



	Reception	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
	Substantive Knowledge - Core						
Location 	<p><b>To know where the local shops are</b></p> <p><b>To know the purpose of local buildings – shops, schools, places of worship</b></p>	<p><b>To know that London is the capital city of the United Kingdom.</b> To know that London is located in the south of England.</p> <p><b>To know that the United Kingdom is a country located in Europe.</b> To know that the United Kingdom is located in the British Isles.</p> <p><b>To know that there are four seas that surround the United Kingdom:</b> North Sea (east), Celtic Sea (south and west), Irish Sea (west), English Channel (south).</p> <p><b>To name the 7 continents of the world</b> <b>To name the 5 oceans</b> To know that each of the 5 oceans are located in a specific region of the Earth</p>	<p>To recall information about significant landmarks and the capital cities in the UK To know that locating means to find something/somewhere. To know that the UK stands for the United Kingdom.</p> <p><b>To know that the UK is made up of 4 countries - England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland.</b></p> <p><b>To know the name of each capital city - London, Cardiff, Edinburgh and Belfast.</b></p> <p><b>To know that the Arctic is located at the northernmost part of the earth.</b> To know that the Arctic Circle is an imaginary line that marks the southern boundary of the Arctic region. To know that the Arctic includes parts of several countries: Canada, Russia, Greenland, Norway, Sweden, Finland, and Iceland.</p>	<p><b>To know that Mount Fuji in Japan is an active volcano</b> in Japan, with a summit of 3,776m. To know that Mount Vesuvius is a famous volcano located in the Bay of Naples, Italy.</p> <p><b>To know that an example of a village in the UK is Clovelly in Devon.</b></p> <p><b>To know that an example of a city is Liverpool, in the north-west of England.</b></p> <p><b>To know five further UK cities: Manchester, Birmingham, Newcastle, Swansea and Glasgow.</b> To know that Manchester is a major city located in Greater Manchester, England. To know that Birmingham is a city located in the West Midlands region of England</p> <p><b>To know that Portmeirion is a small coastal village located in North Wales.</b></p>	<p>To know four mountains in the UK: Ben Nevis (Scotland), Snowdon (Wales), Scafell Pike (England), Slieve Donard (Northern Ireland).</p> <p><b>To know that Mount Everest is the highest mountain in the world on the border between Nepal and Tibet.</b> To know that Mount Everest is in a mountain range called the Himalayas.</p> <p>To know the locations of well-known mountain ranges around the world: the Himalayas, Andes, Alps, Rockies, and Atlas Mountains.</p> <p><b>To know that the Swiss Alps are a mountain range located in the country of Switzerland in Europe.</b></p> <p><b>To know that the Nile River in Egypt, Africa, is the longest river in the world,</b> stretching approximately 4,135 miles.</p> <p><b>To know the Amazon River (South America) is</b></p>	<p>To know that cocoa trees are native to tropical regions and are primarily grown in South America, West Africa, and Southeast Asia.</p> <p><b>To know that Côte d'Ivoire (Ivory Coast) in Africa is a major producer,</b> and that the capital city of Côte d'Ivoire is Yamoussoukro.</p> <p><b>To know that Ecuador in South America is a major producer,</b> and that the capital of Ecuador is Quito.</p> <p><b>To know that key cocoa-producing regions are located in the tropical belt,</b> primarily near the equator.</p> <p><b>To know that cocoa consumers, such as the United Kingdom, Europe, and the USA, are usually in temperate climate zones</b> outside the tropical belt.</p> <p><b>To know that lines of latitude help us to</b></p>	<p><b>To know that the UK has densely populated urban areas, including London, Manchester, Birmingham, and Glasgow.</b></p> <p><b>To know that the USA has a range of urban areas, including megacities like New York City, Los Angeles, and Chicago, as well as smaller cities.</b> To know that the UK is an island nation located off the northwest coast of continental Europe.</p> <p><b>To know that the USA is a large country located in North America, bordered by Canada to the north and Mexico to the south.</b></p> <p><b>To know that four states of the USA are New York, Texas, California and Florida</b></p> <p><b>To identify and name 5 of the 15 National Parks in the UK including the Lake District</b></p>

				<p>To know that The Atlantic Ocean lies to the west of the UK. To know that Europe is a continent made up of many countries, including the UK. To know that key countries in Europe include France, Germany, Spain, and Italy.</p> <p><b>To know that Scandinavia is a region in Northern Europe. To know that three of the countries that make up Scandinavia are Sweden, Norway, and Denmark.</b> <b>To know that their capital cities: Stockholm (Sweden), Oslo (Norway) and Copenhagen (Denmark).</b> To know that the fjords are long, narrow inlets of the sea, typically surrounded by steep cliffs or mountains. To know that the fjords in Norway were carved by glaciers during the last Ice Age, creating deep, U-shaped valleys.</p> <p><b>To know that the Lake District is a mountainous region in North West England,</b></p>	<p><b>the world's largest river by volume</b>, and is responsible for about one fifth of total river flow on earth. To know the Yangtze River (China) is the longest river in Asia and the third-longest river in the world, with a length of about 3,915 miles. To know that the UK's longest river is the River Severn. To know the Severn flows through four counties in the UK, including: Powys, Shropshire, Worcestershire, Gloucestershire. <b>To know that the closest river to Bolton is the River Mersey</b>, which flows from Stockport to Liverpool</p> <p><b>To know the location and capital cities of four key European countries: Germany, Poland, France, Spain.</b></p> <p>To know that Tuvalu is a small island country in the Pacific Ocean, approximately halfway between Australia and Hawaii. To know that Tuvalu is in the earth's southern hemisphere.</p>	<p><b>identify biomes</b> (e.g. tropical biomes near the equator, polar tundra near the north and south poles.)</p> <p><b>To know that oil reserves are concentrated in the Middle East</b>, particularly in countries like Saudi Arabia, Iraq, and Iran. Other major oil-producing regions include Russia, the United States, Canada, Venezuela, and Mexico. <b>To know that coal is abundant and widely distributed, with significant reserves in countries like China, the United States, India, Australia, and Russia.</b> To know that natural gas is found in large quantities in regions like Russia, the United States, Iran, Qatar, and Saudi Arabia. Other countries with significant natural gas reserves include Australia, Canada, China, and Norway</p>	
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Substantive Knowledge - Hinterland							
						<p>To know that Indonesia in Asia is a producer of cocoa, and that the capital of Indonesia is Jakarta. To know that Papua New Guinea in Oceania is a producer of cocoa, and that the capital of Papua New Guinea is Port Moresby.</p> <p>To know that the Bakken Shale formation is a major source of oil located in North Dakota, USA. To know that The London Array Offshore Wind Farm is located in the outer Thames Estuary, off the coast of Kent and Essex in the United Kingdom.</p>	<p>To reflect on local and global connections in navigational activities</p>

Disciplinary Knowledge							
		<p>To use simple maps and atlases to locate places in their immediate environment</p> <p>To use maps to identify the four countries of the British Isles</p> <p>To use a simple map to identify and label the 7 continents</p> <p>To know how to identify and label the five main oceans on a map or globe</p> <p>To know how to locate and name the oceans that surround different continents</p>	<p>To know how to locate the British Isles on a map of the world.</p> <p>To know how to locate the 4 capital cities of the UK on a map or atlas.</p> <p>To know how to locate the 4 countries of the UK on a map.</p> <p>To know how to locate the 4 capital cities on a map.</p> <p>To know how to use a map or atlas for location.</p> <p>To recognise the shape of the British Isles on a map</p>	<p>To know how to identify and label the UK seas on a map.</p> <p>To know how to locate the region, key countries and capital cities of Scandinavia on a map of Europe.</p> <p>To know how to locate and label the key UK cities on a map.</p>	<p>To locate information about at least four countries, capitals and significant landmarks in Europe using maps and atlases</p>	<p>To navigate and use information about a range of countries, capitals and significant landmarks worldwide using maps and atlases</p> <p>To use latitude and longitude to locate and recall specific places on Earth</p> <p>To know how to identify and locate the major biomes on a world map.</p>	<p>To apply knowledge of location to planning trips or analysing geographical challenges</p>

	Reception	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
	Substantive Knowledge - Core						
<p>Geo - graphical Techniques</p> 		<p><b>To know basic map symbols and their meanings (e.g., trees, houses, roads).</b></p> <p><b>To know key geographical features in their local area (e.g., rivers, parks, landmarks).</b></p> <p><b>To know the cardinal directions (north, south, east, west) and basic map orientation.</b></p>	<p>To know that a route is a journey from one place to another.</p> <p>To know that a compass is a tool that is used to help locate and use directions to find somewhere.</p> <p><b>To know that the 4 basic compass points are north, south, east and west.</b></p> <p>To know that coordinates are a tool used for location.</p>	<p><b>To know the 8 points of the compass</b></p> <p>To know that scientific research, including studying past events, can help our understanding and preparations for future volcanic and seismic hazards.</p>	<p><b>To know that maps use symbols and colours to represent different elements on the terrain.</b></p> <p><b>To know the key components of a map, such as the legend, symbols, scale, and compass rose.</b></p> <p><b>To know that maps have a grid system to help locate places with accuracy.</b></p> <p>To know that topographic maps</p>		

**To know that coordinates can be made up of both letters and numbers.**

**To know that to locate something using coordinates you need to start on the bottom axis (x) and then go up the side axis (y)**

To know that geographers use various tools and methods to explore and study the Arctic region.

To know that icebreakers are special ships designed to sail through icy waters and allow scientists to conduct research in the Arctic.

To know that submarines equipped with scientific instruments are used to explore the underwater environment, including studying ocean currents and marine life

**To know that geographers study the Arctic to better understand climate change and its impact on the region, including monitoring the melting of ice and changes in wildlife populations.**

To know that satellite images are used to gather information

provide detailed information about the height and shape of the land.

**To know that Ordnance Survey maps give accurate details about the landscape, including mountains, valleys, and other features.**

To know that OS maps are commonly used in the United Kingdom and are known for their level of detail and reliability.

**To Identify common symbols used on OS maps, such as those representing roads, footpaths, buildings, bodies of water, and vegetation.**

To know appropriate Ordnance Survey symbols for rivers, landmarks, roads and vegetation.

			<p>about the Arctic, including ice cover and movement of glaciers. To know how to make observations in virtual fieldwork, using EO (Earth Observation) data. <b>To know that fieldwork can be carried out remotely.</b></p>				
Substantive Knowledge - Hinterland							
		<p>To know how to observe and interpret the local environment, noticing distinctive features and landmarks. To know how to use their spatial awareness and relative positions. To identify basic fieldwork tools such as maps and camera To make an record observations and simple measurements in fieldwork To use directional vocabulary in fieldwork</p>	<p>To know you can use a compass with a map to help with direction. To know that the 4 compass points can be put together to form a route. To know that a map can be used to plan a route. To know that you need to write coordinates in the correct order - x then y To know that scientists may establish research stations in the Arctic, where they live and work for a long time, studying the Arctic. To know that temporary camps may be set up in remote locations to conduct fieldwork and gather specific data. To know that one famous research station in the Arctic is Ny-Ålesund Research Station, in Norway.</p>		<p>To know that mountaineers use tools like maps, compasses and GPS devices, to determine directions and precise locations To know that contour lines on OS maps represent changes in height. To know that lines close together indicate steep slopes and lines spaced farther apart indicate gentler slopes.</p>		<p>To be able to use virtual fieldwork to investigate trends and patterns in tourist origins and destinations.</p>

To know that at the Research Station, geographers and other types of scientists study how things like the climate, oceans, plants and animals of the Arctic are changing.

Disciplinary Knowledge

To know how to use the fine motor skills necessary for drawing and labelling on a map.  
To know how to identify and describe the key features and landmarks observed during a local area walk.  
To participate in simple fieldwork activities such as mapping their immediate locality

To recognise and understand basic symbols and keys on maps and atlases  
To know how different fieldwork techniques such as surveys, interviews and observations can be used  
To use basic data collection methods, including questionnaires and tally charts  
To apply basic fieldwork techniques to investigate a specific geographical question or topic  
To know how to plan a route  
To know that symbols are used on maps to represent landmarks and buildings.  
To know that symbols are pictures.  
To know how to locate human features on a map using symbols.


To interpret maps and atlases, understanding scales, keys and compass roses  
To interpret and draw conclusions from their fieldwork findings  
To present fieldwork results through written reports or verbal presentations  
To use the 8 points of the compass to describe locations and cities  
To organise and analyse fieldwork using tables, diagrams and bar charts  
To understand the importance of representing data accurately and clearly  
To know how to draw a simple sketch map representing human and physical features.  
To know how to use aerial photographs to identify local features.  
To know the Ordnance Survey symbols for:

To interpret different maps such as topographic maps to navigate and locate information effectively  
  
To use Ordnance Survey maps and symbols when investigating locations  
  
To know how to organise and analyse fieldwork data using line graphs  
  
To know how to use an appropriate scale, key and compass rose on a sketch map.

To analyse spatial patterns on maps and atlases, such as population distribution, land use or economic activity  
  
To organise and analyse fieldwork data using pie charts  
  
To collect and analyse data using digital mapping tools and satellite imagery  
  
To know about more advanced fieldwork techniques such as Geographic Information Systems (GIS)  
  
To design and conduct more complex fieldwork investigations, incorporating multiple data sources

To evaluate the strengths and limitations of their fieldwork methods and data  
To understand the role of fieldwork in developing geographical skills and knowledge  
To critically analyse and communicate the wider significance and implications of their fieldwork findings  
To use OS symbol and digimaps to compare and contrast national parks  
To use OS symbols to map national parks and their features

			<p>To refer to landmarks and cardinal directions when using maps</p> <p>To use basic map reading skills, following and recalling different routes between different places</p>	<p>coniferous trees, car park, campsite, footpath, water.</p> <p>To know how to interpret data and information to answer a fieldwork question.</p> <p>To know how to use a virtual weather station to find the highest maximum temperature by month.</p> <p>To know how to represent data using a bar chart.</p>			
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	Reception	Year 1	Year 2	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
	<b>SIGNIFICANT CELEBRATIONS</b>	<b>OUR SPECIAL COMMUNITY</b>	<b>THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD</b>	<b>EXPLORING SCANDINAVIA</b>	<b>FRAGILE EARTH</b>	<b>THE UK AND THE USA: a SPECIAL RELATIONSHIP</b>
	Substantive Knowledge - Core					
Diversity 		<p><b>To know that the United Kingdom consists of four countries: England, Scotland, Wales, and Northern Ireland.</b></p> <p><b>To know that the United Kingdom is located in Europe</b></p> <p><b>To know the location of Bolton</b></p> <p><b>To know how to say their home address.</b></p> <p>To know that a community can have various human</p>	<p>To know that human features give places their character</p> <p><b>To know that the world is divided into seven continents: Africa, Antarctica, Asia, Europe, North America, Australasia/Oceania, and South America.</b></p> <p>To know that continents are large landmasses surrounded by water.</p>	<p><b>To know that Scandinavia has diverse physical features, including mountains, fjords, lakes, and forests.</b></p> <p><b>To know that Scandinavia has a cool, temperate climate with long, cold winters and mild summers.</b></p> <p>To know that in the UK, urban areas are often densely populated while rural areas offer a more dispersed population.</p>	<p><b>To know that a biome is a large geographic area characterized by specific climate patterns, plant and animal life, and ecosystems.</b></p> <p><b>To know that earth's biomes include deserts, grasslands, forests, tundra, and aquatic biomes.</b></p> <p><b>To know that each biome has distinct characteristics, such as temperature, precipitation, vegetation,</b></p>	<p><b>To know that natural resource distribution in the UK is uneven,</b> with coal resources concentrated in Wales and Scotland, and oil and gas reserves in the North Sea.</p> <p><b>To know that natural resource distribution in the USA varies,</b> with coal reserves in Appalachia, oil in Texas and Alaska, natural gas in Texas and the Gulf of</p>



		<p>features, such as buildings, shops, schools.</p> <p><b>To know that human features are things that have been built by people.</b></p> <p>To know that a community can have various physical features, like rivers, natural lakes, hills and mountains.</p> <p><b>To know that physical features are natural things that would be here even if there were no people around.</b></p> <p><b>To know that climate refers to the long-term weather patterns in a specific area.</b></p> <p><b>To know that housing refers to different types of homes, such as detached, semi-detached, terraced, apartments, etc.</b></p>	<p>To know that continents are separated by oceans and seas.</p> <p><b>To know that oceans are large bodies of saltwater that cover most of the Earth's surface.</b></p> <p><b>The know that the five oceans are: Atlantic Ocean, Pacific, Indian, Southern, Arctic.</b></p> <p><b>To know that the Seven Wonders of the Modern World are a list of remarkable human-made structures from around the world.</b></p> <p>To know the locations of the Seven Wonders of the Modern World: Great Wall of China (China), <b>Christ the Redeemer (Brazil), Machu Picchu (Peru), Chichen Itza (Mexico), Colosseum (Italy), Petra (Jordan), and Taj Mahal (India).</b></p> <p>To know the features of some of the Seven Wonders of the Modern World</p> <p><b>To know that the Angel of the North is situated in Gateshead, a town in the northeast of England.</b></p> <p><b>To know that the Angel of the North is a large sculpture with outstretched wings.</b></p> <p><b>To know that The Christ the Redeemer statue is a religious symbol representing the Christian faith.</b></p>	<p><b>To know that Norway has vast rural areas that are very remote and sparsely populated.</b></p> <p><b>To know that Norway's coastline and fjords make ferries an important mode of transportation, especially in coastal and island regions.</b></p> <p>To know that cycling is very popular in Norway, and the country has well-developed cycling lanes, paths and roads</p> <p>To know that the fjords often have deep and cold waters, with some reaching considerable depths.</p> <p>To know that the steep walls of the fjords can rise hundreds of meters above sea level, creating awe-inspiring landscapes.</p> <p><b>To know that the fjords have dramatic scenery, with towering cliffs, cascading waterfalls, and lush vegetation.</b></p> <p><b>To know that summers in the fjords are relatively mild,</b> with average temperatures ranging from moderate to cool.</p> <p><b>To know that winters can be cold, with temperatures often dropping below freezing,</b> especially in higher elevations.</p> <p>To know that the fjords receive a significant amount of rainfall throughout the year,</p>	<p><b>and adaptations of plants and animals.</b></p> <p><b>To know that forest biomes are large areas dominated by trees and other woody vegetation.</b></p> <p>To know that forest biomes are characterized by high levels of rainfall and diverse plant and animal species.</p> <p>To know that there are different types of forest biomes, such as tropical rainforests, temperate forests, and boreal forests.</p> <p><b>To know that grasslands are expansive areas covered primarily by grasses and other non-woody vegetation.</b></p> <p>To know that grasslands are characterized by a semi-arid to semi-humid climate with moderate rainfall.</p> <p>To know that there are different types of grasslands, such as savannas, prairies, and steppes.</p> <p><b>To know that desert biomes are dry, arid regions with very low levels of rainfall.</b></p> <p>To understand that desert biomes are characterized by extreme temperature variations and sparse vegetation.</p> <p>To know that there are different types of deserts, including hot and cold deserts.</p> <p><b>To know that tundra biomes are cold, treeless regions found in the Arctic regions.</b></p>	<p>Mexico, and mineral deposits in various regions.</p> <p><b>To know that tourism generates a significant amount of money for the US economy.</b></p> <p>To know that the UK has a diverse landscape with mountains, hills, and fertile plains.</p> <p>To know that the USA has diverse geographical features, including mountains, deserts, plains, and coastal areas.</p> <p><b>To know that land use patterns in the UK include urban areas, agricultural land, and protected areas.</b></p> <p><b>To know that land use patterns in the USA include urban areas, agricultural land, national parks, and resource extraction areas.</b></p>
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			<p>To know that it is a special landmark for the people of Brazil, symbolising peace.</p> <p>Physical geography and topography comparison: To know that the UK has rolling hills, mountains (such as the Scottish Highlands and Snowdonia in Wales), fertile plains, and a rocky coastline.</p> <p>To know that Brazil is a large country in South America, covering a vast area.</p> <p>To know that it has lots of different features including the Amazon Rainforest, the Pantanal wetlands, the Brazilian Highlands, and the coastal plains along the Atlantic Ocean.</p> <p><b>To know that Buckingham Palace is the official residence of the British monarch, King Charles II, located in London, England.</b></p> <p><b>To know that the Taj Mahal is a special building built by Emperor Shah Jahan in memory of his wife, Mumtaz Mahal, located in Agra, India.</b></p> <p>To know that Hadrian's Wall is an ancient defence in Northern England.</p> <p>To know that it was built many years ago by people called the Romans and their emperor, Hadrian.</p> <p>To know that it stretches across Northern England,</p>	<p>contributing to their lush vegetation and waterfalls.</p> <p><b>To know that the Norwegian fjords and the Lake District in the UK are both known for their natural landscapes and outdoor activities.</b></p> <p><b>To know that both the fjords and The Lake District were formed by glaciers.</b></p> <p><b>To know that both regions attract human tourism.</b></p>	<p>To know that tundra biomes have a short growing season, permafrost, and low biodiversity.</p> <p>To know the different types of tundra, such as Arctic tundra and alpine tundra.</p> <p><b>To know that aquatic biomes refer to all bodies of water on earth, including freshwater and marine environments.</b></p> <p>To know that aquatic biomes include oceans, seas, lakes, rivers, wetlands, and coral reefs.</p> <p>To know that the marine biome is a type of aquatic biome, and refers to all bodies of saltwater, including oceans, seas, and coral reefs.</p> <p>To know that the loss of biomes has far-reaching consequences for both humans and the environment.</p> <p><b>To know the 'top three' most vulnerable biomes: tropical rainforests, coral reefs and arctic tundra</b></p> <p><b>To know the importance of conservation and sustainable practices to protect earth's most fragile biomes.</b></p>	
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			<p>from the east coast to the west coast.</p> <p>To know that the Great Wall of China is an ancient series of buildings in Northern China.</p> <p>To know it spans across Northern China, from east to west.</p> <p>To know that the Great Wall of China took centuries to build and is made of stone, brick, wood, and other materials and includes watchtowers.</p>			
<b>Substantive Knowledge - Hinterland</b>						
	<p>To know that the UK is an island surrounded by seas.</p> <p>To know how to identify and name different features in their community (such as specific local features, buildings and landmarks).</p> <p>To know the characteristics and features of different types of housing.</p> <p>To know how to identify and compare different types of housing in their local community.</p> <p>To know that different climates have distinct characteristics, such as temperature, rainfall, and seasons.</p>	<p>To know that Africa is the second-largest continent and is known for its diverse cultures, wildlife, and iconic landmarks like the Nile River and Sahara Desert.</p> <p>To know that Antarctica is the southernmost continent and is mostly covered in ice. It is known for its extreme cold temperatures and unique wildlife, including penguins and seals.</p> <p>To know that Asia is the largest continent and is home to diverse countries, cultures, and landmarks like the Great Wall of China, Mount Everest, and the Taj Mahal.</p> <p>To know that Europe is a continent known for its rich history, diverse landscapes, and famous landmarks like</p>	<p>To know that the Vikings who raided Britain in the 9<sup>th</sup> century CE originated from Scandinavian countries.</p> <p>To know that traditional Scandinavian activities include fishing, skiing, and hiking.</p> <p>To know that Scandinavian traditions include Midsummer celebrations and the use of sauna.</p> <p>To know that the Norwegian fjords have been inhabited by humans for thousands of years.</p> <p>To know that fishing has historically been a significant activity in the fjords, providing food and jobs for local communities.</p> <p>To know that tourism has become an important economic factor in the</p>	<p>To know that within these main biomes, there are different sub-types (e.g. forest biomes can be rainforests, or temperate forests).</p> <p>To know that forests and grasslands are converted into agricultural land, especially for large-scale commercial farming.</p> <p>To know that climate change affects forests and grasslands through rising temperatures, changing rainfall patterns, and increased wildfires.</p> <p>To know that deforestation involves the clearing of trees and vegetation for purposes such as agriculture, logging, and urbanisation.</p> <p>To know that deforestation leads to the direct loss of</p>	<p>To know that urban areas in the UK have historical and cultural significance, with a mix of modern and older architecture.</p> <p>To know that urban areas in the USA are often characterized by modern skyscrapers, diverse populations, and distinct cultural neighbourhoods.</p> <p>To know that the UK has limited natural resources, including coal, oil, natural gas, and some minerals.</p> <p>To know that the USA has abundant natural resources, including coal, oil, natural gas, minerals (such as copper, iron, and gold), and fertile agricultural land.</p> <p>To know that agriculture in the USA is characterized by</p>	

			<p>the Eiffel Tower, Colosseum, and the Acropolis. To know that North America is a continent comprising countries like the United States, Canada, and Mexico. It is known for its diverse landscapes, including the Rocky Mountains, Grand Canyon, and Niagara Falls. To know that Australasia/Oceania is the smallest continent and includes Australia, New Zealand, and various Pacific islands. It is known for its unique wildlife, such as kangaroos and koalas, as well as the Great Barrier Reef. To know that south America is a continent known for its stunning landscapes, including the Amazon Rainforest, Andes Mountains, and landmarks like Machu Picchu and Christ the Redeemer. To know that the Atlantic ocean is the second-largest ocean and is situated between the Americas and Europe/Africa. To know that the Pacific Ocean is the largest ocean and stretches across the western part of the world, from the Americas to Asia and Australia. To know that the Indian Ocean is the third-largest ocean and is located</p>	<p>region, attracting visitors from around the world. To know that small towns and villages dot the fjords' shores, often showcasing traditional Norwegian architecture and cultural heritage. To know that the local communities have a deep connection to the environment and have traditions influenced by the landscape. To know that the fjords are home to a diverse range of wildlife, including various bird species, marine mammals, and fish. To know that the fjords' climate is influenced by their northern latitude and proximity to the North Atlantic Ocean. To know that warm ocean currents, such as the Gulf Stream, can moderate the climate in some fjord areas. To know that the steep walls of the fjords and surrounding mountains can create local variations in weather patterns. To know that local wind effects called valley breezes can occur in some parts of the fjords. To know that there are seasonal variations that can impact activities, wildlife, and tourism patterns in the fjord regions.</p>	<p>habitat for plant and animal species, resulting in ecosystem disruption and reduced biodiversity. To know that the Amazon Rainforest, located in South America, is the world's largest tropical rainforest and a globally significant ecosystem. To know that it is under threat due to factors such as deforestation for agriculture, illegal logging, mining, and infrastructure development. To know that the clearing of land for cattle ranching, logging and soybean farming have led to huge habitat loss and biodiversity decline in the region. To know the Amazon Rainforest also faces the risk of climate change, including droughts, increased forest fires, and changes in rainfall patterns. To know that overgrazing by livestock can deplete vegetation and lead to soil degradation in grassland areas. To know that overgrazing can result in desertification and reduce the productivity and resilience of grassland ecosystems. To know that the African Savanna, spans across several countries and is a vast grassland ecosystem</p>	<p>large-scale commercial farming, including crops such as corn, soybeans, wheat, cotton, and livestock farming (cattle, hogs, poultry). To know that the USA is one of the world's largest exporters of agricultural products. To know that the USA has the world's largest economy, with a diverse range of economic activities, including services, manufacturing, agriculture, and high-tech industries.  To know that agriculture in the UK is diverse, with crops like wheat, barley, oats, potatoes, and vegetables, as well as livestock farming (sheep, cattle, poultry). To know that the UK has a high degree of food self-sufficiency but also imports certain food items. To know that the UK has a highly developed mixed economy with a focus on manufacturing. To know that both the USA attracts both domestic and international tourists.</p>
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			<p>To know that the Taj Mahal has lots of curves and intricate designs.</p> <p>To know that Hadrian's Wall was built by the Romans, while the Great Wall of China was built by different Chinese dynasties.</p> <p>To know that both walls were built by people to protect them from their enemies.</p> <p>To know that the local area around Hadrian's Wall is known as the region of Northumberland.</p> <p>To know that Northumberland has different types of landscapes, including rolling hills, moorland, valleys, and rivers.</p> <p>To know that Hadrian's Wall passes through hilly countryside.</p> <p>To know that the local area around the Great Wall of China is in Northern China, encompassing various regions.</p> <p>To know that it consists of different types of terrain, including mountains, deserts, and grasslands.</p> <p>To know that the wall crosses challenging landscapes, including steep mountain ranges like the Yanshan and Qinling Mountains, as well as deserts such as the Gobi Desert.</p>		<p>To know that pollution introduces harmful substances, such as chemicals and plastics, into water, impacting water quality and aquatic organisms.</p> <p>To know that overfishing, where fish populations are harvested faster than they can reproduce, poses a threat to aquatic ecosystems.</p> <p>To know that unsustainable fishing practices impact not only target species but also non-target species and the overall balance of the ecosystem.</p> <p>To know that aquatic habitats, such as coral reefs, wetlands, and seagrass beds, are vulnerable to destruction and alteration.</p> <p>To know the importance of protecting and restoring habitats to maintain the biodiversity and ecological functions of aquatic ecosystems.</p> <p>To know that climate change affects aquatic biomes through rising sea temperatures, altered rainfall patterns, and sea level rise.</p> <p>To know that climate change contributes to coral bleaching events, shifts in species distribution, and the loss of habitat for marine organisms.</p>	
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					destruction of coral reefs. The Great Barrier Reef in Australia and the Coral Triangle in Southeast Asia are among the most affected regions. Arctic Tundra, characterized by low temperatures and a short growing season, is particularly vulnerable to climate change. The rapid melting of permafrost, rising temperatures, and changes in precipitation patterns threaten this biome. The loss of permafrost can lead to the release of stored carbon, exacerbating global warming and impacting both local ecosystems and indigenous communities.	
<b>Disciplinary Knowledge</b>						
		To recall and describe key features of their local area using maps and photographs as aids To identify less familiar human geography features in their community To recognise different components of physical geography in the local area To know how to observe and describe the climate in their community.	To compare and contrast an area of the UK with another country outside of Europe	To explore information about at least three European countries, navigating within these: regions, key places and their characteristics To compare and contrast physical and human geography of a region in the UK and a region in a European country	To describe and understand the impact of human land use  To identify and describe at least three different biomes  To explain the characteristics and adaptations of plants and animals in different biomes	


Fieldwork					
How do we get to school?	What different buildings can we see in our local area?		Is it better to live in Norway or the Lake District?		Does the UK or the USA have more resources for tourists?

	Reception	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3
	WONDERFUL WORLD	OUR CAPITAL CITY	OUR ISLAND HOME	HUMAN SETTLEMENTS
	Substantive Knowledge - Core			
Human features 		<p>To know that the United Kingdom has diverse landscapes, including mountains, rivers, lakes, and coastlines.</p> <p>To know that the United Kingdom has different types of weather, including rain, snow, and sunshine.</p> <p>To know that the UK experiences distinct seasons, including spring, summer, autumn, and winter.</p> <p>To know that the United Kingdom has famous landmarks, such as Big Ben, Stonehenge, and the Tower of London.</p> <p>To know that the UK has national parks: the Lake District National Park in England, Snowdonia National Park in Wales, and Loch Lomond in Scotland.</p> <p>To know that London has an underground railway system called the London Underground, or the 'Tube').</p> <p>To know that London Underground has different lines, such as the Central Line, Piccadilly Line, and Jubilee Line.</p> <p>To know that London has famous double-decker buses that are red.</p> <p>To know that London buses serve all the areas of the city.</p>	<p>To know that features can be both human and physical.</p> <p>To know that the world is made up of land and water.</p> <p>To know that land is made up of countries.</p> <p>To know that the British Isles has physical characteristics.</p> <p>To know that physical features means parts of the land that have always been here and can not be made.</p> <p>To know that the British Isles has mountains, rivers, valleys and grassy fields.</p> <p>To know what the capital cities of the UK are called - London, Edinburgh, Cardiff and Belfast.</p> <p>To know that human features are buildings and features that humans have built.</p> <p>To know that human features have to be built/created for them to exist.</p> <p>To know that in London you will find the Houses of Parliament, Buckingham Palace and the Tower of London.</p> <p>To know that in Cardiff you will find Cardiff castle.</p> <p>To know that in Edinburgh you will find Edinburgh castle.</p> <p>To know that in Belfast you will find The Titanic Museum, Belfast castle and Parliament buildings.</p>	<p>To know that The British Isles includes the UK and the Republic of Ireland.</p> <p>To know the capital city of Ireland is Dublin.</p> <p>To know that the UK is surrounded by several seas, including the North Sea, Irish Sea, and English Channel.</p> <p>To know that continents are divided from each other by borders and oceans.</p> <p>To know that settlements are places where people live, work, and play.</p> <p>To know different types of settlements include villages, towns, and cities.</p> <p>To know that settlements can be categorised based on their size, population, and services available.</p> <p>To know that a village has a small population and fewer services and buildings compared to a city.</p> <p>To know the population and range of services, shops and facilities on offer in our town.</p> <p>To know that an example of a town is Bolton.</p> <p>To know that Portmeirion was 'a dream village' designed and built by Sir Clough Williams-Ellis between 1925 and 1975.</p> <p>To know that the village was designed to create a picturesque setting, with colourful</p>

			To know that a capital city is where the government of the country works.	buildings, ornamental gardens, and beautiful views.
Substantive Knowledge - Hinterland				
		<p>To know that an island is a land that is completely surrounded by water.</p> <p>To know that the British Isles are islands.</p> <p>To know that the UK has mountainous regions, such as the Scottish Highlands in Scotland and Snowdonia in Wales.</p> <p>To know that the UK is surrounded by beautiful coastlines, including sandy beaches, rugged cliffs, and picturesque coastal towns. Examples include the White Cliffs of Dover in England and the Giant's Causeway in Northern Ireland.</p> <p>To know that spring in the UK is generally mild, and weather gradually gets warmer.</p> <p>To know that in spring, the countryside comes alive with blooming flowers, blossoming trees, and vibrant green landscapes. Animals, such as birds, start nesting, and baby animals can be seen.</p> <p>To know that summer in the UK is usually relatively warm, with temperatures ranging from mild to occasionally hot. Rainfall can still occur, but the days are longer and sunnier.</p> <p>To know that the countryside is lush and green during summer, with fields of wildflowers and trees in full leaf.</p> <p>To know that Autumn is characterised by cooler temperatures and shorter days.</p> <p>Rainfall is more frequent, and misty mornings are more common.</p> <p>To know that trees change colour, and the leaves turn into beautiful shades of red,</p>	<p>To know that you need to look for the shape of the landmass to help.</p> <p>To know which countries are near the British Isles to help locate them.</p> <p>To know what the rivers, highest mountains and other physical features are called in England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland.</p> <p>To know that physical features may differ in the different countries of the UK</p>	<p>To know that a continent is much bigger area than a country.</p> <p>To know that continents are made up of lots of different countries.</p> <p>To know the key landmarks and populations of these countries.</p> <p>To know how to locate and label these countries on a map of Europe.</p> <p>To know that settlements can have different land uses, such as residential, commercial, industrial, and recreational.</p> <p>To know that Clovelly is known for its narrow, cobbled streets and traditional cottages.</p> <p>To know that Clovelly relies on tourism as a significant economic activity.</p> <p>To know that Liverpool has a population of around 500,00 people.</p> <p>To know that Liverpool has famous landmarks such as the Liverpool Waterfront.</p> <p>To know that Liverpool has diverse population and a range of services, including museums and galleries, hospitals and universities.</p> <p>To know Manchester is famous for its industrial factories and canals, lively music, and sports teams.</p> <p>To know Manchester has a diverse population and offers a wide range of cultural attractions, including museums, galleries, and theatres.</p> <p>To know that Birmingham is often referred to as the "Second City" of the UK after London, due to its size and economic importance.</p>

		<p>orange, and yellow. Leaves fall, and harvest activities take place.</p> <p>To know that Winter in the UK tends to be cold and damp, with occasional snow, especially in the northern parts of the country. Days are shorter, and temperatures can drop near or below freezing.</p> <p>To know that trees are bare, and many animals hibernate during this time.</p> <p>To know that there are cities, towns, villages, and countryside in the United Kingdom.</p> <p>To know the following landmarks:</p> <p>Buckingham Palace: The residence of the British monarch. This is where the Changing of the Guard ceremony happens</p> <p>Tower of London: A historic castle that has served various purposes throughout history, including as a royal palace and prison, and treasury. This is where the Crown Jewels are kept.</p> <p>Houses of Parliament and Big Ben: these buildings house the UK's government. This is where the famous Big Ben clock tower is.</p> <p>British Museum: One of the world's largest and museums, housing a vast collection of historical objects and artworks.</p> <p>Tower Bridge: A famous suspension bridge that crosses the River Thames, known for its lifting mechanism.</p> <p>St. Paul's Cathedral: An impressive cathedral with a domed roof.</p> <p>The Shard: A modern skyscraper.</p> <p>The London Eye: A giant Ferris wheel.</p> <p>Trafalgar Square: A popular public square with Nelson's Column.</p> <p>Covent Garden: A vibrant marketplace.</p> <p>Hyde Park: One of London's largest parks, offering recreational activities, including boating, cycling, and picnicking.</p> <p>To know that underground railways systems are also called 'subways', and other cities like New York (USA) and Paris (France) have subways too.</p>		<p>To know that Birmingham has a diverse population and is known for its cultural diversity, shopping centres, and food scene.</p> <p>To know that Swansea is a city located in the southwest of Wales.</p> <p>To know Swansea is the second-largest city in Wales and an important economic centre.</p> <p>To know that Swansea is famous for its beautiful coastline, including the Gower Peninsula, an Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty.</p> <p>To know that Glasgow is a city located in the west central part of Scotland.</p> <p>To know it is the largest city in Scotland and is famous for its architectural history.</p> <p>To know that Glasgow is famous for a style of architecture called Art Nouveau, designed by artists such as Charles Rennie Mackintosh.</p> <p>To know that Portmeirion attracts visitors as a popular tourist destination, offering restaurants and shops.</p> <p>To know that Portmeirion is situated on a peninsula near the estuary of the River Dwyryd.</p> <p>To know that Portmerion village is in a coastal location and is surrounded by woodlands and natural landscapes.</p>
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	Disciplinary Knowledge			
		To compare and contrast the human features of their own locality (buildings, transport) with those of London	To name and sort geographical features according to characteristics	<p>To categorise and order different human settlements</p> <p>To describe the way the land is used in different types of settlements</p>
	Fieldwork			
	How can we help our planet?	How is life different for children living in our area and London?	What are the physical and human features of our wider local area (mapping)?	Is traffic a problem in our area?

	Reception	Year 1	Year 2	Year 4	Year 6
	WINTER WONDERLAND	BLUE PLANET	FROM THE ARCTIC TO THE EQUATOR	RIVERS	GLORIOUS GREAT BRITAIN AND NATIONAL PARKS
Physical features 	Substantive Knowledge - Core				
		<p>To know that the world is divided into seven continents: Africa, Antarctica, Asia, Europe, North America, Australia (Oceania), and South America.</p> <p>To know that each continent is made up of lots of different countries.</p> <p>To know that an ocean is a very large body of saltwater.</p> <p><b>To know that oceans cover most of the Earth's surface.</b></p> <p><b>To know that oceans are home to many plants and animals including fish, dolphins, whales, sharks, turtles and coral reef</b></p> <p>To know that animals and plants live in specific habitats within the ocean</p> <p><b>To name the five main oceans on Earth: Atlantic, Pacific, Indian, Southern and Arctic</b></p> <p><b>To know that human activities can harm the oceans, plants and animals.</b></p> <p>To know that pollution can harm marine life.</p> <p>To know that climate change is harming some of the world's oceans.</p> <p><b>To know that everyone can take actions to help protect the ocean, such as reducing plastic use and conserving water.</b></p>	<p>To know that the areas around the north and south poles are called polar regions, and they are very cold and covered in ice and snow.</p> <p><b>To know that the area around the north pole is called the Arctic.</b></p> <p>To know that the Arctic is characterized by long, dark winters and short, cool summers due to its proximity to the North Pole.</p> <p><b>To know that the Arctic is covered in ice and snow, and experiences very cold temperatures.</b></p> <p>To know that polar bears, walruses, and seals are some of the animals that live in the Arctic.</p> <p><b>To know that the Arctic region presents extreme conditions, including cold temperatures, strong winds, and a limited growing season, which pose challenges for plant and animal survival.</b></p> <p>To know that there are special plants that have adapted to survive in freezing temperatures like the Arctic poppy, Arctic moss and The Dwarf Willow.</p> <p>To know that many Arctic animals have developed mechanisms to cope with food scarcity during the winter, such as hibernation, migration, or relying on stored fat reserves.</p>	<p>To know that rivers are flowing bodies of water that move from higher areas to lower areas.</p> <p><b>To know that rivers play a crucial role in collecting and transporting water from mountains and other sources to oceans, lakes, or other rivers.</b></p> <p>To know that rivers provide habitats for various plants and animals, supporting biodiversity.</p> <p>To know that rivers have been historically important for transportation, trade, and as a source of water for irrigation and drinking.</p> <p>To know that the River Severn is an important waterway for transportation and trade in the UK.</p> <p>To know that the River Severn is significant in terms of wildlife and habitats it supports.</p> <p><b>To know that rivers are formed when water from various sources such as rain, springs, melting snow, or glaciers comes together in one place.</b></p> <p>To know that a spring in a natural occurrence where water springs from the earth's surface, typically forming a small stream or pool.</p> <p>To know that as more water gathers, it starts to flow, creating a river.</p> <p><b>To know the key stages in the formation of a river.</b></p>	<p>To know the key physical features of different national parks</p> <p>To know the types of activities tourists take part in in the national parks</p> <p>To know that humans can damage or destroy physical features through their actions</p> <p><b>To know that physical features can be damaged or destroyed by natural phenomena such as flash floods.</b></p> <p>To know that Lewis Silkin wanted everyone in Britain to be able to 'see, get to and enjoy' the national parks</p> <p><b>To know the four specific qualities that all national parks possess</b></p> <p>To know the meaning of the terms heritage and culture in relation to the special qualities</p> <p>To know that lowland heathlands are important for biodiversity</p>

			<p><b>To know that glaciers are huge blocks of ice that form over a long time, by falling snow.</b> To know that glaciers are always moving, but very, very slowly.</p> <p><b>To know that the ice in the Arctic is melting because of the warm temperatures.</b> <b>To know that when the ice melts, it causes the sea levels to rise, which can be a problem for animals and people living near the coast.</b></p> <p><b>To know that the equator is an imaginary line that goes around the middle of the earth, like a belt. To know that it divides the earth into two equal halves called the Northern Hemisphere and the Southern Hemisphere.</b></p> <p><b>To know that countries near or along the equator include places like Ecuador, Brazil, Kenya, and Indonesia.</b></p> <p><b>To know that weather near the equator is usually warm and humid all year round.</b> To know that the Arctic experiences long periods of darkness and daylight, while the Equator has a more consistent amount of daylight.</p>	<p><b>To know that as well as a source and a mouth, a river has a course.</b> To know that the course is the path that a river follows as it flows downstream.</p> <p><b>To know that the course can include meanders (bends or curves) where the river changes direction.</b> To know that the channel is made up of the bed (the bottom of the channel) and the banks (the sides of the channel).</p> <p>To know that at the mouth, the river often widens and slows down. To know that a river can have waterfalls and rapids:</p> <p><b>To know the course and features of the River Mersey</b> To know the human landmarks and physical features that appear on the course of the river.</p>	
<b>Substantive Knowledge - Hinterland</b>					
		<p>To know that each continent has its own unique weather, plants and animals. To know that oceans provide us with food.</p>	<p>To know that the Arctic Ocean is the smallest and shallowest ocean and surrounds the Arctic region. To know that the Arctic is home to indigenous people, such as the</p>	<p>To know that the Nile was crucial to ancient Egyptian civilization, providing transportation and fertile land for farming. To know that the Amazon Rainforest is one of the most</p>	


		<p>To know that oceans help to regulate the earth's climate.</p> <p>To know that there are different animal homes within the ocean, such as coral reefs and kelp forests.</p> <p>To know that coral reefs are made up of tiny animals called coral polyps that build hard skeletons.</p> <p>To know that kelp forests are underwater forests made up of large, brown seaweed called kelp.</p> <p>To know the importance of protecting the parts of the oceans where animals and plants live.</p> <p>To know that overfishing can reduce the numbers of fish in the oceans.</p> <p>To know that plastic waste is a significant problem in the ocean, harming animals and their homes.</p> <p>To know that recycling and reducing plastic waste can help prevent pollution in the ocean.</p> <p>To know that saving water can help protect freshwater resources connected to the ocean.</p> <p>To know that humans can help protect the oceans by taking part in beach clean-ups and supporting environmental charities.</p>	<p>Inuit, who have adapted to the harsh conditions.</p> <p>To know that the Arctic is an important region for regulating the Earth's climate and plays a role in global weather patterns and ocean currents.</p> <p>To know that Arctic animals have various adaptations to help them survive in the harsh environment, such as:</p> <p>Thick fur or feathers that provide insulation and retain body heat.</p> <p>A layer of blubber (fat) that acts as insulation and energy storage.</p> <p>Smaller ears and tails, to decrease heat loss.</p> <p>Specialised feet or paws that allow for efficient movement on ice and snow.</p> <p>Camouflage or white fur that helps them blend in with the snowy surroundings.</p> <p>To know that herbivorous animals, such as musk oxen, caribou, and Arctic hares, feed on the plants and lichens found in the Arctic.</p> <p>To know that carnivorous animals, such as polar bears, Arctic foxes, and wolves, depend on hunting herbivores and scavenging for food.</p> <p>To know that the Arctic is getting warmer because of something called climate change.</p> <p>To know that animals like polar bears and seals are losing their homes because the ice they need to live on is disappearing.</p> <p>To know that the Columbia Glacier is a large glacier located in Alaska, USA.</p>	<p>biodiverse regions on the planet, housing thousands of species of plants and animals.</p> <p>To know The Three Gorges Dam on the Yangtze is the world's largest hydropower project, making a significant portion of China's electricity.</p> <p>To know that the River Severn flows through Wales and England.</p> <p>To know that the River Severn has a total length of approximately 220 miles.</p> <p>To know the first stage is the river source, the point at which water collects and starts to flow.</p> <p>To know that the source is the starting point of a river, usually located in high areas like mountains or hills.</p> <p>To know that the second stage is the channel, where water follows a path called a channel as it moves downhill.</p> <p>To know that this channel can be a small stream at first.</p> <p>To know that the third stage is the tributaries.</p> <p>To know that as the water flows, it may join other smaller streams or rivers called tributaries.</p> <p>To know that these tributaries increase the amount of water in the main river.</p> <p>To know that the final stage is the mouth.</p> <p>To know that the river ends at the mouth, where it usually meets another body of water, such as an ocean, sea, or lake.</p> <p>To know that over time, flowing water can erode the land,</p>	
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Disciplinary Knowledge					
	<p>To explain what a continent is</p> <p>To use geographical vocabulary to describe key components of physical geography</p> <p>To know how to identify and describe different plants and animals that live in the ocean</p>	<p>To compare and contrast different areas of the world</p>	<p>To compare and contrast physical and human geography of a region in the UK and a region in a European country</p>	<p>To understand and compare the distribution of natural resources</p> <p>To compare and contrast land use in different national parks</p> <p>To reach conclusions about the difference in land use in a national park and their own locality</p>	
Fieldwork					
	<p>How do our school grounds change during the winter?</p>		<p>Could we live in the Arctic (weather)?</p>	<p>How clean is the River Mersey?</p>	<p>What has been the impact of humans visiting our national parks?</p>

	Year 4	Year 5	Year 5	Year 6
	<b>HUMANS ON THE MOVE</b>	<b>SOUTH AMERICA TO THE UK – THE JOURNEY OF CHOCOLATE</b>	<b>NATURAL RESOURCES</b>	<b>DISCOVERING DHAKA</b>
	<b>Substantive Knowledge - Core</b>			
<p>Human Processes</p> 	<p>To know that people are influenced by various factors when choosing a place to live.</p> <p><b>To know that people may be attracted to an area with pleasant climate, job opportunities, cultural attractions, or closeness to family and friends.</b></p> <p>To know that cultural, social, and educational opportunities play a role in people's desire to live in a specific location.</p> <p><b>To know that human migration is the movement of people from one place to another, either within a country (internal migration) or across borders (international migration).</b></p> <p><b>To know that throughout history, humans and societies have moved to new places to build homes, settlements and new lives.</b></p> <p><b>To know that in the present-day, people migrate for various reasons</b></p> <p><b>To know that migration can be voluntary or forced, and it can have both positive and negative impacts on individuals and societies.</b></p> <p>To know that migration can have social, economic, cultural, and environmental impacts on both the places of origin and the destinations.</p> <p><b>To know that Britain is a multi-cultural society, with people with different heritage, religions and races living together.</b></p> <p><b>To know there can be challenges related to different people coming together, when people are intolerant towards each other or cultures 'clash'.</b></p>	<p><b>To know that chocolate comes from cocoa beans, which are the seeds of the cocoa tree.</b></p> <p><b>To know that the UK does not grow cocoa due to its unsuitable climate, and imports cocoa from other regions for chocolate production.</b></p> <p><b>To know that cocoa producers are typically situated in countries with tropical rainforest climates.</b></p> <p>To know that consumer countries have diverse geographical landscapes, including urban centres, suburban areas, and rural regions.</p> <p>To know that consumer countries often have developed towns, cities and transportation, allowing the distribution and accessibility of cocoa products.</p> <p><b>To know that the types of crops and livestock raised in the UK, include wheat, barley, potatoes, dairy cows, sheep, and poultry, while Ecuador focuses primarily on cocoa trees as the main crop.</b></p> <p><b>To know that chocolate is of significant importance to Ecuador's economy, as it is one of the country's main export commodities.</b></p> <p><b>To know that whilst cocoa trade creates lots of jobs and money, up to two-thirds of cocoa farmers around the world live on less than US \$2 per day, and farmers typically receive about six per cent of what a chocolate bar sells for in the supermarket.</b></p> <p><b>To know that in other cocoa plantations around the world, such as in Ivory Coast</b></p>	<p><b>To know that natural resources are materials or substances that occur in nature and can be used by humans.</b></p> <p><b>To know that natural resources can be categorized into renewable and non-renewable resources.</b></p> <p><b>To know that examples of renewable resources include solar energy, wind energy, water, timber, and fish.</b></p> <p><b>To know that examples of non-renewable resources include fossil fuels (coal, oil, and natural gas), minerals (iron, copper, gold), and rocks (granite, marble).</b></p> <p>To know that fossil fuels are formed from the remains of plants and animals that lived millions of years ago and are considered non-renewable.</p> <p><b>To know that coal is a black or brownish-black sedimentary rock that is primarily used as a fuel source.</b></p> <p><b>To know that oil (petroleum) is a liquid fossil fuel found underground and is used for various purposes, including transportation and manufacturing.</b></p> <p><b>To know that natural gas is a flammable gas consisting mainly of methane and is used as a fuel for heating, cooking, and electricity generation.</b></p> <p><b>To know that the extraction of natural resources can have environmental consequences, such as deforestation, habitat destruction, and air and water pollution.</b></p> <p>To know that mining operations can lead to the destruction of landscapes and the</p>	<p><b>To know that Dhaka is the capital city of Bangladesh, located in South Asia.</b></p> <p>To know that Dhaka is situated on the banks of the Buriganga River in the central part of Bangladesh.</p> <p><b>To know it is the largest city in Bangladesh and one of the most densely populated cities in the world</b></p> <p>To know that Dhaka experiences hot, humid summers and mild winters, including other seasonal variations like monsoon season with heavy rainfall.</p> <p><b>To know that life in Dhaka is characterized by a vibrant and bustling cityscape.</b></p> <p><b>To know that the city has an urban environment, with its tall buildings, bustling markets, and crowded streets.</b></p> <p><b>To know that globalisation is when countries around the world are connected and rely on each other for things like trade, communication and culture.</b></p> <p>To know that globalisation is the reason we see fruits like bananas from Costa Rica or strawberries from Morocco in our local supermarket.</p> <p>To know that globalisation allows us to communicate with your friends or family who live far away through video calls or social media.</p> <p><b>To know that globalisation has led to the development of 'fast fashion'.</b></p> <p><b>To know that fast fashion brands produce trendy clothes at a fast pace and sell them</b></p>

	<p>To know that the effects of climate change include extreme weather events, rising sea-levels and changes in the conditions for farming and food.</p> <p>To know that people may be forced to migrate due to the loss of jobs and homes caused by drought, floods, or rising sea-levels.</p> <p>To know that Tuvalu is extremely vulnerable to the impacts of climate change, particularly sea-level rise.</p> <p><b>To know that a refugee is a person who has fled their country of origin due to a fear of persecution based on their race, religion, nationality, political opinion, or membership in a particular social group. To know that sometimes, refugees are fleeing war and conflict in their country of origin.</b></p> <p>To know that refugees often face challenges and hardships, such as language barriers, cultural adjustments, and limited access to basic services.</p>	<p><b>and Brazil, there are reports of forced and child labour.</b></p> <p><b>To know that deforestation is a significant environmental impact of cocoa farming, as farmers clear land in the rainforest to make way for plantations.</b></p> <p>To know that deforestation leads to loss of biodiversity and habitat destruction, affecting various plant and animal species.</p> <p>To know that the Rainforest Alliance is an organisation that is working with farmers and governments to stop deforestation for cocoa farming.</p> <p><b>To know that some chocolate is marked as Rainforest Alliance Certified Cocoa and this shows that the chocolate has been made responsibly.</b></p> <p>To know that the beans are transported from cocoa-producing regions to ports or airports for further shipment.</p> <p>To know that the cocoa beans are loaded onto ships or transported by air to begin their journey from Ecuador to the UK.</p> <p>To know that the imported Ecuadorian cocoa beans are processed in chocolate factories in the UK.</p> <p><b>To know that the chocolate industry is a major global market.</b></p> <p>To know that the chocolate industry creates employment opportunities across the globe, supporting jobs in cocoa production, chocolate manufacturing, retailing, marketing.</p> <p>To know that cocoa farming provides a livelihood for millions of farmers in cocoa-producing countries, particularly in West Africa, South America, and Southeast Asia.</p>	<p>release of harmful substances into the environment.</p> <p>To know that deforestation for resource extraction can disrupt ecosystems, contribute to climate change, and reduce biodiversity.</p> <p>To know that the burning of fossil fuels releases greenhouse gases, contributing to climate change and air pollution.</p> <p>To know that natural resources can be used to generate sustainable energy.</p> <p><b>To know that solar energy is harnessed by using solar panels to convert sunlight into electricity.</b></p> <p><b>To know that wind energy is captured using wind turbines, which convert wind power into electricity.</b></p> <p><b>To know that hydropower is generated by capturing the energy of flowing or falling water with the help of turbines.</b></p> <p>To know that biomass energy is derived from organic matter, such as wood or agricultural waste, and can be used for heating or electricity generation.</p> <p><b>To know that India's energy demand is increasing rapidly, and the government has made progress in providing electricity access to rural areas and integrating renewable energy into the grid.</b></p> <p>To know that India has a heavy reliance on coal for electricity generation.</p> <p>To know that India is the third-largest solar market in the world</p>	<p><b>at low prices to meet demands for new styles.</b></p> <p><b>To know that the globalisation of the garment industry has led to the development of sweatshops.</b></p> <p><b>To know that sweatshops refer to workplaces where workers face poor working conditions, low wages, long hours, and limited rights.</b></p> <p>To know that globalisation has interconnected people and economies worldwide, shaping various aspects of daily life.</p> <p><b>To know that the UK is a global economic hub, with lots of trade relationships with other countries.</b></p> <p><b>To know that people in the UK have access to a wide range of global products and brands, including food, clothing, electronics, and entertainment.</b></p> <p>To know specific examples of the products and processes in their lives and communities that reflect globalisation.</p> <p><b>To know that Dhaka's population has rapidly grown, leading to rapid urbanisation, and pressure on resources.</b></p> <p>To know that high birth rates and rural-to-urban migration contribute to the population increase in Dhaka.</p> <p><b>To know that Dhaka's infrastructure (roads, housing and services) are strained by the population.</b></p> <p><b>To know that this leads to issues like traffic congestion, poor housing, and poor sanitation.</b></p> <p>To know that rapid population growth can put significant pressure on food production and distribution systems, increasing the demand for food.</p> <p><b>To know that overpopulated areas face challenges in meeting the nutritional needs of their growing populations, leading to food insecurity.</b></p>
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				To know that globalization has impacted the production, trade, and availability of food worldwide.
<b>Substantive Knowledge - Hinterland</b>				
<p>To know that Berlin (Germany) Berlin has a population of approximately 3.8 million people, making it the largest city in Germany.</p> <p>To know that Berlin is famous for its excellent public transportation system, including buses, trams, and an extensive subway network.</p> <p>To know that Berlin also has a wide range of educational institutions and healthcare facilities.</p> <p>To know that Berlin has lots of cultural attractions, with art galleries, museums, theatres and music venues.</p> <p>To know that key historic landmarks in Berlin include the Berlin Wall and the Brandenburg Gate.</p> <p>To know that Berlin has a mix of modern and historic architecture, including iconic landmarks like the Reichstag and the Berlin TV Tower.</p> <p>To know that Berlin has a diverse economy with lots of job opportunities in technology, creative industries, tourism, and services.</p> <p>To know that Warsaw (Poland) has a population of approximately 1.8 million people, making it the largest city and the capital of Poland.</p> <p>To know that the city has a well-developed public transportation system, including buses, trams, and a metro line.</p> <p>To know that Warsaw has a reconstructed Old Town, which is a UNESCO World Heritage Site.</p>	<p>To know that cocoa trees require a tropical climate with temperatures between 21°C and 32°C for optimal growth.</p> <p>To know that cocoa trees thrive in regions with abundant rainfall, typically requiring a minimum of 1,500 to 2,000 ml of rainfall per year.</p> <p>To know that cocoa trees need partial shade for proper growth and are often grown under taller shade-providing trees like banana or coconut palms.</p> <p>To know that cocoa trees are best suited for elevations between 200-500m above sea level, but successful growth can also occur at higher altitudes.</p> <p>To know that cocoa is grown in several countries around the world.</p> <p>To know that cocoa farming in producer countries often occurs in rural areas, where smallholder farmers own and manage the cocoa plantations.</p> <p>To know that in the UK, a variety of farming practices are used, including arable farming and livestock rearing.</p> <p>To know that UK farmers use modern machinery and technology, while cocoa farmers in Ecuador usually work by hand using traditional methods.</p> <p>To know that UK farmers have strict rules for food safety, animal welfare, and sustainability, whereas Ecuador has different levels of rules.</p> <p>To know that the UK has a mix of large-scale and family-owned farms, while</p>	<p>To know that fossil fuels contain carbon that has been stored underground for millions of years.</p> <p>To know that when these fuels are burned for energy production, carbon dioxide (CO2) is released into the atmosphere.</p> <p>To know that The Bakken Shale has experienced a significant boom in oil extraction since the early 2000s due to advancements in tools and techniques for drilling into the earth.</p> <p>To know that a positive impact of The Bakken Shale oil boom is economic growth and increased job opportunities.</p> <p>To know that oil is extracted from the Bakken Shale by drilling wells into the rock and injecting water, sand and chemicals to fracture the land.</p> <p>To know that this releases the oil and natural gas within.</p> <p>To know that this process is called fracking.</p> <p>To know that the extraction process requires large amounts of water, which can strain local water supplies and risk of water contamination from chemicals used.</p> <p>To know that the machines used to drill contribute to air pollution and cause risks to the local population.</p> <p>To know that the construction of pipelines to extract the oil and gas can damage natural habitats and wildlife populations.</p> <p>To know that renewable energy sources, such as solar and wind power, produce little to no pollution or carbon dioxide. This</p>	<p>To know that Dhaka has a rich history and cultural heritage.</p> <p>To know that the Dhaka has historical significance including its past as a Mughal capital.</p> <p>To know that famous landmarks in Dhaka include the Lalbagh Fort, Ahsan Manzil, and Shaheed Minar.</p> <p>To know that Dhaka has a tropical monsoon climate.</p> <p>To know that there are diverse neighbourhoods and districts of Dhaka, such as Old Dhaka, Banani, Gulshan, and Dhanmondi.</p> <p>To know that there are different modes of transportation in the city, such as rickshaws, buses, and ride-sharing services.</p> <p>To know that the people of Dhaka represent diverse ethnic and cultural backgrounds.</p> <p>To know that daily life in Dhaka revolves around its markets, cuisine, and festivals.</p> <p>To know the famous markets of New Market and Karwan Bazar.</p> <p>To know that Dhaka faces challenges such as overpopulation and inadequate roads, transport, buildings and services (infrastructure).</p> <p>To know that Dhaka's high population density contributes to challenges in housing, transportation, and basic services.</p> <p>To know that informal settlements and slums are prevalent in the city.</p>	


	<p>To know that Warsaw has several parks and green spaces, such as Łazienki Park and Saxon Garden.</p> <p>To know that Warsaw is Poland's economic and financial centre, with lots of jobs in the world of business.</p> <p>To know that Paris (France) has a population of around 2.1 million people, but the area around the city (Île-de-France), is home to 12 million people.</p> <p>To know that Paris has a famous Metro.</p> <p>To know that Paris has famous landmarks like the Eiffel Tower, Notre-Dame Cathedral, and the Louvre Museum.</p> <p>To know that Paris is celebrated for its fashion, food, art, and history.</p> <p>To know that Paris has beautiful architecture and numerous parks and gardens, such as the Luxembourg Gardens and Tuileries Garden.</p> <p>To know that Paris is home to some major global companies, and there are lots of jobs in fashion.</p> <p>To know that Madrid has a population of approximately 3.3 million people, making it the largest city in Spain.</p> <p>To know that Madrid is famous for museums like the Prado, Reina Sofia, and Thyssen-Bornemisza.</p> <p>To know that Madrid has a lively street life, traditional food, and vibrant festivals.</p> <p>To know that famous landmarks in Madrid are the Royal Palace and the Plaza Mayor.</p> <p>To know that the Vikings who came to Britain in the 8<sup>th</sup> Century were migrants looking for lands where they could grow food and prosper.</p> <p>Economic factors: Seeking better job opportunities, higher wages, or improved living standards.</p> <p>Social factors: Joining family members or loved ones, or escaping social unrest or conflicts.</p>	<p>cocoa plantations in Ecuador are often managed by smallholder farmers.</p> <p>To know that cocoa plantations in Ecuador are typically located in regions with a tropical rainforest climate (coastal lowlands and the Amazon basin).</p> <p>To know that cocoa trees in Ecuador are grown under the shade of taller trees, providing the shade needed for optimal growth.</p> <p>To know that cocoa harvesting in Ecuador is typically done by hand, with farmers carefully cutting open cocoa pods and removing the beans inside.</p> <p>To know that after harvest, cocoa beans in Ecuador undergo a fermentation process to enhance the flavour.</p> <p>To know that the beans are left to ferment in banana leaves or wooden boxes for a specific period, enhancing the development of flavours.</p> <p>To know that after fermentation, the cocoa beans are sun-dried or dried using special equipment to reduce moisture content before processing.</p> <p>To know that cocoa farming generates about 320,000 jobs in the country and US \$500 million per year for the Ecuadorian economy.</p> <p>To know that cocoa exports over a five-year period (2016-2021) exceeded 254,000 tons.</p> <p>To know that deforestation can also have a negative impact on greenhouse gas emissions.</p> <p>To know that the use of chemicals in farming like pesticides and fertilizers can contaminate soil and water, and affect the local animal and plant life.</p> <p>To know that Ecuador is working with the United Nations and a number of environmental charities to reduce the amount and impact of deforestation.</p>	<p>means they don't contribute to climate change or air pollution, helping to keep the earth clean and healthy for plants, animals, and humans.</p> <p>To know that this is one of the largest operational offshore wind farms in the world.</p> <p>To know that the wind farm covers an area of approximately 100 square kilometres and consists of 175 wind turbines.</p> <p>To know that each turbine stands around 147 meters tall and has a rotor diameter of 120 metres.</p> <p>To know that the total capacity of the wind farm is 630 megawatts (MW), which can power over 500,000 homes in the UK.</p> <p>To know that the wind farm harnesses the power of the wind to generate electricity without emitting greenhouse gases or other pollutants.</p> <p>To know that the wind turbines capture the energy in the wind and convert it into electrical energy through the rotation of their blades.</p> <p>To know that by producing clean electricity, the London Array Offshore Wind Farm helps to reduce the UK's dependence on fossil fuels.</p> <p>To know that the wind farm was designed to reduce the impact on marine animals like fish and birds.</p> <p>To know that, since 2018, India's investment in solar energy was greater than in all fossil fuel sources of electricity generation combined.</p> <p>To know that 74% of electricity still comes from coal power plants, which emit carbon dioxide, contaminate local water sources and cause long term health issues for workers.</p> <p>To know that the Solar Power Project in Rajasthan aims to install a 20 megawatt solar power project in Rajasthan, India.</p>	<p>To know that globalisation is like a big puzzle where different countries fit together and work together.</p> <p>To know that through globalisation, we can learn about different countries' languages, customs, and celebrations.</p> <p>To know globalization has contributed to fast fashion, as garments can be made more cheaply in countries like Bangladesh, China and Vietnam.</p> <p>To know that the garment industry is a significant sector in Dhaka's economy, employing a large portion of the city's population.</p> <p>To know that sweatshops making garments have been criticised for issues such as child labour and unsafe working conditions.</p> <p>To know that the Rana Plaza disaster occurred on April 24, 2013, in Dhaka, Bangladesh.</p> <p>To know that Rana Plaza was an eight-story commercial building that housed several garment factories.</p> <p>To know that the building collapsed, resulting in the tragic loss of over 1,100 lives and injuring thousands of workers.</p> <p>To know that the collapse was primarily due to the poor condition of the building and unsafe working conditions.</p> <p>To know that many workers were forced by factory owners to enter the building despite visible cracks in the structure.</p> <p>To know that the disaster brought global attention to the issues of worker safety, labour rights, and unethical practices in the global garment industry.</p> <p>To know that it raised awareness about the need for better working conditions and increased regulations for factory owners and clothing brands.</p> <p>To know that charities, organisations and governments are trying to improve working conditions and put an end sweatshops.</p>
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	<p>Environmental factors: Fleeing natural disasters, environmental destruction, or climate change impacts. Political factors: Escaping persecution or war. To know that economic impacts can include and increased workforce (more people to do jobs in society), and more competition for jobs. To know that social impacts can involve increased diversity and sharing of cultural traditions (food, music, heritage). To know that environmental impacts can result from population growth, the growth of towns and cities, and changes in land use patterns. To know that migration can have an impact on the country of origin, such as the loss of skilled workers. To know that not all countries allow people from other countries to migrate there, and in many cases people need to apply for special documents giving them permission to work and live there. To know that the highest point in Tuvalu is only about 4.6 meters above sea level. To know that the rising sea levels threaten to contaminate Tuvalu's freshwater sources and arable land. To know that the small land area of Tuvalu makes it hard to give adequate space to all the Tuvaluan population. To know that the government of Tuvalu is trying to raise awareness about climate change and the rights of the Tuvaluan people. To know that one option for the Tuvaluans is planned relocation to other countries in the future. To know that New Zealand, a country near Australia, has made it possible for Tuvaluans to migrate to New Zealand in response to climate change.</p>	<p>To know that it is hard for manufacturers who make cocoa into chocolate to know where the beans have come from, because lots of cocoa farming is done locally by farmers and not managed by governments. To know that a way that governments monitor deforestation due to cocoa is using satellite tree cover imagery. To know that after cocoa beans are harvested, fermented and dried, they are packed and prepared for export, typically in sacks or containers. To know that upon arrival in the UK, the cocoa beans go through customs and import procedures to comply with regulations. To know that the beans are then transported to storage facilities or processing plants for further stages of chocolate production. To know that in the UK, chocolate manufacturers receive the cocoa products and combine them with other ingredients such as sugar, milk, and flavourings to create various chocolate products. To know that the finished chocolate products are packaged and distributed to retailers and consumers across the UK. To know that packaged chocolate products are distributed to various retailers, including supermarkets, specialty chocolate shops, and online stores. To know that the global chocolate market is valued at billions of dollars annually and continues to experience steady growth due to increasing consumer demand. To know that chocolate consumption is widespread worldwide, with a diverse range of products catering to different tastes, preferences, and cultural traditions.</p>	<p>To know that the solar power project will generate clean electricity that will be exported to the Indian electricity grid. To know that by displacing electricity generated by fossil fuel-based power plants, the project will avoid emitting 35,149 tonnes of carbon dioxide per year. To know that the solar energy project will create job opportunities for local people. To know that electricity supply will have positive impacts on the local economy and lifestyle in the surrounding area.</p>	<p>To know that we can help stop sweatshops by making more ethical fashion choices such as: buying second hand clothes online or in charity shops, taking care of our clothes so we can keep them longer and later donate them, or buying clothes that are marked 'fair trade' or 'sustainable'. To know that the UK embraces cultural diversity through immigration and the sharing of traditions in multicultural communities. To know that the UK shares culture with the rest of the world, through British music, films, literature, and fashion. To know that technology in the UK has enabled British people to connect with people and information around the world. To know that UK residents often travel to different parts of the world for tourism or work. To know that the UK offers a diverse range of restaurants and food choices from around the world, reflecting the multicultural nature of the country. To know that there are limited job opportunities and high levels of poverty in rural areas in Bangladesh. To know this leads people to migrate to cities like Dhaka in search of better livelihoods. To know that the increasing population puts pressure on resources such as water, electricity, healthcare, and education, making it challenging to meet the needs of all the population. To know that overpopulation contributes to increased pollution, deforestation, and the loss of green spaces in Dhaka. To know that this affects the quality of air, water, and overall environmental health. To know that rapid population growth is a concern in many countries worldwide, particularly in urban areas. Other examples</p>
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	<p>To know that refugees have the right to seek asylum in another country and are protected under international laws. To know that host countries and international organisations play a role in providing protection, support, and help to refugees, including access to healthcare, education, and legal rights.</p>	<p>To know that the chocolate industry also generates money for indirect employment such as in supply chains. To know that the chocolate industry contributes to national economies through tax and investment. To know that the chocolate industry relies on a global network of retailers, including supermarkets, specialty stores, online and duty-free shops. To know that the chocolate industry contributes to tourism in regions associated with chocolate, such as Belgium and Switzerland.</p>		<p>are Lagos (Nigeria), Mumbai (India) and Rio de Janeiro (Brazil). To know that in Dhaka and these cities around the world, there are informal settlements called 'slums' where a large number of people live. To know that slums are characterized by overcrowded and poor housing conditions, often lacking access to basic services like street lights and waste disposal. To know that one of the most famous slums in Korail Bosti. To know that the government of Bangladesh is working hard to improve living conditions in slums, such as slum upgrading projects, provision of basic services, and affordable housing schemes. To know that global trade means we have more food products in the UK, but has also caused some countries to 'mono-crop', affecting the variety of food available to the local population. To know that some regions, like the UK, are dependent on imports from other countries, leading to vulnerability in times of disruptions or price fluctuations. To know that sustainable farming can help to improve food security around the world. To know that local food production and farming lots of different crops reduces can make countries more food secure. To know that purchasing foods that are 'fair trade' or sustainably produced means that farmers around the world are being paid a fair price.</p>
<b>Disciplinary Knowledge</b>				
	<p>Pupils can identify the features of a suitable location to build a settlement Pupils can explain why land is used in different settlements</p>	<p>To describe and understand the impact of human land use To compare and contrast physical and human geography of an area of the UK and outside of Europe To describe economic activity and trends</p>		<p>Pupils can describe and understand vegetation belts. Pupils can identify how the conditions in a geographical area dictates what can grow and live there.</p>

		To understand the distribution of natural resources		Pupils can explain the impacts of climate change on the Earth's physical systems.
	Fieldwork			
		How far does our food travel?	Should we build more wind farms and hydro-power stations in the North West of England?	

	Year 3	Year 4
	VOLCANOES AND EARTHQUAKES	MIGHTY MOUNTAINS
Physical Processes  	<b>Substantive Knowledge - Core</b> <p><b>To know that the earth is composed of different layers, including the crust, mantle, and core.</b></p> <p><b>To know that the earth's crust is divided into several large pieces called tectonic plates, a bit like a giant spherical jigsaw puzzle.</b></p> <p><b>To know that the movement of tectonic plates is responsible for the occurrence of volcanoes and earthquakes.</b></p> <p>To know that volcanoes and earthquakes are primarily concentrated along plate boundaries (where more than one plate meets).</p> <p><b>To know that volcanoes are formed when molten rock (magma) rises to the earth's surface through cracks in the earth's crust.</b></p> <p>To know that the structure of a volcano includes a central vent, a crater, and sometimes secondary vents.</p> <p><b>To know that volcanic eruptions can release gases, ash, and lava, which can have different effects on the surrounding area.</b></p> <p><b>To know that Mount Vesuvius had a significant eruption in 79 CE, during the time of the Romans.</b></p> <p>To know that the eruption of Mount Vesuvius buried the ancient Roman cities of Pompeii and Herculaneum.</p> <p><b>To know that earthquakes are felt when the earth shakes and/or ruptures (breaks apart).</b></p> <p><b>To know that the earth's crust is divided into several large tectonic plates that float on top of the semi-liquid rock beneath them.</b></p> <p><b>To know that sometimes the tectonic plates can collide, move apart or slide past each other, and all of these movements can cause earthquakes</b></p> <p>To know that the places where these plates move against each other are called fault lines.</p> <p><b>To know that earthquakes can cause shaking and ground rupture.</b></p> <p>To know that ground rupture is when the earth's crust breaks along a fault line.</p> <p><b>To know that ground shaking on land can cause buildings to collapse and damage transportation and communication lines.</b></p> <p>To know that earthquakes can cause landslides and or/subsidence (sinking).</p> <p><b>To know that when earthquakes happen at sea, the seismic waves can cause large waves of water called tsunamis.</b></p> <p>To know that volcanic eruptions can lead to the formation of new land, destruction of existing structures, and changes in climate.</p>	<p><b>To know that mountains are large landforms that rise above the surrounding areas.</b></p> <p><b>To know that mountains are characterised by their significant elevation (height above sea level) and steep slopes.</b></p> <p><b>To know how mountains are formed through processes such as tectonic plate movements, volcanic activity, or erosion.</b></p> <p><b>To know that water, ice and wind shape and sculpt mountains over time in a process called erosion.</b></p> <p><b>To know that mountain features include: the summit, peaks, ridges, valleys, and slopes.</b></p> <p>To know that mountain ranges are chain of mountains that are connected.</p> <p>To know that mountain ranges often span long distances and can be characterised by a continuous line of peaks, ridges, and valleys.</p> <p><b>To know that mountains influence climate by affecting temperature, precipitation, and air circulation.</b></p> <p>To know that mountains can cause variations in weather conditions over short distances due to their height and shape.</p> <p>To know that the shape of the land is called its topography.</p> <p>To know that mountains can increase rain or snowfall (precipitation) in some places.</p> <p>To know that the different topography and climate and mountains contributes to biodiversity.</p> <p>To know that biodiversity is the number of different plants and animals in an area.</p> <p><b>To know that people adapt to living in mountainous regions by using terraced farming, building sturdy houses, and using different forms of transport.</b></p> <p>To know how people overcome challenges such as limited access to resources, harsh climates, and rugged terrain.</p> <p><b>To know that the physical geography of the Swiss Alps makes them suitable for tourism and outdoor activities.</b></p> <p><b>To know that people in the Swiss Alps have adapted their way of life to the challenges posed by the cold climate and mountainous terrain.</b></p> <p>To know that the Swiss Alps consist of high peaks, deep valleys, and rugged terrain.</p> <p>To know that the climate in the Swiss Alps is generally much colder and more extreme than in lowland areas.</p> <p><b>To know that the region experiences heavy snowfall during winters and milder temperatures during summers.</b></p> <p>To know that the Matterhorn is one of the most famous mountain peaks in the Swiss Alps and is popular for hiking, climbing and skiing.</p> <p><b>To know that adaptations include terrace farming, alpine dairying, and the use of traditional architecture to withstand heavy snowfall.</b></p>

		<p><b>To know that there are some different types of transport, including funicular railways and cable cars.</b></p>
<p><b>Substantive Knowledge - Hinterland</b></p>		
	<p>To know that volcanoes are mountains formed by the eruption of molten rock (magma) from the earth's mantle.</p> <p>To know that earthquakes are sudden shaking or trembling of the earth's surface caused by the release of energy in the earth's crust.</p> <p>To know that volcanoes and earthquakes are natural phenomena that occur in different parts of the world.</p> <p>To know that volcanoes and earthquakes can cause changes in the earth's landscape and affect humans' lives.</p> <p>To know that although there are lots of negative impacts of volcanoes, the land surrounding volcanoes is often fertile and good for farming.</p> <p>To know that some volcanoes are active, dormant, and extinct.</p> <p>To know that Pliny the Younger, a Roman writer, observed the eruption from a distance and wrote down an eyewitness account of the eruption.</p> <p>To know that Pliny the Younger observed:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Intense darkness caused by ash and pumice (a volcanic stone) falling from the sky.</li> <li>The collapse of buildings.</li> <li>Pyroclastic surges, which are fast-moving clouds of superheated gas, ash and volcanic materials, incinerating everything in their path.</li> <li>Terrified people trying to escape.</li> </ul> <p>To know that the eruption preserved the cities, artefacts and human remains under layers of ash, giving a snapshot of what life was like at the time.</p> <p>To know that today, Mount Vesuvius is a dormant volcano.</p> <p>To know that modern scientists monitor Vesuvius and other volcanoes for signs of an approaching eruption.</p> <p>To know that today, the Bay of Naples has a large population and there are reportedly 800,000 people living in the 'red zone' of Mount Vesuvius who would need to be evacuated quickly if the volcano showed signs of an eruption.</p> <p>To know a fault line is a break in the earth's crust along which movement occurs.</p> <p>To know that earthquakes have an epicentre, which is the point on the earth's surface where the earthquake is typically felt.</p> <p>To know that seismic waves are generated during an earthquake.</p> <p>To know that seismic waves are the energy released by an earthquake that radiates outward in all directions from the focus.</p> <p>To know that earthquake's magnitude (size) is measured using various scales.</p> <p>To know that the Richter scale measures the size of seismic waves and gives a number from 0 to 10+to show an earthquake's magnitude.</p> <p>To know that after a first earthquake, there can be after-shocks which are smaller earthquakes that can cause even more damage.</p>	<p>To know that mountains are typically higher and more prominent compared to hills.</p> <p>To know that when the tectonic plates collide, the land can be pushed upwards to create folds.</p> <p>To know that when this happens, mountains called 'fold mountains' are created.</p> <p>To know that volcanoes are a different type of mountain to fold mountains, as they are made when magma gathers and erupts.</p> <p>To know their geographical locations and characteristics.</p> <p>To know that Ben Nevis is the highest mountain in the UK</p> <p>To know that Mount Everest has an elevation of approximately 8,848 metres.</p> <p>To know that Ben Nevis is considerably shorter, with an elevation of approximately 1,345 metres.</p> <p>To know that both mountains are popular destinations for climbers and mountaineers.</p> <p>To know the risks when climbing each mountain, including altitude sickness, extreme weather conditions, and technical difficulties.</p> <p>To know that Mount Everest holds significant importance for the Sherpa people of Nepal and is revered by many as a sacred site.</p> <p>To know that Mount Everest experiences extreme cold, high winds, and thin air due to its elevation in the Himalayas.</p> <p>To know that Ben Nevis has a milder, but still changeable climate.</p> <p>To know that the plants and animals on Mount Everest differ from those on Ben Nevis due to differences in altitude and location.</p> <p>To know when the wind hits a mountain, it is forced to rise, and that makes the air cool and turn into rain or snow.</p> <p>To know on the other side of the mountain, there may be less rain because the mountain blocks the wind and makes it drier.</p> <p>To know that the Pennines, a range of hills in Northern England, have a significant impact on the climate in that region of the UK.</p> <p>To know that the range acts as a barrier, influencing the movement of air and causing variations in temperature and precipitation.</p> <p>To know that The Pennines get more rainfall on the western side, as moist air from the westerly winds is forced to rise, leading to increased rainfall.</p> <p>To know that increased precipitation in mountain environments can lead to the formation of rivers and lakes.</p> <p>To know that The Pennines are home to species that are adapted to its climate and topography, including red grouse, curlew and upland wildflowers.</p> <p>To know that mountains are prone to extreme weather conditions: intense rain and snow, high winds, and very hot or very cold temperatures.</p>

	<p>To know that on March 11 2011, the Tohoku earthquake hit the north-east coast of Japan.</p> <p>To know that the Tohoku earthquake had a magnitude of 9.0 on the Richter scale, making it one of the most powerful earthquakes ever recorded.</p> <p>To know that because the epicentre of the earthquake was in the sea, the Tohoku earthquake triggered a massive tsunami.</p> <p>To know that the tsunami reached heights of over 40 metres in some areas along the coast.</p> <p>To know that the powerful tsunami caused by the earthquake engulfed coastal areas, destroying buildings and communities.</p> <p>To know that the tsunami resulted in the loss of thousands of lives and had a significant impact on the local economy and environment.</p> <p>To know that the event highlighted the importance of safety systems and plans to decrease the impact of future earthquakes and tsunamis.</p> <p>To know that volcanoes and earthquakes have short- and long-term effects on lives, including: displacement, loss of homes, and economic impacts.</p> <p>To know that early warning systems can help detect volcanic and seismic activity, providing precious time for evacuation and preparation.</p> <p>To know that land-use planning and building regulations can ensure buildings and structures are designed to withstand seismic and volcanic hazards.</p> <p>To know that community and education programs help raise awareness about volcanic and seismic risks, enabling people to take safety measures.</p> <p>To know that emergency plans such as evacuation routes, shelters and supplies, are essential for decreasing the impact of eruptions and earthquakes.</p>	<p>To know that there is a risk of avalanches, landslides, and rockfalls in mountainous areas due to factors like steep slopes and freeze-thaw cycles.</p> <p>To know the importance of monitoring weather forecasts, understanding safety guidelines, and being careful in mountainous terrain.</p>
<b>Disciplinary Knowledge</b>		
	<p>To describe and explain why physical features and processes differ in one location to another</p> <p>To understand the impact of natural hazards on human populations and the environment</p> <p>To describe strategies for managing and mitigating the risks associated with natural hazards</p>	<p>To explain why one physical area is more suited to a purpose than another</p> <p>To explain the way in which landforms and environments are shaped by the earth's processes</p> <p>To explain the ways in which physical processes and phenomena affect the lives of humans</p>