Wadsworth Fields Curriculum
Geography

2 year cycle	Foundation Stage Understanding of the World	Year 1/2	Year 3/4	Year 5/6
	Context Cycle A Autumn- Navigating home and school Spring – Cold places and polar animals Summer- Journeys and maps Cycle B Autumn- Navigating home and school Spring – Cold places and polar animals Summer -People who help us	**Context** Cycle A Autumn-Celebrations -continents and oceans Spring – China -Place knowledge - contrasting non-European country Summer- Winnie the Witch -Map work, comparing human and physical features Cycle B Autumn – Traditional Tales -Use and make maps, compare human and physical features. Spring –Africa -Place knowledge, contrasting non-European country Summer – Christopher Nibble, countries and capital cities of the UK. Fieldwork in the local environment.	**Context** Cycle A Spring – Locational knowledge in Europe -Italy, Hungary, Romania and Poland Summer-Local Study -Fieldwork Cycle B Autumn –The water cycle Spring – Mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes Summer – Place knowledge - comparing UK region with a region in Europe	**Context** Cycle A Autumn into Spring – East Midlands and Florida Summer-Economic activity Cycle B Autumn into Spring -The UK and East Midlands Summer -East Midlands and Brazil
Locational knowledge	Talk about school grounds and their surrounding area Talk about experiences in the local area	Name, locate and identify characteristics of the four countries and capital cities of the United Kingdom and its surrounding seas Name and locate the world's seven continents and five oceans	Know where the UK is located Know where we live town, city, country Know about continents and countries/differences.	Name and locate counties, cities, regions and features of UK. Identify the position and significance of latitude, longitude, Equator, Northern Hemisphere, Southern Hemisphere, the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn, Arctic and Antarctic Circle, time zones.
Place knowledge	Identify similarities and differences between where they live and other places (Cold places, Fiction and non-fiction)	Understand similarities and differences in human and physical geography of a contrasting area (Non-European -Africa/China on rotation)	Understand geographical similarities and differences through the study of human and physical geography of a region in a European country	Understand geographical similarities and differences through the study of human and physical geography of a region of the United Kingdom

				and a region within North or South America (Florida/ Brazil)
Human and physical geography	Talk about changes in the seasons and weather Know about the jobs that important members of society do, such as Police officers etc.	Identify seasonal and daily weather patterns in the United Kingdom and the location of hot and cold areas of the world in relation to the Equator and the North and South Poles Use basic geographical vocabulary to refer to physical (beach, cliff, coast, forest, hill, mountain, sea, ocean, river, soil, valley, vegetation) and human (city, town, village, factory, farm, house, office, port, harbour, shop) features	Describe and understand key aspects of: Volcanoes Rivers Earthquakes Mountains Differences between towns and cities The water cycle How things have changed over time.	Name human and physical characteristics, key topographical features (hills, mountains, coasts, rivers) Describe types of settlement and land use, and changes over time. Recognise economic activity and trade links e.g. distribution of natural resources e.g. energy, water, food.
Geographical skills and fieldwork (disciplinary)	Know that a globe represents the Earth, with blue representing sea Know that maps and symbols represent real and imaginary places	Y1 Can use world maps (appropriate to the age group) to identify the different continents and oceans. Can understand the terms North, South, East and West. Can start to recognise features and landmarks on aerial photographs and plan perspectives. Can start to use simple fieldwork to look at the school grounds and locate different features both human and physical. Can draw a simple map Y2 Can use world maps, atlases and globes to identify the UK and other countries and oceans studied. Can use simple compass directions (North, South, East, West) to describe the locational features on a map and give simple directions or routes on a map.	Y3 Can use maps, atlases, digital/computer mapping to locate countries and features covered in the UK and elsewhere. Can start to use a four-point compass and four grid references, symbols and a key (including Ordinance Survey maps) Can use fieldwork to observe, record and find the human and physical features of the local area using different methods including maps and plans. Y4 Can use maps, atlases, digital/ computer mapping to locate countries and features. Can use a four-point compass and four figure grid references, symbols and a key (including Ordnance Survey maps) Can find, observe and record on sketch maps human and physical features.	Y5 Can use a range of resources to locate countries and features covered in the world Can start to use an eight-point compass and six figure grid references, symbols and a key. Can find, observe and record the human and physical features of the local area using different methods, including sketch maps, plans and start to use digital technologies. Y6 Can confidently use a range of resources to locate countries covered in the world as well as parts of the UK Can use an eight-point compass and six figure grid references, symbols and a key Can confidently find, observe and record human and physical features of the local area using different methods, including

		Can use aerial photographs and plan perspectives to recognise landmarks and basic human and physical features. Can draw a simple map, use and draw symbols in a key. Can use simple fieldwork and observational skills to study the geography of the school and its grounds and identify the human and physical features.		sketch maps, plans and use digital technologies.
Concepts/vocab – Also refer to Wadsworth Geography Glossary	Know that there are people who help us outside the home Know that maps can represent places Maps, place, land, sea, similar, different, countries, earth, hot and cold	- human and physical features beach, cliff, coast, forest, hill, mountain, sea, ocean, river, soil, valley, vegetation and city, town, village, factory, farm, house, office, port, harbour, shop -detached -semi detached - bungalow -terrace - location - maps/atlases - birds-eye view - direction - continent, ocean - capital city -country -Island -ocean -sea -surround - sources - equator -North and South pole -temperature -endangered -grassland -climate	Physical characteristics Human characteristics Food miles birds eye maps -time zone -northern hemisphere -southern hemisphere -eruption -mountain -volcano -population -conduit -crater -dormant -erupt -extinct -lava -magma -tectonic plates -crust -earthquake -epicentre -mantle -vibration -evaporation	Understand latitude, longitude, equator, hemisphere, tropics, polar circles and time zones. Understand key aspects of physical geography e.g. climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts. North or South American countries -recreation -confluence -flood defences -land use -agricultural -produce -deforestation -poverty -trade -import -export -cargo - port -tributary sediment -

		-desert -grassland	-condensation -precipitation	
Cultural capital	Visits **to** places in the local community e.g. Libraries, allotments, parks, farm Read stories set in other parts of the world. Watch educational films about people and places we can't visit e.g. lifeboat station Small world play linked to other places	- local area study – Stapleford walk/ Allotment visit/ Church visit - visitors e.g. J.S. Kenya talk - trips e.g. White Post Farm/ Conkers/ Nottingham Castle / Perlethorpe	Learning about the local area/walks around the local area Animal Magic visit	Residential -The Mill Y4/Y5/Y6 London trip including visit to the Houses of Parliament

Wadsworth Geography Glossary (This is a working document and as such will be regularly updated. It is a point of reference for teaching staff when writing their unit plans)

Agriculture: the science or practice of farming, including cultivation of the soil for the growing of crops and the rearing of animals to provide food, wool, and other products.

Altitude: the vertical height above the sea level.

Archipelago: a group of islands such as the Galapagos or Hawaii.

Atmosphere: defined as an envelope of air, gases, and suspended articles surrounding the earth; 78.09% nitrogen, 20.95% oxygen, and 0.96% consisting of 19 other gases.

Biogeography: the geographic study of the distribution of animals and plants on the planet.

Biodiversity: the assortment of species, flora and fauna, found in a specific area.

Biofuel: a fuel that is derived from living or natural matter; gas, alcohol, and dead biological materials are known as biofuel.

Bungalow: a low house having only one storey or, in some cases, upper rooms set in the roof, typically with dormer windows.

Capital city: the city or town that functions as the seat of government and administrative centre of a country or region

Cartography: the art of making maps or mapping.

Climate: the weather conditions prevailing in an area in general or over a long period

Climate Change: known as the variation of climatic conditions and the result of new weather patterns that are distinct from past decades.

Conservation: the act of maintaining natural or human-made landscapes just the way they are, without any changes.

Continent: any of the world's main continuous expanses of land (Europe, Asia, Africa, North and South America, Australasia, Antarctica).

Culture: The ideas, customs, and social behaviour of a particular people or society

Deforestation: the malicious act of cutting down trees and clearing forests for human use.

Delta: a triangular plain at the end or mouth of a river where the soil is deposited.

Detached house: a house that stands alone

Drought: a prolonged time with less than average rainfall which can negatively affect living conditions.

Economy -The way people spend and make money -individually or as a country

Ecosystem: known as a biological community of interacting organisms and their physical environment working together and interacting as one whole system.

Endangered: seriously at risk of extinction

Environment: it is everything that is around us; all living or non-living things occurring naturally and coexisting together.

Equator: a line notionally drawn on the earth equidistant from the poles, dividing the earth into northern and southern hemispheres and constituting the parallel of latitude 0°

Evaporation: the process of water turning into vapour is known as evaporation.

Fauna: all the animal life present in a particular region or time. Typical fauna of Bolivia includes the alpaca, the Andean flamingo, and the capybara.

Flora: the plants of a specific region, geographic location, or geological period. For example, the Scotch Thistle, the Bog Myrtle, and the Gorse is all typical flora of Scotland.

Fossil Fuel: a natural fuel such as gas or coal; it is a fuel source that is formed by natural processes or organisms that have existed for millions of years.

Geothermal: a source of heat that originates from the Earth.

Global Warming: a gradual increase in the Earth's temperature that has constantly been discussed by environmentalists in recent years. The entrapment of greenhouse gases causes global warming.

Grassland: land, such as a prairie, on which grass predominates

Greenhouse Effect: a complex phenomenon when the gases in the Earth's trap the solar radiation as a consequence of atmospheric carbon dioxide, water vapour, and methane.

Habitat: the area or region where a species of animals or plants reside.

Hemisphere: half of a sphere and since the earth is a sphere it means half the earth. The earth is divided by the equator into two hemispheres: the Northern and the Southern. The eastern and western hemisphere can also be divided by the meridian.

Humidity: the damp heaviness in the air is known as humidity. It is the result of the water vapour content in the atmosphere.

Hurricane – a storm with a violent wind

-a wind of force 12 on the Beaufort scale (equal to or exceeding 64 knots or 118 km/h)

Ice Sheet: massive layers of ice covering an extensive area that is superior to 50,000 square kilometres. Ice sheets can currently be found in Antartica and Greenland.

Inorganic: someone that does originate from natural matter; can be known as inanimate, lifeless, or extinct.

Irrigation: a well-engineered manner of watering agriculture is known as irrigation.

Island: a piece of land surrounded by water

Jet Stream: an airstream having a high-velocity and high-altitude which blows from the west to the east.

Katabatic: a wind that is commonly known as a drainage wind that carries high-intensity air from an elevated point down a slope with the forces of gravity.

Lagoon: a body of water that lies between a reef and a coastline, usually protected by conservationists.

Landslide: not just a famous song recorded by Fleetwood Mac, a landslide is the sliding down of a mass of earth or rock from a mountain or cliff.

Latitude: imaginary horizontal lines on the Earth that are utilised to specify the north or south position of a coordinate on the Earth's surface.

Longitude: imaginary vertical lines used to determine exact geographic coordinates that run along the eastern and western hemisphere of the earth.

Magma: molten rock that is below the surface of the earth; found in the mantle or crust of the planet.

Mantle: a layer inside a planetary body bounded below by a core and above by a crust. Mantles are made of rock or ices.

Meteorology: a subbranch of physical geography that involves the study of the atmosphere.

Monsoon: a prevailing seasonal wind that occurs during two seasons: summer (wet monsoon) and winter (dry monsoon).

Mountain: a large natural elevation of the earth's surface rising abruptly from the surrounding level; a large steep hill.

Natural Resources: substances that occur naturally in nature and have a commercial value.

North Pole: the point on the Northern Hemisphere of the earth that is farthest North; 90 degrees North of the equator.

Oasis: a fertile watering hole in a geographically arid place such as a desert. It is formed since there was water previously present in the specific area.

Ocean Current: the flow of ocean water in a defined direction.

Omnivore: not a herbivore and not a carnivore, omnivores refer to animals or people who indulge in both plants and meat.

Pesticide: chemical substances used to exterminate pests or insects and prevent their infestation.

Physical Weathering: also commonly known as mechanical weathering, is the breaking down of rocks by natural agents such as wind and running water.

Plateau: a large area of flat and relatively high ground.

Population: all the inhabitants of a particular place

Quarry: an open-air mine from which rocks and minerals can be extracted.

Ravine: narrower than a canyon and the product of stream cutting erosion; usually very narrow and quite deep.

Renewable Resources: a natural resource that is naturally restorative that is more than the rate of human consumption. Examples include geothermal energy, hydroelectricity, and solar power.

Run-off: a term used for water from rain or melting snow that does not get absorbed into the soil.

Sandbar: a long and narrow sandbank that is usually located near the mouth of a river. It is built by the action of tides, currents, and waves.

Savanna: tropical grasslands with scattered vegetation primarily located on the African continent.

Sediment: matter that settles to the bottom of a liquid

Semi-detached house: a single family house that shares one common wall with the next house.

Stratosphere: part of the earth's atmosphere that lies below the mesosphere and the troposphere. It is located from 10kms to 50kms above the surface of the earth.

Tectonic plates:(also called lithospheric plate) is a massive, irregularly shaped slab of solid rock

Terrace: a row of houses built in one block in a uniform style

Time zone: a range of longitudes where a common standard time is used

Topographic Map: a large-scale map that represents both natural and man-made two-dimensional surface features.

Toxic Waste: waste material that is composed of chemical compounds which can cause serious illness or death if inhaled or consumed.

Tributary: a river or stream flowing into a larger river or lake.

Tundra: a vast and treeless region located in the Arctic and subarctic regions of the world such as Green, Europe, and North America.

Urban Climate: the current climate condition of a large metropolitan area that is different from the climate experienced in rural areas.

Vent: a pipe like opening in the earth's crust that directs the flow of volcanic material.

Volcano: a landform or mountain that through which lava, rock fragments, hot vapour, and gas erupt from the earth's crust.

Wadi: an Arabic term for a valley or ravine located in the Middle East or Northern Africa. It remains dry all year except for during the rainy season.

Waterlogged: an object is heavily filled with water; it seems to be heavy or unmanageable.

Wilderness: a wild and uncultivated region such as a forest or a desert; no one lives there, it is only inhabited by wild animals.

Wind Erosion: the erosion of material caused by the action of wind.

Yield: in geography, the term yield refers to produce by a natural process or in return for cultivation. For example, a farmer's yield of corn varies from year to year.