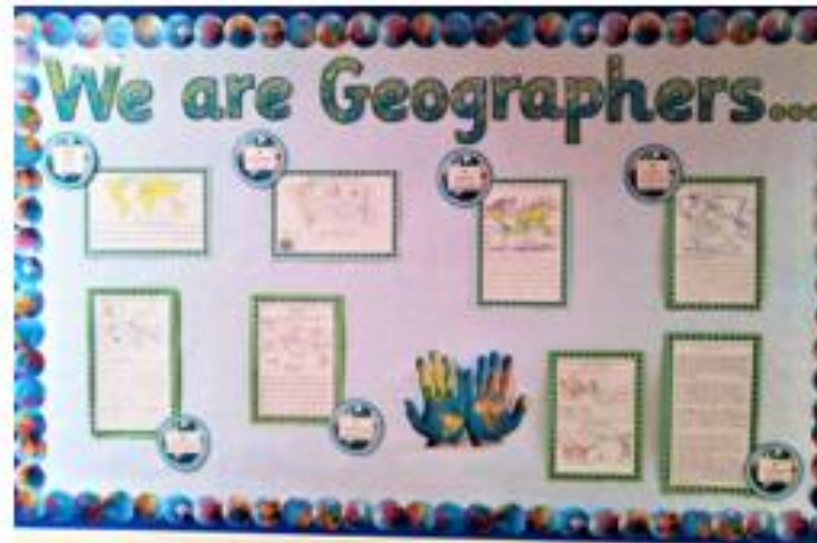




Geography



Curriculum Progression

Strand: to develop locational knowledge

EYFS Geography —TBAT annotate a simple map locating where they live.



I live in Cottingham.
Cottingham is in England.

Foundation stage:

Children can identify on a map where they live in relation to the world.

Key Vocabulary

Map, World, England

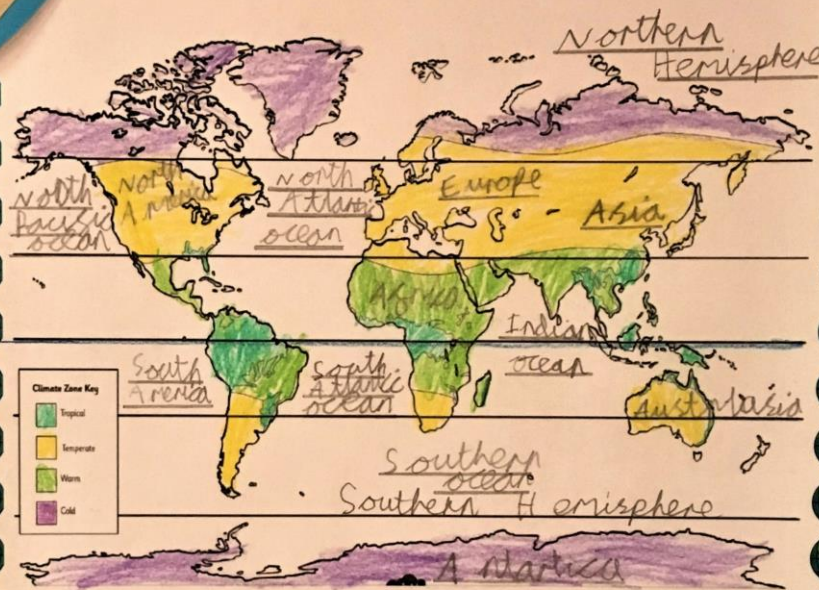
Year 1:

Children look closely at our world and identify the seven continents and the five oceans. They can label these on a map.

Key Vocabulary

Continent, Ocean

Y2 Geography —TBAT locate the 7 continents of the world and the 5 oceans.



Explain why there are differences in temperature across the continents.

There are differences because the equator which lines up with the sun makes some countries very hot. Continents in the Northern Hemisphere are colder than the Southern Hemisphere. Temperatures vary in Europe and follow seasons. Ene

Year 2:

Children can confidently identify the seven continents and the five oceans, looking more closely at our world and its differences between continents.

Key Vocabulary

Equator, Hemisphere

Y3 Geography —TBAT use maps, atlases and globes to locate countries and describe features.

Using geographical language, describe the route that the British Royal Navy took as they sailed to protect the Falkland Islands in 1982.

The Royal Navy set sail from Portsmouth in 1982. The fleet of ships sailed South West beyond Europe in the North Atlantic Ocean passing north west African and countries such as Morocco and the Western Sahara. The naval ships passed Cape Verde and from the Ascension Islands in the South Atlantic Ocean began continuing south westwards to arrive at the Falkland Islands situated close to Argentina in South America. When they arrived, the Navy were greeted with a barren, rocky landscape.

Year 4:

Children have a detailed knowledge of the world and can identify North and South America.

Key Vocabulary

Tropic of Cancer,
Tropic of Capricorn

Y5 Geography —TBAT name and locate some of the countries and cities of the world and their human characteristics.

The Role of Countries in WWII

Colour the countries according to whether they were allies, axis or neutral during World War Two. Use the key as a guide. Label the country with its name and capital city.

	Allied Countries
	Axis Countries
	Neutral Countries

World War Two was an international war but most fighting happened in Europe. Britain was mainly attacked by planes or boats due to it being an island. The English Channel separates Britain from the rest of the continent. London and Berlin are 1223 Kilometers away from one another. South Africa and Australia are in the Southern Hemisphere but were still allied countries due to the Commonwealth. Asia and Japan were the main Asian powers and consequently some issues, such as Pearl Harbour and the bombings in Hiroshima, happened around the Pacific Ocean. The United States were a major ally for us across the Atlantic Ocean.

Year 5:

With a broad knowledge

of the world, children
can locate and name some European countries and their capital
cities.

Y6 Geography — TBAT name and locate the world's countries and major cities, with a focus on

Europe and North America.

In April 1912, Titanic left Southampton (England) travelling in a southerly direction to Cherbourg France in the continent of Europe. Subsequently, it travelled in a northerly direction along the English Channel into the Irish Sea to Queenstown (now known as Cork) in Ireland.

From Cork (in southern Ireland) it travelled in a south westerly direction across the (North) Atlantic Ocean. The Atlantic Ocean covers 20% of the Earth's surface and is the second largest Ocean in the world. Heading towards its destination of New York, the Titanic crossed 4 time zones.

Sadly, the Titanic never made it to its North American destination as it collided with an iceberg and sunk at the exact point 41.5°N latitude and 50.1°W longitude. It was 400 miles - 640 km - as the crow flies off the South-east coast of Newfoundland Canada.

The distance from the rescuers (Carpathia) to the Titanic was 58 miles (93 km). Travelling by boat coming from a south west direction to New York, it would take 4 hours 32 minutes along the icy waters of the North Atlantic Ocean to reach the disaster at a rate of 14.5 knots.

Now a days if people want to travel from the UK to the U.S.A the most efficient way is by plane.

The distance travelling a typical route from London to New York is 3419 miles or 5502.58 km which would take approximately 7 hours 40 minutes. You would travel in a south westerly direction crossing 7 time zones. This means when it's 9.30 am in the UK it is 5.30 am in New York.

Key Vocabulary

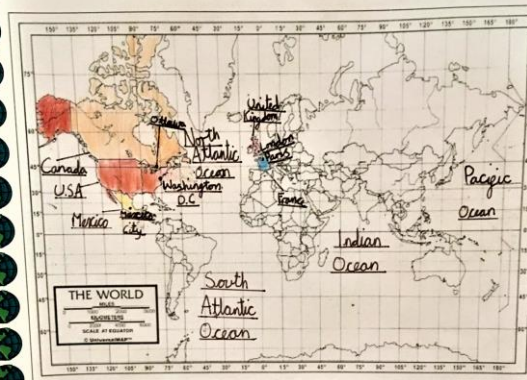
Capital city,

International

Year 6:

With a broad and detailed knowledge of the world, children can locate and name some countries and

Y6 Geography — TBAT name and locate the world's countries and major cities, with a focus on Europe and North America.



The journey of the RMS Titanic



*major cities of the world and understand some of their human
and physical characteristics*

Key Vocabulary

Longitude, Latitude