

Scheme of Learning: Geography



A high-quality geography education should inspire in pupils a curiosity and fascination about the world and its people that will remain with them for the rest of their lives. Teaching should equip pupils with knowledge about diverse places, people, resources and natural and human environments, together with a deep understanding of the Earth's key physical and human processes. As pupils progress, their growing knowledge about the world should help them to deepen their understanding of the interaction between physical and human processes, and of the formation and use of landscapes and environments. Geographical knowledge, understanding and skills provide the frameworks and approaches that explain how the Earth's features at different scales are shaped, interconnected and change over time.

	Autumn 1	Autumn 2	Spring 1	Spring 2	Summer 1	Summer 2
R	Understanding the World					
	Local geography – Derby	Seasons – Winter – Environment	Physical Environment	Travel, UK (countries), Antarctica	Habitats and Environments	Physical landscape and settlement – Castles
1	Around the World				Let's Explore London	
2	Similarities and differences between Derby and Amaan City, Jordan Consolidate seven continents.		Life in a City		Let's go on Safari	
3	Coasts		Local study Countries of the World		Physical and human geography of Italy Volcanoes	
4	Central American Rainforests		The Village Settlers		The River Nile	
5			Investigating Rivers	Structure of the Earth – Earthquakes	The United Kingdom	
6	Physical and human geography of Syria Map work Climate		Climate Zones The effects of Global Warming		Indonesia	

Vocabulary Progression in Geography

EYFS	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
house home street community school playground park church mosque temple city country World map sea ocean beach	Europe Antarctica Asia Africa North and South America Australia Deserts Grassland Jungle Mountains Rainforests North South East West Ocean	location route Equator aerial view North Pole Eire landscape South Pole Environment desert ocean beach cliff coast forest hill mountain sea river valley soil vegetation	settlement valley mountain vegetation weathering landscape relief map political map harbour ocean lake sketch diagram North East South East North West South West weather climate zone polar equator tropical	River Nile Rainforest Alliance The Rainforest Foundation WWF Nile Delta Africa Tropic of Cancer Tropic of Capricorn Equator Rainforest biomes canopy [trees] deforestation	climate weather flood plain deposition climate zones meander transportation tributary sea level mouth river grid reference source delta terrain features contour lines continent landscape natural sub-continent water cycle	migrate naturalised Arctic disperse indigenous Antarctic sustainability immigrant renewable natural disaster survey population natural resources latitude Ordnance Survey longitude climate zones distance Meridian conservation scale pollution

		seasonal port harbour factory OS map Airport	longitude latitude environment		population development arid precipitation evaporation condensation ground water	symbols import urban rural equatorial latitude longitude
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Procedural Knowledge in Geography

Geography at the end of EYFS

The World:

1. Children know about similarities and differences in relation to places, objects, materials and living things.
2. They talk about the features of their own immediate environment and how environments might vary from one another.
3. They make observations of animals and plants and explain why some things occur, and talk about changes.

Strand	By the end of Year 2	By the end of Year 4	By the end of Year 6
Geographical enquiry and skills	1. They use resources, and their own observations, to ask and respond to questions about places and environments. 2. They carry out simple tasks and select information from resources. 3. They use this info and their own observations to help them ask and respond to questions about places and environments. 4. They begin to use appropriate geographical vocabulary.	1. They offer reasons for some of their observations, and for their views and judgements. 2. They use skills and sources of evidence to respond to a range of geographical questions. 3. They begin to use appropriate geographical vocabulary to communicate their findings.	1. They use their knowledge and understanding to suggest suitable questions and use a range of skills to investigate places and environments; 2. They use primary and secondary sources and use appropriate vocabulary to communicate their findings. 3. Pupils explain their own views and begin to suggest relevant geographical questions and issues; 4. They use their knowledge and understanding to select the appropriate skills for investigating places and environments;

			5. They select information and sources of evidence, suggest plausible conclusions to their investigations and present their findings both graphically and in writing.
Knowledge and understanding of places	1. Pupils show their knowledge, skills and understanding in studies at a local scale 2. Pupils show their knowledge, skills and understanding in studies at a local scale. 3. They show an awareness of places beyond their own locality	1. Pupils show their knowledge, skills and understanding in studies at a local scale. 2. They are aware that different places may have both similar and different characteristics.	1. Pupils show their knowledge, skills and understanding in studies of a range of places at more than one scale and in different parts of the world. 2. They begin to recognise geographical patterns and to appreciate the importance of wider geographical location in understanding places 3. Pupils show their knowledge, skills and understanding in studies of a range of places at more than one scale and in different parts of the world. 4. They recognise some of the links and relationships that make places dependent on each other.
Knowledge and understanding of patterns and processes	1. They recognise and make observations about physical and human features of localities 2. They describe physical and human features of places and; 3. recognise and make observations about those features that give places their character.	1. They describe and compare the physical and human features of different localities and; 2. Offer explanations for the location of some of those features.	1. They recognise and describe physical and human processes. 2. They begin to understand how these can change the features of places and how these changes affect the lives and activities of people living there. 3. They describe and begin to explain geographical patterns and physical and human processes. 4. They describe how these processes can lead to similarities and differences in the environments of different places and the lives of people who live there.

Knowledge and understanding of environmental change	1. They express their views on features of the environment of a locality. 2. They express views on the environment of a locality and; 3. recognise how people affect the environment	1. They recognise how people seek to improve and sustain environments.	1. They understand how people can both improve and damage the environment. 2. They explain their own views and the views that others hold about an environmental change 3. They suggest explanations for the ways in which human activities cause changes to the environment and the different views people hold about them. 4. They recognise how people try to manage environments sustainably.
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Year 1

Term 1	Focus of Study:
Objectives	Key knowledge and vocabulary
Name and locate the seven continents	Know that a globe shows where there is land and sea on Earth Know that a continent is a large area of land Know that the world's 7 continents are: ● Europe ● Antarctica ● Asia ● Africa ● North and South America Australia  Know that we live in the continent of Europe Know that Europe is one of the world's smaller continents. Know that in southern Europe the climate can be warm and sunny, but in northern Europe the climate is cooler. Know that Antarctica is the southernmost continent on Earth.

Know that the continent of Antarctica is very cold and icy.
Know that there are very few plants and animals living in Antarctica because it is so cold.

Know that Africa is one of the world's seven continents.
Know that deserts, grassland and jungle can all be found in Africa.

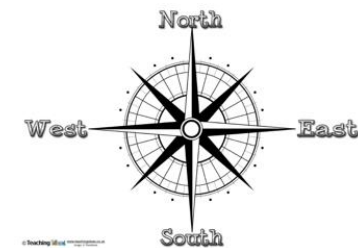
Know that Asia is the largest continent on Earth.
Know that mountains, rainforests and deserts can be found in Asia.
Know that Asia is home to tigers, pandas and elephants.

Know that North America is one of the world's seven continents.
Know that South America is one of the world's seven continents.
Know that North and South America are two continents that are joined together.

Know that Australia is one of the world's seven continents.
Know that Australia is the smallest of the world's continents.
Know that Australia is home to some animals that cannot be found anywhere else in the world.

Know that there are four compass directions

- North
- South
- East
- West



Term 1	Focus of Study:
Objectives	Key knowledge and vocabulary
Name the five oceans	Know that water consumes 71% of Earth. Know that over time, the number of oceans have evolved from a single water body to something different.  Pacific Ocean Know that The Pacific Ocean is the largest ocean covering more than 30% of the Earth. Know that this is close to half of the water on Earth. Know that it touches the west coast border of the Americas along with east Asia and Australia. Know that the equator divides the Pacific Ocean into two separate parts – North Pacific Ocean and South Pacific Ocean. Know that Pacific means “peaceful” in Latin. Know that it has the deepest trenches with an average depth of 3800m. Atlantic Ocean Know that the Atlantic Ocean is situated between the Americas and European/African continents. Know that the Atlantic Ocean is the second largest and saltiest ocean in the world.

Know that it resembles an S-shape between the Americas, Europe and Africa. “Atlantic” originated from the Greek god “Atlas” who carried the sky for eternity.

Know that the ocean bottom is composed of mid-Atlantic Ridge.

Indian Ocean

Know that the Indian Ocean is the third largest ocean surrounding a densely populated region. Know that it contains additional 20% of water on Earth’s surface.

Know that it borders India at the North, East Africa, Australia and the Southern Ocean.

Know that because of higher water temperature, it has limited marine life.

Know that since about 800 A.D. the Indian Ocean has played an important role in trading.

Southern Ocean

Know that in 2000, the Southern Ocean was the newest ocean recognized by the International Hydrographic Organization.

Know that it borders Antarctica in its entirety.

Know that in terms of size, it’s the fourth largest at 20,327,000 square kilometers.

Know that it’s an extreme environment and is the least understood of the 5 oceans.

Know that this is because it is unexplored, far from populated areas and has a severe climate.

Know that despite the Southern Ocean being unexplored, about 80% of all oceans in the world are unexplored.

There’s still a lot of work to do for ocean exploration.

Arctic Ocean

Know that the Arctic Ocean is the world’s smallest and shallowest ocean of all 5 oceans.

Know that it is the coldest and least salty ocean.

Know that in size, the Arctic Ocean is about the size of Russia.

Know that because it’s located at the North Pole, the Arctic Ocean has polar ice. But over the years, glaciers have melted threatening sea levels to rise.

Know that the Arctic Ocean is the most diverse in terms of fish species. It has a wide variety of marine species including whales, jellyfish, etc.

	Know that because of its frigid temperatures, it has little plant life. Know that this makes it one of the most fragile ecosystems on the planet.
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Term 3	Focus of Study:
Objectives	Key knowledge and vocabulary
Name, locate and identify characteristics of the 4 countries and capital cities of the United Kingdom and its surrounding seas	Know that union means joined together. Know that the United Kingdom is a union of four countries. Know that the four countries in the United Kingdom are: ● England, ● Northern ● Ireland, ● Scotland and ● Wales. Know that the population of the United Kingdom was 66.4 million people in 2018 This knowledge will be repeated in the science curriculum for KS1. Know that in the UK, in the Northern Hemisphere, we are very familiar with the four seasons. Know that spring is the start of the year. Know that spring is when the temperature increases and things start to grow again after the cold days of winter. Know that after spring comes summer. Know that this is usually the warmest season. Know that it is when crops grow and we expect the sunniest weather. Know that after summer comes autumn and the temperature starts to cool down again. Know that winter is the coldest, darkest time of the year. Scotland Know that Scotland is a country in the United Kingdom. Know that Scotland is located to the north of England. Know that the Scottish flag is blue with a white cross. Know that the population of Scotland was 5.4 million people in 2018

Know that Scotland is the most northerly country in the UK.
Know that Scotland shares a border with England.
Know that the Scottish people obviously enjoy train travel – the country has over 300 railway stations!
Know that the thistle is Scotland's national symbol.
Know that Scotland's flag is called the Saltire or Saint Andrew's Cross. It has a white cross on a blue background which represents the cross of Scotland's patron saint, Saint Andrew.
Know that there are more than 790 islands in Scotland; the most famous are the Orkney, Shetland and Hebrides islands.
Know that Edinburgh is Scotland's capital city but Glasgow is the largest city.
Know that other major cities include Aberdeen and Dundee.
Know that Ben Nevis is Scotland's highest mountain, standing at a height of 1344 metres (4409 feet). It is also the highest mountain in Great Britain. Every year around 400,000 people visit the mountain and 100,000 of them climb to the top!

Wales

Know that Wales is one of the countries in the United Kingdom.
Know that there is a red dragon on the Welsh flag.
Know that Cardiff is the capital of Wales.
Know that the population of Wales was 3.1 million people in 2018

Know that Wales is surrounded by the sea on three sides.
Know that Wales covers an area of 20,742 square kilometres.
Know that as in Northern Ireland and Scotland, Wales has its own devolved government – the Know that National Assembly for Wales – which governs many aspects of Welsh life including health and education. In other matters (taxation, foreign policy, criminal law) Wales is governed by the UK-wide parliament based in London.
Know that the Welsh language (Cymraeg) is the oldest language in Britain; it could be up to 4,000 years old.
Know that the longest and fastest zip wire rides in Europe are in Bethesda, North Wales.

Know that the Mabinogion is a collection of Welsh traditional stories that's over 1000 years old! It features dragons, giants, enchanted trees and brave heroes and heroines.

Know that the Welsh national game is rugby.

Know that after many battles to maintain independence, Wales was annexed by the English in the thirteenth century and politically united with England under the Tudor monarchs.

Know that the deepest cave in Britain, Ogof Ffynnon Ddu, is in Wales. It's 1,010ft (304m) deep!

Northern Ireland

Know that Northern Ireland is one of the countries in the United Kingdom.

Know that the southern part of Ireland is an independent country and is not part of the United Kingdom.

Know that the population of Northern Ireland was 1.9 million people in 2018

Know that Northern Ireland is part of the United Kingdom, but it makes its own laws.

Know that the Parliament buildings of the Northern Irish government, in Belfast, are called Stormont.

Know that after Scotland, **Northern Ireland is the second most sparsely populated country in the UK.**

Know that in 1921 the island of Ireland was divided into two parts. Northern Ireland remained part of the United Kingdom and the rest became known as the Republic of Ireland.

Know that sometimes Northern Ireland is called **Ulster**, the ancient name of that part of Ireland.

Know that although English is the most popular language in Northern Ireland, Chinese is the most widely spoken minority language!

Know that Northern Ireland is divided into six counties: Antrim, Armagh, Derry (Londonderry), Tyrone, Fermanagh, and Down.

Know that Lough Neagh is a huge lake in Northern Ireland – in fact it's the biggest lake in the British Isles and every county except Fermanagh touches the shores of the lake!

Know that the **Giant's Causeway** is a famous rocky area of the coast in County Antrim. It's made up of thousands of hexagonal blocks of rock, formed by ancient volcanic eruptions.

Know that Belfast is the capital city of Northern Ireland. The land that Belfast occupies has been occupied since the Bronze Age!

England

Know that England is a country in the United Kingdom.

Know that the cross of St George is a white flag with a red cross in a + shape.

Know that the population of England was 55.9 million people in 2018.

Know that London is England's capital city and it's visited by millions of tourists each year.

Know that there are 51 cities (including Birmingham, Manchester, Liverpool, Leeds and Sheffield) and 935 towns in England.

Know that there are lots of different landscapes in England, including forests and moorland. England also has a very long coastline.

Know that the River Thames flows through London and is the longest river in England at 346 kilometres long.

Know that Scafell Pike is England's highest point. It's found in Cumbria and is 978 metres high.

Know that football is the most popular sport in England, but rugby and cricket are also very well supported.

Know that the currency used in England is the British pound sterling.

Know that England has been home to many famous authors but William Shakespeare is perhaps the most well-known!

Know that St George is the patron saint of England and St George's Day is celebrated on 23 April.

Know that the following are famous landmarks in the UK:

- The Houses of Parliament in London
- Bodiam Castle, East Sussex
- Stonehenge
- The Jurassic Coast in Dorset
- The village of Shaftesbury
- Tower Bridge in London
- Cambridge
- The Angel of the North
- Buckingham Palace
- Cumbria in the Lake District
- The Yorkshire Dales
- Cromer Pier, Norfolk

	● Gloucester Cathedral cloisters ● Oxford ● Sterling currency ● Whitby Abbey ● The White Cliffs of Dover
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Year 2

Term 1	Focus of Study: Young, Muslim and Special
Objectives	Key knowledge and vocabulary
Similarities and difference between Derby and Amman City, Jordan	Derby Physical Geography Know that Derby is a city in England. Know that Derby is a region of the East Midlands. Know that Derby is twinned with Osnabrück in Germany. The partnership treaty between the two cities was signed on 17 February 1976 Know that Derby is situated in a relatively low-lying area along the lower valley of the River Derwent Know that Derby lies between the lowlands and valley of the River Trent to the south, and the south east foothills of the Pennines to the north. Know that until 1977, Derby was a county, not a city. Know that Derby was a market town. Know that Derby grew rapidly during the industrial revolution Know that the city is bordered by four national character areas which include: ● the Trent Valley Washlands to the south, ● the Nottinghamshire, Derbyshire and Yorkshire Coalfields in the east, ● the South Derbyshire Claylands in the west, and ● the Derbyshire Peak Fringe in the north. Know that most of the flat plains surrounding Derby lie in the Trent Valley Washlands and South Derbyshire Claylands Know that the hillier northern parts of the city lie within the Derbyshire Peak Fringe and the Coalfields. Know that Derby is an urban area. Know that Derby's climate is classified as warm and temperate. Know that the rainfall in Derby is significant, with precipitation even during the driest month. Know that the average annual temperature is 9.7 °C in Derby. Know that precipitation here averages 694 mm.

Derby Human Geography

Know that Derby's two biggest employers, Rolls-Royce Holdings and Toyota, are engaged in engineering manufacturing.

Know that another company of note includes railway systems engineering firm Bombardier Transportation who manufacture railway rolling stock at Derby Litchurch Lane Works.

Know that Derby Cathedral tower is 212 feet (65 metres) tall to the tip of the pinnacles.

Know that this has been home to a pair of breeding peregrine falcons since 2006

Know that Derby Gaol is a visitor attraction based in the dungeons of the Derbyshire County Gaol which dates back to 1756.

Know that the skyline of the inner city changed in 1968 when the inner ring road with its two new crossings of the River Derwent was built.

Know that the route of the ring road went through the St Alkmund's Church and its Georgian churchyard, the only Georgian square in Derby.

Transport

Know that the city has extensive transport links with other areas of the country.

Know that the M1 motorway passes about ten miles (16 km) to the east of the city, linking Derby southwards to the London area and northwards to Sheffield and Leeds.

Know that other major roads passing through or near Derby include the A6 (historically the main route from London to Carlisle, also linking to Leicester and Manchester), A38 (Bodmin to Mansfield via Bristol and Birmingham), A50 (Warrington to Leicester via Stoke-on-Trent), A52 (Newcastle-under-Lyme to Mablethorpe, including Brian Clough Way linking Derby to Nottingham) and A61 (Derby to Thirsk via Sheffield and Leeds).

Know that Derby train station is operated by East Midlands Railway and the city is served by expresses to London, the North East and South West, provided by East Midlands Railway and CrossCountry.

Know that there also remain local stations at Peartree and Spondon, although services are limited, especially at the former.

Know that East Midlands Airport is situated about fifteen miles (24 km) from Derby city centre.
Know that Derby Airfield, located approximately 7 miles (11 km) southwest of the city centre has grass runways targeted at general aviation.

Know that the Derby bus station has 29 bays, 5 for coaches and 24 for general bus services.
Know that local bus services in and around Derby are run by a number of companies, but principally Trent Barton and Arriva Midlands.
Know that the city is on National Express' London to Manchester and Yorkshire to the South West routes.

Amman City Physical Geography

Know that Amman is the capital and largest city of Jordan
Know that Amman is situated on the East Bank Plateau, an upland characterized by three major wadis (valley) which run through it.
Know that Amman's terrain is typified by its mountains.
Know that the most important areas in the city are named after the hills or mountains they lie on.
Know that the area's elevation ranges from 700 to 1,100 m (2,300 to 3,600 ft).
Know that Al-Salt and al-Zarqa are located to the northwest and northeast.
Know that Madaba is located to the west.
Know that Al-Karak and Ma'an are to Amman's southwest and southeast.
Know that one of the only remaining springs in Amman now supplies the Zarqa River with water.
Know that trees found in Amman include Aleppo pine, Mediterranean cypress and Phoenecian juniper.

Know that Amman's position on the mountains near the Mediterranean climate zone places it under the semi-arid climate.
Know that summers are mildly hot and breezy; however, one or two heat waves may occur during summer.
Know that spring is brief and warm, where highs reach 28 °C.
Know that spring usually starts between April and May, and lasts about a month.
Know that winter usually starts around the end of November and continues from early to mid March.
Know that temperatures are usually near or below 17 °C, with snow occasionally falling once or twice a year.

Know that rain averages about 300 mm a year and periodic droughts are common, where most rain falls between October and April.

Know that Amman has extreme examples of microclimate, and almost every district exhibits its own weather. Know that it is known among locals that some boroughs such as the northern suburb of Abu Nser are among the coldest in the city, and can experience frost while other districts such as Marka experience much warmer temperatures.

Human Geography

Cityscape

Know that downtown Amman, the city centre area (known in Arabic as Al-Balad), has been dwarfed by the sprawling urban area that surrounds it.

Know that despite the changes, much remains of its old character.

Know that Jabal Amman is a well-known touristic attraction in old Amman, where the city's greatest souks, fine museums, ancient constructions, monuments, and cultural sites are found. Know that Jabal Amman also contains the famous Rainbow Street and the cultural Souk Jara market.

Architecture

Know that residential buildings are limited to four stories above street level and if possible another four stories below, according to the Greater Amman Municipality regulations.

Know that the buildings are covered with thick white limestone or sandstone.

Know that the buildings usually have balconies on each floor, with the exception of the ground floor, which has a front and back yard.

Know that some buildings make use of Mangalore tiles on the roofs or on the roof of covered porches.

Know that hotels, towers and commercial buildings are either covered by stone, plastic or glass.

Transportation

Know that the main airport serving Amman is Queen Alia International Airport, situated about 30 km (18.64 mi) south of Amman.

Know that Amman Civil Airport is a much smaller, a one-terminal airport that serves primarily domestic and

	nearby international routes and the army. Know that the Queen Alia International Airport is the major international airport in Jordan and the hub for Royal Jordanian, the flag carrier. Know that Amman has an extensive road network, although the mountainous terrain of the area has prevented the connection of some main roads, which are instead connected by bridges and tunnels. Know that the Abdoun Bridge spans Wadi Abdoun and connects the 4th Circle to Abdoun Circle. Know that it is considered one of Amman's many landmarks and is the first curved suspended bridge to be built in the country.
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Term 2	Focus of Study: Life in a city
Objectives	Key knowledge and vocabulary
Human and physical geography of cities in the United Kingdom Capital cities of the UK and other countries	Know that a city is bigger and more developed than a village, small town or country area. Know that a city has a business centre Know that a city had a government organisation Know that a city has a university Know that cities are important as they are centre points for trade, banking, finance and markets. Know that all countries have a capital city. Know that a capital city is special to a country as it holds the offices and meeting places for the government of that country. Know that we live in England and that our capital city is London Know that there are 196 countries in the world, each with a capital city. Know that the capital city of Northern Ireland is Belfast Know that the capital city of Scotland is Edinburgh Know that the capital city of Wales is Cardiff. Know that the capital city of Spain is Madrid Know that the capital city of France is Paris Know that the capital city of Peru is Lima Know that the capital city of Argentina is Buenos Aires Know that the capital city of India is Delhi Know that the capital city of Japan is Tokyo Know that cities are made up of human and physical features Know that human features are anything in a city that has been built by humans Know that physical features are anything in a city that is naturally there

	Physical	Human
	Mountains Beach Forest Cliff Ocean River Valley Plants	Bridge Buildings Harbour Factory House Train station Post office Church Shop
	Know that viewing a city from above is called bird's eye view Know that it can also be called an aerial view. Know that aerial views can be represented in maps.	

Railway Station	Level Crossing	Motorway	Trunk or main road	Footpath	Bridleway	Public Trail/Long Distance Route/Recreational Route
Camp site/ caravan site	Viewpoint	Picnic site	Access information point	Building of historic interest	Recreation/leisure/sports centre	Museum
Site of battle	Castle/fort	Cadw: Welsh Historic Monuments	Historic Scotland	English Heritage	National Park boundary	Nature reserve
Access land in woodland area	Access land boundary and tint	Cycle trail	Information centre	Telephone	Parking	Garden/arboretum
Place of worship with spire, minaret or dome	Place of worship with tower	Place of worship	Youth hostel	School	Post office	Public convenience
Bus or coach station	Cliff	Wind pump; wind generator	Electricity transmission line	Quarry	Footbridge	Well; spring
Non-coniferous trees	Coniferous trees	Marsh, reeds or saltings	Orchard	Bracken, heath or rough grassland	Scrub	Contours
Scree			Sand; sand & shingle	Mud		

Term 3	Focus of Study:
Objectives	Key knowledge and vocabulary
A study of the human and physical geography of Kenya	Know that different places in the world have different climates depending on where they are. Know that the globe has an imaginary line around its middle called the equator. Know that countries near the North and South Poles are the coldest countries Know that countries near the equator are usually the hottest countries. Know that Kenya is located on the equator. Know that Kenya stays hot all year round. Know that Kenya doesn't have seasons. Know that instead of hot and cold seasons, Kenya has wet and dry seasons. Know that they dry seasons are from January to February and June to October Know that the wet seasons are from March to May and November to December

Know that the capital city of Kenya is Nairobi.

Know that Kenya is nearly twice the size of the UK.

Know that as well as cities, Kenya has smaller towns and villages.

Know that many people live in traditional ways in villages, unchanged for hundreds of years.

Know that villagers can live in buildings made of mud and thatch.

Know that people live in tribes.

Know that the dry season is slightly colder than the wet seasons.

Know that the temperatures are still hotter than the UK.

Know that the areas by the coast of Kenya are hotter than areas further inland.

Know that the temperatures in the day are hot.

Know that the temperatures in the early morning and evening can be cool.

Know that Kenya has lots of volcanoes.

Know that Mount Kenya is the tallest mountain in Kenya and is also a volcano.

Know that Kenya has many lions.

Know that lions live in groups called prides

Know that lions are predators

Know that lions hunt zebras, buffaloes and giraffes

Know that Kenya has rhinoceros - called rhinos for short.

Know that rhinos are herbivores

Know that herbivores means "eat only plants"

Know that Kenya has giraffes.

Know that giraffes are the tallest animals in the world.

Know that giraffes are herbivores.

Know that Kenya has many elephants.

Know that elephants can weigh up to 6000kg.

Know that elephants use their trunks for breathing, sucking up water, picking up objects and caressing their young.

Know that elephants love playing in water.

Know that Kenya has leopards.

Know that leopards are predators who hunt many different animals for food.

Know that leopards like to sleep intress

KNow that their spotted coat acts as camouflage so they can stalk their prey

Know that buffaloes live in herds.

Know that each herd can have hundreds of buffalo.

Know that they mainly eat grass and always live near a water source.

Know that zebras have distinctive stripey coats.

Know that zebras are herbivores who eat grass.

Know that they are often hunted by lions, leopards, hyenas and other animals.

Know that no two zebras' stripes are the same. They are as individual as a fingerprint.

Know that a lot of Kenya is covered by African savannah.

Know that a savannah is a tropical grassland, dotted with trees.

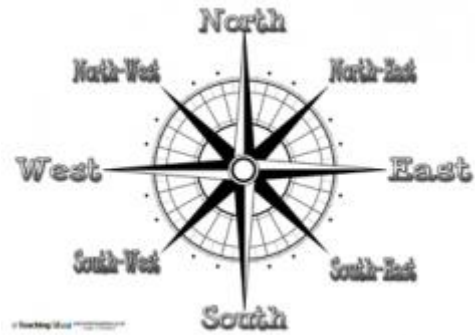
Know that there are many valleys in Kenya.

Know that a valley is a low area of land between mountains or hills.

Know that valleys often have rivers running through them.

Know that when we are describing where places are on a map, or how to get from one place to another, we can use a compass to help us.

Know that Compasses have four main points: north, south, east and west.



Year 3

Term 1	Focus of Study: Coasts
Objectives	Key knowledge and vocabulary
	Know that a coast is the part of the land adjoining or near the sea. Know that coastal areas are constantly changing. Know that all coastal areas are different. Know that some areas are worn away by waves and weather conditions. These are called erosion landforms Know that some areas are built up by materials brought in by the sea. These are called depositional landforms. Know that erosion landforms, such as cliffs and headlands, are created when the waves wear away the rock and when weather conditions weaken the rock and break it down. Know that the type of erosion landform created depends on the type of rock. Know that depositional landforms, like beaches and dunes, are created when the sea deposits sand, rocks and other sediment onto the shore through waves and tidal action. Know that the wind then blows this sediment inland to create a beach. Know that beaches are constantly changing due to the effects of weather, wind and tides. Know that sea caves are formed when waves erode the base of a cliff. Know that they often start as a small crack in the rock. Know that sand and rocks carried by the waves also help to wear away the rock of the cliff face. Know that natural arches are formed when there is a difference in the rate of erosion due to the varied resistance of bedrock. Know that sometimes the collapse of rock around a sea cave can produce an arch. Know that stacks are formed when sea arches collapse, leaving a single pillar of rock standing. Know that stacks

can collapse or become further eroded to a stump.

Know that human activity can also cause erosion.

Know that a good example of this is the Holbeck Hall Hotel in Scarborough.

The hotel was built in 1880. It had a cliff top setting with beautiful views of the surrounding coast. But in June 1993 something terrible happened. At 6am on the 4th June a guest noticed that most of the garden had disappeared. The hotel was evacuated. By the evening of the 5th June the whole east wing of the hotel had collapsed in a massive landslide. The landslide had occurred because of coastal erosion. The force of the waves wore away at the cliff and caused it to collapse.

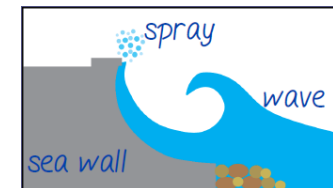


Know that coastal Management Strategies are used to protect the coast.

Know that a seawall deflects energy away from the coast.

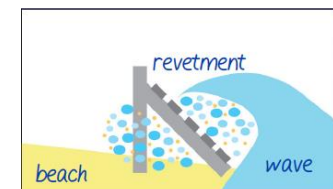
Know that they prevent erosion damage and flooding by absorbing the energy from the waves.

Know that seawalls are expensive to build.

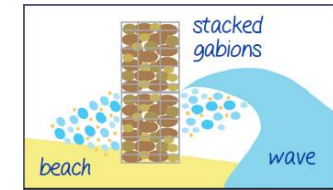


Know that a revetment is a cheaper alternative to a sea wall.

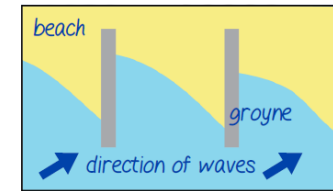
Know that it is designed to absorb some of the energy from the waves but still allows water and sediment to pass through it.



Know that a gabion is a wire cage filled with rocks.
Know that the cages are stacked together against a cliff face
or coast to help protect the area against erosion and weather damage.



Know that groynes are built at right angles along a beach.
Know that they prevent sand and sediment from moving along the shore.
Know that this builds up the beach which acts as natural protection against coastal erosion.



Know that beaches are the most common form of depositional landform.
Know that they are created when materials (sand, rocks, pebbles and sediment) are transported from elsewhere on the coastline and deposited to form a beach.

Know that there are two main types of beach

- sand
- Shingle

Know that shingle beaches are narrower and steeper than sand beaches.

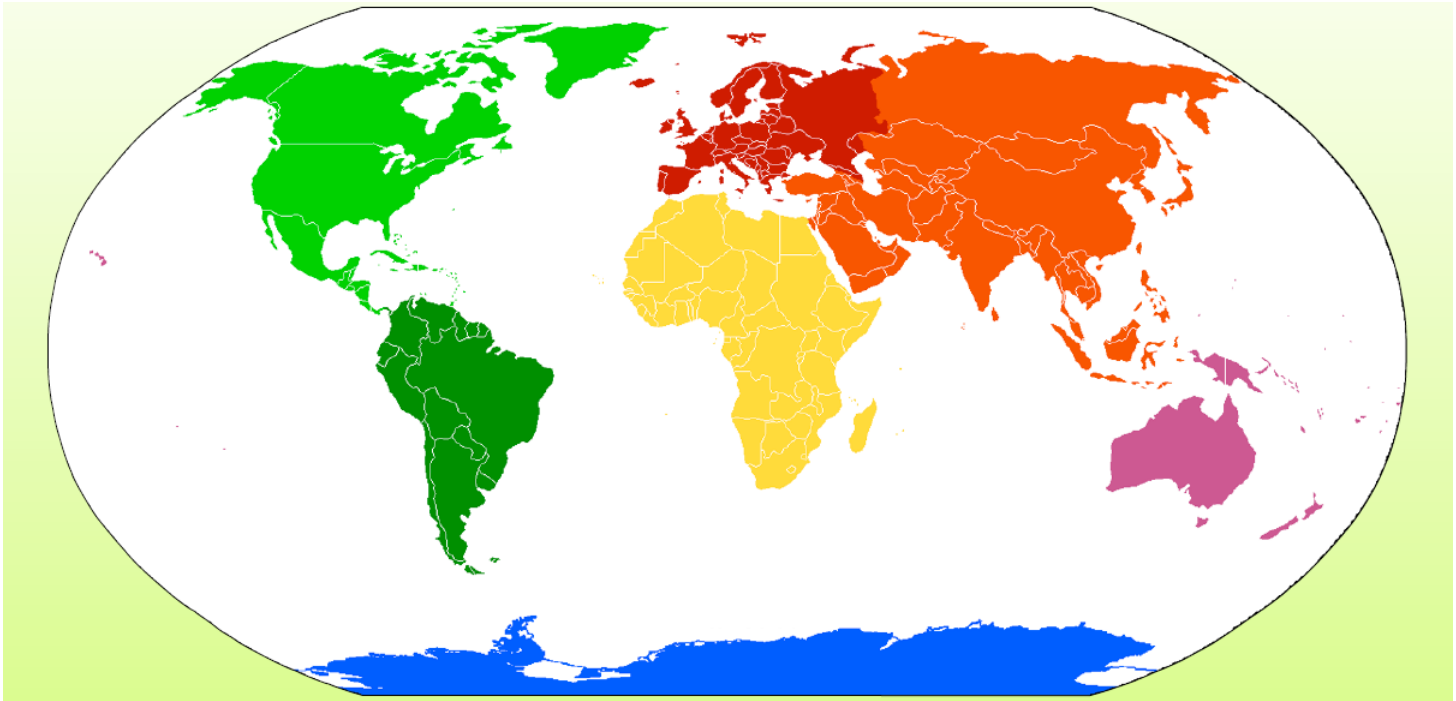
Know that land is used in different ways by different people.

Know that in the UK there are 44 land classifications.

Know that they are grouped into four categories

1. Farmland includes pastures, arable land, orchards etc.
2. Natural includes moors, forests, lakes etc.
3. Built on includes buildings, roads, airports etc.
4. Urban green includes parks, gardens, golf courses etc.

Term 2	Focus of Study: Our Local Area
Objectives	Key knowledge and vocabulary
	Know that the map of the UK is broken down into smaller sections. Know that each section is allocated a grid-reference to identify it. Know that physical features of landscapes are all the things that are found naturally, like mountains, rivers, forests and cliffs. Know that human features of landscapes are all the things that humans have made, like buildings, bridges, factories and roads. Know that Derby is an industrial area with lots of human features, including: ● Hospitals ● Police station ● University ● Football stadium ● Sports arena ● Supermarkets ● Train station Know that Derby has good transport links to the rest of the UK.

Term 2	Focus of Study: Countries of the World
Objectives	Key knowledge and vocabulary
	Know that a continent is a large land mass. Know that most people agree that there are 7 continents in the world. Know that a country is a region of land with its own government. Know that continents all have lots of different countries in.  Know that there is some confusion over the continent of Australia. Because the word 'continent' refers to a large mass of land, all the small islands around Australia are not technically part of the continent. Know that when splitting the countries of the world into the seven continents, these countries are part of the Australian continent.

Know that as a group of countries, this is sometimes called Australasia or Oceania.

Know that the largest country in South America is Brazil

Know that France is in Europe and shares a border with Spain and Germany.

Know that Botswana is in Africa and shares a border with Namibia and South Africa.

Know that China is the largest country in Asia.

Know that you can use an atlas to help you find where places are.

Know that The Seven Summits are the highest mountains on each continent of the world!

Know that The Seven Summits are:

1. Everest (Asia)
2. Kilimanjaro (Africa)
3. Vinson (Antarctica)
4. Elbrus (Europe)
5. McKinley (North America)
6. Aconcagua (South America)
7. Puncak Jaya (Australia)

Know that the longest rivers on each continent are:

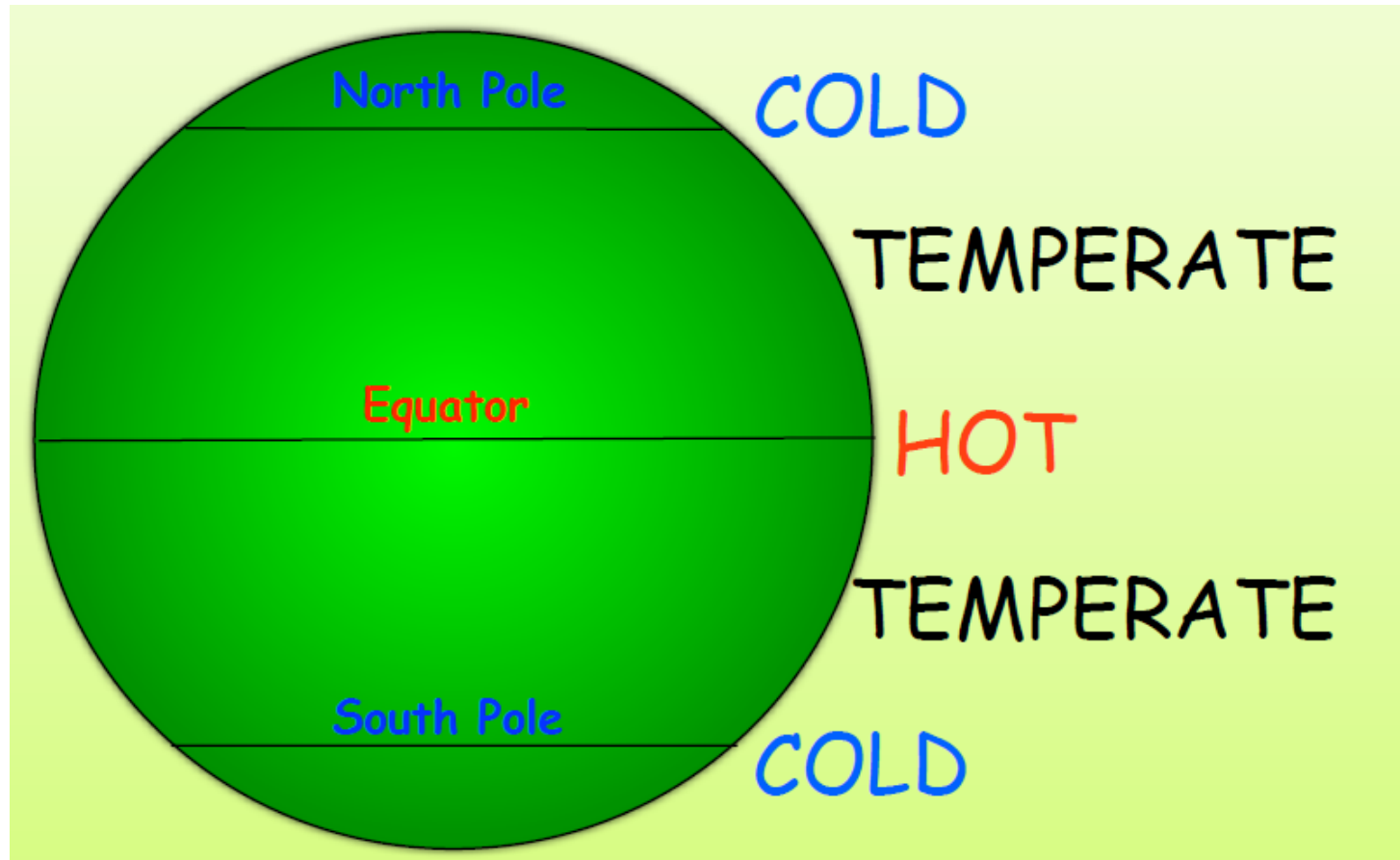
1. Amazon (South America)
2. Nile (Africa)
3. Yangtze (Asia)
4. Missouri (North America)
5. Volga (Europe)
6. Murray (Australia)
7. Onyx (Antarctica)

Know that the climate of a country depends on where it is on the globe.

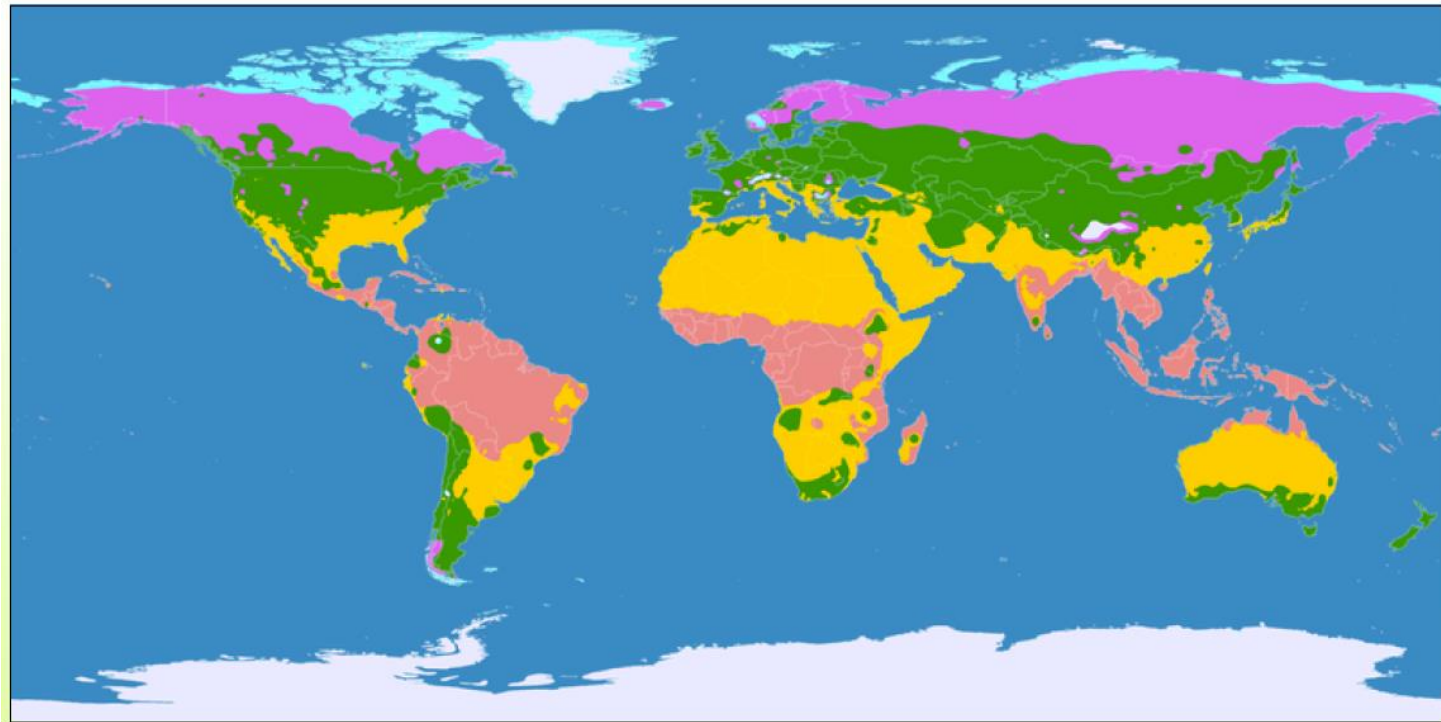
Know that countries near the equator are the hottest.

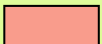
Know that countries near the North Pole and South Pole are coldest.

Know that the countries in between are usually temperate which means they have mild temperatures.



Know that there are different climate zones:



	Freezing all year - arctic		Very hot and dry - desert
	Warm summers but severe winters		Very hot and humid - tropical
	Mild temperatures		

Know that the hottest country in the world is Libya. The highest recorded temperature was 58oC!

Know that the coldest country in the world is Russia. The lowest recorded temperature is -89oC!

Know that Antarctica is the coldest place on Earth but it is not a country.

Know that a continent is a large land mass, such as North America or Europe.

Know that a country is a region with its own government, such as Russia or Brazil.

Know that a city is a large town within a country, such as London or Manchester.

Know that a capital city is the most important city in a country and is usually where the government runs the country from

Know that capital cities are often marked with a star on the map.

Know the capital cities of major countries in the world

Know that different countries all have different landscapes, cultures, people and features.

Know that **human geography** studies how people affect the environments they live in.

It could include population, culture, religion, tourism, buildings and economic development.

Know that **physical geography** studies the Earth itself. It could include weather, mountains, rivers, oceans, seasons, rocks and climate zones.

Term 3	Focus of Study: Geography of Italy
Objectives	Key knowledge and vocabulary
	Know that the UK and Italy are both part of the continent of Europe. Know that Italy is in southern Europe Know that Rome is the capital city of Italy Know that Rome is one of the most populous cities in Europe Know that situated in Rome is the Vatican City, a walled state where the head of the Catholic Church - the Pope - lives. Know that Italy can be easily identified because of its shape - it looks like a boot. Know that there are 4 countries that share a border with Italy: 1. France 2. Switzerland 3. Austria 4. Slovenia Know that, like the UK, Italy is divided into regions Know that each region has their own flag and capital city Know that there are 20 regions altogether Know that 2 regions are islands - Sicily and Sardinia Know that the islands are still part of Italy even though they are not joined to the mainland. Know that Italy is a peninsula. This means it is mostly surrounded by water, with only some of its border connected to the mainland. Know that four different seas surround the peninsula in the Mediterranean Sea from three sides: ● The Adriatic Sea in the east, ● The Ionian Sea in the south, ● The Ligurian Sea and the Tyrrhenian Sea in the west Know that there are many world-famous cities in Italy, such as: ● Venice

- Florence
- Milan
- Naples

Know that a gondola is a flat-bottomed boat, similar to a canoe.

Know that a gondolier guides the boat using a single oar.

Know that the temperature and climate of Italy depend on where you are in the country.

Know that in the north it can be very cold in winter but warm in the summer.

Know that the north is the wettest part of the country.

Know that in the south, the climate is warmer all year round.

Know that the summer can become very hot due to the warm winds from Africa and the Mediterranean.

Know that the mountain range that runs for 1200km along the top of Italy and through bordering countries (as well as Germany, Liechtenstein and Monaco) is the Alps

Know that the highest peak is Mont Blanc.

Know that it is situated on the border between France and Italy.

Know that it is 4808m tall.

Know that the Matterhorn is another mountain in the range and straddles the border of Italy and Switzerland.

Know that the mountain range that runs 1200km along the length of Italy (often called the backbone) is the Apennines.

Know that the River Po flows eastward across the north of the country.

Know that it is the longest river in Italy at 652km

Know that the source of the river is in Monte Viso in the Alps

Know that the mouth of the river is the Adriatic Sea

Know that it has 141 tributaries

Know that the Romans referred to the river by its Latin name, Padus

Know that source means “where it begins”

Know that mouth means “where it ends”

Know that a tributary is a smaller river flowing into another larger river.

Know that Italy has three active volcanoes

1. Mount Vesuvius
2. Mount Stromboli
3. Mount Etna

Know that all of these volcanoes have erupted in the last 100 years.

Know that an active volcano is likely to erupt again.

Know that the word volcano comes from the name of one of the Roman gods, Vulcan. He was the god of fire.

Know that a volcano is a mountain or hill that has a vent at the top through which lava, rock and gas erupt.

Know that lava is rock which has become so hot that it has melted.

Know that the Earth is made up of different layers.

Know that a volcano is an opening in the Earth’s surface.

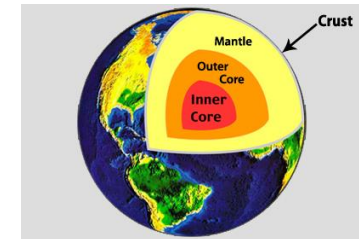
Know that the mantle is made up of magma (gases and liquid rock).

Know that this is what turns to lava when it erupts from a volcano.

Know that magma gradually rises up from the mantle through the volcano.

Know that when there is too much magma it needs to escape.

Know that pressure builds up inside the volcano.



Know that when the pressure is too much, the magma explodes out of the volcano as lava.

Know that harmful substances are released when a volcano erupts:

- Gas
- Ash
- Lava
- Tephra (rocks)

Know that these can have a huge impact on the human, animal and plant life in the surrounding areas.

Know that Pompeii was an ancient Roman city near modern-day Naples, about 8km from Mount Vesuvius.

Know that Pompeii had a population of approximately 11,000 people.

Know that Pompeii was a developed city, with a complex water system, an amphitheatre, a gymnasium and a port.

Know that the Ring of Fire shows where the world's most active volcanoes are located.

Know that approximately 350 million people (or 1 in 20) live within "danger range" of an active volcano.

Know that the Colosseum is in the centre of Rome.

Know that it was a huge open-air venue, known as an amphitheatre.

Know that it was built by the Romans between 72 - 80AD.

Know that it could hold around 65, 000 people

Know that it hosted events such as:

- Gladiatorial contests
- Executions
- Animal hunts
- Plays based on classical mythology

Know that the Leaning Tower of Pisa is in Pisa.

Know that it is the free-standing bell tower of the Pisa cathedral

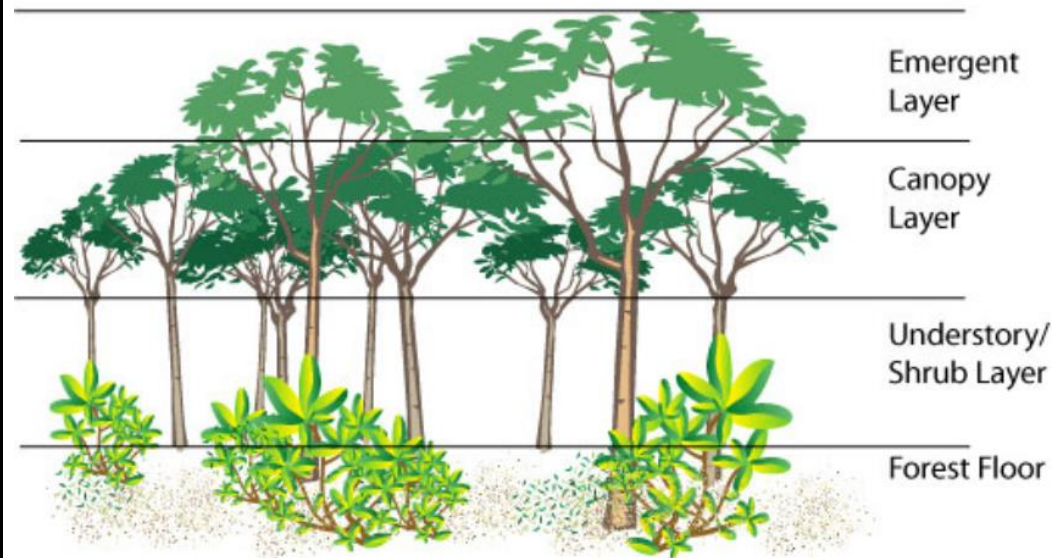
	Know that the tilt began during the construction of the tower as the ground was too soft on one side Know that it took from 1173 to 1372 to build. A total of 199 years to complete
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Year 4

Term 1	Focus of Study: Central American Rainforest
Objectives	Key knowledge and vocabulary
	Know that rainforests are very dense, hot forests. Know that they are called 'rainforests' because of the high level of rainfall they get every year. Know that above the equator is another line called the TROPIC OF CANCER and below it is the TROPIC OF CAPRICORN. Know that most of the world's rainforests are between the two tropics. Know that these are known as the tropical rainforests. Know that the sections in green on this world map show you where the tropical rainforests of the world are. Know that most rainforests are in South America, Africa and Asia. Know that tropical rainforests are very hot and humid places. Know that because they are near the equator, they are one of the warmest places in the world.

Know that they also have a lot of rainfall (about 250cm a year) and rain falls nearly every day.
Know that the hot and humid weather makes it perfect for plant growth.
Know that plants love heat and water so rainforests are teeming with plant life, including trees, vines, flowers and mosses.
Know that rainforests are home to thousands of species of plants and thousands of species of animals.

Know that there are several layers of vegetation in the rainforest:



Know that each layer (or strata) has different temperatures, humidity and sunshine levels and is home to different types of animals.

Know that the emergent layer is the tallest layer of the rainforest.
Know that there are only a few trees in this layer compared to the canopy but they can grow as tall as skyscrapers (between 40m and 80m).
Know that these 'forest giants' have thin trunks and weak roots but because they are above the other trees they have more light and more room to grow.

Know that this also means that they are exposed to the hot sun and strong winds.
Know that lots of trees in the emergent layer have thick and waxy leaves to protect them from this.
Know that the emergent layer is home to lots of birds, such as macaws and eagles, monkeys, bats and insects such as butterflies.

Know that there is a thick layer of vegetation below the emergent layer which is known as the canopy.
Know that the canopy is made up of leaves and branches from the canopy trees which all crowded together.

Know that because of this, the canopy blocks out 98% of the sunlight to the layers below it.

Know that it also stops 80% of the rainfall from reaching the ground.

Know that the canopy is the main layer of the rainforest and most of the animals have their homes here, including monkeys, orang-utans, iguanas, birds, snakes and mammals such as sloths.

Know that plants in the canopy include trees, vines, flowers, mosses.

Know that the understory has very little sunlight since it is blocked by the canopy so it is a dark, damp place.

Know that because there is little sunlight, plants in the understory cannot grow tall but small shrubs and trees live here.

Know that the conditions in the understory are perfect for moss and algae to grow.

Know that these can grow on tree trunks and vines.

Know that the understory is home to lots of insects and reptiles, as well as bats, frogs and small mammals.

Know that lots of animals live in tree trunks where pools of water collect.

Know that this is perfect for amphibians who can lay their eggs there.

Know that the forest floor is the bottom layer of the rainforest.

Know that the forest floor has poor soil but nutrients come from rotting plant debris.

Know that fallen leaves, branches, the remains of dead creatures and other forest litter fall on the ground to cover the ground.

Know that these decay quickly thanks to insects, fungi and the hot conditions.

Know that the forest floor is home to many varieties of insects who make their home in the forest litter, as well as frogs, reptiles and large mammals.

Know that gorillas, anteaters, tapirs, elephants, tigers and jaguars all make their home in the forest floor.

Know that climate is the word that describes what an area's weather is like and includes measurements such as temperature, rainfall, wind, sunshine, cloudiness and other factors. Know that climate is measured over a long period of time to show what a region's average weather conditions are.

Know that the climate in tropical rainforests is hot and humid.

Know that although there are seasons, they are different from ours as the temperature does not change very much across the year.

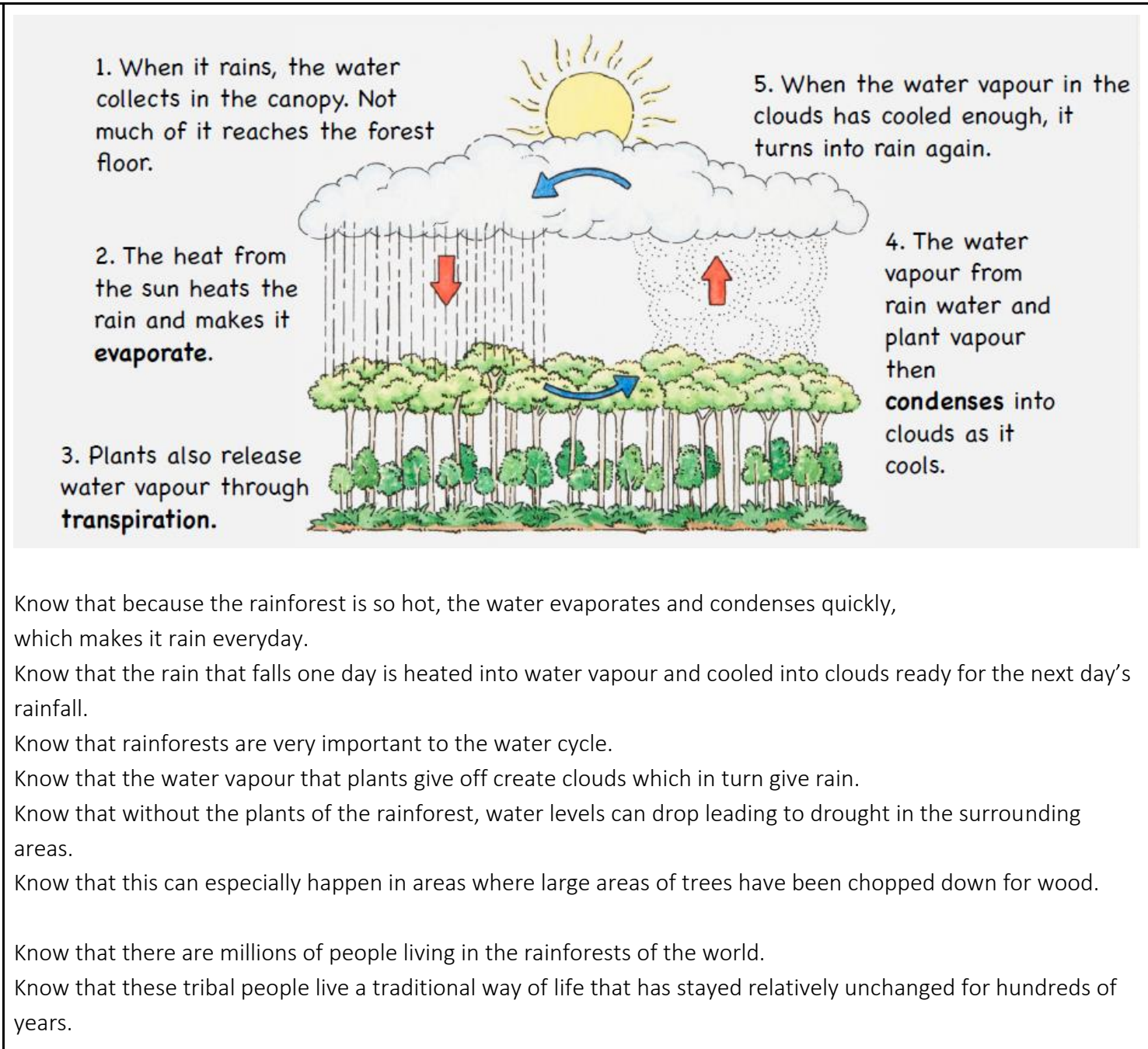
Know that seasons are defined by rain - there is a wet season and a dry season.

Know that even though the amount of rain changes throughout the year, there is usually rain everyday in the tropical rainforests, especially in rainforests closest to the equator.

Know that a lot of the rainfall in tropical rainforests is known as convectional rainfall.

Know that this means that the water that falls from the clouds heats up and evaporates very quickly, creating rainfall again.

Know that this is known part of the water cycle.



Know that these tribes understand the rainforest and live in harmony with it.

Know that one of the largest tribes of the Amazon is the Yanomami.

Know that the Yanomami lived unknown to the rest of the world until the 1960s and they continue to live in the traditional way.

Know that the Yanomami live in small villages.

Know that each family has a shabono, a large oval hut with a space in the middle where the whole family lives.

Know that Shabonos are made in clearing in the rainforest and are made of thatched palm leaves and wood.

Know that they are around 100m long.

Know that these houses are temporary and new ones are built every few years.

Know that more than half the world's plant and animal species live in rainforests but rainforests are under threat.

Know that around 14% of the Earth's surface was covered in rainforest, but now that figure is more like 6%.

Know that over half the world's rainforests have been lost.

Know that the trees of the rainforest are being cut down for a number of reasons.

Know that this is called DEFORESTATION.

Know that huge areas of rainforest have been cut down for timber which is then sold around the world.

Know that this wood is used for many things, such as building work or making furniture.

Know that lots of the trees in the rainforest are also used to make paper.

Know that the wood is turned into pulp which then makes paper, card and cardboard.

Know that farmers in the rainforest use a technique called 'slash and burn' to clear areas of forest for farmland.

Know that this involves chopping down trees and burning what is left so that the soil can be used to grow crops.

Know that the trouble with this is that the soil in rainforests is very poor.

Know that this means that the soil will only be able to grow crops for a few years before the farmer will have to move on and clear a new patch of land.

Know that this is the same as clearing areas of forest for cattle grazing.

Know that after a few years, the soil becomes too poor to be useful and the farmers have to move the cattle on to new areas.

Know that another reason for deforestation is mining.

Know that mining companies clear areas of land in rainforests in order to dig precious metals like gold or silver from the ground.

Know that this also means that they have to clear areas to make roads to get machinery to the right places.

Know that many animals and plant species have become endangered due to the loss of their rainforest habitats.

Know that when large areas of trees are cut down, animals are made homeless.

Know that this in turn has an effect on plant life too.

Know that deforestation also has a major impact on the environment, especially the water and carbon cycles.

Know that the rainforest helps to keep rain levels high due to the unique part it plays in the water cycle.

Know that if the rainforests disappear, less rain will fall which will then make soil and air temperatures rise.

Know that the tops of the trees in the rainforest canopy are uneven which creates turbulence. Know that this increases the amount of water that evaporates from rain that has already fallen which produces more clouds that give off rain.

Know that without the trees causing turbulence, less rain will fall.

Know that the trees in the rainforest are also very important for the carbon cycle.

Know that plants absorb a gas called carbon dioxide (CO₂).

Know that carbon dioxide emissions are produced by cars, trucks, planes and many other things.

Know that if all the trees in the rainforest are cut down, carbon dioxide levels would rise, making the earth and air around it hotter.

Know that this means ice at the North and South poles will melt and low-lying lands will flood. Know that the rise in temperature and melting icebergs affect the whole planet.

Know that some areas of rainforest are now protected by law and have been made into National Parks.

Know that this means that all the plants, animals and people who live in them are safe from harm.

Know that there are lots of organisations who campaign to make people more aware of the dangers of destroying the rainforests too.

Know that these groups teach people about how they can help from wherever they are.

- | | |
|--|---|
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none">● Rainforest Alliance● The Rainforest Foundation● WWF <p>Know that lots of countries with rainforests now encourage their farmers to gather the crops that grow naturally in the rainforest instead of clearing the land for farming.</p> <p>Know that we can help by making sure we don't waste the resources that we have.</p> <p>Know that this includes recycling various materials, such as paper and plastic, as well as lowering carbon emissions by walking more and using transport less, and not wasting electricity.</p> |
|--|---|

Term 2	Focus of Study: The Village Settlers																												
Objectives	Key knowledge and vocabulary																												
	Know that a long time ago, early settlers (like the Romans, Vikings and Anglo- Saxons) came to settle in Britain. Know that some came originally to gain riches and increase their territory. Know that others came looking for good farm land for their families. Know that they didn't have ready-made towns to move into. They had to create their own settlements. Know that lots of the towns in Britain today stem from these early settlements. <table><tr><th><u>Name ending</u></th><th><u>Meaning</u></th><th><u>Name ending</u></th><th><u>Meaning</u></th></tr><tr><td>-don</td><td>hill</td><td>-bury</td><td>fort</td></tr><tr><td>-ham</td><td>village</td><td>-caster</td><td>Roman fort</td></tr><tr><td>-ing</td><td>people of</td><td>-borough</td><td>fort</td></tr><tr><td>-chester</td><td>Roman fort</td><td>-wick</td><td>trading place</td></tr><tr><td>-den</td><td>pasture</td><td>-ly</td><td>wood</td></tr><tr><td>-ton</td><td>farm</td><td>-mere</td><td>pond</td></tr></table> Know that there are specific symbols on a map:	<u>Name ending</u>	<u>Meaning</u>	<u>Name ending</u>	<u>Meaning</u>	-don	hill	-bury	fort	-ham	village	-caster	Roman fort	-ing	people of	-borough	fort	-chester	Roman fort	-wick	trading place	-den	pasture	-ly	wood	-ton	farm	-mere	pond
<u>Name ending</u>	<u>Meaning</u>	<u>Name ending</u>	<u>Meaning</u>																										
-don	hill	-bury	fort																										
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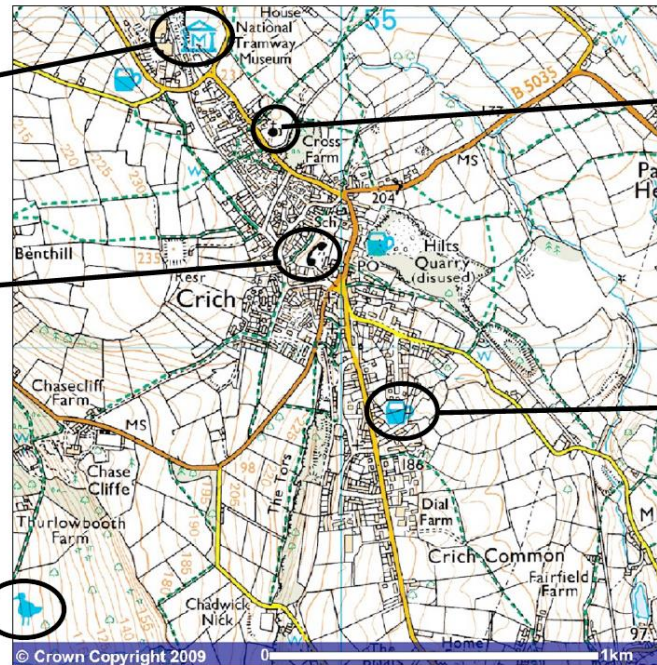
museum

place of worship

telephone

public house

nature reserve



Building of interest



Public house



Caravan site



Golf course



Camp site



Museum



Castle

PC

Public conveniences



Picnic site



Telephone



Nature reserve



Theme park

CH

Clubhouse

Pol Sta

Police Station

Mon

Monument

TH

Town Hall

PO

Post Office

FB

Foot bridge

Sch

School

MS

Milestone

Know that maps use different colours to help identify different types of road easily:



Blue roads are motorways. These are usually the biggest and busiest types of roads.



Yellow roads are single or dual carriageway 'B' roads. These are generally less busy than 'A' roads.



Green roads are primary 'A' roads. These are usually dual carriageways but can be single carriageways.



White roads are other roads, such as residential roads.



Red roads are single or dual carriageway 'A' roads.



Footpaths are sometimes marked by a dotted line or by two lines close together.

Term 2	Focus of Study: Viking Britain: Lindisfarne
Objectives	Key knowledge and vocabulary
	Know that the Holy Island of Lindisfarne, commonly known as either Holy Island or Lindisfarne is a tidal island off the northeast coast of England. Know that the island measures 3 miles (4.8 km) from east to west and 1.5 miles (2.4 km) from north to south, and comprises approximately 1,000 acres (400 hectares) at high tide. Know that the nearest point of the island is about 1 mile (1.6 kilometres) from the mainland of England. Know that the island of Lindisfarne is located along the northeast coast of England, close to the border with Scotland. Know that it is accessible, most times, at low tide by crossing sand and mudflats which are covered with water at high tides. Know that these sand and mud flats carry an ancient pilgrims' path, and in more recent times, a modern causeway. Know that Lindisfarne is surrounded by the 8,750-acre (3,540-hectare) Lindisfarne National Nature Reserve, which protects the island's sand dunes and the adjacent intertidal habitats. Know that as of 27 March 2011, the island had a population of 180. Know that in 793, a Viking raid on Lindisfarne caused much consternation throughout the Christian west and is  The map shows the northeast coast of England, with Northumberland highlighted in orange. A red dot marks 'The Holy Island of Lindisfarne' off the coast. An inset map shows the location of the island within the United Kingdom. The text 'Location within Northumberland' is written at the bottom of the map.

	now often taken as the beginning of the Viking Age.
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Know that the D and E versions of the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle record:

In this year fierce, foreboding omens came over the land of the Northumbrians, and the wretched people shook; there were excessive whirlwinds, lightning, and fiery dragons were seen flying in the sky. These signs were followed by great famine, and a little after those, that same year on 6th ides of January, the ravaging of wretched heathen men destroyed God's church at Lindisfarne.

Term 3	Focus of Study: Egypt: The River Nile
Objectives	Key knowledge and vocabulary
	Know that the River Nile runs through eleven different countries that are all located on the continent of Africa. Know that the River Nile runs through eleven different countries.: 1. Egypt 2. Sudan 3. South Sudan 4. Ethiopia 5. Uganda 6. Democratic Republic of the Congo 7. Kenya 8. Tanzania 9. Rwanda 10. Burundi 11. Eritrea Know that the River Nile is 6695kn long. Know that the River Nile is the longest river in the world. Know that the River Nile runs northwards. Know that the River Nile's source (where the river starts) is at high ground and flow north to the mouth (where the river ends) in the Mediterranean Sea Know that more than 85 million people in Egypt rely on the water from the River Nile to survive. Know that 95% of the population of Egypt live along the River Nile Know that much of the land the River Nile runs through is desert land which has very little rainfall. Know that the River Nile give people water for: ● Drinking ● Washing

- Farming

Know that the main section of the River Nile starts in Khartoum in Sudan, where the White Nile and Blue Nile meet.

Know that to get to the source of the River Nile you must follow both of these tributaries (river or streams that flows into a larger river) back to their source.

Know that often the source of the Blue Nile is given as Lake Tana in Ethiopia

Know that Lake Tana is the largest lake in Ethiopia.

Know that several other rivers and smaller streams feed into the lake.

Know that traditionally the source of the White Nile is said to be Lake Victoria.

Know that Lake Victoria is the largest lake in Africa.

Know that it is located mainly in Tanzania and Uganda but borders Kenya.

Know that it too has lots of smaller rivers and streams that feed into it.

Know that the furthest source that feeds Lake Victoria is in Burundi, 6695km from the point the River Nile flows into the Mediterranean Sea.

Know that this makes Burundi the true source of the River Nile.

Know that all rivers start at a high elevation, such as in a mountain or a hill.

Know that water in a river flows the fastest when it is highest up.

Know that water in a river slows down as it gets towards flatter land.

Know that the source of the River Nile in Burundi has an elevation of 2044m.

Know that this means it is 2044m above sea level.

Know that comparably Alexandria, a city in Egypt near the mouth of the River Nile, has an elevation of just 5m.

Know that fast-flowing rivers carry all sorts of sediment (sand, rocks and pebbles) with them as they flow quickly.

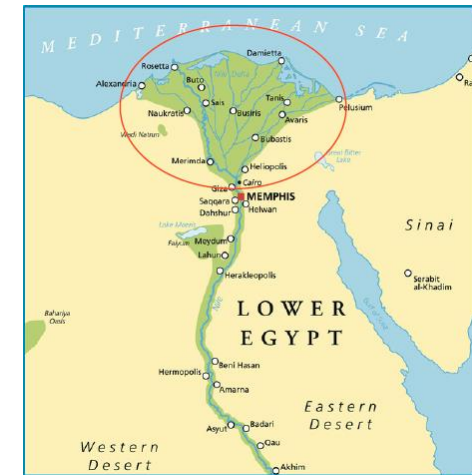
Know that by the time the River Nile reaches Cairo, the river flows too slowly to carry the sediment along with it.

Know that the sediment then settles on the river bed and eventually forms a landform called a delta.

Know that The V-shaped landform at the mouth of the River Nile is the Nile Delta.

Know that the Nile Delta has the most fertile land in Egypt thanks to all the sediment that is deposited there.

Know that nearly half of all the people who live in Egypt live in the delta region.



Know that by the time the Nile reaches Egypt it is fairly sedate and slow-moving.

Know that further south, the course of the river can be a lot more dramatic.

Know that there are lots of famous waterfalls along the River Nile, such as:

- Blue Nile Falls, Ethiopia
- Murchison Falls, Uganda
- Rusumo Falls, Rwanda/Tanzania

Know that the Egyptians used to call the River Nile the “Aur”, meaning “black”.

Know that during the time of the ancient Egyptians, the River Nile flooded each year.

Know that because of monsoons there was much more rain and therefore much more water that fed into the river.

Know that when the floods subsided, it left a black sediment that was very fertile.

Know that this meant that the ancient Egyptians were able to grow lots more crops because the silt (sediment) gave the plants lots more nutrients than they would have had.

Know that it was the annual flood that enabled the ancient Egyptian civilisation to grow and flourish.

Know that the annual flooding of the Nile no longer happens because of the Aswan High Dam.

Know that this was built in 1970 to help regulate the flooding of the Nile.

Know that The Aswan High Dam was built so that amount of water flowing into the River Nile in Egypt could be controlled.

Know that it took 10 years to build the Aswan High Dam!

Know that it began in 1960 and was completed in 1970, although it wasn't officially inaugurated until 1971.

Know that The Aswan High Dam is 111m tall.

Know that half of Egypt's power is generated by The Aswan High Dam.

Know that it can generate 10 billion kilowatt-hours each year.

Know that dams work by blocking the path of the river.

Know that this creates a reservoir behind the wall of the dam.

Know that a reservoir is a natural or man-made lake that is used as a water supply.

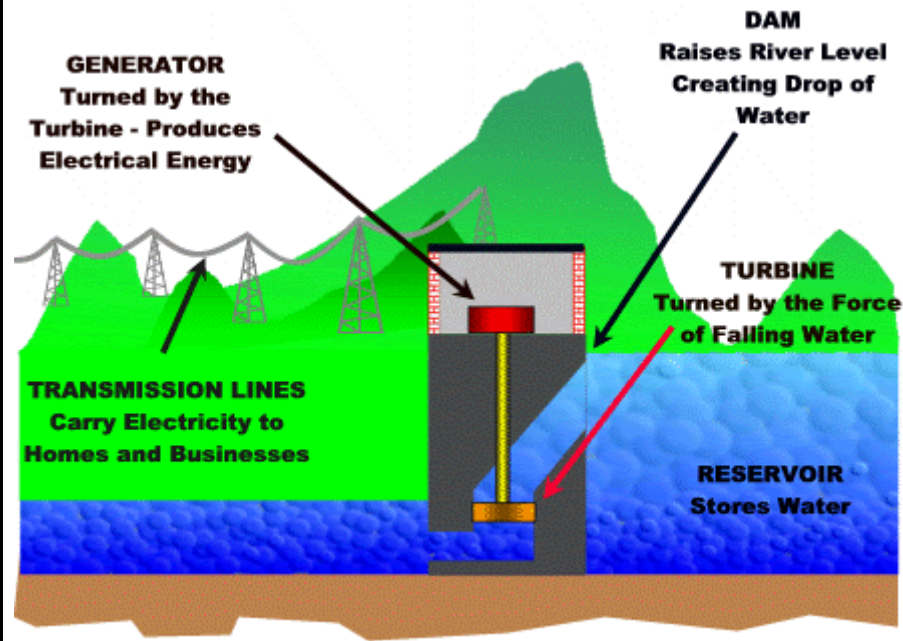
Know that the water is then controlled by sluice gates which can regulate how much water passes from the reservoir into the main river.

Know that dams today are also used to create power.

Know that the water that passes through the dam can be powerful enough to create electricity.

Know that this kind of power is known as hydroelectric power.





Know that the Nile Delta is on the north coast of Egypt.

Know that it is one of the most fertile areas in Egypt.

Know that some of the most important cities in Egypt have developed on the delta.

Know that a delta is formed when a river slows down so much that it no longer has the power to carry along sediment.

Know that this sediment is deposited, which creates a landform.

Know that rivers slow down as the land gets flatter.

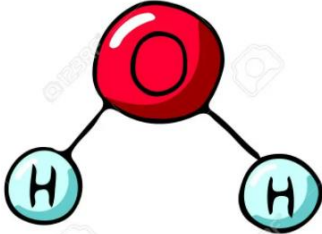
Know that the River Nile starts off flowing very quickly in the high mountain areas but by the time it reaches Cairo, it has slowed down enough for a delta to form.

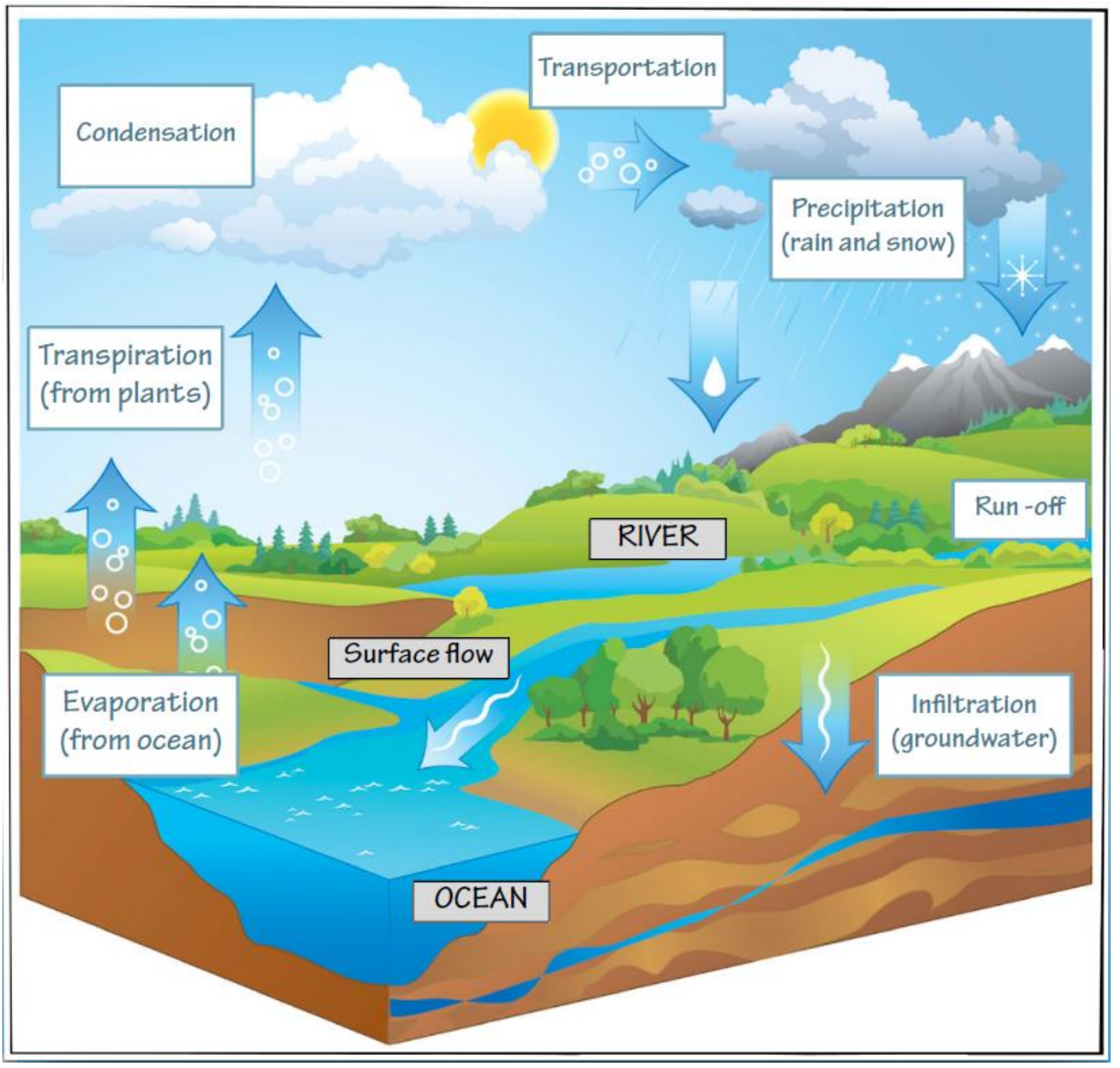
Know that when the River Nile reaches Giza, it starts to split into lots of smaller rivers and streams.

Know that these are known as distributaries.

Know that distributaries are rivers and streams that flow away from the main river channel.

Year 5

Term	Focus of Study: Investigating Rivers
Objectives	Key knowledge and vocabulary
	Know that the water cycle is a naturally occurring process. Know that it is the way water moves around our planet. Know that without this cycle of water, plants would not grow and humans and animals would not survive. Know that another name for the water cycle is the hydrological cycle. Know that the reason it's called this is because the word hydrology means 'the study of water'. Know that Hydrological means the study of the movement and distribution of water on Earth. Know that water is made of hydrogen and oxygen: 



	Know that when precipitation occurs water falls from the clouds to the Earth. Know that most of the precipitation soaks into the soil and filters down into the Earth. Know that the water collects and becomes groundwater. This is called infiltration Know that some precipitation runs off the mountains and hills and goes into rivers and streams Know that rivers travel across the land to oceans or seas. Know that water in the ocean gets warm and turns into gas. This evaporates into the air. Know that plants also release water and that evaporates into the air too. Know that this is called transpiration. Know that the gas in the air gets cold which turns it back to liquid. Know that this liquid is stored in clouds. Know that the clouds transport (move across the sky) back to the land. Know that the cycle then starts again. Know that rivers collect the run-off water from the precipitation (rain) and transport it across the land back to the ocean or sea. This keeps the water cycle going. Know that if too much rain (precipitation) falls in one area, the river in this area can quickly fill up, especially if the groundwater level is quite high too. Know that this causes the river to break its banks and the water then floods onto the surrounding land. Know that a river starts in a high area when precipitation gathers and starts running down a hill or mountain. Know that rivers can also start from mountain springs. Know that this means that river water is always fresh water. Know that to begin with, a river will usually flow very quickly because of the steep edges of the hill or mountain. Know that waterfalls can often occur here too. Know that the river slows down in speed as the land flattens. Know that other small streams, known as tributaries, join the main river and make it bigger. Know that meanders are also created when the river erodes the land to create bends in the river. Know that a river usually ends when it meets a larger body of water, usually a sea or ocean. Know that the point where the river and the sea meet is called the mouth of the river.
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Know that erosion is a gradual destruction or wearing away of something.

Know that when water flows from the source of the river it has lots of energy because gravity is pulling it towards the mouth.

Know that this energy creates a force that is able to shape the landscape.

Know that the water rubs away at the stone and mud at the edges of the river.

Know that this is known as erosion.

Know that rivers can also transport materials like rocks and sand.

Know that near the source of the river, the water is able to carry large rocks because of the force of the water.

Know that as the water slows down, it can only carry smaller stones.

Know that nearer the mouth, a river will only transport sand and very fine stones.

Know that the materials that are transported by the river often collect at the mouth to form deposits.

Know that these are known as deltas.

Know that deposits can also be formed when the water recedes after flooding.

Know that rivers that erode the earth, transport materials and deposit materials are responsible for many famous valleys.

Know that valleys are formed when rivers erode the land over a long period of time.

Know that this makes that land lower than the rest of the land.

Know that rivers are used for many different reasons and by many different people, including:

- Farming

- Transport
- Energy
- Leisure
- Water
- Habitat

Water:

Know that rivers are important carriers of fresh water. They take the precipitation from the tops of the mountains and transport it through the land. Some rivers can be dammed to provide drinking water. Rivers play a very important part in the water cycle.

Transport

Rivers have been used throughout history as a means of transportation. Before the days of cars and lorries, rivers were used for trade and the transportation of goods, and as a means of exploration. In some places in the world, rivers are still a vital part of life for merchants and traders.

Habitats

Without rivers, there are many species of wildlife and plant life that simply would not be able to exist. Rivers provide homes for many different animals such as otters, fish and ducks, and many other species rely on rivers to provide water and food.

Energy

Water energy is one of the oldest forms of renewable energy. It was used thousands of years ago for turning water mills. The fast-flowing water turned the mills which enabled machines to grind flour, for example. Today, water energy is generally used on a larger scale but still in the same way. Hydro-power plants can create a great deal of electricity.

Farming

In areas where there is little rain, rivers are crucial to farms. Water from the rivers can be directed to the fields where it is needed using irrigation systems. These systems channel water to the crops. Without this water, crops would not grow and farmers would not be able to make their living. Farmers have been using irrigation systems for thousands of years.

Leisure

Rivers are used across the world for all kinds of water sports and other fun activities. People enjoy sailing, water-skiing and swimming in rivers, as well as activities such as fishing. Often, the countryside around rivers in rural areas can be very beautiful and many people enjoy painting river scenes or just taking in the view!

Know that only 1% of all the world's water is usable by humans and some of that water is being polluted by many different factors.

Know that agriculture, industry and people are causing rivers to become polluted.

Know that this means that not only does the water become smelly and unpleasant, it becomes unsafe for people, animals and plants.

Agriculture

Farmers today often have to use pesticides and other chemicals to make their crops grow. These chemicals get washed into the river with the rain, polluting the water. Pesticides are designed to kill insects and other animals that try to eat the farmer's crops. These chemicals cause algae to grow. Algae can destroy water plants and make people sick.

Industry

Many factories use toxins and chemicals which are highly dangerous and sometimes very expensive to dispose of properly. There have been many cases of factories dumping their waste illegally which causes bad river pollution. Factories often use water to cool down machinery too. This water is then drained back into the rivers. The water is not always clean and is warmer than river water which lowers the level of oxygen. This is bad news for many of the organisms that live in rivers.

People

Have you ever thrown a piece of rubbish on the floor if you couldn't find a bin? Some people throw their rubbish straight into the rivers. Some human waste contains chemicals that are harmful to the water life. Rubbish and waste look unsightly too and often make rivers smelly.

Oil

Oil spills are a serious cause of pollution. They create a film on top of the water which looks

multi-coloured and shiny, but this film stops the oxygen from entering the water. Large oil spills are hazardous to the birds and other wildlife that live in and on the water because the oil contaminates their feathers and skin.

Know the world's most polluted rivers and where they are located:



Know that The River Nile is the longest river in the world.

Know that it is 6,670 km (4,160 miles) long.

Know that The River Nile is in Africa and found in the country, Egypt.

Know that The River Nile has two main tributaries, the White Nile and the Blue Nile.

Know that The White Nile is the main stream and the Blue Nile is the source of most of the water and silt.

Know that they flow from different directions and meet near Khartoum in Sudan.

Know that The River Nile runs through several different countries in Africa including:

- Sudan
- Uganda
- Ethiopia
- Egypt and
- Burundi

Know that other sources include: South Sudan, Tanzania, Rwanda, Kenya and Zaire.

Know that The River Nile has many different habitats available for a range of plants and animals.

Know that the soil along the banks of the river is very fertile so lots of plants grow.

Know that this attracts many reptiles and fish.

Know that many major cities and towns have developed near the Nile.

Know that the river provides the cities and towns with water to use.

Know that the main cities and towns are:

- Cairo
- Aswan
- Alexandria
- Luxor
- Khartoum

Term	Focus of Study: The United Kingdom
Objectives	Key knowledge and vocabulary
	Know that the United Kingdom is made up of 4 countries Know that these four countries are: ● England ● Northern Ireland ● Scotland ● Wales Know that the area of the United Kingdom is 243, 610km² Know that the United Kingdom would fit into the USA 38 times. Know that the population of the United Kingdom is 66.5 million people. Know that the population is not evenly spread across the four countries Know that England is home to approximately 84% of the UK population Know that Northern Ireland is home to approximately 2% of the UK population Know that Scotland is home to approximately 9% of the UK population Know that Wales is home to approximately 5% of the UK population Know that the average life expectancy for the whole population is 80.29 years. Know that men have a slightly lower life expectancy of 78.16 years. Know that women have a slightly higher life expectancy of 82.54 years. Know that 80% of the population live in urban areas (towns) as opposed to rural areas. Know that this is 4 out of every 5 people. Compared to 1 in 5 who live in rural areas. Know that the United Kingdom is officially called The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.



Know that it consists of two main islands (England, Scotland and Wales on one, and Northern Ireland on the other)

Know that it has several smaller islands around it.

Know that the UK is in the continent of Europe.

Know that its closest neighbours are the Republic of Ireland and France.

Know that it lies between the North Atlantic Ocean and the North Sea.

Know that the UK is divided into four countries, each of which has its own capital city.

Know that London is the capital of the United Kingdom as a whole and this is where the country is run from.

Know that the capital city of Northern Ireland is Belfast

Know that the capital city of Scotland is Edinburgh

Know that the capital city of Wales is Cardiff

Know that the flag of the United Kingdom is called the Union Flag.

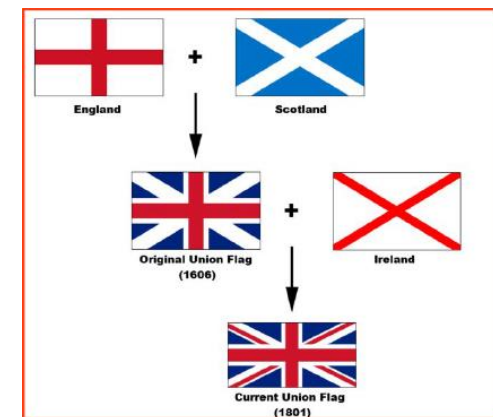
Know that it is also known as the Union Jack.

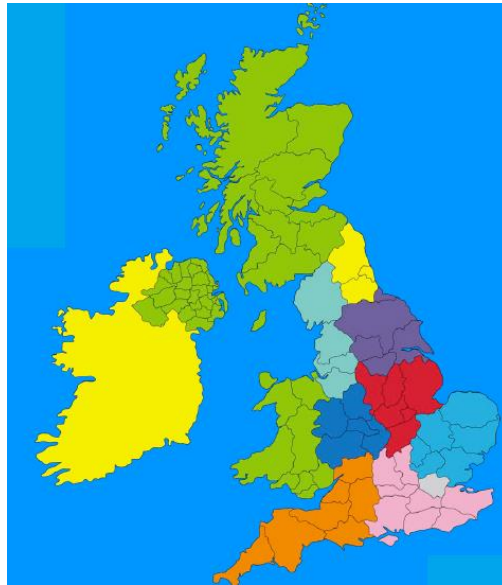
Know that the Union Jack combines the cross of St Andrew (Scotland), St George (England and Wales) and the cross of St Patrick (Ireland).

Know that the UK is divided into sections called counties.

Know that each county has its own council which is responsible for functions such as education, sanitation, social services and emergency services in their own county.

Know that counties can also be used in addresses to help establish where someone lives.





Know that the counties in England can be split into different regions to help locate them:

- North East
- North West
- Yorkshire and the Humber
- East Midlands
- West Midlands
- East of England
- Greater London
- South East
- South West

Know that Derbyshire is in the East Midlands

Know that Derbyshire does not have a coastline

Know that Derbyshire shares a border with three other regions

Know that towns are urban areas with a name, boundaries and its own government.

Know that a town is generally larger than a village but smaller than a city.

Know that a town can only be called a city if it is granted this status by the king or queen.

Know that in the past, a city could only be a city if it had a cathedral.

Know that sometimes, city status can be awarded to a town to commemorate a special occasion, such as a Jubilee.

Know some of the major cities of the UK are:



Know that the difference between a hill and a mountain is not always clear and there is no set definition for the difference.

Know that hills are generally smaller than mountains.

Know that mountains are usually steeper than hills too and have a distinct summit.

Know that the elevation of hills and mountains is measured from sea level?

Know that there are several different ways in which mountains can be formed.

Know that the Earth's crust is made up of different slabs called tectonic plates.

Know that over millions of years these plates move.

Know that when two plates collide they fold over each other, like a car crash collision, and rock is pushed

upwards.

Know that this type of mountain is called a 'fold mountain' and is the most common form of mountain.



Know that another type of mountain are 'dome mountains'.

Know that these occur when the pressure from lots of hot magma under the Earth's crust pushes the earth upwards into a dome without the magma pushing through the surface.



Know that volcanoes are also mountains.

Know that volcanoes are caused when magma (hot melted rock) erupts through the centre of the volcano and the lava cools in a cone shape.

Know that volcanoes are built up when layers of cooled lava turn to rock which build on top of each other over time.



Know that there are no active volcanoes in the UK but there are several mountains that were formed by volcanoes that are now extinct.

Know that topographical maps show the natural features of a region, such as hills and mountains.

Know that The Pennines are sometimes called the 'backbone of England'.

Know that they are a range of hills that separate North West England from Yorkshire and North East England.

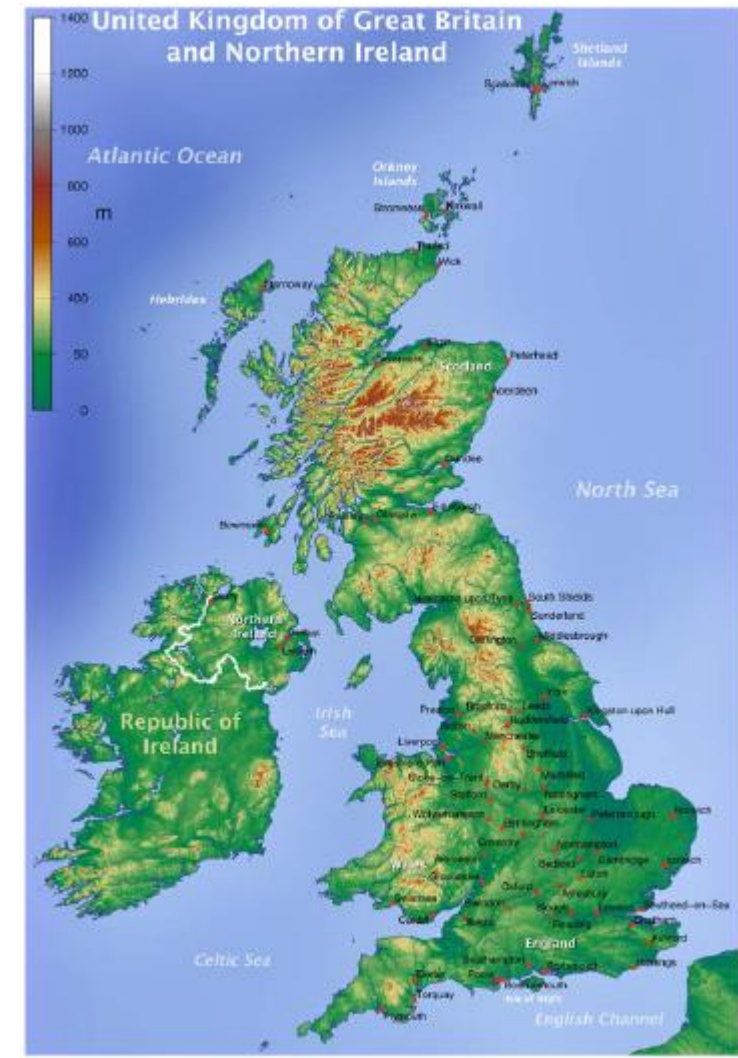
Know that the highest point in the Pennines is Cross Fell which has an elevation of 893m. Know that The Pennines also have several chasms as well as reservoirs which store water for the north of England.

Know that The Peak District is a limestone plateau (area of high ground) in Derbyshire at the southern end of the Pennines.

Know that a large part of the Peak District was designated as a national park in 1951.

Know that the highest point of The Peak District is Kinder Scout which is 636m high.

Know that The Lake District is an area of mountains and lakes in Cumbria.



Know that it includes the Cumbrian mountains and part of the Furness peninsula.
Know that it also has the highest mountain in England, Scafell Pike (978m).

KNOW that The Highlands is a region of mountains and moorland in Scotland, to the north of Glasgow and Stirling.

Know that the area is split into the Northwest Highlands and the Grampian Highlands.

Know that the western end of the Grampian mountains is home to the highest point in the UK, Ben Nevis, which has an elevation of 1344m.

Know that The North Downs is a ridge of chalk hills that stretch from Surrey to the white cliffs of Dover.

Know that The South Downs extend across the south-eastern coastal counties from Hampshire to Beachy Head in East Sussex.

Know that Beachy Head is the highest chalk sea cliff in Britain at 162m tall.

Know that The Mourne Mountains are a granite mountain range in County Down in the south-east of Northern Ireland.

Know that they contain the highest peak in Northern Ireland which is Slieve Donard (850m).

Know that Snowdon is the highest mountain in Wales.

Know that it has five peaks, the highest of which is 1085m.

Know that Mount Snowdon is found in a national park known as Snowdonia in Gwynedd, the north west of Wales.

Know that the mountains of Snowdon were created by volcanoes.

Know that the coastline is where the land meets the sea.

Know that the length of the coastline in Britain is 12, 429km.

Know that sometimes, the words 'ocean' and 'sea' are used interchangeably but there is a difference between the two.

Know that seas are usually areas where the water and land meet and are partially enclosed by land.
Know that seas are also smaller than oceans.

Know that the coastlines around the UK are very varied.

Know that some beaches are sandy while others are pebbly, some cliffs are chalky while others are rocky.

Know that Old Harry Rocks are two chalk formations on the Dorset coast.

Know that one of the formations is a coastal stack.

Know that stacks are formed when wind and water wear away part of the headland (a narrow piece of land that projects from a coastline into the sea) causing erosion.

Know that this leaves a single column of rock in the sea.



Know that a river is a large natural stream of water flowing in a channel to the sea, a lake or another channel.

Know that rivers always start their journey at a source.

Know that the source is always in an area of high altitude and can come from a natural spring or from where water gathers from precipitation (rain or snow).

Know that the water then starts running down the hill or mountain until it reaches the sea.

Know that rivers run very quickly at the beginning of their journey but then slow down as they reach flatter land.

Know that large rivers are often joined on their journey by smaller rivers or streams called tributaries.

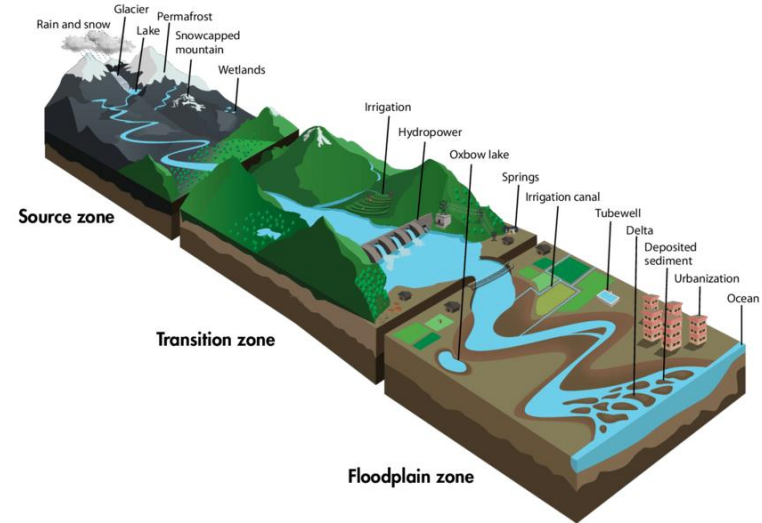
Know that as the water carves its way through the landscape, it can often cause twists and turns called meanders.

Know that the point where the river meets the sea or ocean is called the mouth of the river.

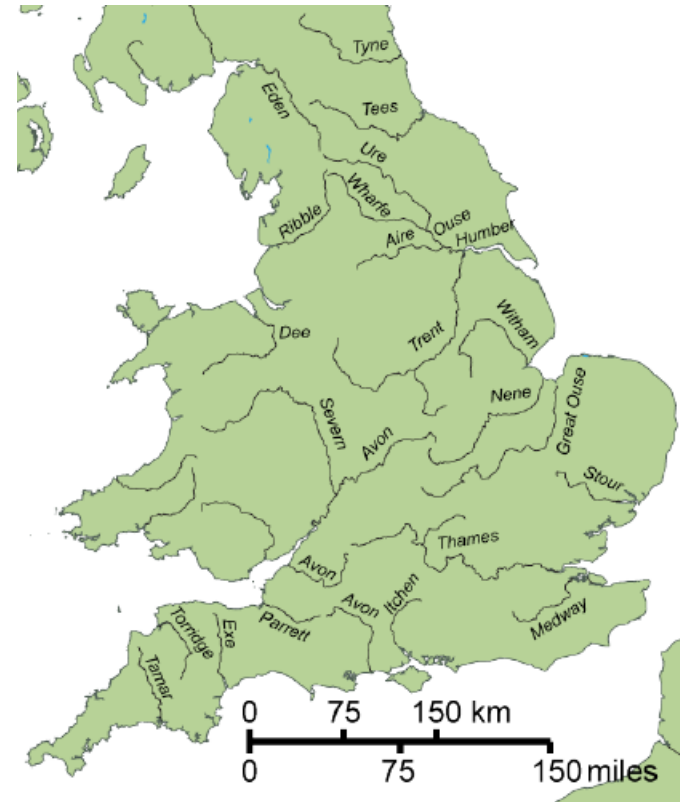
Know that sometimes, the mouth of the river can create a delta.

Know that a delta is a landform that occurs from the deposition of sediment.

Know that this means that the rocks, stones and soil carried along by the river are built up on the land.



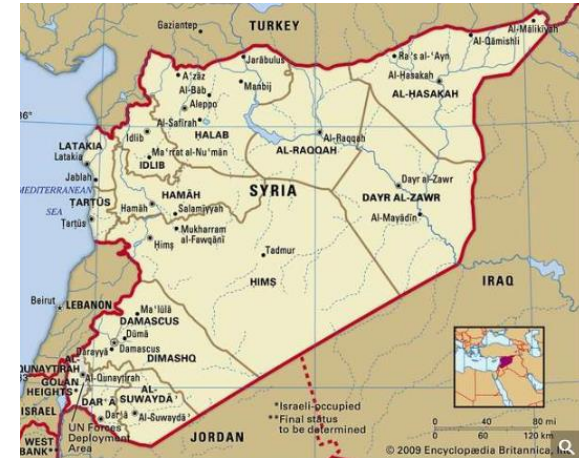
Know that it is also connected to other rivers, such as the Thames, by canal.



Know that the River Severn is an important transportation route, as well as being home to one of the world's longest suspension bridges, the Severn Road Bridge.

Year 6

Term	Focus of Study: Geography of Syria
Objectives	Key knowledge and vocabulary
	Know that Syria is a country located on the east coast of the Mediterranean Sea in southwestern Asia. Know that the present area does not coincide with ancient Syria, which was the strip of fertile land lying between the eastern Mediterranean coast and the desert of northern Arabia. Know that the capital is Damascus is located on the Baradā River, situated in an oasis at the foot of Mount Qāsiyūn. Know that Syria is bounded by Turkey to the north, by Iraq to the east and southeast, by Jordan to the south, and by Lebanon and Israel to the southwest. Know that Syria has a relatively short coastline, which stretches for about 110 miles (180 km) along the Mediterranean Sea between the countries of Turkey and Lebanon. Know that Sandy bays dent the shore, alternating with rocky headlands and low cliffs. Know that North of Ṭartūs, the narrow coastal strip is interrupted by spurs of the northwestern Al-Anṣariyyah Mountains immediately to the east. Know that it then widens into the ‘Akkār Plain, which continues south across the Lebanon border. Know that the Al-Anṣariyyah mountain range borders the coastal plain and runs from north to south. Know that the mountains have an average width of 20 miles (32 km), and their average height declines from



3,000 feet (900 metres) in the north to 2,000 feet in the south.

Know that their highest point, at 5,125 feet (1,562 metres), occurs east of Latakia.

Know that directly to the east of the mountains is the Ghāb Depression, a 40-mile (64-km) longitudinal trench that contains the valley of the Orontes River (Nahr Al-‘Āṣī).

Know that the Anti-Lebanon Mountains (Jabal Al-Sharqī) mark Syria’s border with Lebanon. Know that the main ridge rises to a maximum height of 8,625 feet (2,629 metres) near Al-Nabk, while the mean height is between 6,000 and 7,000 feet (1,800 to 2,100 metres).

Know that Mount Hermon (Jabal Al-Shaykh), Syria’s highest point, rises to 9,232 feet (2,814 metres).

Know that smaller mountains are scattered about the country.

Know that the undulating plains occupying the rest of the country are known as the Syrian Desert.

Know that the Euphrates River is the most important water source and the only navigable river in Syria. It originates in Turkey and flows southeastward across the eastern part of Syria.

Know that The Euphrates Dam, constructed on the river at Ṭabaqah, was completed in the 1970s.

Know that the reservoir behind the dam, Lake Al-Asad, began to fill in 1973.

Climate - Temperature and precipitation:

Know that the coast and the western mountains have a Mediterranean climate with a long dry season from May to October.

Know that in the extreme northwest there is some light summer rain.

Know that on the coast summers are hot, with mean daily maximum temperatures in the low to mid-80s F (upper 20s C), while the mild winters have daily mean minimum temperatures reaching the low 50s F (low 10s C).

Know that only above about 5,000 feet (1,500 metres) are the summers relatively cool.

Know that inland the climate becomes arid, with colder winters and hotter summers. Know that maximum temperatures in Damascus and Aleppo average in the 90s F (mid-30s C) in summer, while temperatures reach average lows in the mid-30s to low 40s F (1 to 4 °C) in winter.

Know that in the desert, at Tadmur and Dayr al-Zawr, maximum temperatures in the summer reach averages in the upper 90s to low 100s F (upper 30s to low 40s C), with extremes in the 110s F (mid- to upper 40s C).

Know that snow may occur in winter away from the coast, and frosts are common.

Climate - The winds:

Know that in winter the prevailing winds blow from the east, the north, and the west.

Know that in summer the prevailing winds are either northerly or westerly.

Know that during the summer the coastal region is subject to westerly winds during the day and easterly ones at night.

Know that once or twice a year sand-bearing winds, or khamsin, raise a wall of dust some 5,000 feet (1,500 metres) high, which darkens the sky.

Plant and animal life:

Know that Yew, lime, and fir trees grow on the mountain slopes.

Know that the date palm is found in the Euphrates valley.

Know that in both coastal and inland regions, plants include grains, olive trees, grapevines, apricot trees, oaks, and poplars.

Know that lemon and orange trees grow along the coast.

Know that garigue, a degenerate Mediterranean scrub, and maquis, a thick scrubby underbrush, cover many slopes.

Know that forests make up only a very small percentage of the country's total area and are primarily found in the mountains, especially in the Al-Anṣariyyah Mountains.

Know that glossy-leaved and thorny drought-resistant shrubs such as myrtle, boxwood, turpentine, broom, arbutus, and wild olive abound to the south.

Know that excessive exploitation of the forests for their wood has largely turned them into scrub.

Know that a reforestation project has been undertaken in the mountains north of Latakia, however, and some forests are protected by the government.

Know that commercially important forest plants include sumac, which is used as a spice, wild pistachio, which is important for its oil-rich fruit, laurel, which is used in the production of cosmetics, and mulberry, whose leaves are fed to silkworms.

Know that pine tree branches are used for smoking tobacco leaves.

Know that other useful plants are winter vegetables such as khubbayzah, a kind of spinach; 'akkūb, a flowering plant; and truffles.

Know that licorice is widely exploited for its root, which is used in the pharmaceutical industry.

Know that wild animal life is sparse.

Know that wolves, hyenas, foxes, badgers, wild boar, and jackals can still be found in remote areas.

Know that deer, bears, squirrels, and such small carnivores as martens and polecats are also found, while desert animals include gazelles and jerboas (nocturnal jumping rodents).

Know that vipers, lizards, and chameleons are common in the desert.

Know that eagles, buzzards, kites, and falcons frequent the mountains.

Know that harmful insects include mosquitoes, sandflies, grasshoppers, and occasionally locusts.

Know that the mule is the beast of burden in the mountains, and the camel on the steppe.

Know that other domesticated animals include horses, donkeys, cattle, sheep, goats, and chickens. Bees also are kept.

Settlement patterns - traditional regions:

Know that Syria's four traditional regions are the coastal strip, the mountains, the cultivated steppe, and the desert steppe.

Settlement patterns - rural settlement:

Know that in areas of traditional rural settlement, the choice of a village site is usually determined by the availability of water.

Know that some of the villages in the Al-Anṣariyyah Mountains, however, have given priority to the requirements of defense and fortification.

Know that village dwellings stand close together, and village streets are extremely narrow.

Know that usually, there is a small central common overlooked by a minaret (a tall tower attached to a mosque from which the populace is called to prayer).

Know that there are usually a few small shops containing articles manufactured in the cities or towns.

Settlement patterns - urban settlements:

Know that ten centuries of Greek and Roman rule left an urban mark still visible in the towns of Latakia, Tadmur, and Buṣrā al-Shām (ancient Bostra).

Know that the urban tradition of Islam appears in such cities as Damascus and Aleppo.

Know that the continuation of old commercial and religious interests enabled the cities to maintain their economic and cultural supremacy under the four centuries of Ottoman rule.

Know that following a period of rapid urbanization in the 1950s and '60s, rural-to-urban migration slowed.

Know that the national capital is Damascus, situated in the southeast on the banks of the Baradā River.

Know that it is not only the national headquarters of government and the diplomatic community but also the main centre of education, culture, and industry.

Know that in addition, it serves as a marketing hub for central Syria and produces traditional handicraft products such as brocades, engraved wood, gold and silver ornaments, and carpets.

Know that it is well served by transport facilities and public utilities.

Demographic trends:

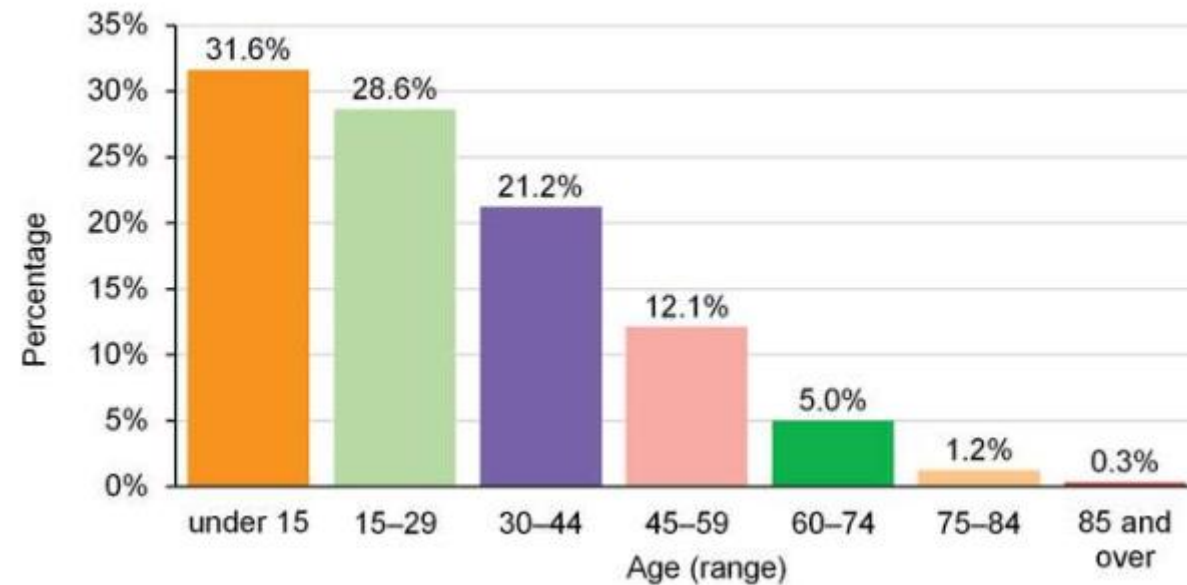
Know that Syria's population is growing at a rate somewhat higher than the world average.

Know that the country's birth rate is higher than that of most neighbouring countries and is also higher than the world average.

Know that life expectancy in Syria is well above the world average.

Know that at the beginning of the 21st century, Syria's population was on the whole quite young: nearly one-third of Syrians were under age 15 and more than one-fourth between 15 and 30 years old.

Syria age breakdown (2017)

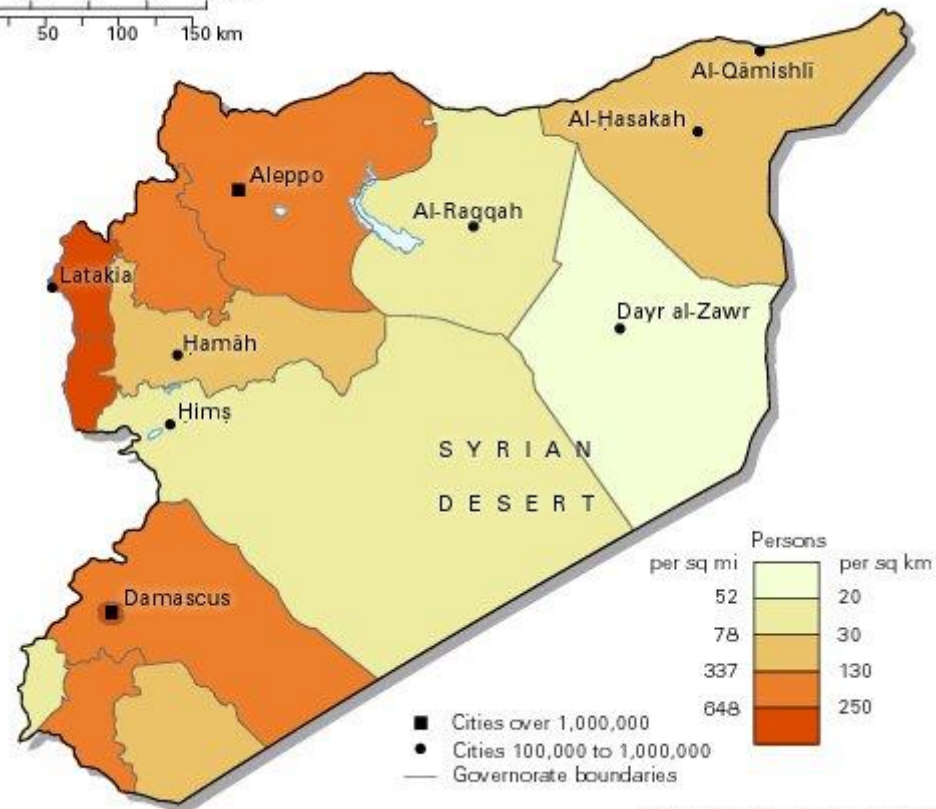
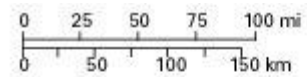


Know that only half the country's land can support population, and about half the population is concentrated in the country's urban centres.

Know that the desert steppe, which has the country's lowest population density, is inhabited largely by Bedouins and oasis dwellers.

Know that population density varies considerably in the rest of the country and is highest in the northwest and southwest and in the northeast.

Know that it is also fairly high along the banks of the major rivers.

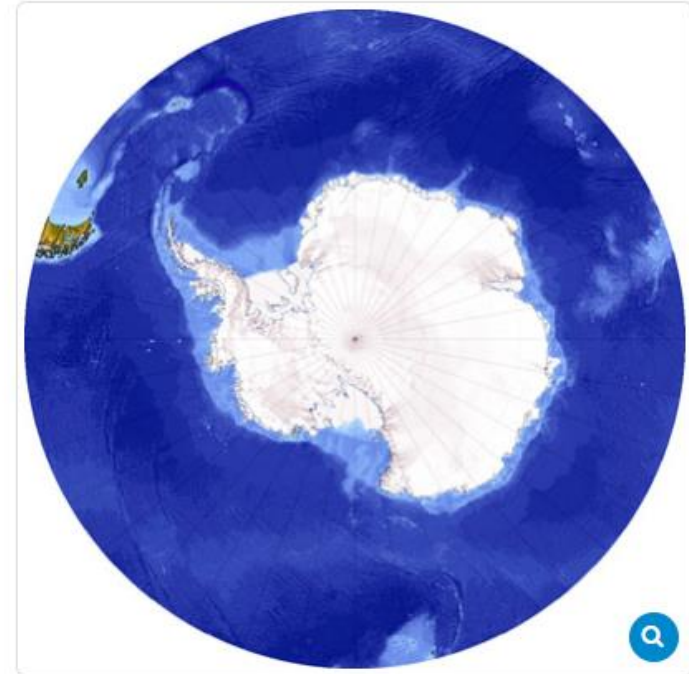


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Term	Focus of Study: The Arctic and Antarctic																					
Objectives	Key knowledge and vocabulary																					
	Arctic and Antarctic - Comparisons & Similarities North Pole v South Pole <table><tr><th></th><th>North Pole</th><th>South Pole</th></tr><tr><td>Where?</td><td>At sea - 700km to nearest land</td><td>Inland - 1,300km to nearest sea</td></tr><tr><td>Height</td><td>Up to 2m above sea-level</td><td>2,835m above sea-level</td></tr><tr><td>21st June</td><td>Midsummer, 24hr. light</td><td>Midwinter, 24hr. dark</td></tr><tr><td>21st December</td><td>Midwinter, 24hr. dark</td><td>Midsummer, 24hr. light</td></tr><tr><td>Is there a physical marker</td><td>No, it would drift off in a few hours</td><td>Yes, moves 10m a year</td></tr><tr><td>Temperature</td><td>+13°C to -43°C</td><td>-12.3°C to -62°C</td></tr></table>		North Pole	South Pole	Where?	At sea - 700km to nearest land	Inland - 1,300km to nearest sea	Height	Up to 2m above sea-level	2,835m above sea-level	21st June	Midsummer, 24hr. light	Midwinter, 24hr. dark	21st December	Midwinter, 24hr. dark	Midsummer, 24hr. light	Is there a physical marker	No, it would drift off in a few hours	Yes, moves 10m a year	Temperature	+13°C to -43°C	-12.3°C to -62°C
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The Arctic, centered on the North Pole
Sea surrounded by land



The Antarctic centered on the South Pole
Land surrounded by sea

Know that the biggest difference is that the Arctic is sea surrounded by land while the Antarctic is land surrounded by sea.

Know that this fundamental difference is the reason for many of the other differences between the two regions.

The North and South Poles:

The North Pole A point in the Arctic Ocean	The South Pole A point on the great ice sheet of Eaterns Antarctica
The ice you are standing on is 1m to 3m (3-10ft) thick floating on the Arctic Ocean, it is made of frozen sea water with some snow on top, sea level is usually no more than 1m below your feet and the sea bed another 4,260m below that. The ice may be flat and smooth or rough, having been broken up and refrozen together again.	You are standing at an altitude of about 2,835m (9,300ft) on ice that is 2,700m (9,000ft) thick, it reaches down to rock which rises to just over 100m above sea level, this rock is pushed into the earth's mantle by the weight of the ice. Altitude sickness is a risk at the South Pole for new arrivals arriving by plane. The ice is made from accumulated snowfall that has built up because it never melts.
The ice is moving at anywhere from a snails' pace to walking pace.	The ice is moving towards the Weddell Sea in the west at about 10m (33ft) per year.
You are about 730km from the nearest land at the northern tip of Greenland.	You are about 1,300km from the nearest sea at the Bay of Whales.
Temperatures here are estimated from those measured elsewhere in the Arctic, as there are no structures or settlements out on the ocean, the ice is too unreliable and unstable.	Temperatures have been measured at the South Pole since 1956 as there is a large research station there.
There is no physical North Pole.	The ice is moving at the south pole at a speed of about 10m (33 feet) per year. There is a ceremonial south pole which is repositioned every year on the first of January.
Light and dark. At the north pole the sun is continually above the horizon from the March equinox to the September equinox reaching a high point of 23.5° at the summer solstice around June the 21st. From September to March it is continually below the horizon.	The South Pole has the opposite to this with the sun at its highest around the 21st of December, midsummer to the North Poles midwinter.

The poles have 5 months of daylight, then a month of twilight, then 5 months of darkness, then a month of twilight before starting all over again.

Topography - the arrangement of land and sea:

The Arctic Region	Antarctica
The Arctic region contains a wide range of landscapes; plains, mountains, some very large significant rivers and lakes, rolling hills, huge stretches of tundra and the edge of the largest biome in the world, the taiga.	Antarctica is 98% covered in ice which means that away from coastal regions (and even including many coastal regions) the landscape is icy mountains, glaciers or smooth ice-sheet. There are no significant rivers and none that flow year round, lakes are small, rare and often permanently frozen over, there is very little land vegetation, and no grassland, shrubs or trees. There are small areas of tundra on the Antarctic Peninsula and larger expanses on a number of Antarctic and sub Antarctic islands (though nothing like the huge areas found in the Arctic).
The ice in the Arctic Ocean is largely formed from the frozen sea and contained by the surrounding land masses. It contains a large proportion of multi year sea-ice that is 3-4m (10-13 feet) thick with some much thicker ridges. Greenland has the largest ice cap in the Arctic (and second largest in the world after the Antarctic ice cap) other than this permanent ice is quite rare and relatively small in extent. Ice bergs form when the edges of the Greenland ice sheet reach the sea, most of the ice in the Arctic even in the summer is frozen sea ice.	The total surface area of Antarctica approximately doubles each winter as sea-ice forms around the coasts, in the summer this ice breaks up and drifts north mainly melting as it does so, Antarctic sea-ice is therefore mainly first year ice. The great ice sheets of Antarctica calve enormous ice bergs into the sea that are measured in square miles (sometimes hundreds or thousands of them), much of the ice in Antarctic waters especially in the summer is freshwater ice from glaciers and ice sheets.

Climate

Know that the climate of both polar regions consists of long cold winters and short cool summers (or at least less cold than the winter) there is a spring and autumn but these are short.

Know that another view is that there are two seasons, one cold and bright, the other colder and dark.

Know that the Arctic is not as cold as the Antarctic for two main reasons:

- Firstly the effect of the sea that doesn't fall below -2°C which means that the whole of the arctic polar region and coastal regions are kept relatively warm even though the sea is covered by ice.
- Secondly, Antarctica is the highest of all the continents at an average height of 2,300m (7,546 feet or 1.4 miles) more than twice the average height of Asia, the next in line and 3-6 times as high as the other continents. Temperature falls as altitude increases at the rate of about 1°C per 100m.

Know that there is also an effect that the weather in Antarctica is driven round and round the continent by circumpolar winds and currents so keeping it within Antarctica, whereas the weather in the Arctic spills out to the south and weather from the south spills into the arctic, this adds to Antarctica being colder than the Arctic as it keeps its cold to itself rather than swapping weather with nearby regions.

Know that it is difficult to try and give figures for how cold each pole is as they are so vast and have different temperatures in different regions.

Know that as an indication, the temperature at the north pole in the winter (January) varies from about -43°C to -26°C (-45°F to -15°F), while the south pole in winter will be between about -62°C to -55°C (-80°F to -67°F).

Know that the highest temperature recorded at the north pole is $+5^{\circ}\text{C}$ ($+41^{\circ}\text{F}$) while at the south pole it is -13.5°C ($+7.7^{\circ}\text{F}$).

Know that the coldest temperature ever recorded on earth was -89.2°C (-128.6°F) on July 21st 1983 at the Russian base at the Southern Geomagnetic Pole in Antarctica.

Plants:

Know that plant life in the Arctic is characterized largely by what grows on the tundra, a vast low growing treeless area of approximately 11.5M km² that is mainly underlain by permafrost.

Know that there are low shrubs (as tall as 2m (7 feet) in rare places) sedges, grasses, mosses and liverworts as well as an extensive variety of alpine type flowering plants and many lichens.

Know that there are about 1,700 species of plants that live on the tundra in all.

Know that the tundra can support many larger herbivores including reindeer, musk ox, lemmings, arctic hares and squirrels.

Know that to the southern edge of the arctic, the tundra can have plant cover of 80-100%, further north, plant coverage can be 0% or just a few hardy alpine in sheltered microclimates.

Know that plant life in the Antarctic on the other hand is much less plentiful.

Know that only about 1% of the continent is ice free, this is located mainly along the Antarctic Peninsula and on islands, there are some exposed rocks inland however known as nunataks where the hardiest of plants can gain a foothold.

Know that there are just two species of higher plants, a grass and a small flowering alpine, around 100 species of moss, 300-400 species of lichens and 25 species of liverworts.

Know that in very extreme conditions, algae and lichens live in tiny pore spaces inside rock.

Know that often where plants are found growing in Antarctica, they are sparse and irregularly spaced.

Know that the seas, both the Arctic and Antarctic, have highly productive seas, the production being driven by phytoplankton.

Know that upwelling currents bringing nutrients with them and long days in the summer months drive this production.

Animals:

Know that the Arctic has many large land animals including reindeer, musk ox, lemmings, arctic hares, arctic terns, snowy owls, squirrels, arctic fox and polar bears.

Know that as the Arctic is a part of the land masses of Europe, North America and Asia, these animals can migrate south in the winter and head back to the north again in the more productive summer months.

Know that there are a lot of these animals in total because the Arctic is so big.

Know that the land isn't so productive however so large concentrations are very rare and predators tend to have very large ranges in order to be able to get enough to eat in the longer term.

Know that there are also many kinds of large marine animals such as walrus and seals such as the bearded, harp, ringed, spotted and hooded.

Know that narwhals and other whales are present but not as plentiful as they were in pre-whaling days.

Know that the largest land animal in the Antarctic is an insect, a wingless midge, *Belgica antarctica*, less than 1.3cm (0.5in) long.

Know that there are no flying insects (they'd get blown away).

Know that there are however a great many animals that feed in the sea though come onto the land for part or most of their lives, these include huge numbers of adelic, chinstrap, gentoo, king, emperor, rockhopper and macaroni penguins.

Know that fur, leopard, Weddell, elephant and crabeater seals and many other kinds of birds such as albatrosses and assorted petrels.

Know that crabeater seals are the second most populous large mammal on the planet after man.

Know that there are places in Antarctica where the wildlife reaches incredible densities, the more so for not suffering any human hunting.

Human inhabitants:

Know that there are many indigenous peoples who live around the Arctic.

Know that there are representatives of many different groups such as the Inuit, Chukchi, Sami, Yupik, Inupiat and others.

Know that the presence of humans is one of the biggest differences between the two poles.

Know that typically the people who live in the far north are nomadic and are hunter/gatherers with the emphasis on hunting rather than gathering, though the Sami people of Scandinavia amongst others are reindeer herders.

Know that the presence of people in the arctic due to overland access from the south has influenced the region enormously and it has been inhabited for several thousand years.

Know that there are many villages, towns and cities dotted around the Arctic the largest being Murmansk with 325,100 inhabitants the rest of the top 5 largest being 135,000, 85,000, 62,000 and 58,000.

Know that the Arctic Permanent population is 4 million

Know that Antarctica has never had any native people living there.

Know that no one set eyes on Antarctica until 1820, the first human foot stepped ashore a year or two later and it was 1898 before people stayed ashore for a whole year.

Know that other than temporary sealing and whaling stations in the early days, Antarctica has only ever been habited by scientific stations and their personnel who only stay for a year or two.

Know that there are still no real native Antarcticans who were born there and have always lived there and always will.

Know that the largest habitation is the American base at McMurdo with 1,000 people in the summer, though only 250 in the winter.

Know that over the whole of Antarctica there are around 4-5,000 summer visitors at scientific stations with about 1,000 of them remaining for the winter.

Know that they are greatly outnumbered by ships which bring 30-40,000 tourists each summer for typically 6-14 days each, though tourists are not there at all in the winter.

Know that Antarctica's permanent population is 0

Know that seasonal population varies:

- Summer - up to 45,000
- Winter - 1,000

Term	Focus of Study: Indonesia
Objectives	Key knowledge and vocabulary
	Know that Indonesia is an archipelago in Southeast Asia. Know that the population of Indonesia is 255 million Know that the capital city of Indonesia is Jakarta. Know that the currency of Indonesia is the rupiah. Know that an archipelago is a group of islands. Know that the name Indonesia has been derived from the Greek words “Indos” and “Nesos”, which means islands near India. Know that the country consists of more than 17,000 islands. Know that the largest islands are Sumatra, Java, Kalimantan, Sulawesi, and West Papua. Know that less than 6,000 islands are inhabited with Java being the most populated island with 140 million people. Know that the Indonesian islands are very mountainous with dense tropical rainforests. Know that some of these islands have volcanoes. Know that the most fertile land can be found on the island of Java. Know that the tropical rainforests are home to a large diversity of animals, such as the Komodo dragon, rhino, tiger, orangutan, elephant and leopard. Know that the climate of Indonesia is very hot and humid. Know that the temperatures range between 75°F and 83°F throughout the year. People and culture: Know that Indonesia has a multicultural society with more than 300 ethnic groups. Know that for the most part, these groups live together happily. Know that occasionally there can be conflicts between groups with a different culture or religion. Know that most of these groups have their own language and culture. Know that Bahasa Indonesian is the official language of the country, but most people speak their regional dialects.

Know that at work and at schools Bahasa Indonesian is spoken.

Economy:

Know that manufacturing is an important sector of the Indonesian economy.

Know that many goods such as clothing, chemicals, electronics, and machinery are produced in the country.

Know that about 40% of the population works in the agriculture industry.

Know that rice is the most important crop, but the country also produces palm oil, rubber, sugarcane, and coffee.

Islands:

Know that Indonesia is made up of several islands, including:

Sumatra:

Know that Sumatra is the westernmost and second largest island of Indonesia.

Know that around 40 million people live on the island.

Know that most of the area is covered by swamplands, but the interior has dense rainforests.

Know that Sumatra is prone to natural disasters such as volcanic eruptions, earthquakes and tsunamis.

Kalimantan:

Know that Kalimantan is the Indonesian part of the island of Borneo.

Know that Borneo is the third largest island in the world. However, this huge area is only home to 12 million people.

Know that the island is located between Sumatra and Sulawesi.

Know that Borneo is known for its rainforests and its large diversity of animal species such as elephants, rhinos, leopards, and orangutans.

Bali:

Know that Bali is a small island that is located between Java and the Sunda Islands.

Know that the island has a diverse landscape with mountains, rugged coastlines and sandy beaches.

Know that it is a very popular tourist destination because of its large number of cultural and historical attractions.

Sulawesi:

Know that Sulawesi is a large island that is located in the center of the Indonesian archipelago.

Know that with four arms spinning outward, Sulawesi has a remarkable shape.

Know that the island is known for its volcanoes that rise from the sea, coral reefs and diving sites.

Maluku Islands:

Know that the Maluku Islands are lying between Sulawesi and Papua.

Know that the archipelago is home to roughly 1.7 million people and consists of around 1,000 islands.

Know that this area is also known as the 'spice island'.

Know that in the 16th century, traders from several European countries explored the islands in search of cloves and nutmeg.

Java:

Know that Java is the most populous island of Indonesia.

Know that it is located between Sumatra and Bali.

Know that nearly 60% of the Indonesian population lives on this island.

Know that Java is the economic and political center of the country.

Know that most of the island was formed by volcanic activity.

Know that there are 121 active volcanoes on this island.

Papua:

Know that Papua is the easternmost part of Indonesia.

Know that it is the western part of the island of New Guinea.

Know that the area is home to massive tropical rainforests, grass plains and beautiful beaches.

Know that more than 250 tribes live in Papua.

Know that most of these have maintained their traditional lifestyle.

Lesser Sunda Islands:

Know that the Lesser Sunda Islands are located in the central southern part of Indonesia.

Know that the islands border Java on the west.
Know that Bali, Lombok, and West Timor are the most famous islands of the archipelago.
Know that each island has its own culture and language.



Rainforests:

Know that Indonesia has the world's third largest area of rainforests, which accounts for 10% of the world's remaining rainforests.

Know that only Brazil and the Democratic Republic of Congo (in Africa) have more rainforest.

Know that the majority of the remaining forests can be found on four Indonesian islands: Sumatra, Borneo, Sulawesi, and New Guinea.

Know that there are several types of rainforests in the country, including lowland and highland forests, peat swamp forests, and mangrove forests.

Know that much of the Indonesian rainforests have been destroyed.

Know that since 1980, about half of the rainforests have been logged.

Know that the Indonesian rainforests are facing various threats.

Know that human activities such as logging, mining, and agricultural projects are the main problems.

Know that the rainforests of Indonesia are home to an incredible variety of plant and animal species.

Know that the forests are home to 12% of the world's mammal species, 16% species of reptiles, and 17% of all bird species.

Know that some of these animals include tigers, elephants, orangutans, rhinos, and hornbills. Know that there are also over 11% of the world's plant species, and more than 3,000 types of trees.

Know that around 40% these plant species cannot be found anywhere else in the world.

Know that rainforests consist of three main layers:

- the canopy,
- the understory, and
- the ground layer.

Know that the canopy is the highest layer and consists of trees of about 100 to 120 feet tall. Know that these trees block most of the sunlight from reaching the ground layer.

Know that less than 2% of the sunlight reaches the ground, and because of this, the soil is shaded with only very little vegetation.

Know that the forests are important to people for many reasons.

Know that they provide a source of food, such as bananas, avocados, mangos, cacao, and coffee. Know that some of the plants in the rainforests are used to make medicine.

Know that rainforests are also important to fight global warming.

Know that the large trees and plants can store and process massive amounts of carbon dioxide into oxygen.

Know that when the trees are cut or burned, much carbon dioxide is released into the air, as well as other greenhouse gases.

Know that these are just some of the reasons why it is very important to protect these rainforests.

Animals:

Know that Indonesia is home to several species of animal, including:

- Rhino
- Gibbon
- Elephant
- Sumatran tiger
- Tarsier
- Komodo dragon
- Orangutan
- Hornbill

Attractions (human geography):

Know that Indonesia attracts tourists from all over the world.

Know that Indonesia has several tourist attractions, including:

- Baliem Valley
- Prambanan Temples
- Mount Bromo
- Tanjung Puting National Park
- Borobudur
- Ubud

Volcanoes (physical geography):

Know that Indonesia has around 400 volcanoes, more than any other country in the world.

Know that approximately 150 of these volcanoes are active, which means that they might erupt in the near future.

Know that the most famous volcanoes of the country are Krakatau, Tambora and Merapi.

Know that the reason that the country has so many volcanoes is because of its geographical location.

Know that Indonesia is located in an area where different plates of the Earth's crust meet.

Know that when these plates slip or collide, they can cause earthquakes or volcanic eruptions.

Know that this area is part of the Ring of Fire.

Know that the Ring of Fire is an area along the edges of the Pacific Ocean.

Know that this area is frequently hit by earthquakes and volcanic eruptions.

Know that the Ring of Fire has 452 volcanoes and is home to more than 50% of the world's active and dormant volcanoes.



Know that there are three different kinds of volcanoes:

- active,
- dormant, and
- extinct.

Know that an active volcano is one which has 'recently' erupted and will likely erupt again soon.

Know that a dormant volcano can be considered as a kind of a sleeping volcano.

Know that it has not erupted for a long time. However, there is a chance that it might erupt in the future.

Know that an extinct volcano is one which had erupted thousands of years ago and will not erupt again.

Know that the largest volcanic eruption ever recorded occurred in 1815 on the Indonesian island of Sumbawa.

Know that the volcano is called Mount Tambora and it is still an active volcano.

Know that it is estimated that more than 70,000 people died because of the eruption.

Know that another massive eruption took place in 1883 when a volcano on the island of Krakatau erupted.

Know that the eruption was so strong that a large part of the island was actually blown away.

Know that nearly 37,000 people were killed in the massive blast.