

Curriculum Progression- Geography - Year 3, 4, 5 and 6

Year 3			
Topic Knowledge	Unit	The UK	Our local area Millhouses and how it has changed over time.
	Link to school values	Together we do our best.	Together we embrace difference.
	New Key Vocabulary	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Hemispheres• Latitude• Longitude• Tropic of Cancer / Capricorn• Arctic / Antarctic circle<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Time zones• Biomes• Climate Zones<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Regions• Counties• Eight points of a compass<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Trade links• Four figure grid reference	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Residential• Recreational• Transportation• Commercial• Agricultural• Land Use
	End points	The children will develop their locational knowledge by being able to identify the equator, the Northern hemisphere and the Southern hemisphere and some countries within them. They will identify the position and significance of latitude, longitude, Equator, Northern Hemisphere, Southern Hemisphere, the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn, Arctic and Antarctic Circle, the Prime/Greenwich Meridian and time zones (including day and night). They will name and locate counties and cities of the UK and will understand the location of the UK in relation to the equator and hemispheres. They will develop their place knowledge by understanding that England is split into regions and counties. They will look at geographical similarities and differences between two cities in England. Their human and physical geography knowledge will be broadened by learning about biome types and trade links. The children will use geographical skills and fieldwork throughout this unit, specifically focusing on the 8 points of a compass, four figure grid reference and symbols and key (including the use of Ordnance Survey maps) .	The children will develop their locational knowledge by being able to identify their local area as well as some well-known areas and landmarks of Sheffield. They will develop their place knowledge and their human and physical geography knowledge by understanding how Millhouses has changed geographically over time due to human and physical activity. The children will use geographical skills and fieldwork throughout this unit, by exploring the local area around them.
	Crucial knowledge	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The world is divided into two parts by an imaginary line that runs around the centre of the globe called the equator. It runs at 0 degrees latitude, at equal distance between the North and South Poles.• These parts are called the Northern Hemisphere and the Southern Hemisphere, with both experiencing different amounts of sunlight at different times.<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Countries closest to the equator have the warmest temperatures due to the position of the sun.<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Lines of latitude tell us how far north or south a place is.• Lines of longitude tell us how far east or west a place is.• A compass shows us which direction we are facing or going.<ul style="list-style-type: none">• A compass has 8 compass points.• How to use compass points.• London is home to the Prime Meridian (also known as the Greenwich Meridian due to it running through Greenwich in London), which is an imaginary line of longitude that divides the earth into the Eastern and Western hemispheres.<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The Prime Meridian is the baseline for the world telling the time.• Time in countries to the east of the Prime Meridian is always in front of that in the UK.• Time in countries to the west of the Prime Meridian is always behind that of the UK.<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The UK is located in the Northern Hemisphere, above the equator.• England is an island and is surrounded by the Atlantic Ocean, North Sea, English Channel and Irish Sea.• The biome for the UK is a temperate forest- naturally dominated by deciduous trees. Deciduous forest regions are exposed to different types of weather throughout the year.<ul style="list-style-type: none">• England is made up of 9 regions.• England is made up of counties. Counties are areas or regions of the UK and each city, town, village belongs to a county and they often have their own government (council) to help take care of things such as schools and parks.<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Sheffield is in South Yorkshire.• Cities are all different in terms of what they are known for, land use, population, trade and tourism.<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Trade means the exchange of goods and services between countries.• The UK's import and export goods include cars, pharmaceuticals, fashion, fruit and coffee.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Millhouses is a suburb in the city of Sheffield.• The River Sheaf runs directly behind Millhouses park.<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Millhouses is mainly residential due to it being a desirable place to live.• The population of Millhouses has increased over the years due a number of reasons including schools, nearby recreational opportunities and transport links.• Millhouses used to have a tram terminus that allowed steelworkers to get into town to work at factories – huge industry in Sheffield.<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The impact of the Sheffield floods.

<div>Substantive Concepts Y3&Y4</div>	<div><p>Place</p><p>When we learn about a place, we are finding out what makes it different and special compared to other places including population, scale, trade & tourism, anything it is known for / culture and how it is similar or different to other places.</p><p>Space</p><p>In geography, space refers to the area around us and how we understand where things are located on earth (particularly in relation to the UK and prior areas studied). This can include lines of longitude and latitude, hemispheres and time zones. It helps us understand how places are spread out and how we move around or travel between them.</p><p>Scale</p><p>How big or small things are on a map compared to real life. How we show a big area, like the Earth, on a smaller map or globe. It helps us understand how much smaller the map is compared to the real world.</p><p>Interdependence</p><p>LKS2 - Interdependence means that different places, people, and things rely on each other to work well. In geography, it's about understanding how places depend on each other for resources, goods, or services. It shows how everything is connected, and how changes in one place can affect others.</p><p>UKS2 – Interdependence in geography means that different places, people, or countries depend on each other for things. Interdependence helps us understand how global trade, communication, and even the environment are all linked, and how people and places work together to meet their needs.</p><p>Environmental impact</p><p>LKS2 - Environmental impact means the effect that something has on the world around us, like the land, air, water, and living things. It relates to how human actions (positive or negative) or natural events change the environment and what happens as a result.</p><p>Sustainable development</p><p>Sustainable development means using resources in a way that meets our needs today without using them up or damaging the planet for future generations.</p><p>Sustainable development means meeting our needs today without harming the environment or using up resources in a way that makes it harder for future generations to meet their needs. It's about finding ways to use natural resources responsibly, like energy, water, and materials, while also protecting the planet and ensuring that people in the future can live well too.</p></div> <div><p>Place - The children will learn that the UK is split into regions, counties and cities. They will have a key focus on the similarities and differences between Sheffield and London. They will learn that London is home to the Prime Meridian.</p><p>Space – The children will learn where the UK is in Europe and that it is within the Northern Hemisphere.</p><p>Scale – The children will compare other countries within Europe in order to gain and understanding of the size of the UK - https://www.mylifeelsewhere.com/country-size-comparison</p><p>Interdependence – The children will learn the UK’s major imports and exports.</p></div>	<div><p>Place - The children will learn about how Millhouses has changed over time. They will compare it to other areas in Sheffield.</p><p>Sustainable development – The children will learn how the pollution of the rivers in Sheffield impacted recreational activities.</p></div>
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Disciplinary Knowledge- communicating historically	Cultural awareness and diversity LKS2 - Cultural awareness means understanding and respecting the variety of ways people live, their traditions, beliefs, and customs. Being culturally aware helps us appreciate and respect the differences and similarities between people around the world. UKS2 - Cultural awareness means understanding and appreciating the different ways people live and the diverse traditions, beliefs, and practices they have. In geography, it helps us learn about the cultures of people in different parts of the world. By being culturally aware, we can better respect and connect with people from different backgrounds and understand how culture shapes the way people live and interact with the world.		
	<i>Enquiry and fieldwork</i>		Millhouses park trip
	<i>Map skills</i>	Using the 8 points of a compass for directions.	OS map and symbols. Digital mapping.
	<i>Comparing places</i>	Sheffield and London <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Population- Land use- Key landmarks	
	<i>Developing critical thinking and problem solving skills.</i>		

		Year 4	
Topic Knowledge	Unit	Rivers and mountains	An introduction to Europe
	Link to school values	Together we are safe.	Together we embrace difference.
	New Key Vocabulary	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Source• Spring• Course• Mouth• Oxbow Lake• Meander• Tributary• Estuary• Erosion• Hydroelectricity• Summit• Foot• Plateau• Snow Line• Tree Line• Slope• Valley	
	End points	The children will develop their locational knowledge by being able to name and locate significant rivers and mountains of the UK. Their human and physical geography knowledge will be broadened by learning about the key aspects of rivers and mountains and the impact that rivers have on humans and vice versa. The children will use geographical skills and fieldwork throughout this unit by using maps (including digital) to locate rivers and mountains.	The children will develop their locational knowledge by being able to name and locate some countries in Europe and their capitals, with a particular focus on France. They will understand the location of these places in relation to the UK, the equator and hemispheres. They will also identify the time zones of each place. They will develop their place knowledge by understanding geographical similarities and differences between a region in the United Kingdom and a region in France. Their human and physical geography knowledge will be broadened by learning about the biome types in France, trade links and culture. The children will continue to develop their geographical skills and fieldwork throughout this unit, specifically focusing four figure grid reference, symbols and key (including the use of Ordnance Survey maps) & digital mapping.
	<p>Crucial knowledge</p> <p>Recurring themes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Location in relation to the UK<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Biome type• Position on Earth (longitude, latitude & hemisphere)<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Time zone• Sense of distance & location in relation to the UK.• Surrounding seas, continents and oceans.<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Landlocked or coastal.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Name and locate key UK rivers including the Severn, Trent and Thames.• Name and locate key rivers in the world including the Nile, the Amazon, the Ganges and the Mississippi.<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The main parts of a river are the source, spring, course, estuary and mouth.• The main river features are meanders, ox-bow lakes, tributaries and.• Humans use rivers for various purposes including drinking water supply, agriculture, transportation, trade and recreation.• River erosion is the process by which running water removes soil, rocks and other materials from the landscapes. Erosion is important as it shapes landscapes, creates habitats, helps with soil fertility and exposes valuable minerals and resources.• Rivers influence where people live, including the benefits of fertile land for agriculture and access to water sources.<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Rivers can be located on an OS map and children can identify rivers using map symbols.• A mountain is classified as over 600 metres high.• Mountains are formed when plates, pieces of the Earth's crust, collide with one another and force/push the earth between them upwards.<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Name and locate key UK mountains including Ben Nevis, Snowdon, Scafell Pike and Slieve Donard.• Name and locate key mountain ranges in the world including the Himalayas, the Alps, the Andes and the Rocky mountains.<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Name the highest mountain within the named mountain ranges.• Importance of Mountains: Highlight the significance of mountains for human activities, such as, drinking water, tourism, and their role in water cycles.• Map Skills: Mountains and contours can be located in an atlas and children can use a key to understand the height of a mountain.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Locate France on a map.• France is located in the Northern Hemisphere above the equator.• France is a coastal country and is famous for its beautiful beaches.• France is located across the English Channel and is easily accessible by plane, boat or the euro tunnel.<ul style="list-style-type: none">• France is 1 hour ahead of the UK.• The scale of France compared to the UK - https://www.mylifeelsewhere.com/country-size-comparison/united-kingdom/france• France has double the land area of the UK but roughly the same population, so is generally less densely populated.• The biome for the majority of France is a temperate forest- naturally dominated by deciduous trees.<ul style="list-style-type: none">• France - main trade links / imports & exports.

Substantive Concepts Y3&Y4	<p>Place</p> <p>When we learn about a place, we are finding out what makes it different and special compared to other places including population, scale, trade & tourism, anything it is known for / culture and how it is similar or different to other places.</p> <p>Space</p> <p>In geography, space refers to the area around us and how we understand where things are located on earth (particularly in relation to the UK and prior areas studied). This can include lines of longitude and latitude, hemispheres and time zones. It helps us understand how places are spread out and how we move around or travel between them.</p> <p>Scale</p> <p>How big or small things are on a map compared to real life. How we show a big area, like the Earth, on a smaller map or globe. It helps us understand how much smaller the map is compared to the real world.</p> <p>Interdependence</p> <p>LKS2 - Interdependence means that different places, people, and things rely on each other to work well. In geography, it’s about understanding how places depend on each other for resources, goods, or services. It shows how everything is connected, and how changes in one place can affect others.</p> <p>UKS2 – Interdependence in geography means that different places, people, or countries depend on each other for things. Interdependence helps us understand how global trade, communication, and even the environment are all linked, and how people and places work together to meet their needs.</p> <p>Environmental impact</p> <p>LKS2 - Environmental impact means the effect that something has on the world around us, like the land, air, water, and living things. It relates to how human actions (positive or negative) or natural events change the environment and what happens as a result.</p> <p>Sustainable development</p> <p>Sustainable development means using resources in a way that meets our needs today without using them up or damaging the planet for future generations.</p> <p>Sustainable development means meeting our needs today without harming the environment or using up resources in a way that makes it harder for future generations to meet their needs. It’s about finding ways to use natural resources responsibly, like energy, water, and materials, while also protecting the planet and ensuring that people in the future can live well too.</p> <p>Cultural awareness and diversity</p>	<p>Place - The children will learn the locations of some of the world’s most famous rivers and mountains.</p> <p>Space – The River Thames, River Severn and River Trent are significant rivers within the UK due to their length or where they flow.</p> <p>Scale – The children will compare lengths of rivers and heights of mountains.</p> <p>Environmental impact - Rivers are vital to our environment. They provide habitats, water, and shape the land around us. Mountains are super important for the environment! They help provide homes for wildlife, create water sources and also provide recreation for humans.</p> <p>Sustainable development –</p> <p>Rivers: Hydroelectricity, save water, use water wisely, protect our water sources.</p> <p>Mountains: Protecting nature & habitats.</p>	<p>Place - The children will learn that France is the third largest country in Europe. There are some huge tourist attractions including the Eiffel Tower, The Louvre.</p> <p>Space – The children will learn where France is in Europe, where it is in relation to the UK and that it is within the Northern Hemisphere. They will learn that France has a different time zone to the UK.</p> <p>Scale – The children will compare other countries within Europe in order to gain and understanding of the size of France - https://www.mylifeelsewhere.com/country-size-comparison</p> <p>Interdependence – The children will learn France’s major imports and exports.</p>

	<p>LKS2 - Cultural awareness means understanding and respecting the variety of ways people live, their traditions, beliefs, and customs. Being culturally aware helps us appreciate and respect the differences and similarities between people around the world.</p> <p>UKS2 - Cultural awareness means understanding and appreciating the different ways people live and the diverse traditions, beliefs, and practices they have. In geography, it helps us learn about the cultures of people in different parts of the world. By being culturally aware, we can better respect and connect with people from different backgrounds and understand how culture shapes the way people live and interact with the world.</p>		
Disciplinary	<i>Enquiry and fieldwork</i>		
	<i>Map skills</i>	Atlas, OS map and digital map work to identify rivers, mountains and contours.	
	<i>Comparing places</i>		Compare a region in the United Kingdom and a region in France.
	<i>Developing critical thinking and problem solving skills.</i>	Children to debate whether living near a river is a desirable option.	

		Year 5	
Topic Knowledge	Unit	Volcanoes and Earthquakes	The Americas
	Link to school values	Together we are safe	Together we embrace difference
	New Key Vocabulary	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Inner core• Outer core• Mantle• Crust• Tectonic plates• Fault lines• Lava / Lava flow• Magma (including chamber)<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Eruptions• Vents (main and secondary)<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Active & dormant• Boundaries• Richter scale• Continental drift<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Convergent• Divergent• Transform• Hypocentre• Epicentre• Tsunamis	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• State• Province• Territories• Ecosystem• Poverty line• Favela• Indigenous• Urban• Rural
	End points	<p>The children will develop their locational knowledge by being able to name and locate volcano and earthquake hotspots around the world. Their human and physical geography knowledge will be broadened by understanding the structure of the earth and how volcanoes and earthquakes occur. They will also learn about the impact these natural disasters can have. The children will use geographical skills and fieldwork by using maps.</p>	<p>The children will develop their locational knowledge by being able to name and locate some countries within North and South America. They will understand the location of the Americas in relation to the UK, the equator and hemispheres.</p> <p>The children will develop their place knowledge through a study of human and physical geography of a region within a South American country.</p> <p>Their human and physical geography knowledge will be broadened by learning about the different ways in which people live. The children will use fieldwork in order to do a direct comparison between the region in South America and our local area.</p>
	Crucial knowledge	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The earth is made up of layers - Inner core, outer core, mantle, crust.• The earth’s crust is not one continuous piece of land, it is divided into moving parts called tectonic plates.<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The plates move a few cm each year.• There are three main types of tectonic boundary based on the direction the plates are travelling – transform, divergent and convergent.• Most of the world’s volcanoes are found along divergent or convergent plate boundaries – the plate boundaries found in and around the Pacific Ocean (ring of fire).• Volcanoes are openings in the Earth’s surface from which scorching hot magma, rocks, ash and gases escape. When magma reaches Earth’s surface, we call it lava.<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Active volcanoes have a recent history of eruptions; they are likely to erupt again.• Dormant volcanoes have not erupted for a very long time but may erupt at a future time.<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Extinct volcanoes are not expected to erupt in the future.• An earthquake is a sudden shaking of the ground caused by shock waves through the earth’s crust.• Being prepared for an earthquake reduces its impact on people and the built environment.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The location of North & South America• North & South America are different continents• North America is made up of more countries than South America.<ul style="list-style-type: none">• North America is more populated than South America.• Location of USA, Mexico and Canada on a map.• Location of Brazil, Argentina and Colombia on a map.• North America is located in the Northern Hemisphere, above the equator.• South America is located mainly in the Southern Hemisphere, below the equator.<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The Atlantic Ocean separates the UK and the Americas.• The scale of North America & South America compared to the UK - https://www.mylifeelsewhere.com/country-size-comparison/united-kingdom/north-america<ul style="list-style-type: none">• North America has 11 time zones.• South America has 5 time zones.• The climate is significantly different in North America and South America.• Some areas of North and South America are more populated than others.<ul style="list-style-type: none">• There are many major world cities in North and South America.• The Americas export goods such as corn, bananas, pineapples, beef, oil, metal and lithium (used to make batteries – demand has increased significantly over previous years).Geog

Substantive Concepts Y3&Y4	<p>Place</p> <p>When we learn about a place, we are finding out what makes it different and special compared to other places including population, scale, trade & tourism, anything it is known for / culture and how it is similar or different to other places.</p> <p>Space</p> <p>In geography, space refers to the area around us and how we understand where things are located on earth (particularly in relation to the UK and prior areas studied). This can include lines of longitude and latitude, hemispheres and time zones. It helps us understand how places are spread out and how we move around or travel between them.</p> <p>Scale</p> <p>How big or small things are on a map compared to real life. How we show a big area, like the Earth, on a smaller map or globe. It helps us understand how much smaller the map is compared to the real world.</p> <p>Interdependence</p> <p>LKS2 - Interdependence means that different places, people, and things rely on each other to work well. In geography, it’s about understanding how places depend on each other for resources, goods, or services. It shows how everything is connected, and how changes in one place can affect others.</p> <p>UKS2 – Interdependence in geography means that different places, people, or countries depend on each other for things. Interdependence helps us understand how global trade, communication, and even the environment are all linked, and how people and places work together to meet their needs.</p> <p>Environmental impact</p> <p>LKS2 - Environmental impact means the effect that something has on the world around us, like the land, air, water, and living things. It relates to how human actions (positive or negative) or natural events change the environment and what happens as a result.</p> <p>Sustainable development</p> <p>Sustainable development means using resources in a way that meets our needs today without using them up or damaging the planet for future generations.</p> <p>Sustainable development means meeting our needs today without harming the environment or using up resources in a way that makes it harder for future generations to meet their needs. It’s about finding ways to use natural resources responsibly, like energy, water, and materials, while also protecting the planet and ensuring that people in the future can live well too.</p> <p>Cultural awareness and diversity</p> <p>LKS2 - Cultural awareness means understanding and respecting the variety of ways people live, their traditions, beliefs, and</p>	<p>Space – The children will learn where on earth volcanoes and earthquakes are.</p> <p>Environmental impact – The children will explore the environmental impact earthquakes and volcanoes have on humans, animals and environments.</p>	<p>Place – The children will learn the location of North & South America, and will know that North & South America are different continents. They will identify that North America is made up of more countries than South America and that North America is more populated than South America.</p> <p>Space – The children will learn where North and South America are located and where they are in relation to the UK. They will learn that North America is in the Northern hemisphere and that South America is predominantly in the Southern hemisphere. and that it is within the Northern Hemisphere. They will learn that within North America there are 11 time zones and within South America there are 5.</p> <p>Scale – The children will compare the size of the Americas. They will compare the size of the UK and the Americas. They will also compare countries within North and South America in order to gain and understanding of the size of them. https://www.mylifeelsewhere.com/country-size-comparison</p> <p>Interdependence – The children will learn North and South America’s major imports and exports.</p>

	<p>customs. Being culturally aware helps us appreciate and respect the differences and similarities between people around the world.</p> <p>UKS2 - Cultural awareness means understanding and appreciating the different ways people live and the diverse traditions, beliefs, and practices they have. In geography, it helps us learn about the cultures of people in different parts of the world. By being culturally aware, we can better respect and connect with people from different backgrounds and understand how culture shapes the way people live and interact with the world.</p>		
Disciplinary Knowledge- communicating historically	Enquiry and fieldwork		Children will compare our local area to an area of Brazil.
	Map skills	Using the 8 points of a compass for directions.	Atlas, OS map and digital map work to identify rivers, mountains and contours.
	Comparing places	-	Use a time zone map to identify different time zones. Compare the size of: North America and South America North America and the UK South America and the UK Compare the climates of: North and South America
	Developing critical thinking and problem solving skills.	Why do people choose to live near a volcano or in earthquake zones?	

		Year 6	
Topic Knowledge	Unit	Biomes	Exploring Scandinavia
	Link to school values	Together we embrace difference	Together we embrace difference
	New Key Vocabulary	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Biomes• Climate• Ecosystem• Aquatic• Desert• Rainforest (tropical and temperate)• Grassland• Tundra• Vegetation belts• Barren• Permafrost	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Scandinavia• Nordic• Arctic Circle• Fjords• Glaciers
	End points	The children will develop their locational knowledge by being able to name and locate the Earth’s six major biomes. They will develop their place knowledge by understanding how each biome is different and the features each one has. Their human and physical geography knowledge will be broadened by learning about land use.	The children will develop their locational knowledge by being able to name and locate the countries of Scandinavia. They will understand the location of the Scandinavia in relation to the equator and hemispheres. They will develop their place knowledge by making comparisons between Scandinavia and the UK. Their human and physical geography knowledge will be broadened by learning about the way in which people live in Scandinavia and also the physical make-up of the countries. The children will use geographical skills and fieldwork throughout this unit, by using aerial photographs and digital maps.
	Crucial knowledge	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• A biome is a large area of land with a particular climate, types of plants and animals.• An ecosystem is the interaction of living and non-living thing in an environment.<ul style="list-style-type: none">• A biome can be made up of many ecosystems.• The features and locations of the Earth’s biomes.• The climatic factors and human activities that impact biomes and ecosystems within them.• How biomes are being damaged – key focus on global warming and climate change.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Geographically, Scandinavia is made up of 3 countries.<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Scandinavia is in Europe• Scandinavia is located in the Northern Hemisphere above the equator.<ul style="list-style-type: none">• All Scandinavian countries are coastal.• Scandinavia is 1 hour ahead of the UK.• Scandinavia is made up of different biomes - Deciduous forest, Taiga & Tundra• Most of Norway and Sweden’s physical features were made by hard, ancient rock that was shaped by glaciers.<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Nearly 70% of Norway is uninhabitable and covered by mountains, glaciers & rivers.• Norway has the longest coastline in Europe.• Scandinavia is located across the North Sea from the UK and is a short flight away.<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Scandinavia’s main trade links and imports / exports.• Vikings came form Scandinavian countries.• All Scandinavian countries speak their own language.• Scandinavian countries like are often said to have some of the best quality of life in the world.
Substantive Concepts Y3&Y4	<p>Place</p> <p>When we learn about a place, we are finding out what makes it different and special compared to other places including population, scale, trade & tourism, anything it is known for / culture and how it is similar or different to other places.</p> <p>Space</p> <p>In geography, space refers to the area around us and how we understand where things are located on earth (particularly in relation to the UK and prior areas studied). This can include lines of longitude and latitude, hemispheres and time zones. It helps us understand how places are spread out and how we move around or travel between them.</p> <p>Scale</p> <p>How big or small things are on a map compared to real life. How we show a big area, like the Earth, on a smaller map or globe. It helps us understand how much smaller the map is compared to the real world.</p>		<p>Place –The children will learn that Scandinavia is made up of different biomes. They will discover that most of Norway and Sweden’s physical features were made by hard, ancient rock that was shaped by glaciers and that Norway has the longest coastline in Europe.</p> <p>Space – The children will learn that Scandinavia is made up of 3 countries, all of which are in Europe. They will learn that Scandinavia is located in the Northern Hemisphere above the equator.</p> <p>Scale – The children will compare the size of the the three countries within Scandinavia. They will also compare the size of these countries to the countries in the UK using https://www.mylifeelsewhere.com/country-size-comparison</p> <p>Interdependence – The children will learn some of Scandinavia’s trade links.</p> <p>Cultural awareness and diversity – The children will learn about aspects of the culture in Scandinavia including language, religion, festivals, music and art.</p> <p>Sustainable development – The children will learn about how Scandinavia countries are working hard to improve the quality of their water and also how Sweden is facing environmental issues to do with pollution.</p>

	<p>Interdependence</p> <p>LKS2 - Interdependence means that different places, people, and things rely on each other to work well. In geography, it's about understanding how places depend on each other for resources, goods, or services. It shows how everything is connected, and how changes in one place can affect others.</p> <p>UKS2 – Interdependence in geography means that different places, people, or countries depend on each other for things. Interdependence helps us understand how global trade, communication, and even the environment are all linked, and how people and places work together to meet their needs.</p> <p>Environmental impact</p> <p>LKS2 - Environmental impact means the effect that something has on the world around us, like the land, air, water, and living things. It relates to how human actions (positive or negative) or natural events change the environment and what happens as a result.</p> <p>Sustainable development</p> <p>Sustainable development means using resources in a way that meets our needs today without using them up or damaging the planet for future generations.</p> <p>Sustainable development means meeting our needs today without harming the environment or using up resources in a way that makes it harder for future generations to meet their needs. It's about finding ways to use natural resources responsibly, like energy, water, and materials, while also protecting the planet and ensuring that people in the future can live well too.</p> <p>Cultural awareness and diversity</p> <p>LKS2 - Cultural awareness means understanding and respecting the variety of ways people live, their traditions, beliefs, and customs. Being culturally aware helps us appreciate and respect the differences and similarities between people around the world.</p> <p>UKS2 - Cultural awareness means understanding and appreciating the different ways people live and the diverse traditions, beliefs, and practices they have. In geography, it helps us learn about the cultures of people in different parts of the world. By being culturally aware, we can better respect and connect with people from different backgrounds and understand how culture shapes the way people live and interact with the world.</p>		
Disciplinary Knowledge	Enquiry and fieldwork		
	Map skills		
	Comparing places		Compare the size of: Norway to Sweden Norway to Denmark

			Denmark to Sweden Norway, Denmark and Sweden to the UK.
	Developing critical thinking and problem solving skills.		Compare the climates of: Scandinavia and the UK