

Geography strands

Human Processes

	Uses of Resources	Population & Communities	Economy & Development
EYFS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Humans gather food on farm lands. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Geographical features include villages, towns and cities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> People today have lots of different jobs.
Y1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Human features are man-made. They include settlements, shops, houses and offices. Rural means countryside, urban means towns and cities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Settlements can be villages, towns, cities, depending on size. The population of rural areas is smaller than urban areas. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rural areas include farmland. This can be for either pastoral or arable farming. There are poorer and wealthier areas in every city.
Y2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Human use of land depends on physical features. Land use is how land is used by humans. Overfishing is damaging biodiversity in the oceans. Harbours are found (and ports can be found) where the land meets the sea. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Settlements are generally permanent. Some people live nomadic lifestyles, and do not live in a fixed place. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Agriculture is the word used to describe the practice of farming. Land can be used for economic purposes, including agriculture, factories and leisure. Ports are places where traded goods are unloaded and loaded. Humans use seas and oceans for economic and leisure uses. The main economic use is trade.
Y3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National Parks are a human feature. Humans use most of land around volcanoes for agriculture. Tourism needs to be managed sustainably, as it can have negative as well as positive impacts on an area. Human impacts can be social, economic, environmental. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Settlements can be hamlets, villages, towns and cities, depending on their size. Human impacts can be social, economic and environmental. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tourism is the business of supporting and encouraging people to visit a place for fun. Human impacts can be social, economic and environmental.
Y4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Human uses of products of the tropical rainforest include wood, food and medicine. Deforestation of the Amazon rainforest at the national level is making way for agriculture, mining and logging. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Indigenous people are the first people who lived in the place and the generations of people who came after, such as the Kayapo people in the Amazon Rainforest. Humans adapt to living in earthquake-prone areas. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rio de Janeiro is one of the largest cities Brazil. Some of its population live in favelas (makeshift settlements), but there are also wealthy areas that are popular with tourists. Countries can be classified as low-, medium-, or high-income countries (LIC, MIC, HICs). They appear in all continents.
Y5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There have been changes in what is grown where, how it is farmed, how it is transported and how it is sold. Agriculture has moved from subsistence to commercial. Land use around a river changes from the upper course to the lower course. Human use of fossil fuels and other resources (renewable and non-renewable). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Population density as a result of climate zones. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> People can be employed in different industries and sectors including primary, secondary, tertiary and quaternary. HICs, MICs and LICs tend to have primary, secondary, tertiary and quaternary industries at different levels. Trade is the process of buying and selling goods. Imports are goods that are brought into the country. Exports are goods that are traded out of the country. Fairtrade is a way of ensuring farmers are paid a fair price.
Y6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Adaptation to and mitigation against climate change. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Migration is the process of moving from one place to another. People migrate because of push and pull factors. Voluntary migration usually happens because of economic or social factors. Forced migration happens as a result of life-threatening events, such as conflict or physical disasters. Human settlements change or develop based on external factors (both human and physical). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Economic aspects of climate change mitigation and adaptations.
KS3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cost-benefit analyses of humans' use of land and the efficiency of this use. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Population changes over time and its relationship with development (e.g. Demographic Transition Model). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Considering developing, emerging and developed countries; single and compound indicators of development; factors affecting development and methods to develop.

Physical Processes

Earth Science & Geology	
EYFS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Describing the natural things in our local area. • Geographical features include beach, hill, forest, sea and river.
Y1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Geography: We live on the Earth. • Geography: Physical features occur in nature and include river, forest, soil and hill. • Geography: Coastal areas are areas of land that are near the sea. Features in coastal areas include beach, cliff, sea and ocean. • Science: Some plants grow in soil.
Y2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Geography: Features of hot deserts include rocks, sand dunes and oases. Features of cold deserts include mountains and ice sheets. • Geography: Rivers travel from highland areas to lowland areas. Physical features around rivers include valleys, mountains, hills and vegetation.
Y3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Science: Rocks are formed when placed under pressure. • Science: Much of the solid surface of the Earth is covered in soil, which is a mixture of pieces of rock of various sizes and the remains of organisms. Some soil also contains air, water and some nutrients. • Science: There are three main kinds of rock, igneous, sedimentary and metamorphic, with different composition and properties. • Geography: There are several mountain ranges in the UK. • Geography: The Earth has four layers. Its upper layer of tectonic plates move. • Geography: Shield and composite volcanoes can form at plate boundaries, which produce lava, pyroclastic flows and lahars. • Geography: Soil is rich with nutrients around volcanoes.
Y4	
Y5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Geography: Examples of natural resources include wood, food, water and fossil fuels. Fossil fuels are materials made from fossils over millions of years, like coal and oil. Humans use these to run cars and electrical items. • Geography: Natural resources are unevenly distributed across the world and can be renewable or non-renewable (finite). • Geography: The upper course of a river is in high, mountains ground and the river is narrow and fast flowing. The lower course of a river is in low, flat ground and the river is wide and slow flowing. The middle course is between the two. • Geography: Rivers erode, transport and deposit to form waterfalls, meanders and floodplains.
Y6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Geography: Use of fossil fuels to create plastics, and the effects this can have on the Earth.
KS3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Geography: Formation of volcanoes and mountains at different types of plate boundaries. Movement of tectonic plates as caused by convection currents. • Science: Radioactive decay of material inside the Earth since it was formed is its internal source of energy. Understanding the use of Earth's energy resources in terms of energy stores and transfers.

Physical Processes

Environmental Science	
EYFS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> We experience different types of weather in different seasons (focus on spring and winter). Types of weather include sunny, rainy, windy, and snowy.
Y1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Science: The weather can change rapidly. The four different seasons have different weather patterns.
Y2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Geography: The weather is short-term. Climate is long-term summary of the weather conditions. Geography: Precipitation is the fall of water as rain, sleet, snow or hail. Geography: Deserts are places where there is very little precipitation. Science: There is air all around us on Earth. Air has oxygen in it. Science: Global warming describes the increase in average temperatures on Earth.
Y3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Science: Air has carbon dioxide in it.
Y4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Science: The water cycle involves evaporation of water from oceans and condensation of water, which falls as precipitation. Geography: The layer of air around the Earth is called the atmosphere. Geography: Atmospheric circulation causes some areas on Earth to have higher levels of precipitation than others. Geography: Tropical rainforests are places where there is lots of precipitation.
Y5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Science: Air is a mixture of lots of different gases, including oxygen and carbon dioxide. Geography: The amount of water on Earth is constant. Most is saltwater stored in oceans, and most freshwater is stored as ice or underground. Geography: Water cycle: Evaporation from the air and transpiration from trees means that water vapour rises in the air. It condenses to form clouds and precipitation occurs when the clouds get heavy. Surface runoff is the flow of water overground; throughflow is the flow of water underground. Geography: Climate zones share long-term weather patterns. There are six main climate zones: polar, temperate, arid, tropical, Mediterranean and mountains. Geography: Biomes are areas of the world that, because of similar climates, have similar landscapes, flora and fauna. The major biomes of the world are tundra, tropical rainforests, coral reefs, temperate forests and hot deserts. Science: There is less and less air further away from the Earth's surface. Geography: The natural greenhouse effect, the enhanced greenhouse effect, global warming and resulting climate change. Geography: The increase in frequency of extreme weather events like heatwaves and drought as a result of climate change.
Y6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Geography: Mitigation and adaptation are ways that humans can reduce and live with the effects of climate change.
KS3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Geography: Weather is determined by conditions of the air. The pressure, temperature, direction and speed of the movement and the amount of water vapour in the air combine to create weather. Science: Understanding convection currents in terms of pressure and particles.

Space & Place

	Understanding Space & Place in our World	Case Studies
EYFS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Talk about where I live (e.g. flat/house number, name of street) • Location of UK. • Location of the North Pole and South Pole. • Location of Africa and Kenya. 	
Y1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The UK is made of four countries: England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland. • The capital cities of the four countries in the UK are London (England), Edinburgh (Scotland), Cardiff (Wales) and Belfast (Northern Ireland). • There are seven continents in the world, six of which people live on. There are countries within each continent (except Antarctica). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Europe: Local area. • Africa: Kenya.
Y2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Location is a point on a map. • Place is the emotional attachment to a location, developed through character and identity. • Hot deserts are usually near the Equator; cold deserts are usually near the North Pole or South Pole. • There are five oceans in the world. • The seas that surround the UK are the North Sea, the Irish Sea and the English Channel. The seas around the UK flow into the Atlantic Ocean. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Africa: Sahara Desert • Antarctica: Antarctic Desert
Y3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The UK is made of four countries: England, Scotland, Wales and N Ireland; Great Britain is made up of England, Scotland and Wales; British Isles is made up of England, Scotland, Wales, Northern Ireland and Ireland. • England and the UK are split into regions. Regions in England and the UK are split into counties. • There are several mountain ranges in the UK, including Grampian Mountains (Scotland), Pennines (England) and Cambrian Mountains (Wales). • The three longest rivers in the UK are the Severn, Thames and Trent. • The Pacific Ring of Fire is an imaginary line where lots of volcanoes exist. • Europe is made up of 50 countries; Russia is split across Asia and Europe. • There are similarities and differences between different places, even if they have similar physical and/or human features. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Europe: Region in UK • North America: La Soufriere • Europe: Etna • Europe: Amalfi Coast • Europe: Graian Region
Y4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • South America is made up of 12 countries. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • South America: Rio de Janeiro • South America: Amazon Rainforest • North America: Haiti • Asia: Japan
Y5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • North America is located to the west of Europe and is the third largest continent. North America is made up of 23 countries in the Caribbean, Central America, and Northern America. • Location of Missouri, Mississippi, Yukon, Rio Grande, Churchill, Mackenzie and Colorado rivers. • Locating climate zones and biomes. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Africa: Côte d'Ivoire
Y6		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Europe: Shetland • Europe: Poland to UK 2004-today • North America: Mexico to USA • Asia/Europe: Syria to countries in Europe
KS3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Location and place knowledge about other continents, particularly Europe (including Russia) Africa and Asia (including India and China). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A range of case studies.

