



*Join the faith and learning journey*



*Key Facts and Vocabulary Progression 2022-2023*

*Geography*

AREA OF STUDY and KEY FACTS		Vocabulary
<b>NURSERY</b>	Marian	
	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. A community is a group of people.</li> <li>2. We are all members of different communities, including our family and class.</li> <li>3. Every community has its own set of rules and ways to live.</li> </ol>	Community, rules,
	Remembrance	
	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. In the local community there are lots of people who can help us.</li> <li>2. The emergency services are the police, ambulance service and fire service.</li> <li>3. There are lots of different jobs e. teachers, shop keepers, hairdressers</li> </ol>	jobs ambulance, police, fire fighter, fire engine,
	Candlemas	
	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Forests and woodlands are full of trees.</li> <li>2. Forests are shaded.</li> <li>3. Forests can offer shelter from the rain.</li> </ol>	Forest trees
	Lenten	
	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. There are lots of different countries in the world.</li> <li>2. There are hot and cold countries.</li> <li>3. The country we live in is England.</li> </ol>	Countries world England
	Rosary	
	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. There are different kinds of transport.</li> <li>2. Transport can be on land, sea or air.</li> <li>3. We can travel between places using different types of transport.</li> </ol>	transport, car, bus, train, boat, aeroplane
	Trinity	
	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. We live on a planet called Earth.</li> <li>2. Earth is made up of land, water and air.</li> <li>3. A 3D model of Earth is called a globe</li> </ol>	planet, Earth, globe



*Join the faith and learning journey*



*Key Facts and Vocabulary Progression 2022-2023*

*Geography*

RECEPTION	AREA OF STUDY and KEY FACTS	Vocabulary
	Marian: <b>Let's Explore</b>	
	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. My school community is St. Antony's Primary School.</li> <li>2. Our local community is Shadsworth in Blackburn.</li> <li>3. Maps can show roads in a town.</li> <li>4. A map can help us to plan a journey.</li> </ol>	Map Route Destination
	Remembrance: <b>Marvellous Machines</b>	
	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. A machine is a man-made device.</li> <li>2. Vehicles are machines that transport people or goods.</li> <li>3. A mechanic is a skilled worker who repairs and maintains vehicles.</li> <li>4. There are different types of vehicles used in different places.</li> </ol>	Cargo Vehicles Machine Machinery
	Candlemas: <b>Long Ago</b>	
	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. There are different types of weather.</li> <li>2. The 4 seasons are Spring, Summer, Autumn and Winter</li> <li>3. It is warmer in the Summer and colder in the Winter.</li> <li>4. Antarctica is the coldest place on Earth.</li> </ol>	Weather types – Spring, Summer, Autumn, Winter Antarctica Cold, warm
	Lenten: <b>Animal Safari</b>	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Maps show us areas of land and sea.</li> <li>2. Globes and maps can show us the location of different places around the world.</li> <li>3. Wildlife in Blackburn is different to Africa.</li> <li>4. Litter has a harmful effect on the environment.</li> </ol>	Land Sea Environment Litter	
Rosary: <b>Ready, Steady, Grow</b>		



# Join the faith and learning journey



## Key Facts and Vocabulary Progression 2022-2023

### Geography

	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. A farm is an area of land for growing plants and raising animals.</li> <li>2. Farms make lots of the foods that we eat.</li> <li>3. A farmer is someone who grows plants and raises animals for human use.</li> <li>4. WoodEnd Farm is a local working farm in Dunsop Bridge at the heart of the Forest of Bowland</li> </ol>	farm land, farmer, fields, animals, cattle, crops,
	Trinity: <b>On the Beach</b> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. A beach is an area of sandy, pebbly or rocky land by the sea.</li> <li>2. The seashore is the land along the sea or ocean.</li> <li>3. The ocean is a body of salt water</li> <li>4. The Irish Sea is our closest body of water.</li> </ol>	beach pebbles rock rocky boat ship sea sand
YEAR 1	AREA OF STUDY and KEY FACTS	Vocabulary
	Marian:	
	History Focus	
	Remembrance: <b>What is Geography?</b>	
	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Human features are made by people they include roads, bridges, houses and shops. Physical features are natural, they include mountains, rivers and forests.</li> <li>2. Maps can show different places in my locality.</li> <li>3. Positional and locational language helps us to describe where things are in relation to each other. Positional words include in front, beside, behind, next to and opposite, near and far.</li> <li>4. A settlement is a place where people live and work. Most live in villages, towns and cities.</li> <li>5. Aerial photographs show images from above.</li> </ol>	settlement aerial village town city physical features human features map globe direction landmark
Candlemas:		



# Join the faith and learning journey



## Key Facts and Vocabulary Progression 2022-2023

### Geography

	<b>History Focus</b>	
	<b>Lenten: What is it like here?</b>	
	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Objects often look very different when taken from an aerial view.</li> <li>2. Maps show the location of different features and how near or far they are from each other.</li> <li>3. Map symbols are small pictures to show where things are located.</li> <li>4. A key is the information needed to read a map.</li> <li>5. Fieldwork requires us to go out in the environment to make observations and ask questions.</li> </ol>	Survey weather destination landmark field work environment data similar questionnaire different symbol key
	<b>Rosary:</b>	
	<b>Trinity: What is the weather like in the UK?</b>	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The UK is made up of 4 countries, England, Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland.</li> <li>2. Each country has a capital city, they are, London (England) Cardiff (Wales) Edinburgh (Scotland) and Belfast (Northern Ireland).</li> <li>3. In the UK, there are seasonal changes, which show different weather patterns.</li> <li>4. Weather can be measured using different instruments; a thermometer measures the temperature and a rain gauge measures then rainfall.</li> <li>5. Weather is not the same everywhere in the UK.</li> </ol>	Scotland, Wales, Northern Ireland London Cardiff Edinburgh Belfast Landmarks Seasonal changes Thermometer Temperature Rain gauge Rainfall	
<b>YEAR</b>	<b>AREA OF STUDY and KEY FACTS</b>	<b>Vocabulary</b>
	<b>Marian: Coastlines</b>	
	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. A coastline is where the land meets the sea; the United Kingdom is a group of islands with an expansive coastline, surrounded by the Atlantic Ocean, English Channel, Irish Sea and North Sea.</li> </ol>	North Compass Coast/ coastlines East



# Join the faith and learning journey



## Key Facts and Vocabulary Progression 2022-2023

### Geography

	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The four cardinal compass points are North, East, South and West.</li> <li>A map symbol has a specific meaning and are often drawn to look like what it represents.</li> <li>Physical features of the coastline include bays, beaches, cliffs and sand dunes. Human features of the coastline include lighthouses, lifeboat stations, harbours, piers, shops and hotels.</li> <li>It is important to protect our rivers, seas and oceans and there are a range of ways that we can take action.</li> </ol>	<p>South West Port Harbour Island Shore Sandbanks Sand dunes Tourist Tourism</p>
	<b>Remembrance</b>	
	<b>History Focus</b>	
	<b>Candlemas:</b>	
	History Focus	
	<b>Lenten: Would you prefer to live in a hot or cold Country?</b>	
	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The seven continents of the world are North America, South America, Europe, Africa, Oceania, Asia and Antarctica.</li> <li>The North Pole is the most northern point on Earth. The South Pole is the most southern point on Earth.</li> <li>The equator is an imaginary line that divides the world into the Northern and Southern Hemispheres.</li> <li>Countries located on or near the equator are hotter then countries further away from the equator.</li> <li>The physical and human features will be different in a hot and cold place.</li> </ol>	<p>Compare Climate Population Equator Hemispheres North Pole South Pole Temperate</p>



# Join the faith and learning journey



## Key Facts and Vocabulary Progression 2022-2023

### Geography

	<b>Rosary:</b>	
	<b>History Focus</b>	
	<b>Trinity: How different is Naro Moru to Blackburn?</b>	
	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Naro Moru is a small farming town in central Kenya in the continent of Africa.</li> <li>2. Kenya's weather and seasons are very different to Blackburn due to its location on the equator.</li> <li>3. Some physical features of Naro Moru are Mount Kenya and River Naro Moru River.</li> <li>4. The houses in Naro Moru are more spread out and separated with fields.</li> <li>5. Children go to school in Naro Moru but there day begins earlier.</li> </ol>	Population Kenya Kenya Naro Maro Landscapes
<b>YEAR 3</b>	<b>AREA OF STUDY and KEY FACTS</b>	<b>Vocabulary</b>
	<b>Marian: Why do people live near Volcanoes and Earthquakes?</b>	
	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Earth is made up of four layers. These are the crust, mantle, outer core and inner core</li> <li>2. Tectonic plates that make up the Earth's crust float on top of the mantle and are constantly moving.</li> <li>3. The places where tectonic plates meet are called plate boundaries</li> <li>4. Volcanoes are mountains or hills with vents at the top through which lava, gases and ash erupt.</li> <li>5. An earthquake is an intense shaking of Earth's surface. The shaking is caused by movements in Earth's crust.</li> </ol>	Crust eruption magma lava active dormant vents topsoil subsoil bedrock Tectonic plates Plate boundaries Mantle Outer and inner core Epicentre shock wave magnitude
	<b>Remembrance</b>	
	<b>History Focus</b>	
<b>Candlemas:</b>		
	<b>History Focus</b>	



# Join the faith and learning journey



## Key Facts and Vocabulary Progression 2022-2023

### Geography

	<p><b>Lenten: What makes up the UK?</b></p>	
	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The four intercardinal points of a compass are, north-east, north-west, south-east and south-west.</li> <li>2. An urban settlement has lots of people and buildings close together whereas a rural settlement is usually located in the countryside and has fewer people and buildings spaced further apart.</li> <li>3. The UK is divided into counties. Counties are ruled by local governments. I live in the county of Lancashire.</li> <li>4. People use land in different ways to meet their different needs. There are five main types of land use: agricultural, commercial, recreational, residential and transportation</li> <li>5. Weather plays a crucial role in how people use the urban and rural environments in the United Kingdom</li> </ol>	<p>region counties Lancashire North East North West South East South West urban rural Governed Government linear nuclear dispersed recreation, agriculture, residential, Ordnance Survey</p>
	<p><b>Rosary:</b></p>	
	<p><b>Trinity: Where in the world is Europe?</b></p>	
	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Europe is located in the Northern Hemisphere and is the second smallest continent. It is made up of 50 countries.</li> <li>2. A climate zone is an area that has its own distinct climate. They also have their own type of vegetation and wildlife. The main 3 climate zones in Europe are temperate, Mediterranean and mountains</li> <li>3. Seville is in the South West of Spain, experiencing a Mediterranean climate. In contrast, Blackburn has a temperate climate.</li> <li>4. Both locations are inland, to the North of Seville lies the Sierra Norte Mountain range and to the South, the Guadalquivir River.</li> </ol>	<p>Europe Continent Spain Andalusia Climate Zone Economy</p>



*Join the faith and learning journey*



*Key Facts and Vocabulary Progression 2022-2023*

*Geography*

YEAR 4	5. Key characteristics of Seville include, football, flamenco dancing and architecture.	
	<b>AREA OF STUDY and KEY FACTS</b>	<b>Vocabulary</b>
	<b>Marian: Where does our energy come from?</b>	
	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Four-figure grid references are used to locate a particular grid square on a map.</li> <li>There are two types of energy: renewable and non-renewable. Renewable energy includes solar power, wind power and hydropower. Non-renewable energy included oil and coal.</li> <li>investing in wind energy through wind turbines.</li> <li>The UK has made significant efforts to diversify its energy sources. Renewable energy, such as wind, solar, and hydroelectric power, has become more prominent due to environmental concerns.</li> <li>Consideration of the benefits and drawbacks of an energy source and its location are necessary when planning new energy source facilities.</li> </ol>	Grid referencing Eastlings Northlings Scale Energy Renewable Non-renewable Solar polar Hydropower sustainability
	<b>Remembrance</b>	
	<b>History Focus</b>	
	<b>Candlemas: The Americas</b>	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Americas are made up of 2 continents – North America and South America, they are connected by the Isthmus of Panama.</li> <li>South America has the most extreme climates, home to the largest Rainforest and the hottest desert.</li> <li>The Tropic of Cancer is 23° North of the equator in the Northern hemisphere. The Tropic of Capricorn is 23° South of the equator in the Southern hemisphere.</li> </ol>	Tropic of Cancer Tropic of Capricorn Northern Hemisphere Northern Hemisphere Southern Hemisphere	



# Join the faith and learning journey



## Key Facts and Vocabulary Progression 2022-2023

### Geography

	<p>4. North America's prominent physical features are, The Rocky Mountains, The Great Lakes, The Grand Canyon, Niagara Fall and The Cuban Pine Forests. Some of it's renown human features are, Empire State Building, Chicen Itza, Golden Gate Bridge.</p> <p>5. Sao Paulo is a Mega City in Brazil, New York is a Mega city in USA and London is a Mega City in England.</p>	
	<b>Lenten</b>	
	<b>History Focus</b>	
	<b>Rosary: Rivers</b>	
	<p>1. The water cycle is the journey water takes as it moves from the land to the sky and back again. It follows a cycle of evaporation, condensation, precipitation and collection.</p> <p>2. The River Nile in Egypt is the longest river in the world and the River Severn is the longest river in the UK. Our local river is Blakewater.</p> <p>3. Rivers are generally divided into three geographical sections: The upper course – (the start of a river, which is fast-flowing, narrow and is usually located in a mountainous area) The middle course – (where the landscape starts to flatten and the river becomes wider and slower.) The lower course – (the end of a river and is the widest and slowest part.)</p> <p>4. Settlements have been built next to rivers as they provide water, food and power.</p> <p>5. A geographical enquiry requires elements of observing, measuring, recording and presenting.</p>	<p>mountainous      evaporation</p> <p>mountain range      estuary</p> <p>source      floor plain</p> <p>erosion      tributary</p> <p>meander      precipitation</p> <p>highlands      river mouth</p> <p>river</p> <p>condensation</p>
	<b>Trinity</b>	
	<b>History Focus</b>	
<b>YEA</b>	<b>AREA OF STUDY and KEY FACTS</b>	<b>Vocabulary</b>
	<b>Marian:</b>	
	<b>History Focus</b>	
	<b>Remembrance: Why is trade important to us?</b>	



# Join the faith and learning journey



## Key Facts and Vocabulary Progression 2022-2023

### Geography

	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Trade is the process of buying and selling goods. Countries worldwide trade with each other. Imports are goods that are brought into the country. Exports are goods that are traded out of the country</li> <li>2. The nature of imports and exports in Blackburn has evolved to reflect the changing global market. The UK imports a variety of products such as electrical goods and machinery. On the export side, the UK is known for its pharmaceutical products, motor vehicles, and financial services.</li> <li>3. Natural resources are substances that occur naturally in the environment, like wood, food, water and fossil fuels.</li> <li>4. Natural resource management (NRM) manages natural resources, including water, land, soil, plants and animals.</li> <li>5. Data helps us to understand patterns and trends but sometimes there can be variations due to numerous factors.</li> </ol>	<p>globalisation global warming natural resources deforestation fossil fuels coal nuclear import export wind power solar power renewable non renewable trade import Fairtrade export economic biomes</p>
	<b>Candlemas:</b>	
	<b>History Focus</b>	
	<b>Lenten: Where does our food come from?</b>	
	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Agricultural land use in the UK can be divided into three main types, arable (growing crops), pastoral (livestock) and mixed (arable and pastoral).</li> <li>2. A geographical enquiry can help us to understand the physical geography and human geography of an area and the impacts on the surrounding environment.</li> <li>3. The topography of an area intended for agricultural purposes is an important consideration.</li> <li>4. The journey that food travels from producer to consumer is measured in food miles.</li> <li>5. The Lake District has seen significant changes in land use and economic activity over time. Initially, the region mainly relied on traditional farming practices. Today, tourism is a major economic driver in the Lake District.</li> </ol>	<p>rural urban allotment topography floriculture loamy pastoral arable gradient</p>



# Join the faith and learning journey



## Key Facts and Vocabulary Progression 2022-2023

### Geography

	<b>Rosary</b>	
	<b>History Focus</b>	
	<b>Trinity: How are mountains useful?</b>	
	<p>1. The Alps are the highest and most extensive mountain range that is entirely in Europe, stretching across eight Alpine countries (from west to east): Monaco, France, Switzerland, Italy, Liechtenstein, Germany, Austria and Slovenia.</p> <p>2. Mountains are formed when plate boundaries move. The different types of mountains are fold mountains, fault-block mountains, volcanic mountains, volcanic and plateau.</p> <p>3. Some physical features found in the Alps include Mont Blanc, Lake Worthersee and Pasterze Glacier. Some human features found in the Alps include the Innsbruck Cable Car, Hohensalzburg Fortress and Chamonix ski resort.</p> <p>4. The diverse biomes of the Alps support a rich array of animal life. At higher altitudes, mountain goats, known as chamois, thrive due to their exceptional climbing abilities.</p> <p>5. Renowned for recreational opportunities leading to a booming tourism economy in the region and so sustainable practices and responsible tourism is a challenge in preserving the natural environment.</p>	<p>contour, altitude, peaks, slopes, fold mountains, fault-block mountains, volcanic mountains, volcanic, plateau.</p>
<b>YEAR 6</b>	<b>AREA OF STUDY and KEY FACTS</b>	<b>Vocabulary</b>
	<b>Marian: How can we save our biomes?</b>	
	<p>1. The prime meridian separates the eastern hemisphere from the western hemisphere. It is also used as the basis for the world's time zones. Vertical lines called meridians split the Earth into 24 different time zones. Each time zone is a number of hours ahead or behind London, at the Prime Meridian.</p> <p>2. Climate zones are usually found in more than one continent; and continents of Europe, North America and South America have several climate zones Some climate zones (e.g. temperate) usually have a much higher population density than others.</p>	<p>terrain prime meridian glaciers density</p>



# Join the faith and learning journey



## Key Facts and Vocabulary Progression 2022-2023

### Geography

	<p>3. Biomes are areas of the world that, because of similar climates, have similar landscapes, animals and plants: tundra, tropical rainforests, coral reefs, temperate forests and hot deserts</p> <p>4. Adaption occurs in both plants and animals e.g. tundra (Arctic hare, polar bear) hot desert (cactus, camel, Saharan silver ant, cape ground squirrel) temperate forest (deciduous and coniferous trees with thick bark, red squirrels, hedgehogs, and southern wood ants) coral reefs (soft coral, pistol shrimp &amp; goby fish, octopus &amp; grouper)</p> <p>5. Global warming relates to an increase in Earth's temperature only; it causes climate change which relates to a broader set of changes. Global warming and climate change both happen naturally but both have been accelerated by human activity.</p>	
	<b>Remembrance</b>	
	<b>History Focus</b>	
	<b>Candlemas:</b>	
	<b>History Focus</b>	
	<b>Lenten</b>	
	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Population Density refers to how many people live in a certain area.</li> <li>2. Population will increase when the birth rate is greater than the death rate and decrease if the death rate is greater than the birth rate.</li> <li>3. Migration is when people move from one place to another. There are many reasons people may move from one place to another, these can be 'push' and 'pull' factors. Blackburn has experienced significant migration over the past century, with the industrial revolution being an integral factor.</li> </ol>	<p>Climate Change            Birth rate            Death rate            Quantitative data            Qualitative data            Involuntary            Refugees            Assylum seekers            Noise Pollution</p>



# Join the faith and learning journey



## Key Facts and Vocabulary Progression 2022-2023

### Geography

	<p>4. Climate change impacts the population by rising temperatures causing forest fires, droughts that may damage crops and lead to food shortages, and glaciers melting leading to rising sea levels, contributing to flooding.</p> <p>5. Fieldwork allows us to collect real-life data and draw meaningful conclusions.</p>	<p>Population distribution Pull factors Push factors questionnaire</p>
	<p><b>Rosary: Do we really need to protect our rainforests?</b></p>	
	<p>1. The Amazon Rainforest, is the world's largest tropical rainforest and located in South America with 60% in Brazil while the rest is shared among eight other countries.</p> <p>2. There are 4 layers in the Rainforest - the <b>forest floor</b> is wet, dark and hot and contains shrubs with large leaves. The <b>understorey layer</b> has small trees with large leaves, predators and little light. The <b>canopy layer</b> is cooler and lighter and creates a 'roof' with its taller trees. The <b>emergent layer</b> has the tallest trees and receives lots of sunlight, rain and wind.</p> <p>3. 35 per cent of the Amazon rainforest is home to indigenous people. Their children do not go to school; they do not have electricity but they use the Amazon rainforest for all they need without damaging it e.g plants for medicine, river for transport.</p> <p>4. Consequences of deforestation in the Amazon include a significant loss of species and their habitats, a disturbance of indigenous peoples and their health, an increase in CO2 emissions, and a negatively altered water cycle around the globe.</p> <p>5. Positive environmental changes to the Amazon rainforest can occur by limiting our contribution to these destructive industries and reduce demand for these products (beef, palm oil etc). Choosing sustainably-produced foods and products forces companies to change their practices.</p>	<p>Deforestation Indigenous Global warming buttress roots canopy layer drought emergent layer forest floor global warming greenhouse gas quote risk</p>
	<p><b>Trinity</b></p>	
	<p><b>History Focus</b></p>	



*Join the faith and learning journey*

*Key Facts and Vocabulary Progression 2022-2023*



*Geography*