



Burlington Junior School - Geography



Long Term Plan - Sticky Knowledge

Whole School Geographical Concepts

<u>Place</u> A specific location which has meaning attached to it.	<u>Space</u> Is a general location.	<u>Scale</u> The 'Zoom' lens- view places from global to local levels	<u>Interdependence</u> A relationship in which each member is dependent on others.	<u>Physical and Human Processes</u> Physical- natural processes of the Earth for example climate. Human- impact and behaviour of people and how they relate to the physical world.	<u>Environmental Impact</u> How humans interact with the environment and what effect each has on the other.	<u>Sustainable Development</u> Using natural resources responsibly, so they can support present and future generations.	<u>Cultural Awareness and Diversity</u> Different cultures respecting each other's differences.
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Autumn

Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
Seasons, Weather and Bridlington	UK and Africa	UK and Europe & Fieldwork	Rivers	Mountains	Coast Field work and Map Work
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Name and locate 4 different countries of the UK Identify where I live in the UK. Locate 4 of the UK's major cities Locate 5 rivers in the UK. Locate Europe on a world map. To locate 10 European countries 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Locate 10 of the world's longest rivers on a map, Describe the water cycle To say and know 4 key ways how rivers are used Identify the 3 stages of a river and 6 key features of a river Identify land use changes and 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Describe what a mountain is and locate the world's 'Seven Summits' on a map, Describe the key features of 4 mountain types and how they are formed. Describe the climate of the Alps, Grampians and Rockies and explore mountain life. Explore and locate Ben Nevis, Snowden, Scafell Pike and Slieve Donald. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Explain how the erosion and different types of weathering can change the landscape (chemical, physical, biological). Identify and understand how coastal features are formed in the UK I can explain how and why landscapes change over time – Yorkshire Coastline. I know different ways of protecting the coast.



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			<p>recognise how human activity affects rivers and flooding affects communities.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">To investigate river features at Howsham Mill.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Recognise the importance of the Himalayas for people living in the region: Living, working, farming.Share knowledge of a world famous mountain or mountain region.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Fieldwork - complete fieldwork using a range of geographical skills.
Key Vocabulary					
		<p>Europe: Europe is a continent located entirely in the Northern Hemisphere and mostly in the Eastern Hemisphere. It comprises the westernmost part of Eurasia and is bordered by the Arctic Ocean to the north, the Atlantic Ocean to the west, the Mediterranean Sea to the south, and Asia to the east.</p> <p>UK: The United Kingdom, consists of a group of islands off the northwest coast of Europe. It is a unique country made up of four nations: England, Wales, Scotland, and Northern Ireland.</p> <p>London: Capital city of England</p> <p>Continent: A group of countries make a continent.</p>	<p>Irrigation: the supply of water, especially for growing crops</p> <p>River Basin: the area of land drained by a river and all its tributaries</p> <p>Source: The source of a river is the furthest point on the river from its mouth.</p> <p>Mouth: The place where a river enters a lake, larger river, or the ocean</p> <p>Meander: A <i>meander</i> is one of a series of regular sinuous curves in the channel of a <i>river</i> or other watercourse</p> <p>Tributary: A tributary is a freshwater stream that feeds into a larger stream or river.</p> <p>Evaporation: Evaporation is a type of vaporization that occurs on the surface of a</p>	<p>Mountain: a natural upward projection of the earth's surface, higher and steeper than a hill and often having a rocky summit.</p> <p>Dome Mountains: mountains formed by magma pushing upwards, but without a volcanic eruption</p> <p>Fault-Block Mountains: mountains formed by parts of a broken plate being forced upwards</p> <p>Fire Mountains: mountains formed by volcanic eruptions</p> <p>Fold Mountains: mountains formed by the earth's plates pushing together</p> <p>Summit: The top of a mountain is called its peak. It is also called a summit.</p>	<p>Erosion: how wind, water and waves break down and remove rock and soil</p> <p>Physical weathering – the erosion of rocks over time.</p> <p>Chemical weathering – the erosion of rocks due to acidic rain.</p> <p>Biological weathering erosion: Weathering caused by plants and animals.</p> <p>Protection: human intervention to protect the coast.</p> <p>Coastline: Where the sea meets the land.</p> <p>Headland: a narrow piece of land that projects from a coastline into the sea.</p> <p>Stack: A stack or sea stack is a geological landform consisting of a steep and often vertical column or columns of rock in the sea near a coast, formed by wave erosion.</p> <p>Stump: a stump is the eroded remains of a sea stack,</p> <p>Spit: A spit is an extended stretch of beach material that projects out to sea and is joined to the mainland at one end. Spits are formed where the prevailing wind blows at an angle</p>



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			liquid as it changes into the gas phase		<p>to the coastline, resulting in longshore drift. An example of a spit is Spurn Head, found along the Holderness coast</p> <p>Deposition: Deposition is the laying down of sediment carried by wind, flowing water, the sea or ice</p> <p>Wave cut platform: is the narrow flat area often found at the base of a sea cliff or along the shoreline of a lake, bay, or sea that was created by erosion</p>
Spring					
Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
Maps, directions. Equator, North and South Poles.	Grid references, Bridlington and Lake District	Volcanoes and earthquakes	Rainforest	Rio and South East Brazil	Economic activity of the UK Grammarsaurus
		<ul style="list-style-type: none">Identify and describe the 3 structures of the Earth.Describe what happens at the boundaries between the Earth's plates including earthquakesDescribe and explain the key features of a volcanoLocate 6 famous volcanoes.Describe the effects of a volcanic eruption.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Recognise what a rainforest is and locate 4 of the World's rainforests on a map,Describe the 4 different layers that make up a rainforest.Recognise the 5 features that make up the rainforest.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Locate South America on a world map and identify 4 human and 4 physical features.Locate 12 South American countries and their capital cities.Compare the time difference between Sao Paulo and Lima with the UK.Compare 8 key facts about Brazil and the UK.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">What are the key geographical features of the UK?What are the sectors of the UK economy?How sustainable is agriculture in the UK?How sustainable is energy generation in the UK?How sustainable is water use in the UK?How sustainable is the use of rare earth elements?



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		<ul style="list-style-type: none">Evaluate the advantages and disadvantages of living near a volcano.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Describe the key characteristics of the Congo.Describe and explain the impact of deforestation on the rainforest.Explain the importance of the Amazon rainforest	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Describe life in Rio using a range of resources.To investigate trade links with 4 South American countries.	
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Key Vocabulary

	<p>Dormant: a dormant volcano is one, like Kilimanjaro, that has not erupted for a long time</p> <p>Epicentre: where an earthquake starts and is felt most strongly</p> <p>Volcano: A volcano is an opening in the earth's crust through which lava, volcanic ash, and gases escape.</p> <p>Earthquake: An <i>earthquake</i> is the shaking of the surface</p> <p>Vent: A volcanic vent is an opening exposed on the earth's surface where volcanic material is emitted</p> <p>Eruption: A <i>volcanic eruption</i> is when lava and gas are released from a volcano—sometimes explosively.</p>	<p>Amazon Rainforest: The Amazon Rainforest is a large, tropical rainforest occupying the drainage basin of the Amazon River and its tributaries in northern South America and covering an area of 2,300,000 square miles (6,000,000 square km).</p> <p>Rainforests: forests that are home to many different types of plants and animals. They are located close to the Equator in places with a tropical climate, which is warm and wet all year round</p> <p>Biome: a community of plants and animals that is suited to a particular climate</p> <p>Biodiversity: the number of different types of plants and</p>	<p>Rio: the second-most populous city in Brazil and the sixth-most populous in the Americas</p> <p>Brazil: <i>Brazil</i> is the largest country in both South America and Latin America.</p> <p>South America: <i>South America</i>, fourth largest of the world's continents</p> <p>Lima: <i>Lima</i> is the capital and the largest city of Peru</p> <p>Peru: Peru is a country in South America that's home to a section of Amazon rainforest and Machu Picchu</p> <p>Tropical: Tropical climates are characterized by monthly average temperatures of 18 °C (64.4 °F) or higher and feature hot temperatures all year-round.</p>	<p>Tourism: travelling as a holidaymaker or sightseer</p> <p>Solar energy: Electricity generated by sunlight.</p> <p>Wind energy: Electricity generated by wind.</p> <p>Sustainable Development: change that respects the natural environment and doesn't harm future generations</p> <p>Economy: the wealth and resources of a place</p> <p>National Park: A national park is an area set aside by a national government for the preservation of the natural environment.</p> <p>Industry: An industry is a group of companies that are related based on their primary business activities.</p>
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		<p>Tectonic plates: <i>Tectonic plates</i> are pieces of Earth's crust and uppermost mantle,</p>	<p>animals found in a particular environment</p> <p>Deforestation: Deforestation is the purposeful clearing of forested land.</p> <p>Emergent: The top layer of a rainforest is called the emergent layer. This layer receives bright sunlight and plenty of rain, and is also very windy.</p> <p>Canopy: the uppermost branches of the trees in a forest, forming a more or less continuous layer of foliage</p> <p>Forest Floor: the ground beneath the trees of a forest, consisting of roots, soil, and decomposing organic matter.</p> <p>Congo: the second longest river in Africa</p>	<p>Time Zone: a geographic region within which the same standard time is used.</p> <p>Trade: exchanging goods or services, usually for money</p>	
Summer					
Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6



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Daily and seasonal weather	Capital cities of UK. World continents and seas.	Climate Zones	North America	Map Skills	Local Area
Seaside, seasons and weather	Our local area.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Identify the different lines of latitude and explain how latitude is linked to climateLocate different climate zones and explain 2 differences between the Northern and Southern HemispheresCompare London and Manaus climates.Explore weather patterns within 5 climate zoneDescribe the weather for one climate zone.Identify the characteristics of the 5 climate zone.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Locate 15 locations on a world map using longitude and latitude, identifying continents and oceans.Identify 4 human and 4 physical features of North America.Locate 10 countries in North America and 16 states that make up the USA.Explore the human and physical geography of the Rockies.Describe the location of Mt St. Helens and the impact of its volcanic eruption.Compare New York City and Bridlington.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">I can use my understanding of renewable energy to plan a fieldwork enquiry.I can write a fieldwork enquiry question about solar power and my school.I can collect data in my school grounds that will help me answer my enquiry question.I can present data in a way that will help me answer my enquiry question.I can answer my enquiry question using the data I have collected and presented.I can reflect on my fieldwork enquiry and find strengths and weaknesses.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Locate Bridlington on a map and describe its location. Locate and describe other human features and mark them on a mapName different categories of urban land use and give examples of different land use in BridlingtonTo understand 4 and 6 figure grid references.To draw a sketch map of BridlingtonTo collect, analysis, interpret and present data collected from fieldwork.
Key Vocabulary					
		Latitude: distance from the Equator Longitude: distance from the Prime Meridian	North America: The third-largest continent, including countries such as Canada, the USA and Mexico.	Mediterranean: is the region of lands around the Mediterranean Sea that have mostly a Mediterranean climate, with mild to cool, rainy winters and warm to hot, dry summers	Settlement: a place where people live National: relating to the country as a whole Regional: Relating to the part of a country



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		<p>Equatorial: the hot, wet climate in areas close to the Equator</p> <p>Grid reference: a set of numbers used to find particular places on a map</p> <p>Climate: long-term weather patterns</p> <p>Climate Zone: a part of the world where places have a similar climate (i.e. arid, Mediterranean, temperate, tropical, polar)</p>	<p>Rocky Mountains (The Rockies): A huge mountain range stretching through Canada and the USA.</p> <p>Mount St. Helens: An active volcano in Washington State, USA.</p> <p>New York City: A large, busy city in the USA known for its skyscrapers and famous landmarks.</p> <p>Bridlington: A seaside town on the east coast of England in Yorkshire.</p> <p>USA (United States of America): A country in North America made up of 50 states.</p> <p>Canada: The largest country in North America.</p> <p>Mexico: A country south of the USA in North America.</p>	<p>Greece: Greece is a country in south eastern Europe with thousands of islands throughout the Aegean and Ionian seas.</p> <p>Athens: <i>Athens</i> is the capital city of Greece</p> <p>Barcelona: is a city on the coast of north-eastern Spain</p> <p>Migration: <i>Migration</i> is the movement of people from one place to another</p> <p>Olympics: a set of international sports competitions that happen once every four years</p>	<p>Local: relating to the part of the country you live in</p> <p>International: Relating to the world as a whole.</p>
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