



Allenton Community Primary School

Progression Map

Geography

Vision for Geography at Allenton Community Primary School

Geography at Allenton Community Primary school teaches pupils the knowledge, skills and understanding to make sense of their world whilst always thinking how this relates to Derby and themselves.

The curriculum is designed to have a balance of:

- Core knowledge (facts, location, names, vocabulary)
- A sense of place (senses, emotions, values, opinions)
- How people affect the environment and are influenced by it.



Resilience



Reflectiveness



Resourcefulness



Reciprocity

Geography Yearly Overview

	Autumn	Spring	Summer
EYFS	All about me (where I live) Houses and Homes (Derby) Festivals and celebrations (around the world)	Superheroes (in our community) Animals (around the world)	Everything changes – Lifecycles Let's pretend – Fairy tales
Year 1		Rural vs Urban	The United Kingdom
Year 2	Continents and Oceans		Seaside
Year 3		Rivers	Europe: Volcanoes and Earthquakes
Year 4	Mountains	North America	
Year 5	Environmental Issues	South America	
Year 6	Asia	Polar Regions	

Links to Learning in EYFS

Mathematics

Understand position through words alone. For example, “The bag is under the table,” – with no pointing.

Describe a familiar route.

Discuss routes and locations, using words like ‘in front of’ and ‘behind’.

Understanding the world

Use all their senses in hands-on exploration of natural materials.

Begin to understand the need to respect and care for the natural environment and all living things.

Know that there are different countries in the world and talk about the differences they have experienced or seen in photos.

Draw information from a simple map.

Recognise some similarities and differences between life in this country and life in other countries.

Explore the natural world around them.

Recognise some environments that are different to the one in which they live.

Describe their immediate environment using knowledge from observation, discussion, stories, non-fiction texts and maps.

Explain some similarities and differences between life in this country and life in other countries, drawing on knowledge from stories, non-fiction texts and (when appropriate) maps.

Know some similarities and differences between the natural world around them and contrasting environments, drawing on their experiences and what has been read in class.

Understand some important processes and changes in the natural world around them, including the seasons.

Skills

Map skills	Using sources	Fieldwork and observations
Use world maps, atlases and globes to identify the UK and its countries as well as places identified below	Use aerial photographs, digital resources to recognise landmarks and basic human and physical features	Use simple fieldwork and observational skills

Knowledge

Locational knowledge

- The four countries in the U.K are: England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland.
- England is one of four countries in the U.K. London is the capital city of England. We are in England.
- Great Britain is England, Scotland and Wales.
- Ireland is different to Northern Ireland.
- The capital cities of each country in the U.K. are: London, Edinburgh, Cardiff and Belfast.
- Derby is in England.
- Allenton is a part of Derby.
- The seas surrounding the U.K are: The English Channel, North Sea, Irish Sea and the Atlantic Ocean.
- To know the relative locations of UK's capital cities (within the countries of the UK) and can identify these on a map.

Human and physical

- Key features in each of the countries:

	England	Scotland	Wales	Northern Ireland
National flower	Rose	Thistle	Daffodil	Clover
Physical feature	Cliffs of Dover	Loch Ness	Snowdon	Lough Neagh
Landmark	London Eye	Edinburgh Castle	Conwy Castle	Belfast Castle
'National' food	Scones with jam and cream	Haggis	Welsh cakes	Irish stew

- The United Kingdom is in the Northern Hemisphere above the Equator. It is an island and surrounded by sea on all sides, this has an effect on the weather with a changeable climate from day to day. Generally, the south is usually a little warmer than the north and the west wetter than the east. In general, we have warm summers and cool winters. Our summers are cooler than those on the continent, but the winters are milder. The overall climate in England is called temperate maritime. This means that it is mild with temperatures not much lower than 0°C in winter and not much higher than 32°C in summer.
- There hot countries (Cabo Verde, Maldives, Sri Lanka) and cold countries (Iceland, Canada, Russia)
- The North and South Pole and the equator can be found on a map of the world (or a globe)

Vocabulary

The United Kingdom, Great Britain, Equator, North Pole, South Pole, Physical feature, Human feature, Landmarks, Map, Country, Capital City, Weather, Island

Year 1	Focus: Rural Vs Urban													
Skills														
Map skills	Using sources	Fieldwork and observation												
Use world maps, atlases and globes to identify the UK and its countries as well as places identified below	Use aerial photographs, digital resources to recognise landmarks and basic human and physical features	Use simple fieldwork and observational skills												
Knowledge														
- Towns and countryside have similar and different geographical features. - A rural area is an area that is located outside of towns and cities. Typical rural areas have a low population density and are small settlements. - An urban area is a built-up area that is part of a town or city; it is a human settlement with high population density - A region is an area, or zone, that is identified (or divided) based on characteristics - A city is generally larger than a town. Historic cities have a cathedral; other cities have designated city status. - Human geography in London compared to Bakewell, includes:														
<table><tr><td>Bakewell</td><td>London</td></tr><tr><td>5000 people live in Bakewell</td><td>9 million people live in London</td></tr><tr><td>Houses, bungalows, semi-detached homes, cul-de-sacs</td><td>Houses, tower blocks, estates and terraced housing</td></tr><tr><td>Bakewell pudding (and tart)</td><td>Changing of the guard</td></tr><tr><td>All Saints Church</td><td>St Paul’s Cathedral</td></tr><tr><td>Bakewell Bridge</td><td>Tower Bridge</td></tr></table>			Bakewell	London	5000 people live in Bakewell	9 million people live in London	Houses, bungalows, semi-detached homes, cul-de-sacs	Houses, tower blocks, estates and terraced housing	Bakewell pudding (and tart)	Changing of the guard	All Saints Church	St Paul’s Cathedral	Bakewell Bridge	Tower Bridge
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Vocabulary														
Urban, Rural, Region, Village, Town, City, Physical feature, Human feature, Landmarks, Similarities, Differences														

Year 2	Focus: The Seaside	
Skills		
Map skills	Using sources	Fieldwork and observation
Use world maps, atlases and globes to identify the UK and its countries as well as places identified below	Use aerial photographs, books and digital resources to recognise landmarks and basic human and physical features	Use simple fieldwork and observational skills
Knowledge		
• Key physical features of the U.K include, rivers, valleys, sea, mountains, hills, forests, cliffs and beaches. • Key human features of the U.K. include villages, towns, cities, harbours, factories, offices, farms, ports, houses and shops. • Features of a seaside- beach, sea, cliffs, pier, harbour, shops, caves, lighthouse, bay and rock pools. • Cliffs are formed by weathering and erosion. Weather happens when wind or rain breaks up pieces of rock. Erosion is caused by the sea rubbing bits of rock off. • A seaside town in each country of the UK is: Wales- Tenby. England- Scarborough. Scotland- Peterhead. Northern Ireland- Ballycastle.		
<u>Scarborough</u> • Human geography in Scarborough includes: • Population- 61 thousand people. • Settlements- Seaside town. • Economic activity- tourist attraction so shops cater to visitors. • Transportation- Park and ride, trains and buses. • Landmarks- Scarborough castle. • The physical geography of Scarborough includes: • Land forms- coasts and cliffs. • Land changes/use- erosion of cliffs. • Bodies of water- Sea • Vegetation, • Seaside towns have changed over time by having more shops and games for people to use. Some beaches used to be divided up so there were separate parts for men and women. Now, everybody can use all parts of the beaches. People used to go the beach fully clothed as they didn't sunbathe.		
Vocabulary		
Town, Similarities, Differences, Harbour, Port, Seaside, Cliffs, Physical features, Human features, Pier, Bay, Rockpools		

Year 2	Focus: Continents and Oceans	
Skills		
Map skills	Using sources	Fieldwork and observation
Use world maps, atlases and globes to identify the countries, continents and oceans identified below	Use aerial photographs, books and digital resources to recognise landmarks and basic human and physical features	Use simple fieldwork and observational skills
Knowledge		
• A continent is a massive area of land that is separated from others by water or other natural features • There are seven continents which are: Australia/Oceania, Europe, Antarctica, South America, North America, Africa and Asia. • 3 countries in each continent are: USA, Canada, Costa Rica; Brazil, Argentina, Ecuador; Ghana, Kenya, Zimbabwe; Poland, Denmark, Austria; China, India, Turkey; Australia, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea • 3 capital cities in each continent are: Washington DC, Ottawa, San Jose; Brasilia, Buenos Aires, Quito; Accra, Nairobi, Harare; Warsaw, Copenhagen, Vienna; Beijing, New Dehli, Ankara; Canberra, Wellington, Port Moresby • Some human and physical features of each continent. Human: Empire State Building, statue of Christ the Redeemer, Egyptian Pyramids, Eiffel Tower, Taj Mahal, Sydney Opera House, Science research stations. Physical: Hawaii – volcanic islands; The Amazon River; The River Nile; Alpine Mountains; Himalayan Mountains; The Great Barrier Reef; Ross Ice Shelf • An ocean is a large body of salt water • The five oceans are: The Atlantic, Pacific, Indian, Southern and Arctic. • The climate is different across continents. • Locate the equator, northern and southern hemisphere • The equator is the hottest part of the world and it relates to the Earth’s orbit around the sun. • The majority (71%) of the world’s surface is covered by water.		
Vocabulary		
Continent, Ocean, Equator, Northern Hemisphere, Southern Hemisphere, Landmark, Climate, Capital City, Compass, Physical features, Human features		

Year 3		Focus: Rivers	
Skills			
Map skills	Using sources	Fieldwork and observation	
Use maps, atlases, globes and digital resources to locate countries and describe features studied below	Use a range of information sources to research the human and physical features outlined below	Use fieldwork and observation to investigate the human and physical features in a geographical area	
Knowledge			
<u>Place knowledge</u> - Some significant rivers of the UK are: Thames, Trent and Severn. The river that flows through Derby is the Derwent. - David Livingstone was a Victorian explorer who tried to find the source of the River Nile – he didn't; he did identify the source of the Congo river.			
<u>Physical Geography</u> - Rivers are formed usually starting in upland areas when rain falls on high ground and begins to flow downhill. (Rivers always flow downhill because of gravity). They then flow and bend (meander) and they cross the land, or go around objects such as hills of large rocks. Rivers flow until they reach another body of water. - The features of the upper part of a river are: the source, V-shaped valleys, interlocking spurs, rapids, waterfalls and gorges - The features of the middle course of a river are: wider, shallower valleys, meanders, and oxbow lakes. - The features of the lower course of a river are: wide flat-bottomed valleys, floodplains and deltas at the estuary or river mouth. - Rivers erode the land by abrasion or hydraulic action. - Abrasion is when small rocks and pebbles are pushed along the bed of a river by the speed of the current. As the rocks grind over the surface, it will gradually wear it down. - Hydraulic action is when the power of the river forces air into small pockets on the river bed causing them to break apart. As the river hits the river banks, it slowly breaks down over time. - The water cycle is the process whereby water evaporates from rivers, lakes, puddles (etc), condensates to form clouds, falls as precipitation and collects again in bodies of water. Links to science unit on States of Matter.			
<u>Human geography</u> Uses of rivers include: transport of people and goods; food and drink sources; production of energy; irrigation; and fun activities like white-water rafting or canoeing.			
Vocabulary			
River, Source, Mouth, Condensation, Evaporation, Precipitation, Collection, Floodplain, Erosion, Meander, Ox bow lake, Waterfall, Expedition			

Year 3	Focus: Europe: Volcanoes and Earthquakes	
Skills		
Map skills	Using sources	Fieldwork and observation
Use maps, atlases, globes and digital resources to locate countries and describe features studied below	Use a range of information sources to research the physical features outlined below	Use fieldwork and observation to investigate the physical features in a geographical area
Knowledge		
<u>Locational knowledge</u> • The Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn mark the edge of the tropical region of Earth – Cancer in the Northern Hemisphere and Capricorn in the South. • Europe is in the northern hemisphere. • Some countries in Europe, their capital city and a landmark, include: France- Paris- Eiffel Tower; Italy- Rome- Colosseum; England- London- Elizabeth Tower; Germany-Berlin-Brandenburg gate; Spain-Madrid- Royal Palace of Madrid. • Mount Vesuvius is in Italy, Mount Etna is in Italy, Mauna Loa is on Hawaii and Mount Fuji is in Japan		
<u>Physical geography</u> • The Earth is made up of different layers: inner core, outer core, mantle and crust. • A volcano is an opening in the Earth’s crust that allows magma, hot ash and gases to escape. • Volcanos can be active, dormant or extinct. • Active volcanoes have a recent history of eruptions; they are likely to erupt again, e.g. Mount Vesuvius, Mount Etna • Dormant volcanoes have not erupted for a very long time but may erupt in the future, e.g. Mount Fuji • Extinct volcanoes are not expected to erupt in the future, e.g. Ben Nevis • Earthquakes are caused by different types of movement in the earth’s tectonic plates. • Earthquakes are most likely to happen in the Ring of Fire around the edge of the Pacific plate. • Earthquakes that happen beneath the sea can create a tsunami • The Richter magnitude scale measures the strength of an earthquake		
Vocabulary		
Landmark, Human geography, Physical geography, Continent, Capital city, Volcano, Map, Active, Dormant, Extinct, Earthquake, Magma, Tectonic plates		

Year 4		Focus: Mountains																	
Skills																			
Map skills	Using sources	Fieldwork and observation																	
Use maps, atlases, globes and digital resources to locate countries and describe features studied below Use the eight points to build knowledge of the UK and wider world	Use a range of information sources to research the human and physical features outlined below	Use fieldwork and observation to investigate the human and physical features in a geographical area																	
Knowledge																			
<u>Locational Knowledge</u> Mountain regions in the UK- Brecon beacons, Northwest Highlands, Pennines and Sperrin Mountains.																			
<u>Physical Geography</u> - A mountain is a land form that rises high above the surrounding terrain in a limited area. Generally, they are above 600m high. - Features of a mountain- Summit, face, ridge, slope, foot, treeline, valley and plateau. - Different types of mountains- fold, fault-block, volcanic, dome and Plateau. - Mountains have changed over time because of erosions, movement in the tectonic plates and climate change.																			
<u>Place Knowledge</u> Similarities and differences between Snowdon and Everest:																			
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4 of the highest mountains in the world are: Mount Everest, K2, Denali and Kilimanjaro. - The eight points of a compass can be used to describe the position of mountains: N, S, E, W, NE, NW, SE, SW																			
Vocabulary																			
Mountain, Mountain range, Summit, Face, Foot, Valley, Fold mountain, Fault-block mountain, Volcanic mountain, Dome mountain, Plateau mountain, Erosion, Tectonic plates, Climate change																			

Year 4	Focus: North America															
Skills																
Map skills	Using sources	Fieldwork and observation														
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Knowledge																
<u>Locational knowledge</u> - There are 23 countries in North America. - Some countries in North America and their capital cities: Canada-Ottawa, USA- Washington DC, Mexico- Mexico City, Cuba- Havana and Guatemala- Guatemala City - The USA is made up of 50 states.																
<u>Physical geography</u> - The Missouri River is the longest in North America and flows through seven US states. - There are different climates across North America ranging from tundra to desert. - Denali is the highest mountain in North America. - Lake Superior, which borders Canada and the US, is the third largest lake in the world and the largest North American lake. - Natural landmarks- Grand Canyon, Niagara Falls and Yellowstone national park. - One of the world’s largest volcanos is Yellowstone at Yellowstone National Park.																
<u>Human geography</u> - Landmarks in North America - Empire State Building (New York, USA), CN tower (Toronto, Canada), Chichen Itza (Yucatan, Mexico) and Golden Gate Bridge (San Francisco, USA). - Transportation- Trams, Underground trains, buses and planes across the continent. - Before the Europeans arrived, indigenous (Native) Americans lived in the continent. Today, only about 2% of US Americans consider themselves as descendants from Native Americans. - New York has changed over time.																
<u>Place knowledge</u> Some similarities and differences between Mexico and the UK:<table><tr><td>United Kingdom</td><td>Mexico</td></tr><tr><td>Animals: otter, kingfisher, deer, peregrine falcon, water vole, bat</td><td>Animals: spider monkey, axolotl, ocelot, coati</td></tr><tr><td>Football is a favourite sport in the UK. The UK is also known for playing tennis.</td><td>Football is the favourite sport in Mexico – followed by boxing</td></tr><tr><td>English country dancing and Morris dancing</td><td>Folk music – Mariachi. The Jarabe is Mexico’s national dance often called the ‘Mexican Hat Dance’ in English.</td></tr><tr><td>Fish and chips, Sunday roast, Victoria sponge cake</td><td>Enchiladas, tortillas, tacos</td></tr><tr><td>Service industries, manufacturing, construction and tourism are the main sources of income for the UK economy</td><td>The main exports from Mexico are corn, fruit, vegetables and coffee.</td></tr><tr><td>Christianity is the largest religion, followed by Islam, Hinduism and Sikhism</td><td>Christianity (Roman Catholicism) is the main religion in Mexico.</td></tr></table>			United Kingdom	Mexico	Animals: otter, kingfisher, deer, peregrine falcon, water vole, bat	Animals: spider monkey, axolotl, ocelot, coati	Football is a favourite sport in the UK. The UK is also known for playing tennis.	Football is the favourite sport in Mexico – followed by boxing	English country dancing and Morris dancing	Folk music – Mariachi. The Jarabe is Mexico’s national dance often called the ‘Mexican Hat Dance’ in English.	Fish and chips, Sunday roast, Victoria sponge cake	Enchiladas, tortillas, tacos	Service industries, manufacturing, construction and tourism are the main sources of income for the UK economy	The main exports from Mexico are corn, fruit, vegetables and coffee.	Christianity is the largest religion, followed by Islam, Hinduism and Sikhism	Christianity (Roman Catholicism) is the main religion in Mexico.
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Vocabulary																
Continent, Capital city, Human features, Physical features, State, Climate, Compass, Sketch map																

Year 5	Focus: Environmental Issues	
Skills		
Map skills	Using sources	Fieldwork and observation
Use maps, atlases, globes and digital resources to describe features studied below	Use a range of information sources to research the human and physical features outlined below	Use fieldwork and observation to investigate the human and physical features in a geographical area
Knowledge		
<u>Human geography</u> - Greenhouse gases are gases which trap heat in the atmosphere and warm the planet which has led to climate change. - Some of the effects of climate change are: - Flooding. - Droughts. - Storms. - Melting sea ice. - Some sources of renewable energy are:. - Wind power. - Solar power. - Hydro power. - Geothermal energy. - Some non-renewable energy sources are: - Natural gases. - Coal. - Petroleum. - Uranium - The use of transport in the UK has an effect on the environment especially in areas with high levels of congestion. - Measures to tackle congestion include: - Bikes available. - Charges to go through city centres. - Cycle lanes. - Bus/tram transport available. - Deforestation is the cutting down of trees in order for the land to be used in different ways.		
<u>Locational knowledge</u> The planet is divided into different time zones. The imaginary lines used for this are called ‘meridians’. The prime meridian runs through the UK – time zones add or subtract hours from the prime meridian.		
Vocabulary		
Climate zones, World biomes, Meridians, Prime meridian, Climate, Day time, Night time, Greenhouse gases, Climate change, Renewable energy, Non-renewable energy, Congestion		

Year 5	Focus: South America															
Skills																
Map skills	Using sources	Fieldwork and observation														
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Knowledge																
<u>Locational knowledge</u> • There are 12 countries in South America and almost 400 million people live there. • Some countries in South America and their capital cities are; Brazil- Brasilia, Argentina- Buenos Aires, Chile- Santiago, Peru-Lima, Venezuela- Caracas and Bolivia- Sucre. • Brazil is the largest country and covers almost half the continent. • Spanish is the most popular language in South America even though Brazilians speak Portuguese. • The Incas were the largest group of indigenous people in South America when the Europeans arrived. • A biome is a large region with a certain climate and certain types of living things. The largest biome in South America is tropical rainforest • Vegetation belts are areas of land defined by just the plant life in an area.																
<u>Physical Geography</u> • South America’s largest river is the Amazon, which is the second longest river in the world. The Amazon carries more water than any other river in the world. • Sao Paulo is the largest city with more than 20 million people living there. • The Andes Mountain are on the border of Argentina. • Iguazu Falls in the North of Argentina. • Atacama Desert: driest desert in the world. • There are glaciers in South America due to the climate in certain areas.																
<u>Human geography</u> • Some South American Landmarks are: Christ the Redeemer (Brazil), Reed Island (Peru) and Machu Picchu (Peru).																
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Vocabulary																
Climate zones, World biomes, Vegetation belts, Landmark, Climate, Capital city, Physical features, Human features, Index, Aerial photographs																

Year 6	Focus: Asia															
Skills																
Map skills	Using sources	Fieldwork and observation														
Use maps, atlases, globes and digital resources to locate countries and describe features studied below	Use a range of information sources to research the human and physical features outlined below	Use fieldwork and observation to investigate the human and physical features in a geographical area														
Knowledge																
<u>Locational knowledge</u> - Asia is the largest continent in the world. It is mostly located in the northern hemisphere. There are 48 countries in Asia. In Asia, more the 2300 languages are recognised. - Some countries in Asia and their capital cities: China- Beijing, Japan- Tokyo, India- New Delhi, Pakistan- Islamabad, Indonesia- Jakarta, Vietnam-Hanoi and Jordan- Amman.																
<u>Physical geography</u> - Mount Everest is the largest mountain in the world. Yangtze River is the longest river in Asia. Gobi Desert is in northern China and southern Mongolia - Asia consists of 7 different biomes.																
<u>Human geography</u> - Some Asian landmarks are: Great Wall of China, Taj Mahal (India) and Petra (Jordan). - China is the largest manufacturer in the world. China is the largest importer of goods to the UK																
<u>Place knowledge</u> - Some similarities and differences between China and the UK are:<table><tr><td>United Kingdom</td><td>China</td></tr><tr><td>Animals: otters, kingfishers, adders, whales, deer, peregrine falcons, water voles, bats</td><td>Animals: giant pandas, Tibetan macaques, Chinese giant salamanders, golden snub-nosed monkeys</td></tr><tr><td>Football is the favourite sport in the UK. The UK is also known for playing tennis, cricket and badminton.</td><td>The most popular sports in China are basketball, table tennis, badminton and football.</td></tr><tr><td>English country dancing and Morris dancing originate in the UK</td><td>Chinese folk dances include the Dragon Dance and the Lion Dance</td></tr><tr><td>Fish and chips, bangers and mash, full English breakfast, Sunday roast, Victoria Sandwich cake</td><td>Cantonese dim sum, dumpling, Peking roasted duck, Kung Pao chicken, Hot Pot</td></tr><tr><td>Service industries, manufacturing, construction and tourism are the major sources of income to the UK economy</td><td>China is well known for being the driver of many things: agriculture, industry and services.</td></tr><tr><td>Christianity is the largest religion followed by Islam, Hinduism and Sikhism</td><td>China is officially an atheist state. However, many people follow Buddhism, Taoism, Christianity and Islam.</td></tr></table> - Two contrasting settlements in China are Shanghai and Jiaju - Urban city - Shanghai has a population of 26 million people. The most common jobs in Shanghai are supporting with the input and export of trade and working in the service industry. Shanghai has very good transport links using buses, taxis and the metro. Shanghai is said to be a very safe place to live, with good health care and a diverse culture. However, it can be expensive to live there and it can be difficult living in the range of weather. Shanghai has the Yangtze river delta running through the city and has small hills surrounding.it. - Rural village – Jiaju is a village consists of about 140 Tibetan homes, each with a distinctive crown-shaped roof, red eaves and white walls. Work life will be working on the farms growing rice. Jiaju is surrounded by the soaring mountains of Western Sichuan. There are a few buses that leave the village to go to the nearest town, you may have to order a taxi if you miss the bus. The closest big city is Chengdu, and from there it takes another 7-9 hours driving to get to Jiaju			United Kingdom	China	Animals: otters, kingfishers, adders, whales, deer, peregrine falcons, water voles, bats	Animals: giant pandas, Tibetan macaques, Chinese giant salamanders, golden snub-nosed monkeys	Football is the favourite sport in the UK. The UK is also known for playing tennis, cricket and badminton.	The most popular sports in China are basketball, table tennis, badminton and football.	English country dancing and Morris dancing originate in the UK	Chinese folk dances include the Dragon Dance and the Lion Dance	Fish and chips, bangers and mash, full English breakfast, Sunday roast, Victoria Sandwich cake	Cantonese dim sum, dumpling, Peking roasted duck, Kung Pao chicken, Hot Pot	Service industries, manufacturing, construction and tourism are the major sources of income to the UK economy	China is well known for being the driver of many things: agriculture, industry and services.	Christianity is the largest religion followed by Islam, Hinduism and Sikhism	China is officially an atheist state. However, many people follow Buddhism, Taoism, Christianity and Islam.
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Vocabulary																
Climate zones, World biomes, Population, Landmark, Climate, Capital city, Physical features, Human features, Economy, Settlements																

Skills

Map skills	Using sources	Fieldwork and observation
Use maps, atlases, globes and digital resources to locate countries and describe features studied below	Use a range of information sources to research the human and physical features outlined below	Use fieldwork and observation to investigate the human and physical features in a geographical area

Knowledge

Place knowledge

- Some similarities and differences between the Arctic and Antarctica are:

	Antarctica	Arctic
Location	The South Pole. It is a continent covered by a very thick ice cap and surrounded by sea ice and the Southern Ocean	The North Pole. The Arctic consists of an ocean covered by a thin layer of perennial sea ice and surrounding land in a number of countries.
Temperature	-10 to -60 degrees Celsius	10 to -45 degrees Celsius
Animals	Penguins, seals, orca, blue whales, Antarctic krill, albatross	Arctic fox, polar bears, snowy owls, seal, walrus, Arctic hare, reindeer
Vegetation	There are no trees or shrubs. Only 2 varieties of flowering plants are found: Antarctic hair grass and Antarctic pearlwort.	Cotton grass, sedge, dwarf heath, shrubs, mosses and lichens
Settlements	Science research stations	Small community groups
Countries	7 nations have territorial claims in Antarctica: France, UK, New Zealand, Norway, Australia, Chile and Argentina	There are 8 countries in the Arctic: Canada, Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway, Sweden, the Russian Federation and USA.
People	There are no permanent residents in Antarctica. Scientists spend periods of time completing research	There are about 40 indigenous people groups in the Arctic and approximately 40 million people.

Physical geography

- Animals have adapted to live in the Polar Regions. Link to previous Science topic evolution.
- Animals migrate in both polar regions due to seasonal climate changes. Some animals hibernate through the winter months.
- Some physical features of the regions are:
 - Ice caps
 - Valleys
 - Plains
 - Glaciers

Human geography

- In 1911 and 1912, there was a race to the South Pole between the Norway and Great Britain. Amundsen of Norway reached the pole first. Scott of Great Britain arrived 33 days later and died on his way back to their base camp.
- Climate change is affecting the polar regions due to melting ice caps, rising sea levels, and a rise in air temperature. This in turn affecting the amount of food available to animals and length of hibernation of some animals.

Vocabulary

Ice cap, Valley, Plain, Glacier, Climate change, Migration, Physical features, Human features, Hibernation

