



	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
Autumn	<p>Unit 1: Settlements and Land Use in the UK Resources: What can be produced from UK farms? Super Key Knowledge:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> There are hills and mountains in each country in the UK. Studying their formation and various types, including significant examples in the UK. The UK is an island, surrounded by seas. Seas and oceans represent a body of water. Where the land meets the sea, it is called a coast Settlements of different sizes can be found across the UK. Some settlements are located in rural areas while others are located in urban areas. There are lots of different counties or regions in England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland. Each county has different sized settlements. Focusing on a few key examples in the UK. The land in the UK is used for farming, building, leisure, and conservation. The countryside is used mostly for farming and conservation. Built up land is used mostly for buildings and leisure. 	<p>Unit 1: Amazon: Rivers and Rainforests Resources: What produce can be exported from the Amazon rainforest and river? Super Key Knowledge:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> South America is a continent located in the Southern Hemisphere. There are many different climate zones across the continent with different physical features. South America is a diverse continent which is made up of 12 independent countries and 1 territory. There are various religions, languages, and currencies across South America. Different industries export different products to different countries around the world. Tropical rainforests are located along the Equator and have hot temperatures and high amounts of rainfall all year round. The Amazon Rainforest is the largest tropical rainforest in the world. Tropical Rainforests have four different layers; emergent, canopy, understorey, and forest floor layers. Each layer has distinct characteristics and have access to different amounts of rainfall and sunlight. 	<p>Unit 1: Asia - Mountains, Earthquakes and Volcanoes Resources: What effect on resources do natural disasters have? Super Key Knowledge:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Asia is a diverse continent, and the largest. It is in the Northern Hemisphere. There are a number of different regions, countries, and people of Asia. These statistics are dependent on many factors. Borders can be natural or human-made and separate different countries. Borders can be classified as hard or soft. The Earth is comprised of different four layers: mantle, crust, inner and outer core. Tectonic plates move in different directions and at different speeds. Mountains are most often formed by the movement of the tectonic plates. 20 per cent of the Earth's surface is covered by mountains. Volcanoes most often form along tectonic boundaries and allow magma, ash, and gases to escape from inside the Earth. Volcanic eruptions can be catastrophic but they can also bring benefits to the surrounding area. 	<p>Unit 1: Mapping the World Resources: What resources can we find in our local area? Super Key Knowledge:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maps are designed for different uses and show places at different scales. Lines of latitude and longitude are used to locate places around the world. These lines are measured in degrees, minutes, and seconds. Four and six figure grid references allow you to locate with accuracy specific features on Ordnance Survey maps in Great Britain. Outdoor geographical investigations of physical and human environments involve fieldwork. Geographical enquiry underpins fieldwork processes and skills. Fieldwork involves the processes of observing and collecting information or data to better understand geographical knowledge and ideas. Fieldwork findings can be presented in different ways for different purposes.
Spring	<p>Unit 2: Climate and climate zones Resources: How will the climate zone affect what produce can be grown? Super Key Knowledge:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Weather is the day-to-day condition of the atmosphere; climate is the average weather of a place over time. Weather conditions can be measured and recorded using specialist equipment such as a rain gauge or thermometer. Climates are different around the world. They are influenced by proximity to the Equator. Places get colder as you move away from the Equator. <p>Climate zones:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Polar climate zones are the coldest areas on Earth. These are found furthest away from the Equator. The subpolar climate zones are not as far as the polar zones. Places in the subpolar climate zones have long and very dry winters and short cool to mild summers. Temperate zones have four different seasons and are located north or south of the subpolar zones. Mediterranean climate zones are located closer to the Equator than the temperate zones. They have two seasons: dry, very warm summers and cool, wet winters. Tropical and Equatorial climate zones are located in different places on Earth. Tropical climate zones have two very different seasons, while Equatorial climate zones are not and humid all year round. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tropical rainforests are home to many animals. These animals have adapted to live in different layers of the rainforest, as such, their characteristics are also different. The Amazon rainforest is home to many different indigenous people. These indigenous tribes live a traditional way of life. Some remain isolated and uncontacted. The Yanomami tribe is the largest Amazon tribe. The Amazon Rainforest is the largest remaining tropical forest. Large areas of land are being cleared for different uses. Many species of plants and animals as well as indigenous people are losing their homes. A river is a body of water that flows across the land. Rivers have a source, course, and mouth. Rivers can be different lengths and carry different volumes of water. The water cycle is an important part of making sure there is water in our rivers. Rivers do not travel in straight lines. They meander across the land. Rivers cause erosion of the land and deposit rock and soil along the course of the river. Erosion and deposition create the meanders of a river and can eventually form ox bow lakes. Humans use rivers in different ways. Their impact on this use can be positive or negative. The use of a river can have later consequences, which may not be immediately obvious. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Earthquakes are caused by the movement of tectonic plates. Seismic waves travel out from the focus. The intensity of an earthquake can be recorded. People can prepare for earthquakes. However, people's ability to prepare and deal with earthquakes varies depending on where the earthquakes occur and their intensity. Tsunamis can be caused by underwater earthquakes or volcanoes and can have a significant impact on people and the environment. 	<p>Unit 2: Global challenges – Climate change Resources: What affect does global warming have on natural resources? Super Key Knowledge:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The climate influences how land is used in different parts of the world. Changes to climate affect how land is used. Climate change is happening and affects people and places around the world differently. The activities of people are contributing to the rise in greenhouse gases that contribute to global warming. The more greenhouse gases there are in the atmosphere the more the heat gets trapped, which increases Earth's temperature. Negative consequences of global warming include sea level rises, polar ice sheets melting. Climate change will impact on agriculture around the world. This will have consequences for people and environments. Unexpected weather patterns can make it difficult to maintain and grow crops in areas that rely on farming. As responsible global citizens we can all limit the impact we have on the environment. Environmentalists actively campaign to raise awareness of this and international agreements are reached to limited people's impact on the planet. Each of us can do to reduce our greenhouse emissions and our carbon footprint.
Summer	<p>Unit 3: Europe Resources: What similarities and differences are there between produce in Italy and the UK? Super Key Knowledge:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A continent is a large area of land that includes more than one country. Europe is a diverse continent in the Northern Hemisphere. Physical features across Europe include mountains, rivers, forests and coastlines. Human features include buildings and landmarks, such as castles, bridges and monuments. Each country has a capital city. All countries are different but have some similarities. Sweden is a country in Northern Europe. Poland is one of the countries in Eastern Europe. Belgium is a country in Western Europe. Spain is one of the countries in Southern Europe. Italy is a Mediterranean country in Southern Europe. It is bordered by four other countries and by the Mediterranean Sea. The climate in the North of Italy is different to the South of Italy. Rome is the capital city of Italy. It was founded over 2000 years ago. Rome has a Mediterranean climate and has landmarks such as St Peter's square and the Colosseum. 	<p>Unit 2: The USA Resources: Why would different states produce different resources? Super Key Knowledge: Through this unit, pupils will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The USA is a diverse country in the continent of North America. The USA has 50 states and four main climate zones. The USA is a diverse country, made up of different states with different population sizes in each. The USA is a large country with varied physical characteristics, such as mountains, rivers, lakes, and deserts. The USA has a number of significant landmarks that have been built throughout history. California is the most populated state and is located on the west coast of the USA. New York state is located on the east coast. The state capital is New York City. Space is limited so people have built skyscrapers. 	<p>Unit 2: Biomes Resources Explain which resources are essential to survive and which biome you believe will deliver this the best. Super Key Knowledge:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Climate varies around the world and is influenced by proximity to the Equator, the tropics, or the poles. Biomes are large-scale ecosystems defined by factors such as climate, soil, and vegetation. Biomes can be found across different continents at different scales. Flora and fauna adapt to survive in different biomes. The geographical distribution of tundra and boreal forest biomes are influenced by distance from the Equator. Some resources are essential, others desirable. Different biomes present a range of challenges and opportunities for the people who live there. The scale of deciduous forests covering the UK has changed over time. This brings with it challenges and opportunities. 	<p>Unit 3: Global Challenges – Trade Resources: How can we ensure resources will be available in the future? Super Key Knowledge:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Natural resource use has changed over time. With rising demand for some resources overconsumption means that we are no longer using some resources sustainably. Resource distribution is unequal. The unequal distribution provides opportunities and challenges for different people around the world. The UK trades with people in different countries around the world. Goods are imported and exported for sale, making money for the economy of different countries. Countries consume different materials at different rates. More wealthy countries often consume more than less wealthy countries. Trade is not always fair, but it can be made fairer for workers who export raw materials. Renewable and non-renewable resources are used at different rates around the world. Some resources need to be used in a more sustainable way to ensure they last for longer. Organisations at different scales aim to become more sustainable. There are different ways to do this.