



## Geography 2022 to 2023 - Key Stage 2

### Juniors – Autumn 2022

### Britain at War (History Focus)

This project teaches children about the causes, events and consequences of the First and Second World Wars, the influence of new inventions on warfare, how life in Great Britain was affected and the legacy of the wars in the post-war period. In Geography the children will learn the following:

Understand the processes that give rise to key physical and human geographical features of the world, how these are interdependent and how they bring about spatial variation and change over time.

Geographical interconnections are the ways in which people and things are connected.

The Axis Powers were Germany (led by Adolf Hitler), Italy (led by Benito Mussolini) and Japan (led by Emperor Hirohito). The Allied Powers were Great Britain (led by Neville Chamberlain and then Winston Churchill), the Soviet Union (led by Joseph Stalin) and the United States (led by Franklin D Roosevelt and then Harry S Truman). Members of the British Commonwealth of Nations also fought for the Allied Powers.

Explain interconnections between two or more areas of the world.

### Juniors – Spring 2023

### Stargazers (Science Focus)

Stargazers is a science topic that provides the children with the opportunity to learn about the Solar System and Investigate the eight planets: Mercury, Venus, Earth, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus and Neptune. They will learn that the Moon is a celestial body that orbits Earth. The children will compare the times of day at different places on the Earth and use GPS satellite navigation systems to track hidden treasure. In Geography they will learn the following:

- Learn how to use a range of aerial images of the Earth to identify geographical features, such as countries, continents, volcanoes, rivers and impact craters. Refer to globes and maps to make their identifications.
- Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied.
- Aerial photography is used in cartography, land-use planning and environmental studies. It can be used alongside maps to find out detailed information about a place, or places.
- Analyse and compare a place, or places, using aerial photographs, atlases and maps.

### Juniors – Summer 2023

### Frozen Kingdoms (Geography Focus)

Frozen Kingdoms is a geography topic that develops children's knowledge of polar regions and teaches children about the interconnections of this extreme ecosystem and how humans and animals seek to conquer it. In Geography, children will learn the following:

#### Compare and contrast

- Climate is the long-term pattern of weather conditions found in a particular place.
- Climates can be compared by looking at factors including maximum and minimum levels of precipitation and average monthly temperatures.

- Antarctica is a continent, located south of the Antarctic Circle (66.5°S). Most of the landscape is ice-covered mountains, glaciers or ice sheets. The South Pole (90°S) is the most southern geographical point on Earth. The Antarctic has long, cold, dark winters and cool, light summers.
- The Arctic is the area that is north of the Arctic Circle (66.5°N). The Arctic region is made up of the Arctic Ocean, surrounded by the continents of Europe, Asia and North America. Physical features of the Arctic include ice sheets, ice caps, mountains and hills, large rivers and lakes, tundra (areas of permanently frozen soil) and some coniferous forest. The Arctic has long, cold, dark winters and cool, light summers.
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- The Arctic region has cold winters and cool summers. Average Arctic temperatures range from -43°C to 13°C depending on the season and location. The Antarctic region has cold winters and cool summers. Antarctica is the coldest, windiest and driest place on Earth. Average temperatures range between -60°C and -20°C .

### Location

- The Northern Hemisphere is the part of Earth that is to the north of the equator.
- The Southern Hemisphere is the part of Earth that is to the south of the equator.
- The Prime Meridian is the imaginary line from the North Pole to the South Pole that passes through Greenwich in England and marks 0° longitude, from which all other longitudes are measured.
- The boundaries of the polar regions are marked by the Arctic and Antarctic Circles. The polar regions experience the largest differences in daylight, as the effect of Earth's tilt is much more pronounced. It is the tilt towards the Sun that creates near-constant daylight, known as polar day or Midnight Sun. The tilt away from the Sun creates near constant darkness, known as polar night.

### Geographical change

- Tourism is an industry that involves people travelling for recreation and leisure. It has had an environmental, social and economic impact on many regions and countries.

### Position

- Invisible lines of latitude run horizontally around the Earth and show the northerly or southerly position of a geographical area.
- Invisible lines of longitude run vertically from the North to the South Pole and show the westerly or easterly position of a geographical area.

### Fieldwork

- Representing, analysing, concluding, communicating, reflecting and responding to answer geographical questions.
- There are two oceans in Earth's polar regions. The Arctic Ocean is in the north polar region. The Southern Ocean is in the south polar region. They are the world's two smallest oceans.

### Natural & man-made materials

- The polar oceans are significantly colder than other world oceans. This influences the presence of sea ice, glaciers and icebergs.

### Physical Features

- The Arctic is a sea of ice surrounded by land and located at the highest latitudes of the Northern Hemisphere. It extends over the countries that border the Arctic Ocean, including Canada, the USA, Denmark, Russia, Norway and Iceland. Antarctica is a continent located in the Southern Hemisphere. Antarctica does not belong to any country. Physical features typical of the Arctic and Antarctic regions include glaciers, icebergs, ice caps, ice sheets, ice shelves and sea ice.
- Icebergs are large pieces of frozen freshwater that have calved from glaciers, ice shelves or larger icebergs. Glaciers are slow-moving masses of ice that are made of compacted snow. Mountains are raised pieces of land that are usually covered in snow and ice. Ice fields are large areas of connected glaciers. Tundra is land where it is too cold for trees to grow as the ground is permanently frozen (permafrost). Boreal forests are large areas of land just south of the Arctic Circle where coniferous trees grow.

### **Settlements and Land Use**

- Natural resources in the Arctic include oil, gas, metals, minerals, fish, wood and freshwater. Combinations of these natural resources can be found in every country in the Arctic Circle and under the Arctic Ocean.

### **Environment**

- Climate change is the long-term change in expected patterns of weather that contributes to the melting of polar ice caps, rising sea levels and extreme weather. Climate change is caused by global warming. Human activity, such as burning fossil fuels, deforestation, habitat destruction, overpopulation and rearing livestock, all contribute to global warming.

### **Human Features and Landmarks**

- The distribution of and access to natural resources, cultural influences and economic activity are significant factors in community life in a settlement.
- Traditionally, indigenous people in the Arctic adapted to the cold, harsh conditions by hunting and eating animals native to the area, such as seals, whales and walrus and using reindeer skins to keep warm. Many lived nomadic lifestyles following reindeer herds.
- Today, many indigenous people in the Arctic live in permanent settlements and have a modern lifestyle, but some still follow traditional ways of life.

### **Maps**

- A geographical area can be understood by using grid references and lines of latitude and longitude to identify position, contour lines to identify height above sea level and map symbols to identify physical and human features.
- Latitude and longitude enable locations on Earth to be identified in relation to the equator and the Prime Meridian. Latitude and longitude are measured in degrees.
- There are five major lines of latitude. These are the equator at 0°, the Tropic of Cancer (23.5°N) and Tropic of Capricorn (23.5°S) and the Arctic (66.5°N) and Antarctic (66.5°S) Circles.