Year 3	*Our Town - Bordon* Coasts – Hayling Island Climate – Antarctica
Year 4	Where does our food come from? – Abidjan, Republic of Cote d'Ivoire The U.K. – Portsmouth
Year 5	South America (In-depth study) • Rivers • Rainforests • São Paulo
Year 6	Volcanoes – Montserrat Europe – The Alps

Each unit covers the 4 forms of substantive knowledge and use carefully selected case studies, alongside an increasing understanding of their own town, to develop knowledge of how expert geographers think (disciplinary knowledge).

Substantive Knowledge

- Locational knowledge
- Place knowledge
- Environmental, human & physical geography
- Geographical skills & fieldwork

Disciplinary Knowledge

- How geographical knowledge originates
- How geographical knowledge is revised
- How geographers think

Substantive Knowledge

Locational knowledge

- Name and locate places
- knowledge of distance, orientation, scale and positioning systems
- ‘Knowing where’s where’

Place knowledge

- The personal experience of a place
- The connection between physical and human geography and personal experience
- Changes over time
- *Sense of community*

Environmental, physical and human geography

- Human and natural phenomena
- Describing and comparing their own and other environments
- The interconnectedness of human and physical processes

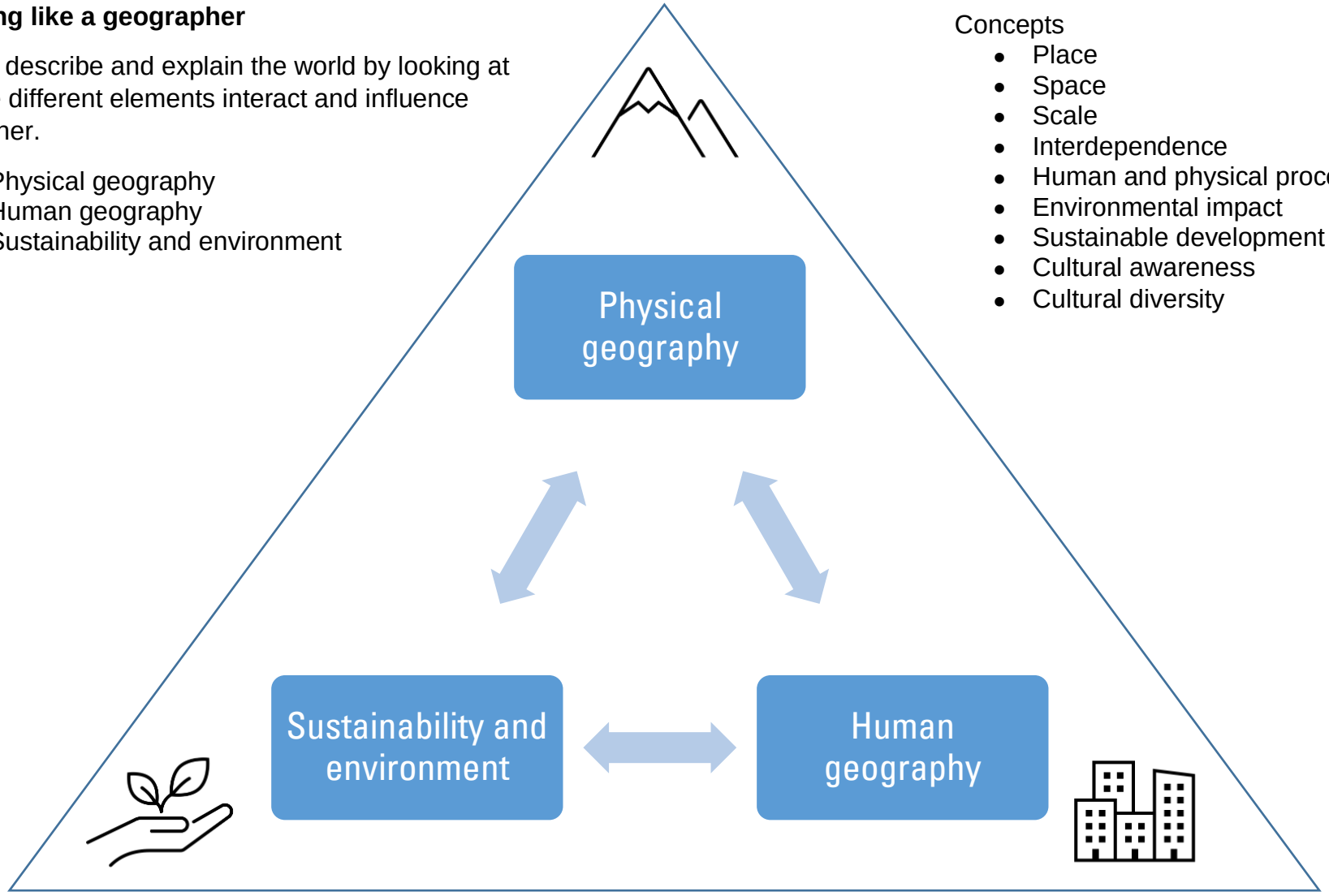
Geographical skills & fieldwork

- Fieldwork is first-hand experience – see it, touch it, visit it
- Map skills
- Ariel photographs and satellite images
- Geographic information systems (GIS)

Thinking like a geographer

We can describe and explain the world by looking at how the different elements interact and influence each other.

- Physical geography
- Human geography
- Sustainability and environment



Concepts

- Place
- Space
- Scale
- Interdependence
- Human and physical processes
- Environmental impact
- Sustainable development
- Cultural awareness
- Cultural diversity

To develop understanding of the locations we study there are key questions that are answered in each unit. For each one comparisons are made with our own town.

Where is it?

What is it like?

Why is it here not there?

How did it get like this?

What will happen if.. ?

changes over time

Where it is?

- Latitude and longitude
- Climate zone
- Continent
- Hemisphere
- Surrounding oceans

What is it like?

- weather
- climate
- biome
- transport
- industry
- economy
- size/scales
- culture
- population
- settlements
- land use

Why is it here not there?

- Human and natural phenomena

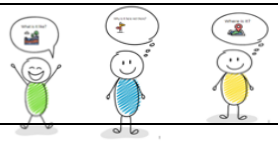
How did it get like this?
&
What will happen if…?

- Changes over time
- future of the place

Year 3
Our Town • Case Study – Whitehill and Bordon • Local Study • Develop sense of place
Coasts • Case Study – Hayling Island • Britain's Coast • Natural Coastal Features • Human Activity - Fish & Chips • Development

Y3 Climate

Substantive knowledge



Case study - Antarctica

Locational knowledge

Antarctica is a continent at the South Pole.

It is the coldest continent.

It is surrounded by the Southern Ocean.

McMurdo Station is in Antarctica – Latitude 78°S, Longitude 166°

Latitude, longitude, hemispheres, continents, equator.

Polar Climate

In Antarctica has a polar climate with very dry, cold weather. The average temperature in the middle is -60ºC. On the coast the average temperature is -10ºC.

Very few plants live there and most animals live on the coast.

Antarctica holds the record for the coldest temperature in the world at -89.2º.

Place knowledge

In Winter the sun never rises. It is dark 24 hours a day. In Summer the sun never sets. It never goes dark.

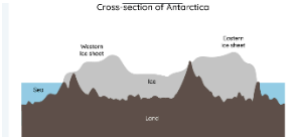
Life in Antarctica is made even harder as there are only two seasons; winter and summer. As Antarctica is positioned at the very bottom of the globe, in winter there are 24 hours of darkness due to the tilt of the Earth. In summer, there are 24 hours of light as Antarctica constantly faces the sun.

No one really lives in Antarctica. Explorers and scientists visit for research.

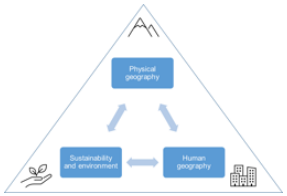
The summer is the only time to travel to Antarctica as the conditions are too bad during the winter with extreme cold and continuous darkness.

There is no government instead a treaty has been in place since 1961 that 55 countries have agreed to.

The Antarctic Treaty makes sure that Antarctica is used peacefully and taken care of. It is not owned by anyone.

Environmental, human & physical geography	Geographical skills & fieldwork
Antarctica is the 5th largest continent at 5.4 million square miles. It is made of bedrock underneath layers of ice and snow. It has mountains, volcanoes, ice sheets, ice shelves and icebergs. Underneath the ice and snow, there is land. It has mountains and volcanoes, as well as ice sheets, ice shelves and icebergs. In the winter, the sea ice expands as more sea freezes.  Global warming is affecting the arctic regions as more ice melts. Warmer oceans means the ice melts faster than new ice is formed.	Snowman in the freezer How animals stay warm with blubber – ice buckets/ River Wey

Disciplinary knowledge

How geographical knowledge originates	How geographical knowledge is revised	How geographers think
• Early explorers – Scott, Amundsen • Satellite images • HMS Erebus 	• Scientist research bases: ○Amundsen–Scott South Pole Station ○McMurdo Station • RRS Sir David Attenborough  • Research into global warming	 

<u>LOs:</u>

- Describe the location of Antarctica
- Describe the weather and landscape in Antarctica
- Describe the physical features of Antarctica
- Describe the human features of Antarctica
- Explain how people adapt to the polar climate
- Discuss similarities and differences between Bordon and Antarctica

Year 4
Where does our food come from? • Case Study – Abidjan, Republic of Cote d'Ivoire • Chocolate • Different foods grow in different biomes • Responsible trade • Impact of food production
The U.K. • Case Study – Portsmouth • ~~*The South East region: Human features*~~ • ~~*Physical features*~~ • ~~*Using a compass and map symbols*~~ • ~~*Old Winchester Hill*~~

Year 5 South America
Rivers and the Water Cycle • Case Study – The Amazon River • The water cycle • What is a river? • The journey of a river.
Rainforests • Case Study – Amazon region • How does the climate of the Amazon region compare to our climate? • How are animals and plants adapted to survive in the rainforest? • How do people live in the Amazon region? • Why is the Amazon region important? • How is the Amazon region being damaged?
São Paulo • ~~North American cities~~ • ~~South American cities~~ • ~~Compare the cities of North and South America~~ • ~~The environmental regions of North and South America~~ • ~~Research an environmental region of the Americas~~

Year 6
Volcanoes • Case Study – Montserrat • The Earth's layers • Plate tectonics • The structure of a volcano • Living next to a volcano
Europe • Case Study – The Alps • Fold mountains • Characteristics and features of the Alps • What are the main industries in the Alps? • What are the advantages and disadvantages of Tourism? • What is life like in the Alps?