

Geography Curriculum – Summer 2023

The numbering of the week Indicate the week in the term that the learning is taking place.



Year 1 and 2 – Taking care of diverse biomes

National Curriculum	HPS Knowledge Curriculum	End of Unit Outcome – 1. The climates of different biomes 2. Animals that live in different biomes 3. Ways in which to take care of the environment to preserve biomes.(English)				
<p>Pupils should be taught:</p> <p>Use simple fieldwork and observational skills to study the geography of their school and its grounds and the key human and physical features of its surrounding environment.</p> <p>Identify the location of hot and cold areas of the world in relation to the Equator and the North and South Poles</p> <p>Use basic geographical vocabulary to refer to: key physical features, including: beach, cliff, coast, forest, hill, mountain, sea, ocean, river, soil, valley, vegetation, season and weather</p>	<p>Sustainability and Change</p> <p>Prior knowledge –</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Know some ways how we can all protect the local environment and the plants and animals within it Know that it is important to save water and know simple ways we can do this Know that some materials can be recycled and how we can be super recyclers Know that people can change the environment in different ways, such as growing and gardening <p>Learning (year 1)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Know three ways to reduce waste with regard to food and packaging and give reasons why this is important Know that there are ways to reduce and reuse plastics and why this is so important for ocean life. Know three or more ways to care for the oceans Know that composting and collecting rain water are ways to care for natural resources <p>(year 2)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Know that taking care with energy is one way humans can impact climate change and identify ways that individuals can do this (walking instead of short car journeys, switching off lights, switching off devices when fully charged etc) Know that polar ice is melting because global temperatures are rising and this is called climate change Know two ways that rising sea levels will affect animals and people and make their own model to simulate this Know and use the term deforestation to describe cutting down trees to use their natural resources Know three ways that humans have changed the local environment <p>Location</p> <p>Prior knowledge –</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Know that some places are special to them Know that we live and go to school in Rhodesia, Workop, England and that Britain is an island surrounded by seas Know that the globe shows the different countries that make up the world and talk about differences that they have noticed or seen in video/pictures. Know that they have travelled to other places and be able to name some of them <p>Learning (year 2)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Know where to find the polar regions on globes and world maps and that colder countries are closer to these Know the world is spherical and identify the Equator, knowing that hotter countries lie along this line and that they are hotter because they are closer to our sun. Know the names of four deserts and locate them on a map of the world and on a globe 	Week 3, 4			Feed forward	
		Learning	Vocab	Resources		
		Previous learning	Recap previous vocab	https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Ob8zzXjDfc4 https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/z849q6f/articles/zvsp92p		
		The continents of the world	Equator, north pole, south pole, temperature, weather condition, Biome, environment			
		Learning – Climate				
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Know that the earth has an imaginary line around the middle of it, this is called the equator. Know that the earth has two imaginary circles around the bottom and the top of it. These are called the North Pole and South Pole. Know that different locations on the earth are different temperatures. Know that places near the equator are hotter and places near the North and South poles are colder. Know that climate refers to ‘the weather conditions in an area over a long period of time.’ 				
		Learning - Biomes				
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Know that the world is made up of different biomes. Know 5 types of biomes aquatic, grassland, forest, desert, and tundra, Know that a biome is a large area of the earth that has its own environment. Know that animals, plants, physical features and climate together make the environment. 				
		Week 5, 6			Feed forward	
		Learning	Vocab	Resources		
		Previous learning	Recap previous vocab	https://education.nationalgeographic.org/resource/aquatic-biome/ https://www.dkfindout.com/uk/animals-and-nature/habitats-and-ecosystems/tundra/		
		Climate, biomes	Aquatic Bass Rock Scotland, Tundra, North Pole, South Pole, melting			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Know that there are lots of different biomes in the world. Know that these all need to be cared for in different ways 						
Learning – Aquatic						
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Know that aquatic can be rivers, lakes, oceans or seas. Know these biomes cover most of the earth Know which aquatic biome these animals live fish, penguins, sea lions, dolphin and wales Know to keep the ocean clean Know how plastic waste harms the seabirds living on Bass Rock in Scotland 						
Learning – Tundra						
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Know this biome is the coldest and is covered in ice and snow. Know not many plants and animals can survive here. Know Tundra is near the North and South Poles, where it is coldest. Know there is concern about ice melting 						
Week 7, 8			Feed forward			
Learning	Vocab	Resources				
Previous learning	Recap previous vocab	https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=3XF42x_72Xs https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/articles/z3hcr2p				
Aquatic, tundra	Desert, Kalahari, Sahara, Arabian, Gobi, Cacti, rattlesnakes, lizards, owls balanced					
Learning – Desert						
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Know the name of 4 deserts and locate these on a globe/map (Kalahari, Sahara, Arabian, Gobi) Know these biomes are also near the equator and are very dry and are very hot. Know not many plants and animals can live here. Know Cacti one type of plant that can survive the dry conditions. Know Rattlesnakes, lizards and owls are some of the animals of this biome. 						
Learning – Balanced environment						
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Know everything in our environment is connected. 						

Geography Curriculum – Summer 2023

The numbering of the week Indicate the week in the term that the learning is taking place.



		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Know if one part of our environment changes, everything else will change too. ➤ Know why it's important to keep the environment in balance. 							
		Week 9, 10	Feed forward						
		<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Learning</th> <th>Vocab</th> <th>Resources</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td> <p><u>Previous Learning</u></p> <p>Desert, balanced environment</p> </td> <td> <p>Recap previous vocab</p> <p>Human, harm</p> <p>Clumber</p> </td> <td> <p>https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=s39DjCdseAA</p> </td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Learning	Vocab	Resources	<p><u>Previous Learning</u></p> <p>Desert, balanced environment</p>	<p>Recap previous vocab</p> <p>Human, harm</p> <p>Clumber</p>	<p>https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=s39DjCdseAA</p>	
Learning	Vocab	Resources							
<p><u>Previous Learning</u></p> <p>Desert, balanced environment</p>	<p>Recap previous vocab</p> <p>Human, harm</p> <p>Clumber</p>	<p>https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=s39DjCdseAA</p>							
		<p><u>Learning – Looking after the environment</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Know humans do lots of things to try and make our lives easier, better and more fun. ➤ Know most of the time, people do not mean to harm our environment. ➤ Know that by developing things our environment can change if we do not take care. <p><u>Learning – Clumber Park</u></p> <p>How might Clumber Park change if the forest biomes is not cared for?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Know what the woodland biome is like ➤ Know that this biome needs to be cared for and the whole world needs to be cared for so that Clumber remains as it is 							

Geography Curriculum – Summer 2023

The numbering of the week Indicate the week in the term that the learning is taking place.



Year 3 and 4 – Scandinavia

National Curriculum	HPS Knowledge Curriculum	End of Unit Outcome – 1. The biome of Scandinavia 2. What is the impact on Scandinavia in relation to its location of latitude and longitude? 3. What is the impact on Scandinavia’s biome if the environment is not cared for?				
<p>Pupils should be taught:</p> <p><u>Locational knowledge</u> Locate the world’s countries, using maps to focus on Europe (including the location of Russia), concentrating on their environmental regions, key physical and human characteristics, countries, and major cities</p> <p><u>Place knowledge</u> Understand geographical similarities and differences through the study of human and physical geography of a region of the United Kingdom, a region in a European country, <u>Human and Physical Geography</u>, describe and understand key aspects of: human geography, including: types of settlement and land use, economic activity including trade links, and the distribution of natural resources including energy, food, minerals and water</p>	<p><u>Location</u> Prior knowledge –</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Know the world is spherical and identify the Equator, knowing that hotter countries lie along this line and that they are hotter because they are closer to our sun. <p>Learning (year 3)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Know which geographical questions to ask to establish whether a place is a city, town, village, coastal or inland area <p>(year 4)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Know where the world’s climate zones are and relate to lines of latitude. Know the position of latitude, longitude, Equator, Northern and Southern Hemispheres Know the names of some European countries, including France, Germany, Spain, Italy, Poland and identify them on a map <p><u>Place and Fieldwork</u> Prior knowledge -</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Know that aerial images and plan perspectives are bird’s eye views of places and recognise familiar landmarks from them <p>Learning (year 3)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Know how to identify peninsulas, headland, beaches, coves and bays on maps Know how to use the contents and index pages of atlases to quickly find a location <p>(year 4)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Know how to respectfully express their own views about a place with reasons. Know that atlases have different maps of the same region and explain that political maps show human borders/countries; topographical maps show landscape features, including contour lines to show elevation in relation to sea-level <p><u>Physical and Human</u> Prior knowledge -</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Know geographical questions to ask to establish what a place is like (e.g. What is this place like? What or who will I see? What do people do in this place?) <p>Learning (year 3)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Know geographical questions to ask to establish key physical and human features of places (e.g. Is it near the poles/equator? Is it mountainous? What type of features will we find here?) Know ways to compare two locations : river settlements, population, weather, vegetation, farming, cuisine, architecture and tourism, <p>(year 4)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Know how land is used differently in two UK locations and how it differs in use in other countries 	Week 5,6			Feed forward	
		<p><u>Learning</u></p> <p>Previous learning Continent of Europe Italy <small>Know that the world is made up of different biomes. Know 5 types of biomes aquatic, grassland, forest, desert, and tundra. Know that a biome is a large area of the earth that has its own environment. Know that animals, plants, physical features and climate together make the environment.</small></p>	<p><u>Vocab</u></p> <p>Equator, north south poles</p> <p>Longitude, latitude, northern, southern hemisphere, tropic of cancer, tropic of capricorn</p>	<p><u>Resources</u></p> <p>https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Wg-pFtvsvmo</p> <p>https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/zvsfr82/articles/zd4rmfr</p>		
		<p><u>Learning - Features of the Globe</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Know where the Equator is located and the impact this has on temperature. Know that it is an imaginary line drawn around the world. Know that countries near the equator are warmer than those further away from the equator. Know where the North and South Poles are located and understand that these are the coldest places on earth, as they are furthest away from the equator. Know that it is extremely difficult for humans to survive at the North and South Pole because of the cold temperatures. 				
		<p><u>Learning – Latitude</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Know that to help locate where a place is in the world, people use imaginary lines called latitude and longitude. Know that the Equator is a line of latitude. Know that to find out how far north or south a place is, lines of latitude are used. These lines run parallel to the Equator. Know that anything lying south of the Equator is in the Southern Hemisphere. Know that anything lying north of the Equator is in the Northern Hemisphere. Identify the hemispheres on a map Identify on a map the position of these lines of latitude: Equator, The Tropic of Cancer, The Tropic of Capricorn, Arctic Circle and Antarctic Circle. 				
		Week 7,8			Feed forward	
		<p><u>Learning</u></p> <p>Previous learning Features of the globe, latitude</p>	<p><u>Vocab</u></p> <p>Recap previous vocab Prime meridian, eastern, western hemisphere</p> <p>Arctic circle, Europe, North America</p>	<p><u>Resources</u></p> <p>-</p> <p>https://mocomi.com/arctic-circle/</p>		
<p><u>Learning – Longitude</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Know that to find out how far east or west a place is, lines of longitude are used. Know that lines of longitude run from the top of the Earth to the bottom. Know that the Prime Meridian is a line of longitude, which runs through London. Know that anything lying east of the Prime Meridian is in the Eastern Hemisphere. Know that anything west of the Prime Meridian is in the Western Hemisphere. 						
<p><u>Learning –Arctic Circle</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Know that the Arctic Circle is at the north of the earth. Know that the North Pole is the most northern point and it is in the Arctic Circle. Know that the Arctic Circle is in the Northern Hemisphere. Know that two continents are within the Arctic Circle: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Europe - Russia, Iceland, Denmark, Norway, Sweden and Finland North America - USA, Canada Know that only parts of these continents are within the Arctic Circle. 						
Week 9,10			Feed forward			
<p><u>Learning</u></p> <p>Previous learning Latitude, longitude, arctic circle</p>	<p><u>Vocab</u></p> <p>Recap previous vocab Scandinavia, Norway, Denmark, Sweden, Vikings, Jutland Peninsula</p>	<p><u>Resources</u></p> <p>https://kids.nationalgeographic.com/geography/countries/article/denmark</p>				
<p><u>Learning – Scandinavia</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Know that Scandinavia is located within the Arctic Circle, in Northern Europe. Know that 3 countries (Norway, Denmark and Sweden) make up Scandinavia. Know that these countries are colder than the UK as they are further North, away from the equator. Know how to use an atlas and map reading, locate these countries on a map of Europe. Know the nearest lines of latitude to these countries. Know what the climate is like in these countries 						


Geography Curriculum – Summer 2023

The numbering of the week Indicate the week in the term that the learning is taking place.



The homelands of the Vikings were in Scandinavia, but the countries of Scandinavia as we know them today did not exist until the end of the Viking Age.

Learning – Denmark

Denmark (Kingdom of Denmark)

Copenhagen
Danish
5.5 million people
Shares a land border with Germany and is connected to Sweden by a bridge. Also includes the self-governing territories of the Faroe Islands and Greenland in the north Atlantic Ocean.
A flat country. Around 65% of Denmark is farmland and 11% woodlands. Denmark also has many beautiful beaches around its coastline.
LEGO was invented in Denmark. Hans Christian Andersen came from Denmark - he is an author who wrote fairy tales such as: The Little Mermaid, The Princess and the Pea, The Snow Queen and The Emperor's New Clothes.

Know at least 5 facts about Denmark

Know it has an aquatic biome


Knowledge of Jutland Peninsula (long coastline, lagoons, flat, rolling hills, location on map and bordering countries) Year 3 physical and Human target

Week 11,12

Feed forward

Learning	Vocab	Resources
Previous Learning	Recap previous vocab	https://kids.nationalgeographic.com/geography/countries/article/norway https://fjordphyto.ucsd.edu/2018/08/07/fjord-ecosystems-intro/#:~:text=Fjords%20are%20technically%20estuaries%3A%20places,estuaries%2C%20and%20fjord%20estuaries
Scandinavia, Denmark	Fjord, climate, located, u shaped valley, fjord estuaries Forest, conservation	https://kids.nationalgeographic.com/geography/countries/article/sweden

Learning - Norway

Norway (Kingdom of Norway)

Oslo
Norwegian
5.08 million people
Shares a border with Russia, Finland and Sweden.
Fjords and mountainous terrain. Fjords are narrow inlets from the sea, with steep mountains on either side. An inlet is a long, narrow bit of water that goes from the sea to land.
Norway is often described as the "Land of the Midnight Sun", because during the summer months they have around 20 hours of sunlight a day.

Know at least 5 facts about Norway.

Know it has an aquatic biome

Knowledge of fjords (name 2, climate, shape of land, estuary, capital, location on map and bordering countries) Year 3 physical and Human target

Learning - Sweden

Sweden (Kingdom of Sweden)

Stockholm
Swedish
9.5 million people
Shares a land border with Finland and Norway, and is connected to Denmark by a bridge.
Forests cover over 50% of Sweden. There are also around 100,000 lakes and over 24,000 islands throughout the country. The largest lake is Lake Vanern.
A famous dish of Sweden is Swedish meatballs, served with gravy, boiled potatoes and lingonberry jam. World's 3rd largest producer of music (after UK and USA).

Know at least 5 facts about Sweden.

Know it has a forest biome

Knowledge of forests (name 2, 70% of land, climate, type of trees, capital, location on map and bordering countries,) Year 3 physical and Human target

Geography Curriculum – Summer 2023

The numbering of the week indicate the week in the term that the learning is taking place.



Year 5 and 6 – UK National Parks

National Curriculum	HPS Knowledge Curriculum	End of Unit Outcome –																																																							
<p>Pupils should be taught: Locate the world's countries, using maps to focus on South America, key physical and human characteristics, countries, and major cities</p> <p>Concentrate on environmental regions in South America Identify the position and significance of latitude, longitude, Equator, Northern Hemisphere and Southern Hemisphere</p> <p>Types of settlement and land use, economic activity including trade links, and the distribution of natural resources including energy, food, minerals and water</p> <p>Climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, rivers Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied Understand geographical similarities and differences through the study of human and physical geography of a region in South America</p>	<p>Location Prior knowledge –</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Know and locate at least five counties on a map of the UK, including Nottinghamshire and Lincolnshire Know where the world's climate zones are and relate to lines of latitude. Know the position of latitude, longitude, Equator, Northern and Southern Hemispheres <p>Learning (year 5)</p> <p>Sustainability and Change Prior knowledge – (learn this term in year 5/6)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Know the terms preservation and conservation in relation to the aims of national parks <p>Learning (year 5)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Know about the impact of human use of natural resources (water) and debate if this can be sustained <p>(year 6)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Know how human activity has harmed the Earth <p>Physical and Human Prior knowledge – (learn this term in year 5/6)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Compare the physical and human geography of national parks: along several lines of enquiry, including: topography, biomes, climate, land area, land marks such as geysers, annual visitors, facilities (camping, shops, railway etc) <p>Learning (Year 5)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Know what a dam is and be able to name/locate at least one. <p>(Year 6)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Know why rivers are important within communities and why people chose to settle near them 	<p>Week 3,4</p>			<p>Feed forward</p>																																																				
		<p>Learning</p> <p>Previous learning</p> <p>Biomes - Rainforest</p>	<p>Vocab</p> <p>UK, England, Wales, Scotland, Northern Ireland, The North Sea, The English Channel, The Irish Sea The Atlantic Ocean, temperate deciduous forest, broadleaves</p>	<p>Resources</p> <p>OS maps including local area https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/guides/zg7jk2p/revision/2#:~:text=On%20a%20map%2C%20height%20is,to%20show%20height%20and%20gradient.</p>																																																					
		<p>Learning – Geography of UK (some review Yr 2) Know that we live in England, which is a country in the UK. Know that the UK is located in the continent of Europe.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Know that 4 countries make up the UK. Know and locate the countries in the UK: England, Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland. Know that the UK is surrounded by: The North Sea, The English Channel, The Irish Sea and The Atlantic Ocean Know the biome of the UK is a temperate deciduous forest Know temperate implies that the climate is reasonably stable with not great variation throughout the year. Know deciduous forests are those that have trees with broadleaves <p>Learning – Physical Geography on maps</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Know the height and shape of the land is shown on a map using 'contour lines'. Know these lines appear as thin orange or brown lines with numbers on them. Know the number tells you the height above sea level of that line. Know that areas of different heights are also shown using different colours - a key is used to show how high the land is. Know that many areas of: Scotland, Wales, Northern and Western England have areas of high elevation - understand that these areas are mountainous. Know that the South and West of England are areas of low elevation, meaning they are flatter areas of lowland. 																																																							
		<p>Week 5,6</p>			<p>Feed forward</p>																																																				
<p>Learning</p> <p>Previous learning</p> <p>Recall Biomes</p> <p>Know that the world is made up of different biomes. Know 5 types of biomes aquatic, grassland, forest, desert, and tundra. Know that a biome is a large area of the earth that has its own environment. Know that animals, plants, physical features and climate together make the environment</p>	<p>Vocab</p> <p>Recap previous vocab</p> <p>National Park, cultural heritage</p>	<p>Resources</p> <p>https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=-zDNMgeeQrc</p> <p>https://www.bbc.com/travel/article/20190924-the-lost-villages-of-the-derwent-valley</p> <p>https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/zttbcmn/articles/z96fydm</p>																																																							
<p>Learning – National Parks</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Know what a National Park is Know that in the UK we have 15 National Parks. Know that a National Park is a protected area because of its wildlife, beautiful countryside or cultural heritage. Know National Parks, such as the Peak District National Park, welcome visitors so that everyone can enjoy these areas of natural beauty. Know that there are 10 national parks in England, 3 in Wales and 2 in Scotland. Know where the National Parks are located on a map of the UK. 																																																									
<p>Learning – Comparison of National Parks</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="834 1419 1368 1724"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="3">High Elevation National Parks</th> <th colspan="3">Low Elevation National Parks</th> </tr> <tr> <th>National Park</th> <th>Location</th> <th>Features</th> <th>National Park</th> <th>Location</th> <th>Features</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td colspan="6">Scotland</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Cairngorms</td> <td>North-East Scotland</td> <td>UK's largest National Park and UK's highest mountain range. It contains the highest mountain in Scotland and the UK - Ben Nevis.</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Loch Lomond and The Trossachs</td> <td>North-West Scotland</td> <td>Lochs, forests and mountain ranges. Home to the largest lake in the UK - Loch Neagh.</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="6">England</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Lake District</td> <td>North-West England</td> <td>High mountains and deep glacial lakes. Contains the highest mountain in England - Scafell Pike.</td> <td>New Forest</td> <td>South England</td> <td>Woodlands, wild heathlands and roaming ponies.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Northumberland</td> <td>North-East England</td> <td>Wide open moorland, covered in purple heather. It contains a famous monument - Hadrian's Wall.</td> <td>South Downs</td> <td>South England</td> <td>White cliffs, rolling green and gold hills, ancient woodland and lowland heaths.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>North York Moors</td> <td>North-East England</td> <td>Wide open moorland, covered in purple heather with a coastline along the North Sea.</td> <td>The Broads</td> <td>South-East England</td> <td>UK's waterland National Park with over 200km of waterways, over a quarter of the UK's rarest wildlife.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>			High Elevation National Parks			Low Elevation National Parks			National Park	Location	Features	National Park	Location	Features	Scotland						Cairngorms	North-East Scotland	UK's largest National Park and UK's highest mountain range. It contains the highest mountain in Scotland and the UK - Ben Nevis.				Loch Lomond and The Trossachs	North-West Scotland	Lochs, forests and mountain ranges. Home to the largest lake in the UK - Loch Neagh.				England						Lake District	North-West England	High mountains and deep glacial lakes. Contains the highest mountain in England - Scafell Pike.	New Forest	South England	Woodlands, wild heathlands and roaming ponies.	Northumberland	North-East England	Wide open moorland, covered in purple heather. It contains a famous monument - Hadrian's Wall.	South Downs	South England	White cliffs, rolling green and gold hills, ancient woodland and lowland heaths.	North York Moors	North-East England	Wide open moorland, covered in purple heather with a coastline along the North Sea.	The Broads	South-East England	UK's waterland National Park with over 200km of waterways, over a quarter of the UK's rarest wildlife.	
High Elevation National Parks			Low Elevation National Parks																																																						
National Park	Location	Features	National Park	Location	Features																																																				
Scotland																																																									
Cairngorms	North-East Scotland	UK's largest National Park and UK's highest mountain range. It contains the highest mountain in Scotland and the UK - Ben Nevis.																																																							
Loch Lomond and The Trossachs	North-West Scotland	Lochs, forests and mountain ranges. Home to the largest lake in the UK - Loch Neagh.																																																							
England																																																									
Lake District	North-West England	High mountains and deep glacial lakes. Contains the highest mountain in England - Scafell Pike.	New Forest	South England	Woodlands, wild heathlands and roaming ponies.																																																				
Northumberland	North-East England	Wide open moorland, covered in purple heather. It contains a famous monument - Hadrian's Wall.	South Downs	South England	White cliffs, rolling green and gold hills, ancient woodland and lowland heaths.																																																				
North York Moors	North-East England	Wide open moorland, covered in purple heather with a coastline along the North Sea.	The Broads	South-East England	UK's waterland National Park with over 200km of waterways, over a quarter of the UK's rarest wildlife.																																																				

Geography Curriculum – Summer 2023

The numbering of the week Indicate the week in the term that the learning is taking place.



Peak District	Central England	A contrasting landscape made up of rugged, rocky moorlands and grassy limestone dales.			
Yorkshire Dales	North England	Heather-covered hills and rolling green valleys.			
Dartmoor	South-West England	Wild open moorlands, iconic granite tors. Heather-covered moors, wooded valleys and many rivers.			
Esmoor	South-West England	Expansive moorlands, woodland valleys, rolling hills and dramatic coastline.			
Wales					
Brecon Beacons	South Wales	Mountain ranges, hills and valleys.	Pembrokeshire Coast	South Wales	Limestone cliffs, golden beaches and hilly volcanic headlands. UK's only fully coastal National Park.
Snowdonia	North Wales	Mountain ranges, hills and valleys. It contains the highest mountain in Wales - Mount Snowdon.			
Week 7,8					
Learning					Feed forward
<u>Previous learning</u>		Recap previous vocab trespass, Kinder Scout,	https://www.peakdistrict.gov.uk/learning-about/news/70-years-of-the-peak-district-national-park/the-mass-trespass		
Comparison of National Parks		Derbyshire, Pennines, Bakewell, River Wye, quarantine			
<u>Learning – The Peak District</u>					
Know that the Peak District is located in central England mainly in the county of Derbyshire.					
Know about the Kinder Mass Trespass?					
Know the Peak District is an upland area in England at the southern end of the Pennines.					
Know the Peak District became the first of the national parks of England and Wales in 1951					
Know the Peak District National Park covers 555 square miles (1,440 km ²)					
<u>Learning – Places in The Peak District</u>					
Locate all the following on a map of the Peak District.					
Know Bakewell is the largest settlement and only town in the Peak District.					
Know River Wye runs through Bakewell and its five-arched bridge over the River Wye dates from the 13th century.					
Know Castleton is the centre of production of a semi-precious mineral, Blue John.					
Know Eyam village is known as a sight of quarantine during the Black Death Plague.					
Know Edale is the southern end of the Pennine Way, a 268-mile national trail which traverses most of the Pennines and ends in the Scottish border.					
Know the park also contains the highest recognised village in the United Kingdom, Flash, at 1,519 feet (463 m).					
Other villages in the park include Hathersage, Hartington, Ilam and Tideswell.					
Week 9,10					
Learning					Feed forward
<u>Previous Learning</u>		Upland, Kinder Scout, peaks,	https://kids.kiddle.co/Upper_Derwent_Valley		
Places in the Peak District		Ladybower reservoir, y-shaped, ruins			
<u>Learning – Physical Features</u>					
Know the Peak District forms the southern extremity of the Pennines.					
Know most of its upland is above 300 m					
Know its highest point is Kinder Scout at 2,087 ft (636 m).					
Know despite its name, the landscape has fewer sharp peaks than rounded hills, plateaux, valleys, limestone gorges and gritstone escarpments (the "edges").					
Know there are 26,000 miles of dry stone wall in the Peak District – equivalent to a wall around the Earth.					
<u>Learning – Ladybower Reservoir</u>					
Know Ladybower Reservoir is a large Y-shaped reservoir in the Upper Derwent Valley, at the heart of the Peak District National Park.					
Know the reservoir was built between 1935 and 1943, and was officially opened by King George VI on 24th September 1945.					
Know Ladybower was a very attractive location for the storage of water, with its long deep valley and narrow points for dam building.					
Know the villages of Derwent and Ashopton were flooded to create Ladybower Reservoir and the inhabitants were relocated to Yorkshire Bridge estate, just downstream of Ladybower Dam.					
Know in some dry hot summers the ruins can be seen when the reservoir becomes low					
Know during the 1990s, the wall of the Dam was raised and strengthened to reduce the risk of 'over-topping' in a major flood.					
Week 11					
Learning					Feed forward
<u>Previous Learning</u>		Living landscape, open access, traffic-free trails			
Physical features, Ladybower reservoir					
<u>Learning - Tourism</u>					
Know the Peak District welcomes more than 13 million people each year.					
Know an estimated 20 million people live within an hour's travel time of the Peak District.					
Know unlike many of the world's National Parks, which are wilderness areas, the Peak District is described as a true 'living landscape', home to 38,000 people					
Know visitors enjoy walking, climbing, cycling, mountain biking, caving, angling, nature-watching, photography, gliding, visiting historic houses, country pubs and tearooms.					
Know The National Park has 202 sq miles of open access land – open to walkers without having to stay on paths					
Know The Peak District National Park Authority owns and manages 34 miles of traffic-free trails, mostly along former rail routes.					
Know following the coronavirus lockdown, the numbers of those using some of our traffic-free trails to exercise doubled to almost 4,000 a day					