

MIDSOMER NORTON PRIMARY - LONG TERM PLAN FOR GEOGRAPHY

Breadth of Study	Key Stage One	Key Stage Two	
	Year 1/2	Year 3/4	Year 5/6
Year A	<p><b>Bright Lights, Big City, Our United Kingdom</b> <i>Our United Kingdom – Countries and capital cities including an in-depth study of London</i></p> <p><b>Amazing Earth/Where in the World?</b> <i>Continents, Oceans and Climate zones</i></p> <p><b>Local Area and Hong Kong</b> <i>A small area of the UK contrasting with a small area of a non-European country</i></p>	<p><b>Our European Neighbours – Spotlight on the Alps</b> <i>Compare two European regions</i></p> <p><b>Rivers and waterfalls around the world</b> <i>Niagara Falls, the Thames and local rivers</i></p> <p><b>Antarctica</b> <i>Environmental regions - why does Antarctica matter?</i></p>	<p><b>The UK</b> <i>Countries, Counties, regions, rural and urban areas, trade and natural resources</i></p> <p><b>Global Trade – World Kitchen</b> <i>Fair trade, food, location, supply chains, import and export</i></p> <p><b>Misty Mountain</b> <i>Mountains and the water cycle</i></p>
Year B	<p><b>Bright Lights, Big City, Our United Kingdom - Recall</b></p> <p><b>Amazing Earth/Where in the World? Recall</b></p> <p><b>Weather</b> <i>Seasons and weather patterns</i></p> <p><b>Where in the world is Australia?</b> <i>Similarities and differences with the UK</i></p> <p><b>Street Detectives</b> <i>Geographical skills and fieldwork</i></p>	<p><b>Where in the World</b> <i>Locating countries in Europe – rivers and mountains</i></p> <p><b>The USA/ North America</b> <i>In-depth country study</i></p> <p><b>The Mediterranean</b> <i>Italy, Greece and Bath</i> <i>Similarities and differences of two contrasting places</i></p>	<p><b>Rainforests in Brazil and Congo</b> <i>Including the water cycle</i></p> <p><b>Volcanoes and Earthquakes</b> <i>Including climate zones</i></p> <p><b>Kenya – A changing country</b> <i>In-depth study including climate, impact of tourism, conservation and urban migration</i></p>

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## Progression of Threshold Concepts (BIG IDEAS) in Geography

	Year 1/2	Year 3/4	Year 5/6
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Locational and Place Knowledge</b></p> <p style="color: red; text-align: center;"><i>(This is to help children place themselves in the world from locally to nationally and then globally.</i></p> <p style="color: red; text-align: center;"><i>Children should know where a place is and what it is like and be able to make comparisons)</i></p>	<p><b>Our United Kingdom</b> – The UK is made up of four countries – England, Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland situated in the Northern Hemisphere. The UK is in Europe. Europe is a continent which is a large area of land. Great Britain is the world’s eighth largest island. Each country has its own flag. The Union Jack represents all four countries. England is the largest country and is about the same size of all the other countries put together. London is the capital with a population of 7 million and dominates the south. Scotland is the most northerly country in the UK. It has high mountains and large numbers of islands. Capital city is Edinburgh. Most people live in central lowlands where Edinburgh and Glasgow are the chief cities. The southern uplands and highlands are the emptiest and most remote areas with extensive moors and mountains. Wales lies to the west of England and is noted for its valleys and mountains including Snowdonia. It has a population of just over 3 million and 1/6<sup>th</sup> can speak or understand Welsh. Northern Ireland covers about a quarter of Ireland. It is sometimes referred to as Ulster. Apart from the capital city of Belfast, most parts of Northern Ireland are rural.</p> <p><b>Amazing Earth/Where in the world?</b> – The Earth is divided into 7 continents. These are large chunks of land surrounded by large oceans. The continents are Europe, North and South America, Asia, Africa, Oceania (Australia) and Antarctica. The biggest continent is Asia. Oceans are large sea areas of salty water and they cover 3/4s of the earth’s surface. There are 5 oceans – Atlantic, Pacific, Indian, Southern, and Arctic. The largest and deepest ocean is the Pacific. Seas are oceans which are enclosed or surrounded by land.</p>	<p><b>Europe</b> – Europe is one of the smallest continents. It is also one of the hardest to identify as it is joined to Asia on its eastern edge. The division between Europe and Asia was originally set by the Ancient Greeks. Two mountain ranges – the Urals and Caucasus – form the boundary separating the two continents. This means that western areas of Russia are part of Europe and Moscow is a European capital. There are 46 countries in Europe, although 2 are only partially in Europe (most of Russia and Turkey are in Asia) <b>Northern Europe</b> is a general term for the area of Europe that is north of the Baltic Coast. This includes Scandinavia (e.g., Norway, Sweden, Finland and Denmark), the United Kingdom and Ireland. At extremely northern latitudes (e.g., Iceland) the Aurora Borealis (Northern Lights) can be seen. <b>Eastern Europe</b> is dominated by Russia and the countries formerly part of the Soviet Union. Here, further inland from the warm currents of the Atlantic Ocean, temperatures can become extremely cold in winter. Further south are countries such as Greece and Bulgaria. <b>Western Europe</b> is used to describe the western portion of the European continent, and also the countries that are deemed to show the characteristics of a more ‘western’ culture. <b>Southern Europe</b> is generally used to describe the countries that border the Mediterranean Sea (e.g., Spain, Italy and Croatia) and island nations (such as Cyprus). <b>Rivers</b> – Know the name and location of the 10 longest rivers in the world: River Nile – Africa – longest river in the world running through many countries including Egypt River Amazon – second largest river in the world in South America – source Peru – world’s largest rainforest on the banks of the Amazon</p>	<p><b>The United Kingdom</b> – Recap on all information learnt in KS1 about the 4 countries of the UK The British Isles is made up of a group of islands off the north western coast of Europe. The group consists of two main islands, Great Britain and Ireland, and numerous smaller islands and island groups, including the Hebrides, the Shetland Islands, the Orkney Islands, the Isles of Scilly, and the Isle of Man. Great Britain is made up of Scotland, Wales and England. England is split into regions, East of England, East Midlands, Greater London, North East, North West, South East, South West, West Midlands, Yorkshire and the Humber. <b>Global Trade</b> – within the UK, some regions have specific economic focus. In the mountains of Wales and Scotland, for example, farming and forestry are important activities. The West Midlands has a particularly high concentration of manufacturing industry. Southeast England, the Severn valley and the central lowlands of Scotland are noted for electronics and service industries. The pattern is constantly changing. <b>Misty Mountains</b> - Mountain environments make up one-fifth of the world’s landscape. Mountains can often be found together in groups or mountain ranges. The Seven Summits are the highest Mountains on each of the seven continents They are: Everest (Asia), Aconcagua (South America), Denali (North America), Kilimanjaro (Africa), Elbrus (Europe), Vinson Massif (Antarctica), Carstensz Pyramid (Oceania) In the UK, Ben Nevis is the highest mountain. It is in the Grampian range/ The Grampians occupy most of the Highland region. The Grampians also occupy more than half of Scotland itself. The mountain is one of the “Three</p>

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	<p><b>Weather</b> - The location of the North and South Poles and equator. Polar Climates are found in the North and South Poles. The Arctic Ocean covers the northern polar regions, so there is water beneath the ice. The continent of Antarctica covers the southern polar region and some parts of surface rise to several thousand metres above sea level. This makes Antarctica the coldest place on Earth. Desert climates – deserts cover nearly a third of the surface of the continents. The Sahara Desert (North Africa) is the largest in the world - only slightly smaller than the entire continent of Europe. The Great Victoria Desert (Australia) and Kalahari Desert (southern Africa) also covers vast areas. Equatorial climates – The Amazon and the Congo river basins, together with the islands of Indonesia are the main rainforest regions. <b>Hong Kong</b> – Hong Kong is a region of the country of China, in the continent of Asia. Hong Kong is a series of islands in the Southern Hemisphere. Hong Kong city is a large settlement near the sea, it is a harbour and a port. It consists of 4 main areas: Hong Kong Island, Kowloon, the New Territories, and the Outlying Islands. Some key locations on the flight path from London are Russia and China, two of the world’s largest countries. The location of China on a world map builds on pupils’ knowledge from EY about Chinese New Year. Lamma Island is the 3<sup>rd</sup> largest of Hong Kong’s islands. It has a population of 7000 and is 4.3 miles long. It is accessed by ferry and there are no cars on the island. It has 2 main villages, and the local industry is fishing and fish farming. There are a number of seafood restaurants. The island is mountainous and has a wind power station, the first in Hong Kong. Buildings are no higher than 2 stories. It is a rural area. <b>Australia</b> – Australia is an island country in the Southern Hemisphere. It is surrounded by the Indian Ocean and the Southern Ocean. The continent of Australia is also called</p>	<p>River Congo – second largest river in Africa – shares its name with the rainforest The Mississippi – longest river in North America (USA) The Yangtze – world’s busiest river in China The Yellow River also located in China – yellow because of the amount of silt in it. The Ob-Irtysh – major river in Asia – runs through Russia, Kazakhstan, China and Mongolia. The Yenisei – starts its journey in Mongolia in Asia and flows through Russia and out into the Arctic Ocean. The River Lena – eleventh longest river in the world and the longest in Russia – Asia. The River Amur – one of the longest rivers in Asia. <b>Antarctica</b> - Antarctica is the world’s southernmost continent. It is the location of the geographic South Pole. This means that the sun does not set in summer or rise in winter. It is in the Southern hemisphere. Antarctica is bigger than Europe and almost double the size of Australia. About 98% of Antarctica is covered by ice – this averages about 1.9km in thickness. There are no countries in Antarctica, and no permanent residents. Antarctica is divided into foreign run ‘territories.’ <b>North America</b> – North America is the third largest continent after Asia and Africa. It lies between the Pacific and Atlantic Oceans. North America includes the Greenland ice sheet and the islands of northern Canada. It also incorporates the Caribbean. North America is joined to South America by a narrow strip of land. There are 580 million people living in North America. There are 23 countries with the USA being the world’s richest country. The USA shares its borders with Mexico and Canada. It is made up of 50 states. <b>The Mediterranean</b> – The Mediterranean is the region of lands around the Mediterranean Sea The Mediterranean Sea is the body of water that separates Europe, Africa and Asia.</p>	<p>Peaks”, the others are Scafell Pike in England and Snowdon in Wales. The Himalayan mountain range is found in Asia and separates India and Pakistan from the Tibetan plateau of China. Over 40 million people live in the vast Himalayan region that stretches almost all the way across the subcontinent of South Asia. <b>Rainforests</b> - Location of the world’s rainforests and their location close to the Equator. The Amazon and the Congo river basins, together with the islands of Indonesia, are the main rainforest regions. Rainforests are <b>biomes</b>. This is a specific environment with plant and animal life adapted to the place and climate. <b>Natural Disasters</b> – Most volcanoes and earthquakes occur at plate boundaries. One area where there is a particularly high concentration of volcanoes can be found around the Pacific plate known as the Pacific ‘Ring of Fire’. Scotland and Northern Ireland have many ancient, extinct and eroded volcanoes that were formed millions of years ago. Volcanoes derive their name from Vulcan – the god of fire in Roman mythology. Mount Etna is the most active volcano in southern Europe and one of the largest volcanoes on Earth. Located on the east coast of Sicily in Italy, it lies at the junction of the African and Eurasian plates. Mount Etna has erupted many times during recorded history and is still active. <b>Kenya</b> - Kenya is on the Equator in East Africa, with the Indian Ocean to the south east. The capital is Nairobi. Kenya borders five countries: Tanzania, Ethiopia, South Sudan, Uganda and Somalia. The longest border is shared with Ethiopia (867km). The country is slightly smaller in size than the state of Texas/USA and slightly bigger than France in Europe. A flight from London/England takes 8 hours and from New York/USA it takes 14 hours to get to Nairobi/Kenya.</p>
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	<p>Oceania. This also incorporates the country of New Zealand and the island countries of Fiji, Samoa and others. Australia is the sixth largest country in the world, after Russia, Canada, USA, China and Brazil.</p> <p>Sydney is built around Sydney Harbour, on the east coast of Australia. The Daintree Rainforest is on the north east coast of Australia in the wet tropics' region. The Great Barrier Reef is in the Coral Sea, on Australia's north-eastern coast.</p> <p>The country is divided into six states (Southern Australia, Western Australia, New South Wales, Queensland, Victoria and Tasmania) and two self-governing territories: Northern Territory and Australian Capital Territory (which is around Canberra, the capital city).</p> <p><b>Street Detectives</b> - Know the location of their school within the local area, and the location of local points of interest using maps and symbols on maps as a point of reference. Know through fieldwork the location of main roads, railway lines, shops, businesses, rivers, lakes, woodlands, and types of housing in the immediate local area.</p>	<p>The Mediterranean Sea is connected to the Atlantic Ocean by a narrow passage called the Strait of Gibraltar. The two biggest islands of the Mediterranean: Sicily and Sardinia (Italy)</p> <p>Know the location if Italy's main cities. Rome, Milan, Naples the Campania Region, and the Bay of Naples In the Campania Region of Italy, Naples is a coastal city with many beaches. It is the third largest city in Italy.</p> <p>The Bay of Naples is an arm of the Mediterranean Sea southwest of the city of Naples, southern Italy. It is 10 miles (16 km) wide and extends South-eastward for 20 miles. The major port is Naples; other coastal towns along the bay are Pozzuoli and Sorrento. Along the bay shore are the extensive ruins of the ancient cities of Pompeii and Herculaneum.</p>	<p>Kenya's name come from Mount Kenya, but the word originates probably from the Kikuyu and Kamba languages meaning 'God's resting place'</p>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Human Geography</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>(Children should understand that human geography focuses on where people live, what they do and how they use the land. Children might study rural and urban places and</i></p>	<p><b>Our United Kingdom</b> - Use terms city, town, village, factory, farm, house, flat, and shop.</p> <p>Describe famous landmarks for each country on the UK (Buckingham Palace, Stonehenge, Edinburgh Castle, Welsh Assembly, City Hall Belfast and their locations and use the term landmark accurately. Pupils need to know the meaning of urban and rural locations and be able to identify these in photographs and on simple maps.</p> <p>Find out about the building of lighthouses around the UK – the Eddystone lighthouse, 14 miles off the coast of Devon is a particularly dramatic story!</p> <p><b>Weather</b> – Pupils should be able to make connections between the weather and everyday lives. This means knowing how to dress for different kinds of weather, how extreme weather events can be disruptive and how weather affects people's jobs, especially farmers, builders and people who work outside.</p>	<p><b>Europe</b> - Despite being the 2<sup>nd</sup> smallest continent by area, it is the 3<sup>rd</sup> most populous continent in the world – with a population of about 743 million people (about 10% of the world's population). Varied cultural traditions and many of the world's best-known landmarks are in Europe such as the Eiffel Tower, Colosseum, St Basil's Church in Moscow.</p> <p><b>Rivers</b> – the uses of a river – generation of hydro-electric power to provide energy, transport, survival, food and water supply, recreational purposes, irrigation, trade</p> <p>Dams – The Three Gorges Dam in China</p> <p>Hoover Dam – largest dam in the world in North America.</p> <p>Thames Barrier – prevents river Thames from flooding and is the second largest moveable flood barrier.</p> <p><b>Antarctica</b> - Antarctica is the least populated continent. There are no residents living permanently here. Only around 1,000 people (in winter) and 10,000 people (in summer) live on the continent. These people are</p>	<p><b>The United Kingdom</b> - England's bustling capital, London, was recently voted the second-most-visited city in the world with 20 million international visitors. Children should recognise and locate specific human features of the UK including Edinburgh Castle, Roman Baths, The Angel of the North, Clifton Suspension Bridge, Hadrian's Wall, Stonehenge, Windsor Castle, House of Parliament, Wembley Stadium, The Eden Project, The London Eye etc</p> <p>Children should know the main industries and how land use has changed over time specifically in the immediate local area from mining to service economy in Norton/ Radstock area and the main transport routes, landmarks, areas of retail, farming industry and housing.</p> <p>Possible case study of Marshfield Farm/ Farrington Farm</p> <p><b>Global Trade</b> – Advances in technology have led to trade taking place on a global scale, known as globalisation.</p>

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*consider the differences to people's lives and they might study cultures, customs, religion etc.)*

**Hong Kong** – there are lots of high-rise apartment buildings. This is because lots of people live in a small space, so buildings rise up. Hong Kong is the city with the most skyscrapers in the world. The city houses 355 skyscrapers. The International Commerce Centre (ICC) building with 118 floors is currently the highest skyscraper in Hong Kong.

Hong Kong is also a famous port, where ships bring things and people in and out of the country.

On Lamma Island there are no motor vehicles except for emergency vehicles. Transport is on foot, ferry to other islands, or by bicycle. The local industry is fishing and fish farming, and this has resulted in the creation of a number of harbours around the island.

**Australia** – Sydney Harbour Bridge, Darling Harbour and Sydney Opera House are all famous landmarks.

In cities many people live in suburbs, an outlying district of the city, in homes which sometimes have air conditioning instead of heating. 90% of the population live in urban areas. Many people have outdoor swimming pools.

**Street Detectives** - Types of houses in the locality, detached, semi-detached, terraced. Roads, railway lines, footpaths, leisure facilities, museum.

mainly based there for one year to live and work in the research stations. The research stations are scattered all around the continent.

**North America** – Most people live in cities and near the coast in the USA.

The Hoover Dam spans the Colorado River and was built to control flooding, to provide irrigation for the dry surrounding areas and to create hydro-electric power. – it is the world's tallest dam.

Manhattan is the business and entertainment centre of New York City, the largest city in the US. Manhattan is mostly on an island, with many high-rise buildings, e.g. the Empire State Building, surrounding Central Park. Most of New York City is built on the three islands of Long Island, Manhattan, and Staten Island. Many districts and landmarks in New York City have become well known, and the city received a record 56 million tourists in 2014.

**The Mediterranean** – Naples is currently home to nearly a million residents and 3.1 million live in the bay area. Naples is the most densely populated city in Italy. The main jobs are in tourism, manufacturing and food production. Half of Europe's tomatoes are farmed in the Naples region.

Advances in trade took place in UK in the Stone Age, Industrial Revolution, 20<sup>th</sup> century.

The human geography of a country sometimes determines what the highest-value export is. For example: the education and skills of the population, technology and communications, manufacturing facilities and high-tech machinery for production are all necessary to produce and export expensive manufactured items. For example, In Liberia the climate allows rubber to be produced there, but that the civil war and low level of education and literacy mean primary goods are the country's highest-value export. The UK's highest value exports are manufactured goods which rely on a highly educated and skilled workforce. economic activity is traditionally divided into three main categories – primary – acquiring raw materials for example coal and metal ore are dug out of mines, trees are cut down to obtain wood, oil and gas are extracted from underground wells. Fishing and farming are also a key part of primary production.

Secondary activity involves turning raw materials into goods which people value. For example, the wheat which farmers cultivate is turned into bread in bakeries, and mineral ore is turned into metal and used in factories. Building and construction are also considered part of the secondary sector.

Globally – many countries in Africa and South America provide the raw materials for the USA, Japan and the industrial nations of Europe. However, the prices they receive are often very low. This imbalance in the terms of trade is one of the reasons for massive global inequalities of wealth.

Tertiary activity refers to the services which support primary and secondary activity/providing a service but without producing a product. This sector covers a wide range of activities including healthcare and education. Generally speaking, countries where the economy is less developed have a relatively high proportion of their workforce engaged in primary activity. The most

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			<p>developed economies have a strong workforce in the tertiary activity.</p> <p><b>Misty Mountains</b> - Mountainous regions are home to approximately one-tenth of the world's population. Humans have built tunnels into the Alps in Europe, farmland near mountains, and have built the world's largest open pit mine at Bingham Canyon in the USA, Humans have also built holiday resorts including ski chalets, ski schools, chair lifts, shops and restaurants in mountain ranges like the Alps and Rockies.</p> <p>Terracing is a common sight in the mountain valleys of Nepal. People construct these clever steps (terraces) in the mountainside, to obtain the most land from the steeply shelving slope. Most people living here depend on farming, growing their own food. They use yaks for transport.</p> <p><b>Kenya</b> – Kenya is a developing country, with over half of its population living in poverty. It is a country of contrasts, with skyscrapers standing alongside shanty towns.</p> <p>People migrate from rural to urban areas for better jobs, better living standards and opportunities and to escape famine in rural areas. This has resulted in overcrowding and congestion in cities like Nairobi, as well as pressure on hospitals, water and roads. Not all are successful in finding jobs and some turn to crime. In rural areas, the population is decreasing and younger people leaving has a negative impact on rural economies, like the Maasai Mara.</p> <p>Tea, coffee and plants are important exports from Kenya.</p> <p>In terms of sports, Kenya is best known for its middle- and long-distance runners.</p>
<p><b>Physical Geography</b></p> <p><i>(Children should understand that</i></p>	<p><b>Our United Kingdom</b> - The UK has one of the most varied and dramatic coastlines in the world with long sandy beaches, great banks of shingle and rocky cliffs and caves. Recognise the features of coastal locations, such as cliffs and famous coastal areas such as Dorset and the White Cliffs of Dover.</p>	<p><b>Europe</b> - The active volcanoes of Etna and Vesuvius are in Southern Europe.</p> <p>The longest river in Europe is the Volga. The river flows through central Russia and into the Caspian Sea. It is widely regarded as the national river of Russia. Its length is 3530km.</p>	<p><b>The United Kingdom</b> - Ben Nevis is Scotland's highest mountain, standing at a height of 1344 metres (4409 feet). It is also the highest mountain in Great Britain. It is in the Grampian range.</p> <p>Lakes in Scotland are known as lochs. Probably the most famous of these is Loch Ness</p>



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*physical geography focuses on nature and the environment and with its natural hazards and their effects.*

*Children will examine how land is formed and how it changes over time and how the climate affects the land and vice versa*

Identify and describe the best-known physical features in each country of the UK: Loch Ness, Giant's Causeway, Snowdonia, Lake District, River Thames, Ben Nevis, Scafell Pike, Pembrokeshire has a long coast with many popular beaches.

Edinburgh, the capital of Scotland, is built on the remains of an extinct volcano.

**Hong Kong** – Hong Kong has many beaches like the UK. The land is hilly and mountainous. Victoria Peak is a popular tourist site. On Hong Kong Island, Victoria Harbour is a famous natural harbour.

**Australia** – two-thirds of the country is desert – referred to as 'outback'. It is vast, dry and remote. Uluru – the centre of the country, is the largest lone standing rock in the world. The Great Barrier Reef in eastern Australia is the biggest coral reef in the world. A reef is a ridge just below the surface of the water. Over 1500 kinds of fish live in the reef. Sydney is famous for beaches – Bondi or Coogee. The Blue Mountains to the west. The Daintree rainforest – home to 12,000 types of insect and 3000 types of plant. The endangered Cassowary bird lives there.

Focus on the four major landform regions of Australia, discovering their key geographical features island, plateau, lake, gorge, desert, mountain ranges

**Street Detectives** – recognise the physical features and landmarks of the locality including rivers, woods, farms, lakes, vegetation, streams etc

The Alps are one of the great mountain ranges in Europe. They stretch from Austria and Slovenia in the east all the way through Italy, Switzerland and Germany to France in the west. They were formed about 65 million years ago.

They are geographically important, representing 11% of Europe's surface and heavily influencing its climate.

The Alps receive a great deal of snow and rain. At high elevations, the snow turns to ice and then flows down to the valleys as glaciers.

The clear Alpine lakes are noted for their beauty. Among the most prominent are Lakes Geneva, Constance, Como, and Zürich.

Mont Blanc, at 4,809 metres (is the highest peak in the Alps.

The Alpine region is a unique vegetation belt and biome Alpine plants and animals have adapted to the harsh alpine environment. The environment is under pressure due to population increase and mass tourism.

Russia has 4 biomes,

Tundra: a vast, flat, treeless region where the subsoil is permanently frozen

Taiga: a forest of the cold, subarctic region.

Temperate Rainforest: forests that consist predominantly of broad-leaved trees that shed their leaves during a season, typically winter because they are found in temperate climates, they experience seasons.

Alpine: Alpine biome describes an ecosystem that doesn't contain trees due to its high altitude. These biomes are found in mountainous regions across the globe.

**Rivers** – to understand the course of a river from source to mouth including the following terms – meander, tributary, confluence, ox bow lake, waterfall, floodplains, plunge pool, upper course, middle course and lower course, deposition and erosion.

Understand the process of the water cycle.

**Antarctica** – Antarctica is mountainous, with the Vincent Massif being the largest mountain range at 13 miles long. Glaciers are large masses of ice that form over hundreds, or thousands of years from layers of compressed snow.

When a glacier flows into the sea, an ice shelf is formed

The River Thames flows through London and is the longest river in England at 346 kilometres long. Scafell Pike is England's highest point. It's found in Cumbria and is 978 metres high.

Although the Thames is the longest river in England, the Severn is actually the longest river in the UK. It stretches 220 miles in length and is located in both England and Wales!

Windermere is England's largest lake.

Lough Neagh is a huge lake in Northern Ireland – in fact it's the biggest lake in the British Isles.

Wales is well known for its hills and mountains, with the highest mountains found in the northwest of the country. Snowdon is the highest mountain in Wales and England, 1085 metres (3560 feet) high.

Children should be able to recognise and locate physical features of the UK – National Parks – Exmoor, Dartmoor and the Beacon Beacons; Mountain ranges including Cambrian Mountains, Pennines, Northwest Highland and Southern Uplands; Cheddar Gorge, Giant's Causeway, Durdle Door, Sherwood Forest, white Cliffs of Dover, The Peak District etc

The Three Peaks are Snowdon, ben Nevis and Scafell Pike

**Misty Mountains** - A mountain is a landform that sticks up, high above the surrounding land. It is much taller than a hill (600 metres or above, in the UK) and is often found grouped with others in a mountain range.

Mountains are formed when two of the earth's tectonic plates collide and land is pushed upwards or folded.

There are four types of mountains:

dome mountains: mountains formed by magma pushing upwards, but without a volcanic eruption

fault-block mountains: mountains formed by parts of a broken plate being forced upwards

fire mountains: mountains formed by volcanic eruptions

fold mountains: mountains formed by the earth's plates pushing together.

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		<p>which floats on the water. The largest ice shelf is the Ross Ice Shelf at 370 miles long. If the blocks of ice break free from the glacier, a process called calving forms icebergs.</p> <p>North America – North America has the greatest diversity of landscapes. The Rocky Mountains are one of the main geographical features. The highest peaks are over 6,000 metres high, and the mountain ranges extend 5,000 km from Alaska to Mexico. The Great Plains, The Great Lakes and the Mississippi river lie to the east of the Rockies. There are deserts in Mexico and the Southern United States. Many northern areas are covered by forests and tundra. The Caribbean Islands form a distinct region in the south.</p> <p>Antarctica contains more than 90% of the world's ice and more than 90% of our planet's fresh water.</p> <p><b>North America</b> – The USA is home to a number of biomes including temperate coniferous forest, desert, and Arctic tundra. The Grand Canyon is a desert biome.</p> <p>The Mississippi River is the second-longest on the continent and the longest in the USA, with its basin including 32 states.</p> <p>A canyon, like the Grand Canyon is formed when a plate of the Earth's crust rises higher than the surrounding land. Rivers and glaciers that cut through these elevated areas of land create deep canyons.</p> <p>The USA has 169 active volcanoes.</p> <p>The Great Lakes are a series of interconnected lakes across the USA-Canada border. By area, they are the largest lake system in the world, and 2<sup>nd</sup> by volume.</p> <p>On the border of the <u>USA</u> and <u>Canada</u>, the <u>Niagara Falls</u> is one of the most visited natural wonders of North America.</p> <p><b>The Mediterranean</b> – Naples sits on two tectonic plates, which move about 12 cm a year, making the region one of the most seismically active in Europe. Mount Vesuvius dominates the Bay of Naples; it last erupted in 1944.</p>	<p>Mountains have a summit, or highest points, slopes at their sides, and the dip between mountains is called a valley.</p> <p>An avalanche happens when a slab of snow on a mountain becomes dislodged and moves down the mountain quickly</p> <p><b>Rainforests</b> - The structure of the rainforest: Emergents are the tallest trees and are usually over 50 metres tall. The Kapok tree is an example of an emergent. The sea of leaves blocking out the sun from the lower layers is called the canopy. The canopy contains over 50% of the rainforest wildlife. This includes birds, snakes and monkeys. Lianas (vines) climb to the canopy to reach sunlight. Epiphytes, or air plants, are also found in this layer. The under canopy mainly contains bare tree trunks and lianas. Lianas are vines that climb the vegetation in a bid to reach sunlight. The shrub layer has the densest plant growth. It contains shrubs and ferns and other plants needing less light. Saplings of emergents and canopy trees can also be found here. The forest floor is usually dark and damp. It contains a layer of rotting leaves and dead animals called litter. This decomposes rapidly (within 6 weeks) to form a thin humus, rich in nutrients. Below the rich topsoil, the soil lacks nutrients. This is because nutrients are rapidly absorbed by vegetation.</p> <p><b>Natural Disasters</b> – A volcano is an opening in the Earth's crust where red-hot rocks and gas break to the surface from underground. They are amongst the most dramatic and dynamic landscape features. They occur on weak spots of the Earth's surface where magma can break through. There are two types of volcano – shield and composite. Not all volcanoes are active. Some are extinct. This means that they will not erupt again. Dormant volcanoes are ones that have not erupted for a while, but still may become active again in the future. Earthquakes are caused by a sudden release of energy in the Earth's crust. They are a result of the instability created where tectonic plates meet and fault lines form.</p>
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			<p><b>Kenya</b> – has a vast and varied landscape with tropical, savannah and desert biomes. Its tallest mountain is Mount Kenya, second tallest to Mount Kilimanjaro in Tanzania – a neighbouring country. The largest lake in the world, Lake Victoria, is partly in Kenya, and also in Tanzania and Uganda. Maasai Mara National Park in Kenya is a large game reserve with an area of 1,510 square kilometres. Kenya's land rises from a low-lying coastal plain in the south east to steep mountains and high plateaus that make up part of the Great Rift Valley.</p>
<p><b>Climate</b></p> <p><i>(Children should know that weather is a specific event—like a rainstorm or hot day—that happens over a few hours, days or weeks. Climate is the average weather conditions in a place over 30 years or more. NASA has observed that Earth's climate is getting warmer – This is climate change)</i></p>	<p><b>Weather</b> – The weather varies from day to day. It is made up of a combination of wind, rain and temperature. Climate describes the pattern of weather which occurs over a period of many years. In the UK and at similar latitudes north and south of the equator, there are four seasons: winter, spring, summer and autumn. Each season has its expected patterns of weather which varies in different parts of the UK. There are official dates for the start of each season although in practice these are not precise. In the northern hemisphere, March, April and May are spring months, summer occurs in June, July and August, autumn in September, October and November and winter in December, January and February. The situation is reversed on the southern hemisphere where the sun appears highest in the sky in mid-December when it is over the tropics of Capricorn. The hottest places are at or near the equator where the midday sun is high in the sky. The coldest places are around the poles where the sun never rises very high above the horizon. The earth is divided into climate zones because of the weather they have. The climate zone shapes the rest of the environment. Polar climates – summer temperatures barely rise above freezing and winters are intensely cold. There is ice and snow throughout the year and frequent fierce storms and wind.</p>	<p><b>Europe</b> - Southern Europe has a warm and sunny climate, meaning that its countries are popular holiday destinations. Europe has 3 main climate zones – polar, temperate and Mediterranean. The tundra and taiga in Russia are features of the polar climate. <b>Antarctica</b> – The climate of Antarctica is polar. Here the summer temperatures barely rise above freezing and the winters are intensely cold. There is ice and snow throughout the year and frequent fierce storms and winds. In the mountains, temperatures regularly drop below -60°C in the winter. It is slightly warmer around the coastal areas, but only rarely exceeds 0°C. Antarctica is the coldest place on Earth. However, some parts of Antarctica are considered desert and there is little rain. The Dry Valleys of Antarctica and the driest place on Earth. <b>North America</b> - The USA has four main climate zones – polar in Alaska (North), warm temperate, and desert has a largely warm and temperate climate, arid deserts in the mid-west. Florida has a tropical climate. Hurricanes form in the Atlantic basin and are carried westwards, there are around 1000 per year. <b>The Mediterranean</b> – The Bay of Naples has a Mediterranean climate with warm, dry summers and cool, mild winters. Hot dry summers and mild wet winters are key to this warm temperate climate. Temperatures range, on average, from 30 °C in summer to 10 °C in winter, although coastal areas may have cooler summers, perhaps</p>	<p><b>The United Kingdom</b> - The overall climate is temperate maritime. This means that it is mild with temperatures not much lower than 0°C in winter and not much higher than 32°C in summer. It also means that it is damp and is subject to frequent changes. Regional variations mean that types of farming vary. <b>Global Trade</b> - Climate zones affect the growth of crops. For example, palm oil (vegetable oil) comes from oil palm trees which only grow in warm climates like those in Africa, and fruit such as mangoes only grow in tropical climates such as central and South America. The UK is not self-sufficient in food production for this reason. <b>Misty Mountains</b> - Mountains have their own climate, sometimes called Alpine. The higher up you go the colder it gets. Mountains also receive a lot of rainfall. This is because air travelling over land is forced up and over any mountains in its path. This air cools as it rises causing the condensation of any water vapour it was carrying into huge clouds (made up of tiny droplets) ready to burst at any moment. We often see snow at the top of mountains because the temperature is so cold. The extreme climate found in the Himalayas limits the areas where people can build settlements, and the cold weather puts huge strains on those living there. Because there are few transport links, people grow their own crops. <b>Rainforests</b> - Rainforests grow in tropical or equatorial climates. They are hot and humid. Tropics are the region of the Earth surrounding the equator between the</p>

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	<p>Desert Climates – are extremely dry. Large quantities of sunshine which can raise the temperature to great heights. Few plants and creatures can survive.</p> <p>Equatorial climates – heavy rainfall and humid conditions – rainforests. Great number of plants and creatures thrive in the damp, warm conditions.</p> <p><b>Hong Kong</b> - The weather in Hong Kong is hot and tropical and sometimes wet due to its closeness to the equator. Hong Kong has a subtropical climate which is hot and humid in summer and mild though colder and dry in winter. Snow is occasionally experienced on the higher mountain peaks. Typhoons can occur during the autumn months, mainly in September.</p> <p><b>Australia</b> – Has 3 climate zones – north of Australia has a tropical climate, the middle a desert (arid) climate with temperatures reaching up to 45 degrees C – bushfires are common, and droughts and the south has a temperate climate – mainly warm in the summer and cool in the winter. Most people chose to live in the temperate zone.</p>	<p>15 °C on average. Total rainfall for the year is not more than 900mm and this region has four to six months in summer with hardly any rain.</p>	<p>Tropics of Caner and Capricorn. Heavy rainfall caused by rising air currents supports the dense rainforests. Great numbers of plants and creatures thrive in the damp, warm conditions – many of them undocumented by scientists.</p> <p><b>Kenya</b> - Kenya has a tropical climate along the coast and an arid climate in the highlands. It has two wet seasons and two dry seasons. The rainy seasons extend from March to May and from November to December. The amount of rainfall is greatest in the highlands of Kenya. The lowland deserts of the north receive the least amount of rain. Occasionally the rains fail or are below normal for consecutive seasons, leading to drought In the interior of the country, you will find the Great Rift Valley and a fertile high plateau in the western parts of the country. About 50% of the country is used for agriculture.</p>
<p><b>Interdependence</b></p> <p><i>(Interdependence between countries means that they are dependent on one another in some way.</i></p> <p><i>For example, many developing countries are dependent on developed countries</i></p>	<p><b>Our United Kingdom</b> – As an island nation, Britain has a long history of interdependence, whereas France, one of our nearest neighbours has been invaded repeatedly over the centuries. The last successful invasion of Britain dates back to the Battle of Hastings in 1066, nearly a thousand years ago. Discuss how as an island, we have been able to develop our own way of living.</p> <p><b>Weather</b> - Around 25 percent of medicines in the world today come from tropical rainforests.</p> <p><b>Hong Kong</b> - The main trading partner is China. The USA, Singapore, South Korea and Japan are among the bigger import partners. Hong Kong does not have significant natural resources and imports food and raw goods. Some raw fruits and vegetables grown in the country.</p>	<p><b>Europe</b> - due to the good climate and wealth of natural resources, Europe is a large producer of food. London is the most densely populated country in the UK, grew around the River Thames which was a vital means of transport and trade.</p> <p>Those working in tourism in the Alpine regions rely on the location for their livelihood. Glaciers attract tourists and skiers. Trade links make countries interdependent and result in a greater range of goods and services.</p> <p><b>Rivers</b> - London still relies on the River Thames as a source of transportation and tourist activity. Pupils learn how humans use natural resources in different ways according to local needs. For example, washing, fishing, transportation and irrigation on the River Zambezi/River Nile.</p> <p><b>Antarctica</b> – melting ice due to a rise in greenhouse gases from for example deforestation and urbanisation in other parts of the world results in rising sea levels which then threatens low lying countries with flooding. It is predicted that by 2050 the Maldives will be completely submerged beneath the sea.</p>	<p><b>The United Kingdom</b> - Most jobs are now in the service sector, having moved from extracting natural resources and manufacturing. Local area has examples of this, such as mining. Pupils need to know the UK's most important industries and the difference between primary, secondary and tertiary industries</p> <p>Farming is influenced by proximity to transport links and markets for goods. Climate, relief and soils are the main reasons for variation in types of farming. Settlements like Birmingham and Radstock grew around natural resources like coal. More people moved to towns and cities during the industrial revolution. Industries have changed over time from primary and secondary to largely tertiary services.</p> <p>There are a number of ways power is generated in the UK. Energy can be generated at gas-fired power stations, by nuclear power and by burning coal. There are also renewable power options that use the wind, sun or water to generate energy. The UK government wants to produce 1/3 of energy through renewable sources.</p>

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<p><i>for manufactured goods or aid. Developed countries are dependent on developing countries for primary products such as steel and iron. Developing countries are also dependent on developed countries for income from tourism, whilst developed countries require developing countries to provide the climate and hospitality for some holiday destinations)</i></p>		<p>Tourism is becoming increasingly popular but is restricted in numbers and companies have to educate tourists on environmental impact. About 40,000 tourists from around the world visit Antarctica every year on polar cruises and exploration trips.</p> <p>Antarctic Algae provide the base for oceanic food chains. The white surface reflects sunlight back into space, helping regulate Earth's climate.</p> <p><b>North America</b> - Land use has evolved over time in New York to include high-rise residential and commercial buildings and to reflect its status as a world centre for finance, fashion, media and tourism. Land use has adapted to the density of the population.</p> <p>US farmers produce around \$143 billion (£88 billion) worth of crops and about \$153 (£100 billion) billion worth of livestock each year.</p> <p><b>The Mediterranean</b> – The south of Italy relies heavily on tourism and therefore the Mediterranean climate and the warm Med Sea are essential in order to bring visitors to the area.</p> <p>The land surrounding Mount Vesuvius area is very fertile (good for growing crops – wine and tomatoes) - this is due the high level of nutrients and minerals found in volcanic soils. Farmers use the fertile soil of the volcano to grow many crops to sell.</p>	<p>Marshfield Farm outside of Bath is an arable dairy farm. The topography is suited to arable farming. Marshfield is an organic farm. Organic farming means farming without the use of artificial fertilisers or pesticides and also encourages a return of wildflowers and wildlife.</p> <p><b>Global Trade</b> – What does Fairtrade mean? Fair trade is a social movement to help people in the developing world who make lots of our food, clothes and toys to get a fair price for their produce.</p> <p>The result of the pattern of world trade is that the workers in primary industries in developing countries often lose out. They receive low wages and often have poor standards of living. They cannot afford education for their children and many children are required to work to help their families earn a living.</p> <p>Fair trade means that the producer receives a guaranteed and fair price for their product regardless of the price on the world market. This means their quality of life should improve, as well as the long-term prospects for their children.</p> <p>Fair trade products sometimes cost more in supermarkets, but many consumers consider this a small price to pay for the benefits they bring.</p> <p>Fair trade products are becoming more widespread and include tea, coffee, sugar, chocolate and cotton.</p> <p><b>Misty Mountains</b> - Tourism is an important source of income in the Himalayas. Many mountain paths are now popular with foreign trekkers and professional climbing groups. Many of the Sherpa people, who traditionally live high up in the Himalayas of Nepal, earn a living as porters and guide.</p> <p><b>Rainforests</b> – 25% of all medicines used around the come from the rainforests.</p> <p>Around 80% of the food eaten in the developed world originally came from the rainforest. A fifth of the world's oxygen is produced in the Amazon rainforest. The rainforests are used by humans to develop agriculture and use mineral resources.</p> <p><b>Natural Disasters</b> - Today around 500 million people live on or close to volcanoes.</p>
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			<p>Mount Etna in Sicily, Italy, attracts many tourists from around Europe and further afield.</p> <p>In the Napa Valley of California, the volcanic soils have a high mineral content and are very good for producing fine quality wines.</p> <p>In Iceland, many heating systems and outdoor swimming pools use geothermal energy generated from tectonic activity.</p> <p>Columbia is known to be one of the best places to grow coffee because of the quality of the volcanic soil.</p> <p>Buildings in Japan have to now be built using earthquake proof methods.</p> <p>The Pacific Tsunami Warning Centre in Hawaii issues tsunami warnings for most of the Pacific Ocean.</p> <p>In China and parts of Indonesia, poverty prevents many people migrating to Eastern China for better paid jobs.</p> <p>In California, many people buy earthquake insurance to provide protection against losses resulting from earthquakes.</p> <p>Existing buildings can be modified by 'seismic retrofitting' to make them more resistant to seismic activity.</p> <p><b>Kenya</b> - Tea, coffee and plants are important exports from Kenya.</p> <p>Tourism is a vital part of the economy of Kenya and the Maasai Mara. Members of the Maasai tribe are one of the best-known local populations. Based in or close to the Maasai Mara National Park, tourists are drawn to their colourful dress and distinctive jewellery.</p>
<p><b>Environmental Interaction and Sustainability</b></p> <p><i>(Children will learn about the effects that pollution, natural disasters,</i></p>	<p><b>Weather</b> – In Equatorial climates – forests are being rapidly cleared for agriculture and development contributing to global warming and endangering wildlife.</p> <p><b>Australia</b> – climate change – rising sea levels causing bleaching of the Great Barrier Reef. More harsh weather – powerful cyclones and longer droughts. Rising sea levels causing flooding. Greater risk of bush fires – threatening wildlife like kangaroos and koalas.</p>	<p><b>Rivers</b> – effects of flooding and flood management strategies e.g., floodplains, dams, embankments and sandbags. Look at previous flooding in Midsomer Norton.</p> <p>Advantages and disadvantages of building a dam – e.g., the Three Gorges Dam on the River Yangtse built in 2018 and has become the world's largest hydro-electric power station.</p> <p>River pollution – causes and what we can do to stop it.</p> <p>River Thames used to be the most polluted river in the world – it is now the most polluted with plastic.</p>	<p><b>Global Trade</b> - All food makes a journey from where it is grown or produced to your plate. How far food has travelled is known as its food miles.</p> <p>We should be aiming for as few miles as possible. Choosing foods with fewer food miles helps reduce pollution and protect our planet.</p> <p><b>Rainforests</b> - Deforestation for logging and palm oil plantations is destroying homes for indigenous nomadic people in the Amazon and Congo. It is also contributing to global warming with the loss of trees. Population</p>

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<p><i>wars and conflict have on people and animals around the world and how to protect the environment so that we can help to preserve the Earth for future generations)</i></p>		<p><b>Antarctica</b> – Antarctica as a biome is home to many specially adapted animals. Emperor penguins are one of the best-known, and one of the only animals to remain in Antarctica throughout winter. A number of whale species live in the seas around Antarctica, whilst seals and many birds also call the coastal areas Antarctica ice has been rapidly melting over recent years, as a consequence of global warming and increased greenhouse gases. This has a dramatic effect on wildlife and their habitat.</p> <p><b>North America</b> – The Mississippi River is subject to frequent flooding and has a large floodplain. Flooding causes loss of property and sometimes loss of life. Droughts are of particular concern in California, causing loss of wildlife. Hurricanes also cause devastation and loss of life.</p> <p><b>The Mediterranean</b> - This biome suffers from natural and man-made fires which change the landscape. Older vegetation is cleared to make way for the new. Long-sleeping seeds wake up and shoot in the warm ash. As animals return to a charred landscape their tracks appear in this changed earth. Predators find it easier to spot their prey amongst the blackened twigs without leaves to hide behind.</p>	<p>increase and demand for meat and crops as well as wood for fuel has led to the destruction of rainforests.</p> <p><b>Natural Disasters</b> – Volcanic eruptions and earthquakes can cause terrible destruction to the environment and has been responsible for thousands of deaths. There are many short- and long-term effects of both natural disasters.</p> <p><b>Kenya</b> - Kenya is a government organisation which promotes sustainable tourism (ecotourism) and caring for the environment. Tourism is a large contributor to the Kenyan economy but causes environmental damage. Climate change threatens the herding lifestyle of the Maasai Mara people – Maasai are finding traditional cattle herding much harder because the weather is getting hotter, and the rain is more unpredictable. This is a result of climate change.</p>
<p><b>Cultural Understanding and Diversity</b></p>	<p><b>Our United Kingdom</b> - England – national symbol is the rose and patron saint is St George. It is a global centre for banking and trade and Heathrow is the busiest airport. In northern England there are many old industrial areas. Scotland – national symbol is the thistle and patron saint is St Andrew.</p> <p>Wales – national symbol is the leek and patron saint is St David. In the past, most of the jobs used to be in farming, mining and heavy industry. Today tourism is important.</p> <p>Northern Ireland – national symbol is the clover and patron saint is St Patrick. Northern Ireland has a long history of conflict between the Protestants and the Catholics.</p> <p>Discuss the fact that Britain has a Queen and a Prime minister and the significance of the Houses of Parliament and Buckingham palace to national identity.</p>	<p><b>Europe</b> - Ancient Greece is considered the birthplace of western civilisation.</p> <p><b>Rivers</b> – Hindus believe the colossal River Ganges in India is holy - Hindus wash themselves in the River Ganges to wash away the bits of their lives and the things they have done that God would not be pleased with. This makes them feel closer to God and pleased that they were showing God respect.</p> <p><b>Antarctica</b> – Antarctica wasn't actually sighted by Europeans until the late nineteenth century. Children should research past explorers – Captain Scott, Roald Amundsen and Sir Ernest Henry Shackleton. British explorer James Cook was the first to cross the Antarctic circle and to circumnavigate the Antarctic continent as early as 1773</p>	<p><b>Rainforests</b> - ecotourism is a sustainable way to raise money for the protection of the rainforest and a way of the world learning about the life and culture of the indigenous people.</p> <p>Consider how the lives of indigenous people have been affected by deforestation?</p> <p><b>Natural Disasters</b> – consider why people choose to live near volcanoes -what are the positives and negatives for this life choice?</p> <p><b>Kenya</b> – Most of the Kenyan people live in the capital city Nairobi, along the shores of Lake Victoria in the western region or along the eastern coastline. Less than 30% of the population live in cities and towns. The biggest cities are Nairobi, Mombasa and Kisumu. There are 42 ethnic groups in Kenya, all with different languages and different customs.</p>

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	<p><b>Hong Kong</b> – Most people speak Cantonese (Chinese language) but English is also an official language. Described as where ‘East meets West’ – cultural diversity. Chinese cultural traditions are blended well with Western cultural ideals in Hong Kong. Feng-shui traditions are followed widely as are other spiritual concepts such as that numbers 3,5 and 8 are considered auspicious and luck bringing.</p> <p><b>Australia</b> - the spiritual significance of Uluru to the indigenous population. Culture of the aboriginal people. Australia's first or indigenous people, are usually referred to as the aboriginal people of Australia. They make up 2% of Australia's population today. Today aboriginal people live in all main cities in Australia but most of them still live in the desert areas of the Australian outback. The aboriginal people are highly skilled in arts and crafts and share with visitors their vast knowledge about the land and the environment.</p>	<p>Norwegian explorer Roald Amundsen was the first to reach the South Pole in 1911</p> <p>British polar explorer Ernest Shackleton undertook three Antarctic explorations and was the first to cross South Georgia in Antarctica in 1916</p>	<p>Children will learn all about the lives and culture of the Maasai Mara – their homes, jobs, gender roles, wealth, clothing and jewellery and make comparisons with their own lives. The Maasai account for about a million people (in Kenya and Tanzania), but are probably the most known due to their high jumping skills and their red dress.</p> <p>Kenyans love sports! Soccer is the most popular sport in Kenya, but many Kenyans also are fond of rugby. Kenyans are also known to be great athletes as almost 75% of all gold medal winners in long distance running come from Kenya.</p>
<p><b>Map skills, Photographs and Field Work</b></p>	<p><b>Our United Kingdom</b> - What countries are the nearest neighbours to the UK? Use a map to locate capital cities</p> <p><b>Weather</b> – Identify the different weather elements, name and measure them. Pupils should use simple maps and symbols to describe weather on a given day and interpret simple charts and diagrams. Pupils should be able to record simple weather data they have collected themselves.</p> <p><b>Hong Kong</b> – identify on a world map. Look at Google Earth and aerial photographs. Study photographs of the area to draw conclusions or ask questions.</p> <p><b>Australia</b> - Label and key and code map of Australia's main climate zones and add the main cities. Label on a map of the Coastal Plains, the Eastern Highlands, the Central Lowlands and the Western Plateau, the location of Uluru, the Great Dividing Range, Mount Kosciuszko and as an extension, the Great Barrier Reef, rainforests and a national park.</p>	<p><b>Rivers</b> – Pupils use local OS and GIS maps (digimaps for schools) to locate local river and visit at least two places. Draw diagrams of the features of the river in these places, drawing on their knowledge of a river's journey and features.</p> <p><b>Antarctica</b>- Satellite images, photographs and thermal imaging help scientists to predict iceberg calving and the shrinking of glaciers. Highest continent: Antarctica has the highest average elevation of all continents. Most of the continent is higher than 3,000 m/9,900 ft. above sea level. The highest mountain on Antarctica is Mount Vinson at 4,900 metres/16,000 ft.</p> <p><b>North America</b> - What are the key physical geographical features of the USA? What is its climate? What do photographs and maps tell us? Where are the main rivers, lakes and mountains in the USA?</p> <p><b>The Mediterranean</b> – where in the world is the Mediterranean and why is this region called this – look at the Mediterranean Sea and the coastline and all the countries located in this region. Consider the location and</p>	<p><b>The United Kingdom</b> – A topographical map shows natural features of a region, such as hills, mountains and rivers. Relief is the highest and lowest elevation points in an area. Children to locate key topographical features of the UK and produce their own topographical map.</p> <p><b>Global Trade</b> – Map out where different products come from around the world. Map out the journey of a specific product from source to mouth. e.g., banana. Misty Mountains – use an atlas to locate major mountains and mountain ranges in the world. Look at relief levels and scale for sizes. Use scale bar to work out how far the three peaks are from each other.</p> <p><b>Rainforests</b> – locate the world rainforests and understand why they are located where they are. Why does being so near to the equator matter?</p> <p><b>Natural Disasters</b> – Children study maps of where volcanoes are located and where the plate boundaries are.</p>



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	<p><b>Street Detectives</b> - maps can be small scale and large scale and have a key to explain their symbols. The symbols replace words and are similar in all OS maps.</p> <p>Aerial photographs are taken from above and are useful for mapping the school grounds. Locational vocabulary - next to, behind, near, close to in front of furthest closest to, further than. Create small scale map of school grounds with a key.</p> <p>Compasses have 4 points, North, South, West and East and are used for mapping and giving directions. Use knowledge of NSWE to describe locations in school grounds.</p> <p>Using small scale OS digital mapping use maps to identify and label the types of housing in the locality. Use maps and map keys to identify physical and human features nearby.</p> <p>Maps have symbols to represent places and a key to explain them. Know the main OS map symbols relating to the local area: road, building, railway, track, wood, cycle track, museum, leisure centre, school. Know the basic features of OS maps including colours used for vegetation, buildings, roads, railways. Use knowledge to read large scale OS map of local area.</p> <p>Grid references help locate places and are read horizontally and vertically. Locate places on a map using 4 figure grid references. Use OS maps to plan and follow a route in the locality.</p>	<p>how that affects the weather. Consider this area as a holiday destination – how long would it take to travel there by different modes of transport?</p>	<p>Consider Alfred Wegner’s tectonic theory - Scientists believe that 220 million years ago, today’s continents may have all been joined together as one supercontinent called Pangaea.</p> <p><b>Kenya</b> – where is Kenya? How would you describe its location using an atlas and variety of maps? Look at different photographs to help understand the different landscapes.</p>
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