

Year				
c o r e s k i l l s	Graphicacy Skills	<p>Ask and answer simple questions about what they have seen or heard. Use sources (from History National Curriculum)</p> <p>Explain the difference between fiction and non-fiction (from History National Curriculum).</p> <p>Show some understanding of the ways we can find out about the world (eg books, museums, atlases, photographs (from History National Curriculum)</p> <p>Use age-related vocabulary in their speech and writing, spelling it accurately where appropriate.</p> <p>Create age-related data tables, graphs and charts, maps and plans, drawings and perspectives, posters, diagrams and digital presentations: - for isolated datasets - in longer and coherently-structured pieces of work.</p>		
	Academic Skills	<p>Use sources (from History National Curriculum)</p> <p>Explain the difference between fiction and non-fiction (from History National Curriculum).</p> <p>Show some understanding of the ways we can find out about the world (eg books, museums, atlases, photographs (from History National Curriculum).</p> <p>Present information:</p> <p>Use age-related vocabulary in their speech and writing, spelling it accurately where appropriate.</p> <p>Create age-related data tables, graphs and charts, maps and plans, drawings and perspectives, posters, diagrams and digital presentations: - for isolated datasets - in longer and coherently-structured pieces of work.</p>		
1	Programme of study	Our Local Area	Transport and Travel	The United Kingdom


	Key vocabulary	Local area, map, aerial map, symbol, key, route, journey, flat, houseboat, detached, semi-detached, terraced, caravan, cottage, bungalow.	<p style="text-align: center;"><small>Astronaut someone who travels in space</small></p> <p>Coal a black rock that you burn as fuel</p> <p>Carriage a part of a train that carries passengers</p> <p>Congestion lots of traffic</p>	Address, capital city, city, countryside, lake, landmark, mountain, parliament, rural.
	Key facts	When you go somewhere, you go on a journey. You can go on a journey to school, a journey to the park, a journey to see your friend(s) or to the shop. You can go on other journeys too. The way you go is called the route. You will see different things on your route. You might see a park, some houses or a postbox. There are other things you might see too. You have a local area around your home and school. There can be many different places in your local area. In your local area there can be houses, shops, parks, a hospital, a library, a swimming pool, schools and other places too.	<p>8000BC – Canoe</p> <p>3500BC – Wheel</p> <p>1500BC – Galley Ship</p> <p>600BC – Horse and carriage</p> <p>1783 – Hot air balloon</p> <p>1818 – Hobby Horse</p> <p>1845 – First Passenger Locomotive</p> <p>1830 – Omnibus</p> <p>1863 – Underground Railway</p> <p>1870 – Penny Farthing</p> <p>1886 – Gas powered car</p> <p>1891 – Glider</p> <p>1903 – Aeroplane</p> <p>1950 – Boeing Jet</p> <p>1961 – Rocket</p> <p>1969 – Moon Landing</p>	United' means joined together, 'Kingdom' means a country ruled by a king or queen, the United Kingdom is a union of 4 countries (England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland) all ruled by King Charles III. The national flower of England is the rose, of Scotland is the thistle, of Ireland is the shamrock, of Wales is daffodil.

Pictures / diagrams

Maps

This is a map of a park. We can use it to help us see where things are in the park.

The key shows us what the different pictures mean. We call the pictures symbols.


This is a map →  **This is the key**

This is a symbol

- Tree
- Grass
- Path
- Water
- Building
- Bridge
- Gate
- Light
- Post

Aerial Map

This is an aerial map and it shows us where things are. Aerial maps show us what it looks like from above. It's what it would look like if we were a bird looking down from the sky.

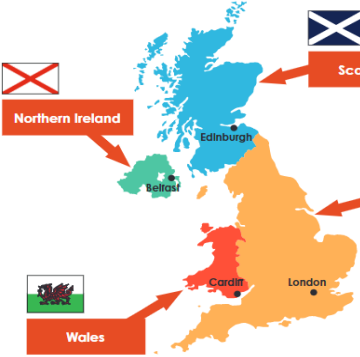



							
8000BC	3500BC	1500BC	600BC	1783	1818	1825	1830
							
1863	1870	1886	1891	1903	1950	1961	1969

timeline of inventions, pictures of past and present modes of transport



Geography: The United Kingdom

The Union Jack flag represents all of the four countries in the United Kingdom joined together. 'Union' means joined together.


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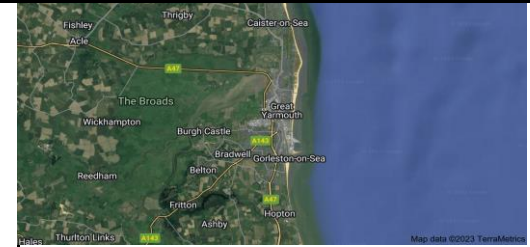
England: the flag of St. George
Scotland: the flag of St. Andrew
Northern Ireland: the flag of St. Patrick
The Union Flag (or the Union Jack)

	Important People	Local MP, Mayor of Great Yarmouth	George Stephenson - Invented the first passenger Locomotive in 1825 The Wright Brothers - Invented the first aeroplane in 1903. Yuri Gagarin - Russian astronaut who was the first to fly in space in 1961. Neil Armstrong - American astronaut who was the first to land on the moon in 1969.	King Charles III, Rishi Sunak (Prime Minister), Brandon Lewis (local MP).
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c o r e s k i l l s	Graphical Skills	<p style="text-align: center;">Keys & symbols: Use basic symbols in a key. Use and construct basic symbols in a key. Recognise & identify basic OS symbols.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Read maps: Use simple grid references to locate squares on a map (eg A1, D7).</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Draw maps / plans: Devise a simple map (eg sketch map of places in stories, school grounds).</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Digital maps: Use digital technologies: zoom in/out on a map Begin to highlight and annotate digital maps</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Charts and graphs (from Maths National Curriculum) Pictograms, tally charts, block diagrams, simple tables (from Maths National Curriculum)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Use images: Start to understand the purpose of different image types. Use aerial photographs and plan perspectives to recognise landmarks and basic features.</p>
	Academic Skills	<p style="text-align: center;">Ask questions: Show curiosity by voluntarily asking questions about what they have seen, heard or read. Discern relevance Start to make selections, eg from or within sources of information. Use sources (from History National Curriculum) Identify ways that geography is presented and represented (eg fiction, images, maps) (from History National Curriculum).</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Present information: Use age-related vocabulary in their speech and writing, spelling it accurately where appropriate. Create age-related data tables, graphs and charts, maps and plans, drawings and perspectives, posters, diagrams and digital presentations: - for isolated datasets - in longer and coherently-structured pieces of work.</p>

	Programme of study	Planet Earth	Life in Kenya	Our local area: Great Yarmouth (Holiday industry)
	Key vocabulary	North America, South America, Asia, Africa, Europe, Oceania, Antarctica, Continents, Ocean	Border, Climate, Continent, Country, Desert, Equator, Humid, Maasai, Nomads, Port, Rainfall, Rural, Savannah, Season, Temperature, Urban, Valley	Beach, cliff, coast, Sea, Town, Port , Harbour, Tourism, Steam boat, Railway , Punch and Judy show, Amusement arcade, Steam train, Bathing machine, Britannia Pier, Holiday camp
	Key facts	Planet Earth is made up of seven continents and five oceans. A continent is a large area of land that contains different countries. An ocean is a very large area of salty water. Europe - One of the world's smaller continents, it contains countries such as the UK, France and Italy. It has many famous landmarks, such as the Eiffel Tower. North America - The Earth's third largest continent, it includes America,	Kenya is a country in the continent of Africa. Kenya is located in East Africa and borders the Indian Ocean. As Kenya sits on the Equator, it is very hot. Kenya is much hotter than the UK and stays hot all year round. Kenya doesn't have seasons like we do. Instead of hot and cold seasons, Kenya has dry and wet seasons.	There are lots of seaside resorts in the United Kingdom that have been popular for many years. In Victorian times, people would travel to the seaside to enjoy activities, such as a puppet show, walk along the promenade or to go sea bathing. The Victorians believed that the sea air was good for you and that sea bathing would make you healthy

2



Pictures / diagrams



Important People

Jomo Kenyatta - First leader of Kenya

William Adams, J. Fletcher Dodd

<p style="text-align: center;">c o r e</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Graphicity Skills</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"> Keys & symbols: Use keys to build knowledge/research. Start to understand complex keys eg size of symbol for quantity. Start to understand contour lines. Read maps: Use maps [atlases, and globes] to locate and to start to describe features. Use 4 figure grid references to build knowledge (i.e. research) Work out simple distances from a map (eg aerial distance, or along a straight road). Draw maps / plans: Create a sketch map - eg of a short route, or a building plan with simple symbols. Start to draw to scale (positive integer scaling and simple correspondence - from Maths National Curriculum) Digital maps: Start measuring distance on Digimaps. 'Zoom' for a purpose and explain the scale. Annotate digital maps with text/labels. Charts and graphs (from Maths National Curriculum) Bar charts (eg not blocks); use more complex tables (from Maths National Curriculum). Use images: Understand and explain the reliability / purpose of different picture types (include historical silhouettes & lithographs – link to Science 'light' topic). </p>
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S k i l l s	Academic Skills	<p style="text-align: center;">Ask questions:</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Start to frame questions and answers in geographically valid ways (eg about change/difference). Discern relevance Select information according to relevance (i.e. spot the 'main' landmarks). Use sources (from History National Curriculum) Explain the difference between primary and secondary data (from History National Curriculum). Start to show awareness that there are different ways to represent geographical information, and that these might inform opinions and beliefs (from History National Curriculum).</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Present information:</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Use age-related vocabulary in their speech and writing, spelling it accurately where appropriate. Create age-related data tables, graphs and charts, maps and plans, drawings and perspectives, posters, diagrams and digital presentations: - for isolated datasets - in longer and coherently-structured pieces of work</p>		
	Programme of study	UK Settlements	Local Area - Map Work	Europe

	<p>Key vocabulary</p>	<p>Land Use, Mountain, Hill, Peak, Farming, National Park, Green Urban, Natural Land, Sea/Ocean, Coastline, River, Settlement, Rural, Urban, Hamlet, Village, Town, City, Population, County</p>	<p>Map Atlas Globe Country Compass Grid Reference Symbol Key River Mountain Water Cycle Natural resources Settlements Trade Links Environment</p>	<p>Atlas, Biome, Capital city, city, climate zones, coasts, compass, continent, country, desert, equator, globe, human geography, landmark, language, ocean, physical geography, population, sea, tectonic, temperate, tourist, trade, tropical.</p>
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3

Key

facts

What is a settlement?

A settlement is a place where people have chosen to live. Settlements can be different sizes and are found in different locations. The first settlements were nearly always near to a supply of water, food and shelter. In the United Kingdom a settlement can be: a single isolated dwelling (far away from all other houses and buildings), a hamlet, a village, a town or a city. You can find each type of settlement in each of the four countries of the United Kingdom.

What is a county?

The United Kingdom is divided up into different counties — areas that have their own council and will include different settlements. The council is responsible for making some decisions for the people living in the county. There are many different counties in England and you can see the location of the original English counties on this map.

What are some of the physical features of the United Kingdom?

The United Kingdom has many different

Locate Gorleston, Great Yarmouth and Norfolk on a map of the UK.

Norfolk is a county in East Anglia.

Gorleston is a town on the East coast of the UK.

The UK is in the continent of Europe.

There are 7 continents in the World.

There are 4 compass points- North, East, South, West.

Other compass points include North East, North West, South West, South East.

I live in Gorleston (or one of the surrounding villages in Norfolk.

Norfolk is in England, which is a country. England, which is in the United Kingdom, is in the continent of Europe.

Where is Europe?

- It is in the Northern Hemisphere.
- It is located above Africa and it is connected to Asia.

What is Europe like?

- It is the fifth largest continent.
- It is surrounded by many seas and oceans.
- It contains the largest and smallest countries in the world.
- Many of the countries in Europe are in the European Union and they have their own currency called the Euro.
- Europe contains lots of countries which have different features.
- Each country has its own flag

Pictures / diagrams



TOURIST INFORMATION

- Camp site
- Caravan site
- Garden
- Golf course or links
- Information centre, all year / seasonal
- Nature reserve
- Parking, Park and ride, all year / seasonal
- Picnic site
- Selected places of tourist interest
- Telephone, public / motoring organisation
- Viewpoint
- Visitor centre
- Walks / Trails
- Youth hostel



Important People

Romans	Anglo-Saxons	Vikings
-chester = castle -caster = castle -cester = castle e.g. Manchester	-ham = village -ton = farm -ford = river crossing e.g. Birmingham	-by = village -thorpe = farm -toft = house e.g. Scunthorpe

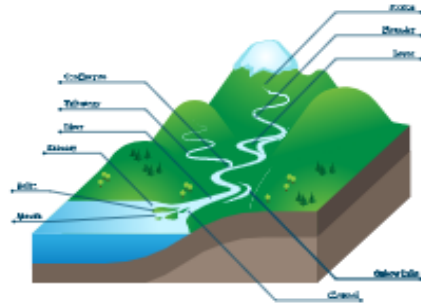
William Adams - mesaver and swimming instructor who saved many lives in Gorleston.

Admiral Nelson - born near Great Yarmouth. An important historical figure who led our country to many important naval victories.

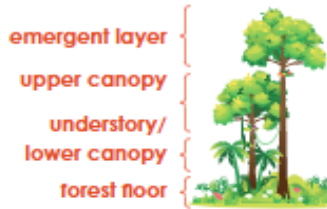
Head of the EU, Significant leaders of European countries.

C o r e S k i l l s	Graphicity Skills	<p style="text-align: center;">Keys & symbols:</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Use complex keys to build knowledge eg making quantitative estimates based on size of symbol.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Understand contour lines.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Read maps:</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Use the contents and index of an atlas.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Use oblique and aerial views.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Start to use 6 figure grid references.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Use a scale to reasonably estimate distances (eg along roads/waterways).</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Start to explain ideas using a thematic map for reference.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Draw maps / plans:</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Draw a map or plan from a description.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Create a scale-bar</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Draw cross-sections (harder integer correspondence, from Maths National Curriculum)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Digital maps:</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Accurately measure distance, including non-linear distances Annotate digital maps with markers, text, photographs, hyperlinks, etc. Use digital maps for a purpose (eg select, 'screengrab' & paste into .pub/.ppt/.doc. Charts and graphs (from Maths National Curriculum)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Time graphs 'and other graphs' (from Maths National Curriculum) Use discrete and continuous data (from Maths National Curriculum) Use images:</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Compare the context & purpose (reliability) of different photographs.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Use digital technologies to alter photos/images</p>
	Academic Skills	<p style="text-align: center;">Ask questions:</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Ask and answer geographically valid questions (eg about cause and effect, reliability, change and difference).</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Discern relevance</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Note connections, contrasts and trends and use these to order by relevance.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Use sources (from History National Curriculum)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Recognise that geographical 'facts' can vary depending on the source, and begin to suggest reasons for this.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Present information:</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Use age-related vocabulary in their speech and writing, spelling it accurately where appropriate.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Create age-related data tables, graphs and charts, maps and plans, drawings and perspectives, posters, diagrams and digital presentations: - for isolated datasets - in longer and coherently-structured pieces of work</p>

	<p>Programme of study</p>	<p>The Amazon River and Rainforest</p>	<p>Roman Britain</p>	<p>Geographical skills and fieldwork - use the 8 points of a compass, four and six figure grid references, symbols and key (including the use of Ordnance Survey maps) to build their knowledge of the UK and the wider world</p>
	<p>Key vocabulary</p>	<p>South America, Amazonia, climate, rainfall, rainforest, river, oxygen, forest floor, understory layer, canopy layer, emergent layer, indigenous, tribe, tributary, confluence, meander, estuary, erosion, deposition, deforestation.</p>	<p>milestone, amphitheatre, foundations , bathhouse, aqueduct, sacred, persecuted, religion, trade, import, export, origin, slave, currency, stylus, Latin, calendar, numerals, archaeological, sources.</p>	<p>8 points of compass, grid reference, key symbols, footpath, bridal path, public right of way, urban, rural, coastal</p>
	<p>Key facts</p>	<p>Where is the Amazon? What is it like in the Amazon Rainforest? What does the Amazon Rainforest look like? What is the Amazon River? What are the features of a river? Who lives in the Amazon?</p>	<p>who did the Romans in Britain trade with? The Romans traded goods across their entire empire (and beyond too). This meant that regions could produce, import and export a range of items and produce. Why did the Romans introduce coins and currency? The Romans wanted to make trading across the empire as easy and fair as possible. To do this they introduced as set of coins that every region in the empire would use. The coins had different values</p>	<p>To be able to read a map using the symbols and keys, To use a 4/6 grid reference to find any given point on a map, To understand the symbols and line on an Ordnance survey map- local to Norfolk</p>



Pictures / diagrams



Aquae Sulis

The Roman town now called Bath, Somerset, where you can see a Roman bathhouse.



Caerwent

An archaeological site dating back to Roman times where evidence of Roman life was found.



Londinium

The city of London, originally founded by the Romans.



Dere Street

A Roman road from York to Scotland that can still be seen today.



St. Albans

A town named after the Christian priest Albanus who died for his beliefs.

Ordnance survey map- Norfolk Broads, maps, atlases

	<p>Important People / Places</p>	<p>Andes, Amazon Rainforest, Amazon River, Brazil, Manaus, Peru, Madidi National Park, Manu National Park.</p>	<p>Jupiter, Juno, Constantine</p>	<p>Duke of Cumberland, George 11, Davic Wilson, Thomas Colby</p>
<p>c o r e s k</p>	<p>Graphicy Skills</p>	<p>Keys & symbols: Start to create complex keys using mathematical concepts eg size of symbol for quantity. Read maps: Use maps and atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate and describe features. Use 6 figure grid references to build knowledge. Relate differently-scaled maps to each other. Explain ideas using a thematic map for reference. Draw maps / plans: Start to draw thematic maps. Create a map from Fieldwork measurements. Scale by simple fractions (from Maths National Curriculum). Digital maps: Use linear and area measuring tools. Start to use digital maps (and selections from them) at different scales, to illustrate a point. Charts and graphs Complete and interpret tables, including timetables (from Maths National Curriculum) Calculate the mode and range. Use images: Use digital technologies to alter photos/images and explain the impact (eg reliability</p>		

I I S	Academic Skills	<p>Ask questions:</p> <p>Ask and answer geographically valid questions (eg about significance, relevance, reliability, perspective).</p> <p>Discern relevance</p> <p>Explain the usefulness, reliability and relevance of information.</p> <p>Use sources (from History National Curriculum)</p> <p>Begin to explain how Geographical ‘facts’ are often interpreted to support opinions (from History National Curriculum).</p> <p>Present information:</p> <p>Use age-related vocabulary in their speech and writing, spelling it accurately where appropriate.</p> <p>Create age-related data tables, graphs and charts, maps and plans, drawings and perspectives, posters, diagrams and digital presentations: - for isolated datasets - in longer and coherently-structured pieces of work</p>		
	Programme of study	Asia - Mountains, Volcanoes and Earthquakes	Climate Zones	Local study - Farming

	<p>Key vocabulary</p>	<p>Physical feature, human feature, border, lithosphere, inner core, outer core, mantle, crust, summit, magma chamber, main vent, secondary vent, crater, lava, hypocentre, epicentre, seismic waves, seismograph, aftershock</p>	<p>Biome, climate, climate change, climate zone, continent, polar, temperate, tropical, settlement, human habitation, economic activity, trade, trade routes, vegetation regions, natural resources.</p>	<p>citizens. lived in the towns. They were rich merchants and craftsmen. Merchants made their living by trading goods with ship owners.</p> <p>Dissolution: monasteries, priories, convents and friaries, in England, Wales and Ireland were disbanded.</p> <p>Enclosures: is the practice of dividing up land which was once owned by the people</p>
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Key Facts

What and where is Asia? What are tectonic plates? What is a mountain and volcano and how were they formed? What are earthquakes and why do they occur?



There are three main climate zones; polar, temperate and tropical. Biomes are a natural area of vegetation and animals. Polar regions do not get direct sunlight (unlike other parts of the Earth). Temperate climates can change greatly between summer and winter. Most place with a temperate climate have 4 seasons: Spring, Summer, Autumn and Winter. Tropical climates have almost continual rainfall throughout the year. A settlement is an organized human habitation. Economic activity is the activity of making, providing, purchasing, or selling goods or services. Trade involves the transfer of goods or services from one person or entity to another.

Kett's Rebellion was a revolt in Norfolk, England during the reign of Edward VI, largely in response to the enclosures of land. It began at Wymondham on 8 July 1549 with a group of rebels destroying fences that had been put up by wealthy landowners.

One of the targets was yeoman farmer Robert Kett who, instead of resisting the rebels, agreed to their demands and offered to lead them.

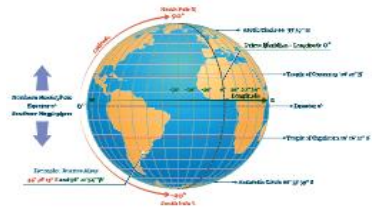
Kett and his forces, joined by recruits from Norwich and the surrounding countryside numbering some 16,000, set up camp on Mousehold Heath to the north-east of the city on 12 July. The rebels stormed Norwich on 29 July and took the city.

Kett's rebellion ended on 27 August when the rebels were defeated by an army under the leadership of the Earl of Warwick at the Battle of Dussindale. Kett was captured, held in the Tower of London, tried for treason, and hung on 7 December 1549.

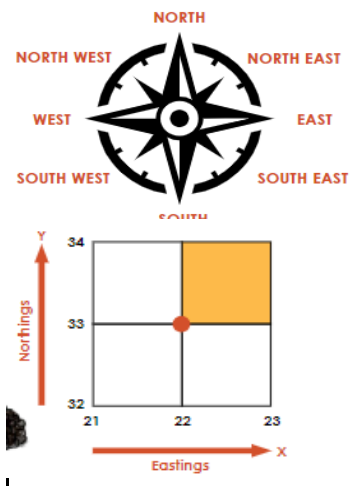
	<p>Pictures / diagrams</p> 	<p>Map of the world with key indicating different aspects of human / physical geography</p>	 <p>An 18th-century depiction of Robert Kett and his followers under the Oak of Reformation on Mousehold Heath</p>
<p>Important People / Places</p>	<p>Himalayas, Anak Krakatoa, Asia, Mount Everest, Maldives, Yangtze river, Sinabang, Nepal.</p>	<p>Links to Silk Road - Marco Polo</p>	<p>Robert Kett:</p> <p>Robert Kett was the leader of Kett's Rebellion. Kett was the fourth son of Thomas Kett, of Forncett, Norfolk and his wife Margery. He is thought to have been a tanner, but he certainly held the manor of Wymondham in Norfolk.</p>

c o r e s k i l l s	Graphicity Skills	<p>Keys & symbols: Create complex keys.</p> <p>Read maps: Explain how types of map give different perspectives / show prejudice (eg the Peters Projection). Confidently use distribution/thematic maps to illustrate an idea or discussion.</p> <p>Draw maps / plans: Design and draw distribution/thematic maps.</p> <p>Digital maps: Use linear and area measuring tools accurately.</p> <p>Use careful selections from digital maps to illustrate points verbally (eg with .ppt) or in written form (eg .pub, .doc).</p>		
	Academic Skills	<p>Ask questions: Regularly ask and answer perceptive questions in geographically valid ways. Discern relevance</p> <p>Thoughtfully organise information by relevance, and politely critique others. Use sources (from History National Curriculum) Start to understand the idea of 'tertiary' sources data.</p> <p>Explain and critique the way geographical 'facts' are used and interpreted to support opinions.</p> <p>Present information: Use age-related vocabulary in their speech and writing, spelling it accurately where appropriate. Create age-related data tables, graphs and charts, maps and plans, drawings and perspectives, posters, diagrams and digital</p>		
	Programme of study	Mapping the World	Global Challenges - Climate Change	<p>Geographical skills and fieldwork - use fieldwork to observe, measure and record the human and physical features in the local area using a range of methods, including sketch maps, plans and graphs and digital technologies - use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied</p>

6	Key vocabulary	Border, cartographer, compass, elevation, Equator, human feature, landmass, latitude, longitude, physical feature, Prime Meridian, projection, satellite.	Climate change, natural resource, consumption, renewable, non-renewable, emissions, trade, import, export, fair trade, biodegrade, fossil fuels, sustainable, atmosphere, greenhouse gases, global warming, migration, border, refugee, displaced people.	Norfolk. Cartographer. City. Coastal. Compass points. Human features. Population. Physical features. Rural. Topographical. Urban
	Key facts	What is latitude and longitude? How do you read an Ordnance Survey map? Differences between physical, political, topographic, road and street maps.	What are climate zones? What is climate change? What causes climate change? What are natural resources and why do we use them? What are the effects of climate change?	To know that features of land have been impacted by human activity. Physical features are natural features of land. Topographical means the physical features of an area of land, for example its hills, valleys, and rivers.



Pictures / diagrams



topographical maps, political maps,

Important People / Places

Gerardus Mercator, The middle of the World Monument (Ecuador), The Royal Observatory (Greenwich), Major-General William Roy, The Waldseemuller World Map, The Tabula Ragerlana, Ptolemy's World Map, Babylonian World Map

Turkey, Syria, China, Japan, Isatou Ceesay, Greta Thunberg, Wangari Maathai, Sir David Attenborough

Lars Rasmussen, Jens Eilstrup Rasmussen,