

## Ormesby Village Junior School Geography Curriculum 2022-23

### Purpose of Study

As our over-arching theme for our curriculum is **DISCOVERY**, the study of geography involves our pupils in exploring the relationship and interactions between people and the environments in which they live and upon which they depend. The many opportunities and challenges that will arise during their lifetime will be very much about geography – personal, local, national and global. From adapting and mitigating the impact of climate change and predicting natural hazards such as tsunami and earthquakes, to understanding the causes and effects of population migration around the world, our pupils will need to know about geography and to think like geographers.

### Aims

The national curriculum for geography aims to ensure that all pupils:

- develop contextual knowledge of the location of globally significant places – both terrestrial and marine – including their defining physical and human characteristics and how these provide a geographical context for understanding the actions of processes
- understand the processes that give rise to key physical and human geographical features of the world, how these are interdependent and how they bring about spatial variation and change over time
- are competent in the geographical skills needed to:
  - collect, analyse and communicate with a range of data gathered through experiences of fieldwork that deepen their understanding of geographical processes
  - interpret a range of sources of geographical information, including maps, diagrams, globes, aerial photographs and Geographical Information Systems (GIS)
  - communicate geographical information in a variety of ways, including through maps, numerical and quantitative skills and writing at length

### Pupils should:

- have their interest stimulated in their surroundings and in the rich variety of human and physical conditions on the earth's surface;
- be given a sense of awe and wonder at the beauty of the world surrounding them;
- develop an informed concern about the quality of the environment and the future of the human habitat;
- develop a sense of responsibility for the care of the earth and its people and secure their commitment to promoting and living sustainable lifestyles;

- be taught skills of critical enquiry and an ability to handle and interpret information, through asking and answering geographical questions
- be helped to explore values and attitudes about complex issues such as sustainability and sustainable development and develop a positive outlook and disposition;
- study the above across a range of places, cultures and environments and at a variety of scales, from local to global;
- have an understanding about how all peoples and communities around the world are interconnected and interdependent with each other and the ecosystems of which they are an integral part and upon which we all depend;
- build on their **cultural capital** through enhancing their experiences and interactions with the ‘awe and wonder’ of the world including through fieldwork.

Year Group	Area of Study	Substantive Knowledge	Geographical Techniques	Vocabulary
3	The UK	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The names and locations of the countries and cities of the UK</li> <li>• How to use the eight compass points to describe the location of the countries and cities of the UK</li> <li>• The names and locations of the main rivers and seas of the UK</li> <li>• How to use an atlas and a map to identify the rivers and seas</li> <li>• The names and locations of some counties of the UK</li> <li>• How to use a map to locate counties of the UK</li> <li>• How to identify on a map the high ground in the UK, using contour lines</li> <li>• The names of significant areas of high land and mountains in the UK</li> <li>• How London has changed over time</li> <li>• Why the Prime Meridian is important to London’s history</li> <li>• How the UK has changed over time</li> </ul>	<p><b>Mapwork</b> Looking at OS 1:25,000 maps using the key, four points of the compass, two figure grid references</p> <p><b>Imagery</b> Aerial and satellite photographs (orientating with OS map locations) and GIS Google Earth/maps</p>	aerial photograph, atlas, beach, characteristics, city, coast, compass, compass rose, continent, country, county, factory, farm, forest, hill, house, human processes, landmark, land use, locality, location, map, mountains, ocean, office, pattern, physical processes, region, river, scale, shop, symbol, topographical, valley, village

	Rivers and the Water Cycle	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• How the course of a typical river changes from source to mouth and the physical features it creates</li> <li>• The names and locations of significant rivers in the UK, Europe and the World</li> <li>• Why these physical features are formed</li> <li>• How to create a simple cross section across the river</li> <li>• What an estuary is</li> <li>• The main physical and human uses of estuaries</li> <li>• Why estuaries are such an important habitat and ecosystem for wildlife</li> <li>• What the water cycle is</li> <li>• How rivers play such an important part in the water cycle</li> </ul>	<p><b>Statistical representation:</b> Drawing and interpreting: bar graphs</p> <p><b>Mapwork</b> Looking at and beginning to interpret OS 1:25,000 maps using the key, four points of the compass, two figure grid references,</p> <p><b>Imagery</b> Aerial and satellite photographs (orientating with OS map locations) and Google Earth (plotting and following course of river)</p>	River; Source; Mouth; Course; Channel; Meander; Stream, Waterfall; Bank; Flood plain; River island; Tidal, Marina, River cliff; Pebbles; Beach; Waves; Spit; Coast; Estuary; Village; Town; Settlement; Fields, Wood; Rapids; Oxbow lake; Mill; Hamlet; Railway; Transport; Bridge; Sewage works; Leisure; Energy; Transportation; Habitat; Invertebrates; Molluscs; Crustaceans; Amphibians; Birds, Mammal; Reptile; Vertebrates; Algae; Pollution; Indicator species; Biotic Index; Valley; Agriculture; Sea level; Flood; Bridge; Mud flat; Brackish; Coast; Omnivore; Herbivore; Carnivore; Prey; Confluence; Annotate; Wildlife; Spit; Scale; Ecosystem; Migration; Food chain; Algae, Bacteria; Hydrological (water) cycle; Precipitation; Runoff; Evaporation; Marsh; Creek; Flood; Waterfall;
	Local Study – Norfolk Broads	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Development of the Norfolk Broads</li> <li>• The names of local broads and rivers.</li> <li>• Positive and negative impact of tourism.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Fieldwork</b> Observing, recording, presenting</p> <p><b>Mapwork</b> O.S 1:25,000 maps</p> <p><b>Imagery</b> Aerial and satellite photographs</p>	Norfolk Broads, names of broads (Ranworth, Hickling, etc), river, names of local rivers (Yare, Bure, etc), peat, peat digging, tourism, impact, waterways, wetland, National Park,
	Europe with a focus on Italy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The location of Europe (including Russia) on a world map</li> <li>• How Europe compares to other continents in terms of its size and features</li> <li>• The names of seas and oceans surrounding Europe</li> <li>• The names and locations of European countries</li> <li>• Some human features of Europe including flags, currencies and governments</li> </ul>	<p><b>Mapwork -</b> O.S 1:25,000 maps, land use maps, using atlas's</p> <p><b>Imagery</b> Aerial and satellite photographs and GIS <i>Google Earth</i> and <i>Google Street View</i></p>	Aerial photograph, Arctic Circle, atlas, beach, characteristics, city, climate, coast, continent, country, environment, equator, factory, farm, fieldwork, forest, hemisphere, hill, house, landmark, land use, latitude, locality, location, longitude, map, mountains, observational skills, ocean, office, region, river, scale, shop, tropic of Capricorn, tropic of Cancer, valley, village, weather, physical feature, human feature, landmarks,

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• The difference between a continent, country and capital city</li><li>• Know the names of some European capital cities</li><li>• How to use maps to locate capital cities</li><li>• The features of some capital cities in Europe</li><li>• How two capital cities are similar and different, identifying landmarks, geographical features</li><li>• The physical geography of Italy, particularly the mountain ranges and the River Po</li><li>• The human geography of famous Italian landmarks</li><li>• Comparing Italy with where we live.</li></ul>		
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	<p><b>Volcanoes and Earthquakes</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The countries, major cities, rivers and mountains of Europe</li> <li>• The five main lines of latitude of the world</li> <li>• The location of the North Pole, South Pole, Northern Hemisphere and Southern Hemisphere</li> <li>• What tectonic plates are.</li> <li>• The location of the 'Pacific Ring of Fire' and why it is a hot spot for earthquakes and volcanoes, why volcanoes and earthquakes often occur at the same locations around the world.</li> <li>• How the climate and physical processes have shaped the landscape of Italy</li> <li>• The physical and human features of Italy</li> <li>• Why Italy has active volcanoes</li> <li>• What causes a volcano, how volcanoes are formed and the structure of a typical composite volcano</li> <li>• The benefits and costs or disadvantages of living in close proximity to an active volcano</li> <li>• What causes an earthquake.</li> <li>• The distribution of earthquakes occurring around the world.</li> <li>• Why earthquakes happen at some locations but not others.</li> <li>• How the magnitude of an earthquake is measured.</li> <li>• Why earthquakes with the greatest magnitude do not necessarily cause the most deaths and destruction.</li> <li>• The location, cause and effects of the earthquake in Campania and the volcano in Pompeii.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Statistical representation:</b> Drawing and interpreting: climate graphs,</p> <p><b>Mapwork</b> Political, relief, population density, distribution of earthquakes and volcanoes, climate regions, world time zones, eight points of the compass, four figure grid references</p> <p><b>Imagery</b> Aerial and satellite photographs and GIS Google Earth</p>	<p>Volcano; Continent; Island; Europe; Latitude; Equator; Longitude; Hemisphere; Weather; Climate; Trade; Economic activity; Natural resources; Environment; Landscape; Eruption; Fire; Magma; Evacuation; Lava; Cliff; Gulf Stream; Glacier; Mountain; Relief; Earthquake; Political; City; Urban; Rural; Region; Precipitation; Climate graph; Distribution; Pacific Ring of Fire; Crust; Mantle; Core; Tectonic plates; Igneous; Sedimentary; Tourism; Metamorphic;</p>
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	Local Study – Coastal Erosion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Know what coastal erosion is.</li> <li>• Know how the local area is affected by coastal erosion and what is being done to protect those areas.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Fieldwork</b> Observing, recording, presentation and interpretation</p> <p><b>Mapwork</b> O.S 1:25,000 maps, land use maps, begin eight points of the compass, four figure grid references</p> <p><b>Imagery</b> Aerial and satellite photographs and GIS <i>Google Earth</i> and <i>Google Street View</i></p>	Coastal, erosion, longshore drift, waves, tides, North Sea, land use, dune, cliff, deposition, currents, wind-driven, weathering, headland, bay, sea defences, groynes, granite, basalt, boulders, offshore reefs, sea walls, rock armour, flooding,
5	South America - Brazil	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Identify, name and locate the countries, major cities, rivers and mountains of South America</li> <li>• Identify, select and describe the population of the countries of South America</li> <li>• Construct and explain located proportional bars to show population totals on an outline map of South America</li> <li>• Locate and identify the five main lines of latitude of the world together with the location of the North Pole, South Pole, Northern Hemisphere and Southern Hemisphere</li> <li>• Identify and describe the location and main physical and human features of Brazil.</li> <li>• Explain how people live in Brazil and reach an informed conclusion about the impact of their way of life has on the environment</li> </ul>	<p><b>Statistical representation:</b> Interpreting tabular data and constructing choropleth maps and climate graphs.</p> <p><b>Mapwork</b> Political, relief, population density, pictorial and distribution maps, Four and six figure grid references, eight points on compass</p> <p><b>Imagery</b> Terrestrial, aerial and satellite photographs and GIS <i>Google Earth Pro</i></p>	South America, countries of South America, names of rivers, mountains and major cities, rainforest, deforestation, endangered, conservation, culture, urbanisation, overcrowding, wealthy, deprived, poverty, Christ the Redeemer, culture,

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Compare and contrast how the weather and climate of countries in South America compare with that of the United Kingdom.</li> <li>• Describe and explain why natural resources are endangered and what is being done to conserve them.</li> <li>• Describe and explain how climate change can affect people in Brazil</li> <li>• Explain, evaluate and reach a judgement on the location of physical features of South America, how they are changing and why</li> </ul>		
	Climate Zones, Biomes and Vegetation Belts – Climate Change	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The difference between weather and climate</li> <li>• The climate of polar, temperate and tropical regions</li> <li>• What the greenhouse effect and global warming are</li> <li>• How climate change is different from global warming</li> <li>• Some of the changes being caused by climate change in Gambia and their impact on people</li> <li>• Some of the changes being caused by climate change in the state of Victoria in Australia and their impact on people</li> <li>• Some of the changes being caused by climate change in coastal areas of the United Kingdom and their impact on people</li> <li>• Some of the changes being caused by climate change in Greenland and their impact on people</li> </ul>	<p><b>Statistical representation:</b> Drawing and interpreting: line graphs, multiple line graphs, bar graphs and climate graphs</p> <p><b>Mapwork</b> Interpreting OS 1:50,000 <i>Landranger</i> maps using the key, eight points of the compass and four and six figure grid references</p> <p>Interpreting a range of atlas thematic maps e.g., changing weather patterns, ice sheet distribution and thickness, global temperature differences and countries most impacted by evidence of climate change</p> <p><b>Imagery</b> Terrestrial, aerial and satellite photographs (orientating with OS map locations) and GIS Google Earth Pro</p>	<p>Africa; The Gambia; City; Capital city; Market; Senegal; Atlantic Ocean; River Gambia; Rainfall; Dry season; Wet season; Weather; Climate; Drought; Crop; Trade winds; Desertification; Erosion; Life expectancy; Tourists; Desert; Aid; Village; Well; Subsistence; Commercial; Millet; Maize; Groundnuts; Vegetables; Rice; Tropical; Subtropical; Hunger; Insurance; Australia; Victoria; State; Territory; Oceania; Town; Risk; Hazard; Bushfire; Wildfire; Natural disaster; Decade; Heatwave; Consecutive; Pattern; Settlement; Site; Situation; Conurbation; Megalopolis; Residents; Transport; Commuter; Infrastructure; Embankment; Rock armour; Tide; Storm; Flood plan; Resilient; Tidal surge; Flood defence; Management; Coast; North Pole; South Pole; Ice cap; Region; Climate graph; Weather station; Precipitation; Snow; Blizzard; Tundra; Glacier; Inuit; Migration; Indigenous; Economy; Culture; Global warming; Mountain range; Northern Hemisphere; Southern</p>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Countries around the world where weather patterns have been most affected by climate change</li> <li>How countries around the world are acting to reduce global warming</li> <li>How individuals, families and communities like schools are taking action to reduce global warming</li> <li>What the UK government is doing on a national level to reduce carbon emissions</li> </ul>		Hemisphere; Carbon dioxide; Disease; Season; Habitat; Coral; Observatory; Greenhouse gas; Climate change; Methane; Fossil fuel; Energy; Coal; Petroleum; Oil; Gas; Aerobic; Anaerobic; Pressure; Force; Rock; Sedimentary; Crust; Mantle; Core; Sustainability; Sustainable development; Renewable; Non-renewable; Wind power; Geothermal heat; Hydroelectric power; Solar power; Biofuel.
	Local Study – Tourism and Trade Great Yarmouth	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>How and why tourism grew and declined in GY</li> <li>How has trading changed over time</li> <li>What the most significant features of GY are now.</li> </ul>	<b>Fieldwork</b> Data collection, recording, presentation and interpretation <b>Mapwork - Interpreting and annotating thematic distribution maps:</b> O.S 1:25,000 maps, land use maps <b>Imagery</b> Terrestrial, aerial and satellite photographs and GIS <i>Google Earth</i> and <i>Google Street View</i>	Rural, settlement, topography, urban, tourism, trade, transport links, trade links, industry, development,
6	Global - Fair Trade	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>What trade involves</li> <li>How domestic trade is different from international trade</li> <li>What exporting and importing goods means</li> <li>What the Silk Road is</li> <li>Why the Silk Road was once the most important trading route in the world</li> <li>Why countries trade with each other today</li> <li>What a container ship is and why Southampton is a very important container port in the UK</li> </ul>	<b>Statistical representation:</b> Drawing and interpreting: bar graphs, climate graphs and divided proportional bars <b>Mapwork</b> Interpreting OS 1:50,000 <i>Landranger</i> maps using the key, eight points of the compass and six figure grid references <b>Imagery</b> Terrestrial, aerial and satellite photographs (orientating with OS map locations) and GIS <i>Google Earth Pro</i>	Merchant; Transport; Landscape; Environment; Commodities; Manufacture; Caravan; Silk Road; Silkworm; Mulberry; Cocoon; Larvae; Factory; Political map; Countries; Basin; Desert; Depression; Stream; River; Mountains; Arid; Drought; Profit; Trade; Trade route; Domestic trade; International trade; Import; Container; Container ship; Export; Brand; Company; Hectare; Caribbean; Tropical; Climate; Growing season; Drainage; Hurricane; Pesticide; Polyethylene; Irrigation; Profit; Plantation; Technology; Fertiliser; Farm; Smallholder; Shipping; Wholesaler; Retailer; Port; Berth; Dock; Quay; Crane; Dry dock; Ferry; Hydrofoil; River; Confluence; Pier; Refinery; Settlement;



		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The main commodities that the UK imports from China and the most important goods it exports in return</li> <li>• Why the terms of international trade are sometimes not always fair to producers in poorer countries</li> <li>• Why St Lucia is an important banana producer</li> <li>• What being a certified Fairtrade producer of commodities such as bananas means</li> <li>• How being part of a Fairtrade co-operative can benefit producers in poorer countries</li> <li>• Why there might also sometimes be disadvantages for producers of being part of Fairtrade co-operatives</li> <li>• The range of Fairtrade products currently available in the UK</li> </ul>		Heath; Estuary; Mud flat; Cruise; Cargo; Terminal; Hovercraft; Factory; Farm; Urban; Rural; Fairtrade; Premium; Community; Development; Co-operative; Market; Sustainable; Ethical.
	Mountains of the World	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• What a mountain is and the names and location of the main ranges of fold mountains in the world</li> <li>• How ranges of fold mountains formed</li> <li>• The different layers of the Earth</li> <li>• The three main types of rock</li> <li>• Why there is so much mystery surrounding the attempt by Mallory and Irvine to climb Everest in 1924</li> <li>• Why Edmund Hillary and Tenzing Norgay found fossils of sea creatures on the summit of Everest in 1953</li> <li>• About the different types of fossils and how each formed</li> </ul>	<p><b>Statistical representation:</b> Drawing and interpreting: line graphs, multiple line graphs, bar graphs and climate graphs</p> <p><b>Mapwork</b> Interpreting OS 1:25,000 <i>Explorer</i> maps using the key, eight points of the compass, six figure grid references, measuring direct and route distances using the scale line and interpreting contour patterns and spot heights</p> <p><b>Imagery</b> Terrestrial, aerial and satellite photographs (orientating with OS map locations) and GIS Google Earth Pro</p>	Mountain; Rock; Landscape; Volcano; Crust; Mantle; Magma; Lava; River; Ocean; Hot spot; Summit; Sea level; Island; Planet; Solar System; Universe; Tectonic plate; Scale; Mountain range; Himalaya; Andes; Rockies; Alps; Atlas; Urals; Relief; Political; Country; Strata; Continent; Ocean; fold mountains; Crinoids; Compression; Oxygen; Atmosphere; Blizzard; Glacier; Ridge; Summit; Col; Fossil; Sea; Animal; Rock; Ocean; Marine; Geology; Silt; Geologist; Temperature; Sedimentary; Igneous; Metamorphic; Sediment; Limestone; Tethys; Distribution; Pattern; Key; Direction; Peak; Erosion; Glacier; Settlement; Landscape; Woodland; Marsh; Valley; Fodder; Environment; Pasture; Minerals; Growing season; Silage; Slurry; Fertiliser; Diversify;

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The names and location of the main ranges of mountains in the United Kingdom</li> <li>• How ranges of mountains in the United Kingdom are different from fold mountains</li> <li>• The physical and human features of the Cambrian mountains in Wales</li> <li>• The type of climate experienced in the Cambrian Mountains and how this compares with their local area</li> <li>• The reasons why the mountains of the UK are generally wetter and colder than most other areas</li> <li>• What a tourist is, the activities they enjoy and why the Cambrian mountains is an important destination for tourists</li> <li>• What a reservoir is and why many reservoirs have been built in the mountains of central Wales</li> <li>• How reservoirs can have a positive and negative impact on the environment and people of the locations where they are built</li> <li>• What a renewable or sustainable source of energy is</li> <li>• How electricity is generated from the force of falling water in hydroelectric power stations</li> <li>• That there are costs and benefits associated with building more HEP stations even if they are considered sustainable</li> </ul>		Business; Tourists; Economic activity; Profit; Climate graph; Precipitation; Climate station; Growing season; Range of temperature; Frost; Co-ordinates; Ordnance Survey; Eastings; Northings; Grid square; Grid reference; Disease; Epidemic; Cholera; Contamination; Health; Hygiene; Medicine; Water; Victoria; Slum; Urban; Reservoir; Elevation; Impermeable; Gravity; Contour; Spot height; Hydroelectric; Turbine; Generator; Pylons; Transmission; Cost and benefit; Green; Planning; Government; Resort; Sustainable development; Sustainability.
	Local Study – Changes in purpose over time in Great	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Know how off-shore wind farms are re-energising GY</li> <li>• Know how the port of GY has changed</li> </ul>	<b>Fieldwork</b> Identifying data to be collected, data collection, recording, presenting and interpreting data	Port, quay, development, harbour, outer harbour, wind farm, wind turbine, off-shore, Scroby Sands, Dudgeon Off-Shore Wind Farm, Sheringham Shoal Off-Shore

	Yarmouth	over time	<p><b>Mapwork</b> Interpreting OS 1:25,000 <i>Explorer</i> maps using the key, eight points of the compass, six figure grid references, measuring direct and route distances</p> <p><b>Imagery</b> Terrestrial, aerial and satellite photographs (orientating with OS map locations) and GIS Google Earth</p>	Wind Farm,
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