 and Y6 geog), and the Mississippi (linked to R, Y6 geog). Can you locate each of the 5 primary rivers? The Volga = Russia. The Danube = Ukraine. The Rhine = Germany, The Elbe = the Czech Republic. The Loire = France. Mapping: I can track the journey of a piece of coal from Russia to Germany, knowing that it will travel along the Rhine and other waterways, spotting other physical and human features it may pass as it goes.	Norway has the longest coastline in Europe. It is 62,000 miles (99,780 km) in length and it is the second longest in the world
Session 3 - Polar night and day What is Polar Day and Polar Night and what impact does the world's tilt have on the North and South pole regions? The Earth's tilt means that for half of the year part of the world (Arctic) has 24 hour daytime and light (Polar Day) and the other half (Antarctic) 24 hours darkness and night (Polar Night). What happens to these polar regions as the Earth travels around the sun? The effect of polar day/night then swaps over as the earth travels round the sun. What are the Northern lights and where are they most prominent? Northern lights are a natural phenomenon that happen in mainly in more northern areas of the globe such as Iceland and Alaska as well as parts of Greenland.	Session 3- Europe: Transportation of coal from Russia to Germany – Mountains it may pass What is a mountain and how is one identified? A mountain is a large landform rising above the surrounding land, usually in the form of a peak and is defined by the official UK government's as having a summit of 600 metres (1,969 feet) or higher. The top of a mountain is called its Summit. To say how high and how tall a mountain is are two different things – measure from sea level to summit to find out how high a mountain is, and measure base to summit to find out how tall it is. How many main types of mountains are there and what are these called? There are 3 main types of mountains: volcanic, fold and block. All 3 formed from plate tectonics: when portions of the Earth's crust move, crumple and dive. What is the name of the highest mountain on Earth, where is it and how high is it? The highest mountain on Earth is Mount Everest in the Himalayas of Asia, whose summit is 8,850 metres (29,035 feet) above sea level.	Session 3 - Erosion and deposition: Management How do we manage Erosion to cliffs and coastlines? Erosion can cause cliffs to collapse and so the coastline needs to be managed by engineers building artificial structures. Can you name the 3 artificial structures used to manage coastline erosion? The 3 artificial structures used to manage coastline erosion are: 1) Sea walls - concrete walls that are placed at the bottom of a cliff to prevent erosion. 2) Rock armour - large boulders placed at the bottom of a cliff to protect it 3) Groyne's are wooden or rock structures built out into the sea. Where is the Holderness coastline and what is happening to it? The Holderness coastline is located on the east coast of England. It is the fastest eroding coastline in Europe.
Session 4 – UK regions and their identifying human/physical features (characteristics) How is the UK split up? The UK is split into regions - which is generally a large area of land with distinguishing geographical, ecological, cultural or political characteristics that set it apart from other areas and may exist within one country or be spread over several. How many regions is the UK made up of? The UK is made up of 12 regions, and can name some of these	Session 4- Climate change – what it is and the impacts it can have What is climate change? The long-term change in the Earth's weather patterns and average temperatures, also known as global warming. It's caused by human activity, such as burning fossil fuels, cutting down forests, and farming livestock, which add greenhouse gases to the atmosphere. These gases trap heat from the sun, causing the Earth to warm up. How are humans impacting on the Earth's stability? Because of their use of fossil fuels such as coal, Carbon Dioxide is being	Lesson 4- Field work – erosion and deposition of local rivers - I know the Earth's surface is constantly being broken down and reshaped by many factors, most notably the weather, (wind, ice, rain and snow) and that human contribution through pollution can add to this. - I know there are 2 types of weathering -Mechanical weathering is when rocks are broken down by physical agents such as ice, wind or water - I know there are 2 types of weathering - Chemical weathering is when

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How many counties make up the UK and which ones home Bolton, London and Newcastle Upon Tyne? The UK is made up of 92 counties, 48 of which are in England. I can say which county each of our Capital Cities lies in (Greater London), as well as Newcastle Upon Tyne (Tyne and Wear) and Bolton (Greater Manchester).	released into the Earth's atmosphere. This gas traps heat, which increases Earth's temperature. The Earth's average temperature has increased about 1.5°F in the past hundred years. What is the impact of climate change on the world around me? A warmer climate could affect our planet in a number of ways: – More rainfall – Changing seasons – Shrinking sea ice – Rising sea levels	rocks are broken down by chemical reactions. I know that the top of a mountain is called the summit Visit Clifton Marina to look for signs of erosion. Make predictions around where they expect to find erosion.
<u>Session 5 - European countries (including Russia) and capital cities</u> What do you remember about Europe? I remember from Year 2 that Europe is a continent and I now know it is part of a larger landmass called Eurasia. What are the 4 main regions of Europe and can you name some of the 50 countries (ext and their spoken language) which make up Europe? I know the 4 main regions of Europe are Eastern, southern northern and western Europe. (see link below for a list which actually includes 51) Which flags for the 50 European countries, do you recognise? I can recognise some of the Flags for the 50 countries that make up Europe as well as some of the Capital cities (only 44 capital cities are in Europe). Countries, capitals and flags can all be found on this link: https://www.google.com/url?sa=t&rct=j&q=&esrc=s&source=web&cd=&ved=2ahUKEwjI7N76kvCHAxXUXEEAHSGnOpAQFnoECBQQAQ&url=https%3A%2F%2Fwww.countries-ofthe-world.com%2Fcapitals-of-europe.html&usq=AOvVaw2se0ELhicXXbOd3AcBJdp8&opi=89978449	<u>Session 5- Enquiry - Impact of coal on the environment and climate</u> • I can explore the impact coal is having on the environment, in terms of climate and structure. • I can explore what is happening to the world's climate and weather because of the impact of global warming. • I can explore my local area for signs of climate impact (flooding – marina?) (weathering – natural and chemical can be discussed too) Whole class enquiry	<u>Lesson 5 – Field work – erosion and deposition of local rivers</u> • Field work opportunity linked to Rivers/mountains (Clifton Marina visit?) Linked to Session 4 What notes can the children make about any signs of erosion they have found? Chemical or weathering?
<u>Session 6- European Population – linked to capital cities and characteristics</u> What do you know about the population of Europe compared to the other continents? Europe is the second smallest continent in size, but the third largest populated What (roughly) is the population of Europe? The population of Europe is around 742 million people		

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Which is the smallest country in Europe (and the world) in terms of size and population?

The Vatican City is the smallest country in Europe and in the world. It is the smallest country both in terms of size and population.

Year 4 Term 1	Year 4 Term 2	Year 4 Term 3
Session 1 – Ordnance survey maps Who creates ordnance survey maps? William Roy created the first ever Ordnance Survey map. Now they are created almost wholly digitally, by Ordnance Survey LTD. What is an ordnance survey map show? OS maps show physical and human features as symbols. This makes the maps easier to read. Each OS map has a key to show what the symbols mean. Why are ordnance survey maps useful? They are useful because they can be used to show the specific features a person needs. For example, some show the buildings and landmarks around an area, others show pathways on leisure walks and others show amenities in a local area	Session 1: Earthquakes and Volcanoes- plate What are the three layers of planet Earth? The Earth has an inner and outer core, a mantle and a crust. How can the Earth's crust be described and how does it cause earthquakes and volcanoes? The Earth's crust has 'cracks' in it and so it is actually in pieces. These pieces are called plates and these move very slightly each year causing volcanoes and earthquakes What are the boundaries of the plates called and how do they move? The boundaries of the plates are called fault lines and the plates move in three different ways: 1. away from each other, which forms ridges 2. towards each other, which causes earthquakes and forms volcanoes and mountains 3. side by side, which causes earthquakes.	Session 1: 4 figure grid references
Session 2 – Transport: Cities (Session 6 24/25) What does the word transport/transportation mean? I know that 'transport or transportation' means 'take or carry (people or goods) from one place to another by means of a vehicle, aircraft, or ship' What are the main types of transport within cities and what are the advantages/disadvantages of each? Public transport (buses, trains and trams). – A= It is a quick way to transport many people at the same time, reducing congestion and pollution. D= sometimes overcrowded and the route it takes may not be close to where the person wants to travel to.	Session 2: Pacific Ring of Fire What is the Pacific Ring of Fire? The Pacific Ring of Fire is an arc around the Pacific Ocean where most of the world's volcanoes and earthquakes are formed. About three-quarters of the world's dormant and active volcanoes are here. What percentage of Earthquakes occur in the Pacific Ring of Fire? About 90 per cent of the world's earthquakes, including 15 per cent of the world's largest earthquakes occur along the Ring of Fire. What is causing these events within the Pacific Ring of Fire? The Pacific Ring of Fire is a result of plate tectonics: plates are colliding	Session 2: The Water Cycle Clouds and Precipitation (children will have covered water cycle in science, so a brief recap should suffice). What are the five steps of the water cycle? 1) Water from oceans, seas, rivers and lakes evaporates and rises into the air as a vapour. Evaporation is the process of water turning into a vapour. It is caused by the heat of the sun. 2) As the vapour rises, it cools and condenses from a vapour to a liquid to form clouds. This process is called condensation. 3) As the clouds become heavy, precipitation occurs. This is the process of liquid falling from the clouds as rain, snow, sleet or hail. 4) This creates run-off, which is water that travels on the surface and

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Private cars and Taxis (sometimes called cabs). A= convenient and safe D= they increase congestion and pollution. Electric create no pollution, but still create congestion. Bicycle – A= do not cause congestion or pollution. D= rider is vulnerable to breathing in pollution from other vehicles and more at risk from other vehicles Goods vehicles – usually vans or lorries – (deliver goods to businesses). A= essential for deliveries D= cause congestion and pollution. What do the words congestion and pollution mean when looking at these in relation to transport in cities? Congestion = extremely crowded with traffic of all kinds Pollution = a poisonous or dirty substance omitted from some vehicles How does a strawberry travel across one Spanish town?	with each other which causes a process called subduction where one plate is pushed below another. The heat and the pressure forms mountains and volcanoes.	collects in bodies of water such as rivers, lakes, oceans and seas. 5) Sometimes this water is soaked into the ground. This process is called percolation and involves the water flowing downward under the layers of the soil. This ends the water cycle, which then starts again. What is a cloud? A cloud is a large group of tiny water droplets that we can see in the air. Clouds are formed when water on Earth evaporates into the sky and condenses high up in the cooler air. What is precipitation? Rain, snow, sleet and hail falling from clouds is called precipitation and only the lower clouds give precipitation. The cumulonimbus cloud creates thunder and lightning storms. What are the main cloud types and how would you describe the appearance of these? The main cloud types include stratus, cumulus and cirrus, and can describe some of the features of these. (Stratus clouds are dark and featureless, creating grey skies. Cumulus clouds are puffy, like cotton wool floating in the sky. Cirrus clouds are thin and wispy, and appear high in the sky.)
Session 3 – Transport: National (Session 5 24/25) What is meant by the term national transport and how is it different from transport within a city. National transport means transporting something across various towns and cities within a country, rather than just within a single city. What is a transport network and what are the main reasons for people using them? Transport network = systems of routes that cross at many points. The main reasons for travel within the United Kingdom are: • work or business • shopping • visiting relatives • leisure or tourism. What are the main types of network used and what do their symbols look like on a map? (See table below on pg 30 milestone 2)	Session 3: Earthquakes and Volcanoes: Impact What is the name of the scale used for measuring the strength of Earthquakes? The scale for measuring the magnitude (strength) of earthquakes is called the Richter scale How is the intensity of Volcanoes measured? Volcanoes are graded on their intensity using the Volcanic Explosivity Index (VEI). What natural disasters do you know about, from history and more recent times? Natural disasters which have occurred in History and in more recent times include: Pompeii (79AD/CE) Icelandic volcano (2010) Mount Nyiragongo Volcano (2021) Valdivia, Chile, 22 May 1960 (9.5) Haiti earthquake 2010	Session 3: Climate Change (renewable) What is meant by the term climate and what is meant by the term weather, and What is climate change? Climate is the long-term temperature expected in a place. Weather is the day-to-day conditions which change frequently. Climate change (or global warming), is the process of our planet heating up so that temperatures are higher than would be expected, which has an effect on people and wildlife around the globe. What are some of the causes and effects of global warming and how can we help to manage these? Some of the causes of global warming include air pollution, water pollution, overuse of plastic and production of too much waste. The effect they have on the planet, animals and humans is that air temperature is rising, causing severe weather phenomenon and melting of the polar ice caps. This in turn means more water on the surface of the planet therefore increased flooding. Animals can no longer survive in their usual habitats as these are changing rapidly. We can help to manage each cause by taking less car journeys, using less plastic products and recycling everything that we can. What is renewable energy and how can it help reduce global warming?

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Network	Used for	Map symbol
Motorway	Long distances	
Main road	Long distances	
Secondary road	Medium to short distances	
Minor road	Short distances	
Railway	Medium to long distances	
Footpath	Short distances, leisure	
Bridleway	Horse riding, walking	
Cycle path	Leisure	
Air travel	Long distances	
Canal	Short to long distances	

I can compare transport across the UK, to that across Spain and say what is similar and different about it and how it is used.

Session 4 – Transport: International (Session 4 24/25)

What is meant by international transport and what transport modes are used to transport people and goods?
The movement of people or goods between countries. Planes and boats (Ocean Freight) are most commonly used for this.

What are the main foods that travel internationally from Brazil (SA), San Francisco (NA) and Spain (EU)?
Brazil = coffee. San Fran = Rice (and cars). Spain = Fruits (strawberries) and olive oil

How do these goods travel from Brazil, San Francisco and Spain to the UK or other countries and how does a Strawberry get from Spain to the UK?

By Sea and air – explore the airports and the port in San Francisco.
Track the journey of a strawberry from a Spanish field to a UK supermarket noting what landmarks it may pass or important places it may travel from

Session 5 – International Trade: Food and natural resources (Session 2 24/25)

What is international trade, why does it happen and what foods can be traded?

Session 4: San Francisco cause and impact earthquakes

Explore the Causes and the effect of the Earth Quake in San Francisco. Create a class presentation about this to show understanding of its causes, effects and the impact on the community. (group enquiry)

Session 5: Enquiry Case study on the 2004, Christmas Day Tsunami

Class to decide on a question to study/investigate

Session 4: Field work-Impact of global warming on pond life in local area

Visit Clifton Marina and look for signs of pond life – conduct a survey by asking passers-by if they think the wildlife, in particular pond life, has increased or decreased. Explore any issues coming in or out of the water, which could be impacting on pond life.

Session 5: Enquiry – how can we have a positive impact on climate change?

Class to decide on a question to study/investigate

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International trade is the exchange of goods and services between countries. Seafood is the most traded food in the world, with over \$130 billion traded each year. Coffee is the most traded beverage. Other foods that are traded in huge quantities across the world include soya, beans, wheat, palm oil, sugar and corn. What does the term 'food miles' mean and can you list some popular imported foods in the UK? The term 'food miles' is used to describe how far the food we eat travels from where it is first produced, before it ends up on our tables What does food security refer to and where is the most food imported? The availability of and access to food. Food is imported most to the dessert biomes as the high levels of heat means things grow less. International Trade: Natural Resources (Session 3 24/25) What are natural resources and how can they be used? All the land, forests, energy sources and minerals existing naturally that can be used by people. Humans and other life forms depend on natural resources to survive. What are the most common natural resources? Water, Oil, Forests, Rocks, Minerals, soils, agriculture and animals as the most common natural resources. Where is most of the world's oil produced, where is most of the world's nickel and copper mined and where does Spain mine its coal? Most of the world's oil is produced in The Middle East, most of the world's nickel and copper is mined in Australia and Spain sources coal from the Csntabrian mountains	linking to the facts they have learned so far. (independent enquiry)	linking to the facts they have learned so far.
Session 6 - International Trade: Tourism What does international tourism involve? International tourism involves people travelling between countries for a holiday or leisure. What are some of the features of tourism? Features of Tourism, such as: Intangibility – an experience not an object, Seasonality - customers may be more or less likely to go somewhere according to the season, Interdependence - all sorts of independent companies depend on one another to provide experiences, and Diversity - the tourist industry tries to mix things up in order to offer customers different experiences. Where are some of the most popular tourist attractions in the world? France is the top tourist destination in the world, with about 90 million international tourists visiting every year. Some of the most visited		

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landmarks in Europe are in London. They include the Tower of London, the Houses of Parliament, Buckingham Palace, the London Eye and the Tate Modern (art gallery). In France, the Eiffel Tower is a popular attraction; in Germany, Neuschwanstein Castle; in Spain, the Alhambra; in Russia, the Kremlin; in Greece, the Acropolis and in Rome, the Colosseum.

Year 5 Term 1	Year 5 Term 2	Year 5 Term 3
Session 1: Using Maps: Features Can you name at least 4 things most maps usually contain to help the map reader? Maps contain several features that help us to better understand the information presented about a specific place. These usually include a title, compass rose, map key and map scale. Maps of the world usually show the lines of longitude and latitude. What are map insets and how are they useful? Some maps also have map insets to represent land that is too small or out of frame. Can you identify the above features on a map? I can identify and know the purpose of the above listed features, included on a map (paper and digital).	Session 1: Fairtrade What does the word Fairtrade mean? Trade between companies in developed countries and producers in developing countries in which fair prices are paid to the producers. What is the purpose of Fairtrade and why was fairtrade introduced? Fairtrade is a system of certification that aims to ensure a set of standards are met in the production and supply of a product or ingredient. For farmers and workers, Fairtrade means workers' rights, safer working conditions and fairer pay. How do I know if a product is Fairtrade? The FAIRTRADE Mark is a registered certification label for products sourced from producers in lower income countries. The Mark is used only on products certified in accordance with Fairtrade Standards and on promotional materials to encourage people to buy Fairtrade products. 	Session 1: Savannah biome What is a savannah biome? A savannah is a rolling grassland scattered with shrubs and isolated trees. It has a very dry season and then a very wet season. (In British English= spelled 'savannah' most other English-speaking countries= spelled 'savanna'). Where is this biome located across the world? The largest part of the savannah biome is located in Africa. The Serengeti plains of Tanzania in Africa are probably the best known African savannah. Other areas are found in North America and the North and East of South America (Brazil). How would the climate of this biome be described? It is warm all year long. It's mostly made up of grass but there are sporadic trees. Although there are various types of soil in the savannah biome, it is not suitable for farming. Water holes provide drinking water for roaming animals.
Session 2: Four figure/six figure grid references What are 4 and 6 figure grid references and why would we use them? Maps have a grid system to help locate places with accuracy - The horizontal lines that divide the map (eastings) and the vertical lines (northings) are labelled with numbers that can be seen on all four edges of the map. By combining these, a grid reference is formed. A four-digit grid reference corresponds to a specific square on the map, allowing you to accurately describe an area on the map. How do you find a 4 figure grid reference? To find a place using a four-figure grid reference Remember the rule: always go 'along the corridor' before going 'up the stairs' Find the first part along the bottom (or top) of the map, between the northings, and the second part by moving up the eastings to the corresponding square. How do you find a 6 figure grid reference?	Session 2: Desert biome What is a desert biome? An ecosystem that forms due to the low level of rainfall it receives each year. Deserts cover about 20 per cent of the Earth. There are four major types of desert in this biome: hot and dry, semi-arid, coastal, and cold. They all have plant and animal life that have adapted to survive there. What is the name of the largest desert and where is it located? The Sahara Desert is the largest desert in the desert biome. It covers over 300 million square miles (776 square km). The desert biome can be found on every continent except Europe. What is the climate like in a typical desert biome? Daytime temperatures in the desert biome are very high, but can be very low at night. Dust storms occur when the wind picks up dust from the surface. Some deserts are so hot that when it rains, the water evaporates.	Session 2: Marine biome Can you list three important facts about the marine biome? 1) The marine biome is the biggest biome in the world. 2) It covers about 70 per cent of the Earth. Marine regions are saline and contain millions of species of plants and animals. 3) The amount of light in the marine biome gives it three zones. Where is the marine biome located in the world? The marine biome includes the five main oceans: the Pacific, Atlantic, Indian, Arctic and Southern, as well as many smaller gulfs and bays. What are the three levels that this biome is split into? The ocean is divided into three vertical zones based on depth and light level. Although some sea creatures depend on light to live, others can survive without it. Light may be detected as far as 1000 metres (3,280 ft) down in the ocean, but there is rarely any significant light beyond 200 metres (656 ft).

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First find the four-figure grid reference for the square that the location is in and write it down with a space after each set of numbers: 72_ 33_ Then imagine this square is divided up into 100 smaller squares with 10 squares along each side. Still remembering to go along the corridor and up the stairs, work out the numbers to indicate the bottom left-hand corner of the smaller square and put them into your four-figure grid reference.	in the air before hitting the ground. The driest desert on Earth gets on average 1 cm of rainfall every 5 to 20 years.	
Session 3: Ocean Currents – Great Garbage Patch What is an ocean current? A continuous movement of ocean water from one place to another, created by wind, water temperature, salt content and the gravity of the moon. What are ocean currents called and how do they move? The currents are called gyres and can flow for thousands of miles. Gyres travel clockwise in the northern hemisphere and anticlockwise in the southern hemisphere. What is the Great Garbage Patch? Plastic pollution is also transported by gyres and the Great Pacific Garbage Patch is a big area of rubbish in the middle of the northern Pacific Ocean. It is caught in the water currents. It formed because the gyres are circular, which traps rubbish, like floating pieces of plastic	Session 3: Tundra biome How is the Tundra biome described? The tundra biome is a cold and treeless area where harsh conditions make it hard for plants and animals to survive. What are the two types of Tundra and how much of the Earth's land surface is Tundra? The two types of tundra are: arctic which is located within the Arctic Circle, and alpine which is the area high in the mountains above trees. Around 20 per cent of the Earth's land surface is tundra. Can anything (plant or animal) survive the harsh conditions here? This biome sustains life even though it experiences extremely low temperatures. There are about 400 varieties of flowers and 48 different animals. These have adapted to enable their own survival here.	Session 3: Freshwater biome What is the freshwater biome? The freshwater biome is an ecosystem made up of any body of fresh water (containing less than 1 per cent salt), such as lakes, ponds, streams and rivers. How much of the Earth's surface do freshwater biomes cover? These cover approximately 20 per cent of the Earth's surface and are in various locations spread out all over the world. Most freshwater biomes consist of moving water and contain many types of fish. Of all the freshwater in the world, 99 per cent is either in the form of ice or located in an aquifer. What 3 groups are freshwater biomes subdivided into? Freshwater biomes are subdivided into three groups: lakes and ponds, streams and rivers, and wetlands. Smaller bodies of water, such as ditches and puddles, are also considered freshwater biomes because they help some forms of life to survive
Session 4: Biomes and Climate zones What are biomes? Biomes are a way to categorise the Earth's surface. These categories are based on climate patterns, soil types and the animals and plants that inhabit an area. There are terrestrial biomes and aquatic biomes. Biomes are directly linked to climate zones How many different biomes are there and can you name some? There are ten biomes: tropical rainforest, temperate deciduous forest, desert, tundra, taiga, grassland, savannah, marine, freshwater and ice. Every part of the Earth's surface is a part of one or more biomes. How many zones of expected climate are there and can you name some of these? Earth has seven zones of expected climate: polar, sub-polar, temperate, tropical, sub-tropical, equatorial and sub-equatorial. Biomes are directly linked to climate zones	Session 4: Taiga biome How does the Taiga Biome compare in size to the others and where can it be found? Taiga, also known as coniferous or boreal forest, is the largest terrestrial biome on Earth. It is situated south of the arctic tundra biome. In North America, it covers most of Canada and Alaska; in Europe, it covers most of Sweden, Finland, Norway and Estonia, some of the Scottish Highlands and some areas of Iceland; in Asia, it covers most of Russia and areas of northern Kazakhstan, northern Mongolia and northern Japan. How would you describe the climate of the Taiga Biome? This biome has short, wet summers and long, cold winters. Precipitation is moderate in the taiga with snow in winter and rain in summer. For six months of the year, the temperature is below 0°C. Plants can only grow during the summer when temperatures are favourable. This growing season only lasts about three months. Why are The Taiga Forests endangered? The taiga forests are endangered due to logging and mining by humans. When trees are cut down in the taiga, it takes a long time for new trees to grow because of the short growing season. The majority of trees are	Session 4: Ice biome What is the ice biome also known as and how is it described? The ice biome is also known as the polar ice cap biome. An ice cap is body of ice in a high latitude region of the Earth. The polar ice caps contain the majority of the fresh water supply on earth. What is the climate like in the ice biome? The polar ice biome is the coldest place on Earth; the temperatures always average below 0° C even in summer. In the winter, there is no sunshine and so the temperatures are lower. One of the most recognisable features of a polar ice biome is the presence of permafrost. Because of the permafrost, no vegetation can grow here except for some microscopic algae What effect is climate change having on this biome? Climate change is melting the polar ice caps. If Greenland's ice cap were to melt, sea levels would rise by 6 metres (20 ft). This is because the Greenland ice cap is about 650,000 square miles (1,683,500 square km) in size and contains a huge amount of frozen water. It is estimated that in only the last 100 years sea levels have risen by as much as 20 cm (8 in). As the ice caps melt, the environmental changes affect people, animals, plants and migratory behaviour.

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	conifers, which is why the taiga is referred to as the coniferous forest. Conifers are evergreen and don't drop their leaves in autumn. This means there are few nutrients in the soil, which is why there is not much variety in the vegetation.	
Session 5: Tropical Rainforest biome What are Tropical Rainforests and how can they be described? Tropical rainforests are rainforests that occur in the equatorial and sub-equatorial climate zones, which are in the tropics. They are hot, wet places with high levels of precipitation What are the 5 layers of the Tropical rainforest and what do you know about each? There are 5 layers (listed on the knowledge map with detail). These are: 1) Emergent layer 2) Canopy 3) Under Storey 4) Shrub Layer 5) Forest floor Why are the Tropical Rainforests important to the world and what impact are humans having on these areas? We get many items of food such as bananas, chocolate, coffee, nuts, coconut, cinnamon and rubber from the rainforests. About 25 per cent of the medicines we use come from plants in the rainforest. However, deforestation is a major problem as it is reducing the oxygen levels in our air and is affecting the climate too!	Session 5: Grassland biome What are grasslands and how much of the Earth is covered by them? Grasslands are wide expanses of land filled with low-growing plants such as grasses and wildflowers. The amount of precipitation is not enough to grow tall trees and produce a forest. Across the world, 25 per cent of land is in the grassland biome. Where are Grasslands found and are they always called 'Grasslands'? Grasslands are found north of the Tropic of Cancer and south of the Tropic of Capricorn. They are known by different names in different parts of the world: steppes in Asia; prairies in North America; pampas, llanos and cerrados in South America; and rangelands in Australia. What is significant about the soil in grasslands? The soil in the grasslands is deep and dark. It is also very fertile and so it is good farm land. Most of the world's food is grown in areas that were once grasslands.	Enquiry – How is global warming having an effect on Biomes of the world? Class to decide on a question to study/investigate linking to the facts they have learned so far.
Session 6: Temperate deciduous forest biome What is the Temperate deciduous forest biome and why are they important? A biome also known as temperate broad-leaf forests, which has forests dominated by trees that lose their leaves each year. They are found in areas with warm, moist summers and cool winters. Temperate forests are very important to people as they provide enjoyment as well as many resources, including food, timber and oxygen for us to breathe. What are the threats to this biome? A threat to this biome is acid rain (caused by industrial pollution and vehicle emissions) as it damages the leaves of trees, and can cause them to die. Another threat is that trees are cut down for timber and land is cleared for agriculture. Who is trying to protect this biome and why? Groups like the Woodland Trust are working to protect this biome in the UK as they are home to a diverse range of mammals, birds, amphibians, reptiles, butterflies, dragonflies, damselflies, beetles, bees, moths and		

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spiders. Some are endangered, such as the dormouse and nightingale.

Year 6 Term 1	Year 6 Term 2	Year 6 Term 3
<u>Session 1- North America</u> What is and where is North America and how is it surrounded? North America is the third largest continent in the northern hemisphere and mostly within the western hemisphere. It is bordered to the north by the Arctic Ocean, to the east by the Atlantic Ocean, to the west (where it is separated from Asia by the Bering Strait) and south by the Pacific Ocean, and to the southeast by South America and the Caribbean Sea. Its two largest countries – the USA and Canada. What physical features are present in NA? Lake Superior is the largest fresh water lake in the world. Mount Mackenzie – an active volcano situated in Alaska – is the highest peak of North America. The world famous Niagara Falls is located between Lake Erie and Lake Ontario. What is significant about the climates within NA? Every climate zone can be found in North America as it extends to within 10° of latitude of both the equator and the North Pole. The biomes in North America include: tropical rainforests and savannah on the lowlands of Central America, and areas of permanent ice cap in central Greenland. These differences contribute to a diverse set of agricultural resources. In the tropical zones of North America, farmers harvest oranges, sugar cane, coffee, cocoa and bananas. Fruits, vegetables and cotton are predominant in the warm, sub-tropical zones of northern Mexico and the United States. The continent's cool temperate zones are ideal for fruits, such as apples and peaches. These areas are also suitable for cattle and corn agriculture.	<u>Session 1 - South America: rivers</u> What are the names of the largest river basin in the world, found in SA and the highest waterfall in the world found there too? Largest river basin in the world – the Amazon. The Angel Falls waterfall, which is the highest in the world at over 900 m (2,950 ft). What is a river basin and what are the 3 important river basins in SA called? A river basin is the portion of land which drains into a river and its tributaries. This water could be from rain, melting snow, condensation or other sources. South America has three important river basins: The Amazon, Orinoco and Paraná. Additional info: (The Amazon River basin has an area of almost 2.7 million square miles (7 million square km), making it the largest river basin in the world. It covers most of northern South America and is fed by tributaries from the glaciers of the Andes. Every second, the Amazon River empties 209,000 cubic metres (7,380,765 cubic feet) of fresh water into the Atlantic Ocean. The Orinoco River flows north of the Amazon. It flows in a giant arc for more than 1,700 miles (2,700 km), rising in northern Brazil and discharging into the Atlantic Ocean in Venezuela. The Orinoco River basin covers an area of about 366,000 square miles (948,000 square km) and covers approximately 80 per cent of Venezuela and 25 per cent of Colombia. The Paraná River basin covers almost 1.1 million square miles (2.8 million square km), which is much of south-eastern Brazil and Bolivia, Paraguay and northern Argentina. The Paraná River includes Iguazu Falls, a massive series of waterfalls that extend for 1.7 miles (2.7 km). It discharges into the Río de la Plata estuary between Argentina and Uruguay.)	<u>Session 1 - Local Area Study – Kearsley: mining the land</u> Why did Kearsley become a town in which people wanted to live? Kearsley has a rich bed of coal beneath its surface and was mined from as far back as 1300 years ago. The Manchester Bolton and Bury canal allowed transportation of the coal in the early 1700s and then this progressed to railway transportation in the 1800s (1838 Bolton – Salford railway). It provided jobs for whole families, including young children. What is coal and where does it come from? Coal is a type of fossil fuel, formed when dead plant matter decays into peat and is converted into coal by the heat and pressure of deep burial over millions of years. Coal is a sedimentary deposit composed predominantly of carbon that is readily combustible. It is formed over thousands of years from layers of dirt and rock covering plants and decomposing. This is where its stored energy comes from. Why is coal so important to life? Coal is important, more so in history, as its extraction provided whole communities with work. Towns and villages were built around coal mines as commuting was not an option available to most. In the 1700s, 5/6ths of the world's coal was mined in the UK. In 1947, there were 750,000 miners in Britain. The last deep mine closed in 2015, its consumption produces sulfur dioxide which creates air pollution and has contributed to global warming on a large scale.
<u>Session 2 - North America: population</u> How has the population of NA changed? Before the arrival of Europeans in the 1500s and 1600s, the population of North America consisted of Native American tribes in the United States and the Aztec and Mayan civilisations in what is now Mexico. In the 1600s, Europeans quickly colonised much of North America. Now the indigenous peoples are far fewer and the majority of people have a European heritage. What is the overall estimated population of NA?	<u>Session 2 - South America: mountains</u> Which chain of mountains dominate the western coastline and what is significant about these? The western coastline is dominated by the Andes Mountain chain. This is also the location of a tectonic plate boundary and the mountains are formed through the process of subduction. There is a great deal of seismic activity in this area as it is part of the Pacific Ring of Fire. How many countries do the Andes Straddle? The Andes straddles seven countries: Venezuela, Colombia, Ecuador,	<u>Session 2 - Local Area Study – Spindle Point: impact of mining on the land</u> Why is Spindle Point named Spindle Point and why does the area around it look the way it does? Because it is built on the site of an old Mine shaft which was also called Spindle Point. It was named this, curiously, by the Fletcher family in the early 1860's. Mine shafts make the land above less able to hold weight and therefore not many houses can be built around this site. See map here - https://mapapps2.bgs.ac.uk/coalauthority/home.html

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North America has an estimated population of 580 million. Which city is the largest in NA? Mexico City is the largest city, both in size and population. Its population is 21.3 million, which makes it the largest metropolitan area of the western hemisphere and the largest Spanish-speaking city in the world.	Bolivia, Peru, Chile, and Argentina. Numerous cities have developed on the plateaus, including Bogotá in Colombia What 3 things does it host as 'the highest in the world'? Bogotá in Colombia – the world's highest capital city. The highest active volcano in the Andean Mountains is the Ojos del Salado on the Chile–Argentina border. It also has the highest crater lake (one that has formed in a volcanic crater) in the world.	Why did the mine shut and how did the land impact on this? A mining disaster occurred, caused by mining of coal from underneath the ground. Gases found beneath the Earth surface can heat up when they are not diluted with enough oxygen and this causes them to explode. Fieldwork – walk round the area making observations on the local land. What do you notice about the areas within which old mines are marked? How does the historical use of the area as a coal mine, affect the land now? When we observe the land, it is clear to see that Kearsley is almost split in two halves. One half has houses, churches, public houses, shops and schools, whilst the other is Greenland, that is hardly used. This is because below it, there are many old mineshafts, meaning the land is unstable and cannot be sure to be able to support heavy weight. Therefore it cannot be built on. There are less buildings due to weight restrictions. Much more greenspace in the places where lots of mines were. House are built around the mines, not directly on top of them. A memorial has been placed in my local area to remember the disaster and the people lost in it. GPQ: After making the observations and looking at a map which shows mine entrances, why do you think our school could not be expanded? The map shows the mineshaft right behind our school building. This would therefore be land which may not be able to support heavy weight and could be dangerous to build on.
Session 3 - North America: rivers How many rivers does NA have? There are hundreds of rivers across North America. What is the importance of the rivers in NA? They are vital for irrigation for agriculture, fishing, the generation of hydro-electricity and as navigation routes for shipping. Rivers are also sacred to the Native American indigenous peoples who, for centuries before European colonisation, learnt to use this limited, precious resource wisely. Can you name at least 3 rivers found in NA? (see knowledge map for further information about all the rivers).	Session 3 - Enquiry – Comparison study What are the similarities between NA and SA? What are the differences between NA and SA? Compare and contrast, with informed explanations, the following: 1. Population of NA and SA 2. Tourism in NA and SA 3. Trade in NA and SA 4. Mountains in NA and SA 5. Rivers in NA and SA 6. Life expectancy and prospects in NA and SA	Session 3 - Local Area Study – Why coal mining changed in our local area. Why is Kearsley and its surrounding areas, still a sought after place to live? Green space, lots of natural parkland, local amenities, good schools, great housing, local to transport links, not usually a flooding zone (unlike Ringley). Many people still have family ties to the coal mines. This is important as a large amount of people lost their lives in a mining disaster here. Why is there a memorial at the top of Moss Lane? Coal is a very volatile substance and many gasses, which are highly flammable, surround it and are involved in its production. These gasses cause explosions and this is what happened one fateful day in Kearsley (this will be studied further in History lessons). We will visit Clifton Country Park for a guided tour of old mine sites, with a geographical focus.

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• Brazos: flows in the northern part of Texas and flows into the Gulf of Mexico. It is 840 miles (1,351 km) long. • Churchill: this river is in Canada. It rises in Saskatchewan and flows into Hudson Bay. It passes through numerous lakes and is known for the rapids along its path. It is 1000 miles (1,609 km) long. • Colorado: rises in the Rocky Mountains in Colorado, and flows into the Gulf of California. It is 1,450 miles (2,333 km) long and over the centuries has formed numerous canyons along its course. The most famous of these is the Grand Canyon in northern Arizona. • Columbia: rises in the Canadian Rockies and flows into the Pacific Ocean. It is 1,152 miles (1,854 km) long. • Fraser: rises in the Canadian Rockies and flows into the Strait of Georgia, just south of Vancouver. It is 850 miles (1,368 km) long. • Mackenzie: the longest river in Canada. It is 1,200 miles (1,931 km) long. • Mississippi: rises in Minnesota and flows into the Gulf of Mexico. It is 2,339 miles (3,764 km) long. • Missouri: the longest river in North America at 2,500 miles (4,023 km) long. It rises in Montana in the Rocky Mountains and flows into the Mississippi River, just to the north of St Louis. • Ohio: formed by the confluence of the Allegheny and Monongahela rivers, the Ohio flows into the Mississippi River at the Illinois border and is 975 miles (1,569 km) long. • Rio Grande: rises in the San Juan Mountains of southern Colorado, then flows south through New Mexico. It forms the natural border between Texas and the country of Mexico and flows southeast to the Gulf of Mexico. In Mexico it is known as Rio Bravo del Norte. It is used for drinking water by both countries, but is becoming more polluted because of sewage and pesticides entering the water from population centres along the river that are growing in size. • St Lawrence: flows out of Lake Ontario and on into the Gulf of St Lawrence. It is 760 miles (1,223 km) long. It forms part of the natural border, along with the Great Lakes, between Canada and the United States. • Yukon: rises in the Yukon Territory of Canada, and then flows across the border into Alaska, ending at the Bering Sea. It is frozen from October to mid-June.		
<u>Session 4 - North America: mountains</u> What is significant about the western coastline? The western coastline is dominated by the Rocky Mountain chain. This is also the location of a tectonic plate boundary and the mountains are formed through the process of subduction. This is the location of the pacific ring of fire (Y4). What is the result of this being part of the Pacific Ring of Fire? There is a great deal of seismic activity in this area as it is part of the Pacific Ring of Fire Can you name at least 3 of North America's mountain Ranges see knowledge map for further information North America's major mountain ranges are: • Alaska Range: extends from the Alaska Peninsula to the border of the Yukon Territory, Canada. The highest peak in North America, Danali (formerly Mount McKinley) – 20,320 ft (6,194 m) – is located here. • Appalachian Mountains: extend from central Alabama in the USA through the New England states and the Canadian provinces of New Brunswick, Newfoundland and Quebec. They are 1,500 miles (2,400 km) in length. • Brooks Range: situated in northern Alaska. • Cascades: stretching from northeastern California across Oregon and Washington. Major peaks include Mt Hood, Mt Rainier and Mt St Helens. • Coast Range: running along the Pacific Ocean coastlines of California, Oregon and Washington. They also extend along the western border of British Columbia, Canada, and the southern edge of Alaska. • Rocky Mountains: about 3,000 miles (4,800 km) in length, extend from the US state of New Mexico into the northernmost reaches of Canada. • Sierra Madres: include two major ranges – the Occidental range and the Oriental range, and one smaller one – the Del Sur range. • Sierra Nevada: situated in eastern California, about 400 miles (640 km) in length.	<u>Session 4 - Enquiry – Comparison study</u> What are the similarities between NA and SA? What are the differences between NA and SA? Compare and contrast, with informed explanations, the following: 1. Population of NA and SA 2. Tourism in NA and SA 3. Trade in NA and SA 4. Mountains in NA and SA 5. Rivers in NA and SA 6. Life expectancy and prospects in NA and SA	<u>Session 4 – Comparison study with ideas for reducing communities’ impact on global warming</u> Compare Kearsley with a town in North or South America. Make links to global warming, sustainability, housing, use of fuels, land demographics, and what is expected for its future. Create an enquiry question and answer it independently. Make links with how you can develop Kearsley to make it a more eco-friendly place, which is thriving to support the reduction in global warming. How can you make your community count? Possible visit to the UU waterworks to explore what is happening in Kearsley nowadays, to create a greener, more sustainable community. Also explore links to future jobs opportunities here.
<u>Session 5 - South America</u> Where is South America and what borders it? South America is a continent located in the western hemisphere and mainly in the southern hemisphere. It is bordered to the north by the	<u>Session 5 - Enquiry - Presentation</u> Present your findings to the class, using geographical resources to support your explanations.	<u>Session 5 - Comparison study with ideas for reducing communities’ impact on global warming</u> Compare Kearsley with a town in North or South America. Make links to global warming, sustainability, housing, use of fuels, land demographics,

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continent of North America and the Caribbean Sea; to the west by the Pacific Ocean; to the east by the Atlantic Ocean and to the south by the Southern Ocean. How many countries make up the continent of SA and what can you tell me about them? South America is a continent made up of 12 countries. Its largest country is Brazil, which covers more than half the continent's landmass. Brazil is only slightly smaller than the USA. The smallest country is Suriname, one of the ten most sparsely populated countries in the world. The biggest island is Tierra del Fuego (Land of Fire), at the southern tip of Argentina and Chile. Bolivia and Paraguay are both landlocked countries. Lake Titicaca (shared by Bolivia and Peru) is the continent's biggest lake. While South America's rainforests are some of the wettest places on Earth, the Atacama desert in Chile is considered the driest place on Earth. Who were the indigenous people in SA and what is happening to their cultures and numbers now? The Incas were the largest group of indigenous people in South America when the Europeans arrived. The Incan Empire lasted from 1438 until 1533. Indigenous cultures are still present in South America but their numbers are getting smaller.		and what is expected for its future. Create an enquiry question and answer it independently. Make links with how you can develop Kearsley to make it a more eco-friendly place, which is thriving to support the reduction in global warming. How can you make your community count? Present your findings in a way which is engaging.
Session 6 - South America: population What is the population of SA and what is its median age of a person? The population of South America is estimated to be 432 million – about 5.6 per cent of the total world population. The median age in SA is 30.5. Which three countries in SA are the most populated countries? The most populous country in SA is Brazil with 207.7 million people. The second largest is Colombia with a population of 48.6 million, followed by Argentina with 43.8 million. Where do the majority of the population live in SA and what are the pros and cons of this? Most of the population lives near the continent's western or eastern coasts while the interior and the far south are sparsely populated. The movement of the population from rural to urban areas has sped up the economic growth of the continent's countries. However, on the downside, many of the largest cities of South America are struggling to overcome traffic problems, housing and water shortages, and other high-population related problems. Most (90 per cent) of the South American people follow the Roman Catholic religion. Most of the other main world religions are also present.		

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