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| Geography Knowledge Map |
| **LKS2 – Cycle A** |
| Autumn Term  Our Neighbours in Europe |
| **1. Locational knowledge**   * I know that the **continent** of Europe is divided into countries and can name some of them.   For example, UK, Russia, France, Germany, Spain, Italy, Ireland, Greece and Sweden.   * I know names of the **capital** **cities** of some European countries   For example, UK – London, Italy - Rome, Ireland – Dublin, France - Paris, Germany - Berlin, Russia – Moscow.   * I know some key **physical features** of Europe such as the River Danube which is the second longest **river** in the world passing through 10 European countries, and that the Alps is a **mountain** range in Europe. * I also know some other key **physical features** of Europe such as the Giant’s Causeway (Ireland), AuroraBorealis and The BlackForest (Germany) and where they are found. * I can name some **seas** and **oceans** surrounding European countries such as the Artic Ocean and the Mediterranean Sea and know that this has affected where humans have settled and how they live. * I know humans have had an impact on the continent of Europe leaving behind important landmarks. For example, the Eifel Tower in Paris, the Colosseum in Rome, Croatia’s walled city of Dubrovnik, the Berlin Wall and Stonehenge in the UK   **3. Locational knowledge**   * I know that the continent of **Europe** is located in the **Northern** **Hemisphere**.   **1. Human and physical geography**   * I know the European **climate** is affected by warm Atlantic currents. * I know that the different regions of Europe experience different weather patterns.   **2. Geographical skills and fieldwork**   * I know and can locate **countries** within Europe using maps, atlases and globes * I know and can locate **capital** **cities** of some European countries on a map, atlas or globe.   **Key Vocabulary:** northern hemisphere, region, mountain range, climate, land mass, settlement, country, (capital) city, continent, ocean, river, sea, population, weather pattern, physical and human features. |

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| Spring Term  Rainforests |
| **3. Locational knowledge**   * I know that the **equator** is an imaginary line around the middle of the Earth and that this area receives the most sunlight. * I know that the **Tropic** **of** **Cancer** and the **Tropic** **of** **Capricorn** are imaginary lines north and south of the equator and that most rainforests are found between these lines. * I know that the biggest rainforest in the world is the Amazon rainforest in Brazil. It is found on the continent of South America in the **southern** **hemisphere**.   **1. Human and physical geography**   * I know that a rainforest is a dense forest with huge biodiversity of animals and plants. * I know that a biome is a habitat for animals and plants, e.g a tropical rainforest. * I know that the climate in tropical rainforests is hot and humid: it rains every day and with mostly convectional rainfall. * I know that a **vegetation** **belt** isan area of the planet where certain plants grow due to a particular climate. * I know that the four layers of vegetation in the rainforest are the emergent layer, the canopy, the understorey and the forest floor.   **2. Human and physical geography**   * I know that deforestation is the action of clearing wide areas of trees. * I know that people change the **use** **of** **land** in this way so that it can be used to farm, build roads, to dig for oil or to use the wood from the trees. * I know that deforestation means there are fewer trees to absorb CO2 from the atmosphere and less rainfall in surrounding areas, making global warming and drought worse.   **Key Vocabulary:** rainforest, tropical, equator, Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn, climate, biodiversity, southern hemisphere, deforestation, convectional rainfall, evaporation, transpiration, condense, seasons, indigenous, (village) settlement, economy, global warming, traditional, drought. |

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| Summer Term  The UK: countries, cities and regions |
| **2. Locational knowledge**   * I know that the UK is divided into **counties**. I can name and locate some counties.   For example, Herefordshire, Shropshire, Pembrokeshire, Norfolk, Yorkshire, Kent, Cornwall and the Hebrides.   * I know that UK counties are made up of towns, villages and **cities**. I can name and locate some **major** **cities**   For example, London, Cardiff, Edinburgh, Liverpool, Manchester, Leeds.   * I know some of the main **mountain** regions of the UK and where they are.   For example. Snowdonia in Wales, the Cairngorms in Scotland, the Pennines in England and the Mourne Mountains in Northern Ireland.   * I can name and locate some major **rivers** in the UK.   For example, the River Thames, the River Severn, the River Tay, the River Tywi and the River Bann.   * I know that different regions of the UK have different topographical features such as mountains, coasts and rivers.   **2. Human and physical geography**   * I know that different regions of the UK have different **land** **uses** such as different types of **settlements** and **economic** activity (e.g. farming, industry, business, tourism and services). * I know that what is grown and reared on farms is influenced by climate, weather, geology, soil, relief and closeness to markets for selling foods. * I know why some UK city **settlements** grew in the past because of industry (e.g. steel making in Sheffield, coal mining near Cardiff).   **Key Vocabulary:** county, town, city, topography, river, mountain region, coastline, climate, relief, geology, soil, farming, industry, natural resources, industry, arable farming, dairy farming, livestock farming, tourism, business, services, economic activity. |

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| **LKS2 – Cycle B** |
| Autumn Term  Where does my food come from? |
| **2. Human and physical geography**   * I know that trade is the buying and selling of goods. * I know that the scale of trade has increased through time, from local to global. * I know that improved technology, transport, and communications have meant that trade can be carried out on a global scale. * I know that import means bring goods into a country from abroad for sale. * I know that export means to send goods to another country for sale. * I know that global trade enables us to have access to many foods that cannot be obtained within the UK. * I know that a global supply chain is the journey travelled by food items and other goods before ending up as the product we buy in shops. * I know that fare trade helps less developed countries to make a fair amount of money from their goods and improve their communities and working conditions. * I know that the natural resources available, land mass, and climate of a country influence what types of food countries export and import.   **Key Vocabulary:** (global)trade, goods, import, export, (global) scale, (global) supply chain, , Fair Trade. |

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| Spring Term:  (a) Natural Wonders of the World  (b) Mapping an earthwork - A field trip to British Camp Iron Age Hill Fort |
| **(a)Natural Wonders of the World**  **1. Place knowledge**   * I know which countries and continents are rich in some key natural resources e.g. oil, diamonds, gold, coal, coffee, cotton and wheat.   **2. Human and physical geography**   * I know that natural resources are substances that occur in nature that humans want or need, e.g. minerals such as coal or food such as coffee. * I know that air, forests and oceans are also natural resources. * I know that natural resources are not spread equally around the world. * I know that natural resources can be renewable or non-renewable. * I know that some key natural resources such as oil can change in value over time depending on how much humans rely on them or want them. * I know how oil is formed, where it can be found and how it has become very important in our daily lives * I know how energy can be produced using renewable natural resources e.g. wind. * I know that some countries consume more natural resources than others and that some countries such as Africa rely heavily on exporting their natural resources.   **Key Vocabulary:** natural resources**,** minerals, food, water, air, energy, renewable, non-renewable, consume and produce. |
| **(b) Investigating an earthwork - A field trip to British Camp Iron Age Hill Fort**  **1. Geographical skills and fieldwork**   * I know how to use sketches, plans and graphs to help me to observe the human and physical features of an earthwork.   **3. Geographical skills and fieldwork**   * I know that maps use specific symbols to show where features are. The meaning of the symbols is communicated in a key. * I know how to use a four figure grid reference to record the location of the hill fort. * I know how to describe direction in relation to North, using the eight points of the compass. * I can use a compass to find a compass bearing for the earth work. * I know how to use Ordinance Survey maps, oblique maps, aerial photographs and tourist maps to locate the Iron Age settlement. |

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| Summer Term  Investigating settlements |
| **2. Locational knowledge**   * I know that the city of Hereford is the principal city in the county of Herefordshire, UK.   **1. Locational knowledge**   * I know that Bologna is the *capoluogo* of the Emilia Romagna region of northern Italy.   **1. Place knowledge**   * I know why settlements grew in Hereford and Bologna and why they are known as historic cities. * I know some similarities and differences between the Hereford and Bologna settlements such as their land use and trading and how this has changed over time. * I know some similarities and differences between the Hereford and Bologna such as the climate, mountains, rivers and earthquakes.   **2. Human and physical geography**   * I know that a settlement is a place where groups of people live and work. * I know the main types of settlements are farm/hamlet, village, small town, large town and city. * I know that populations are different in different settlements. * I know that early settlements needed key factors to ensure growth, such as water, protections, accessible building materials, flatland and a bridging point. * I know that some settlements have adapted and grown despite negative features in their environment such as steep land. * I know that settlements can change over time, e.g. from agricultural to residential and that services may change, e.g. town shops closing and supermarkets locating out of town. * I know how the different types of land use in Hereford are shared between transport, industry, housing, retail and leisure and how this may have changed over time.   **Key Vocabulary:** settlement, farm/hamlet, village, small town, large town and (historic) city, population, land use, climate, mountains, earthquakes, rivers, rural, urban, agriculture, residential, goods, services, transport, industry, retail and leisure. |