

KS1 Year A

What do I already know?

I know what is in my local area:

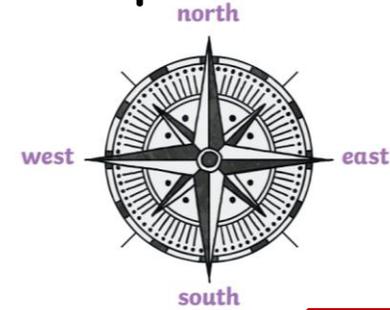
- houses
- shops
- parks
- Leeming Bar Station
- schools
- factories
- roads
- care homes
- churches
- fields
- RAF base

My Local Area 2022/23

Key Learning

- The difference between **urban** and **rural areas**.
- Features of our school grounds.
- Features of our local area.
- Identify **Ordnance Survey** map symbols.
- Create a map of our local area.

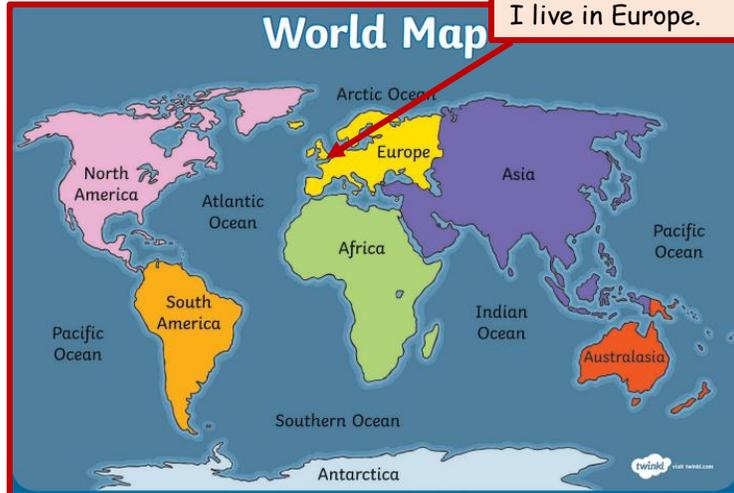
Compass Points



Where do I live in the UK?
I live in the country of
England.
In England, I live in North
Yorkshire.
In North Yorkshire, I live in
Leeming Bar / Leeming
Village / Aiskew (village) /
Bedale (town) / Londonderry
(hamlet).

Where do I live in Europe?
I live in the United Kingdom.

Where do I live in the world?
I live in Europe.



Hot and Cold Places 2022-23

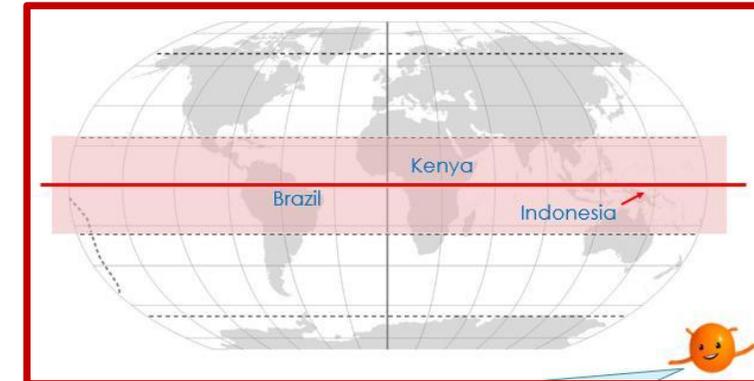


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Hot deserts are quite near to the Equator. They are very dry. In the day it is very hot and at night, very cold.

The Equator is an invisible line that runs around the middle of the earth. The countries near to it have the warmest weather. It can also rain a lot even though it is very warm!



The Arctic and Antarctica are the coldest places on the planet. The North Pole is in the Arctic and the South Pole is in the Antarctic. These are the polar regions which are at the top and the bottom of the earth.

Antarctica is very cold, with snow and ice covering much of the area.



Rainforests are often close to the Equator. They are hot, with lots of rain!

Animals adapt to live in hot and cold places.

Animals in hot places often have big ears, long eyelashes, have scales or a thin layer of fur.

Animals in cold places often have white fur, blubber and big paws.

What do I already know?

I can find the UK on a world map.

I can name the weather we get in the UK.

I know the continent of Antarctica, South America, Asia and Africa.

I can find the Southern Ocean and the Indian Ocean on a map.

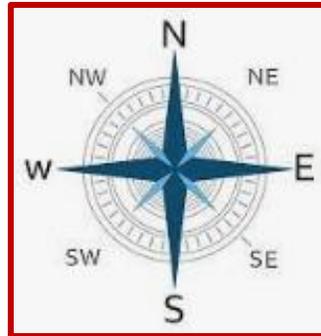
What do I already know?

Most children will know:

- The Earth is made up of land and water.
- Water looks blue on a map.
- Land is either green or shown in different colours.
- Names for some human and physical features such as field, river, road, house.
- The United Kingdom is in Europe.

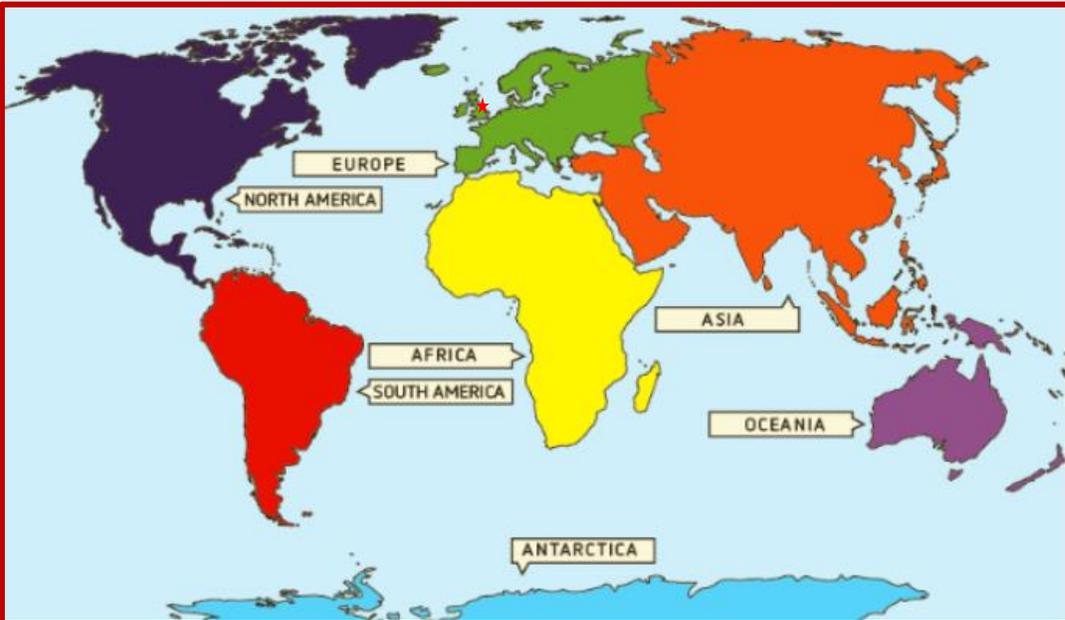


Continents and Oceans 2022/23



Key Learning

- The world is made up of many countries.
- The countries can be grouped into continents.
- The large amounts of water between each continent are called oceans.
- Some of the continents are joined by land. Others are separated by oceans. Human features are made by people.
- Physical features are created by nature.



KS1 Year B

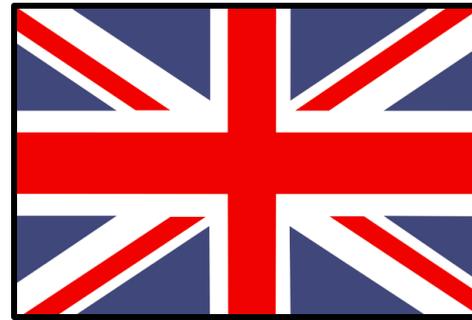
What do I already know?

Most children will know:

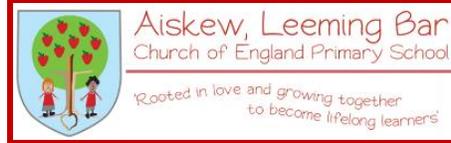
- The Earth is made up of land and water.
- Water looks blue on a map.
- Land is either green or shown in different colours.
- The names of the continents including Europe.

Some children will be able to :

- Recognise human and physical features.



The United Kingdom 2022/23



Key Learning

- The United Kingdom is part of the continent of Europe.
- It is made up of four countries, which have their own capital city.
- Each country has its own flag.
- The United Kingdom also has a flag, which is sometimes called the Union Jack.
- The United Kingdom is an island: it is surrounded by water.
- The UK has human and physical features.
- Human features are made by people.
- Physical features are created by nature.

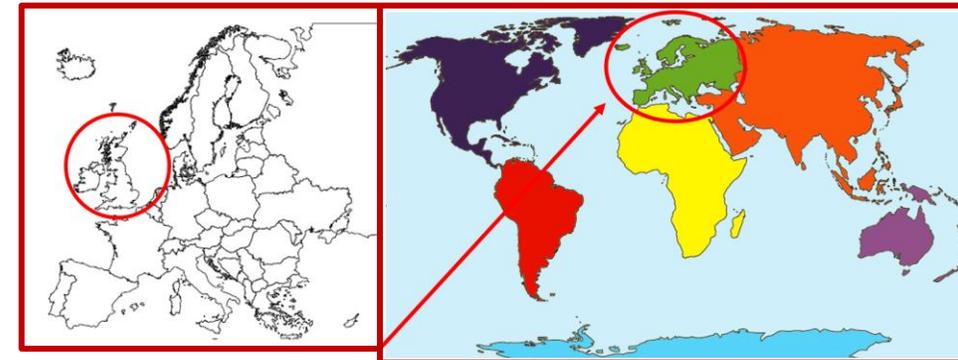
Key Learning

The countries of the United Kingdom:
England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland.



The four capital cities:

- London (England),
- Edinburgh (Scotland),
- Cardiff (Wales),
- Belfast (Northern Ireland).



What do I already know?

I know the seasons and can name some of the months.

I know some of the weather associated with each season.

Weather and Seasons 2022/23



Autumn: September, October and November.
It is cooler. Days are darker. The leaves turn orange or red and fall to the ground.

Winter: December, January and February.
It is cold. There may be ice and snow. The trees are bare.

Spring: March, April and May.
It is warmer. Days are longer. Trees grow blossom.

Summer: June, July and August.
It is warm or hot. Days are longer. The leaves on the trees are green.



We need to dress for the weather!

There are different types of weather. In the UK, they can all happen on one day!



I can recognise different weather symbols.

What do I already know?

Most children will know:

- Recognise human features.
- Recognise physical features.
- The names of the continents.
- Features of their local environment.

Some children will know:

- Countries have a capital city.
- Countries have a national flag.

Key Learning

- Mugurameno village is located right next to the River Zambezi and close to the Lower Zambezi National Park.



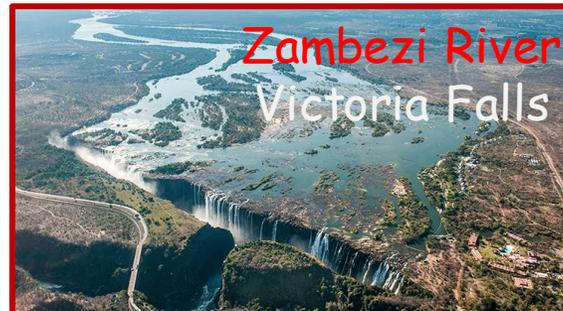
- People in Mugurameno village use the river for many things: washing, fishing and watering crops.

Contrasting Locality Mugurameno Village 2022/23



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Key Learning

- Zambia is a country in southern Africa.
- Mugurameno is a village in rural Zambia.
- Zambia has a tropical climate, so it's warm for most of the year.
- There is a dry season and a wet season.
- There are many national parks in Zambia where the government protects the land and its special wildlife.

Key Learning

- They use the crop maize to make nshima (a sort of porridge).



- People often build their own homes out of bricks made from local clay soil.

KS2 Year A

Previous learning

Some children will know about the continent of South America including where it is located. They have knowledge of the 12 countries that make up this continent.

Some children will know that most of Brazil is located between the Equator and the Tropic of Capricorn.

Some children will know about the Amazon River and the Amazon Rainforest as a physical feature.

Some children will know that Brazil exports goods and trades all around the world and can name some of these goods.

Some children know that cities in Brazil have lots of high-rise apartments for the more wealthy and favelas for the poor.

A few children will know about the Andes mountain range.

Key facts about South America

Population: about 390 million, but that's only half the amount that live in Europe.

Land Area: 17,815,420 square kilometres (6,878,570 square miles) or 12% of the world's land area.

Countries: 12

Highest Peak: Cerro Aconcagua is located in Argentina and rises to 6959 metres (22,832 feet) above sea level.

Largest Lake: Lake Titicaca, on the border of Peru and Bolivia.

Longest River: The Amazon is 6,516 kilometres (3,825 miles) long, it's the second longest river in the world.

Smallest Country (by land area and population): Suriname, which could fit into Brazil 50 times over!

Biggest Country (by land area and population): Brazil

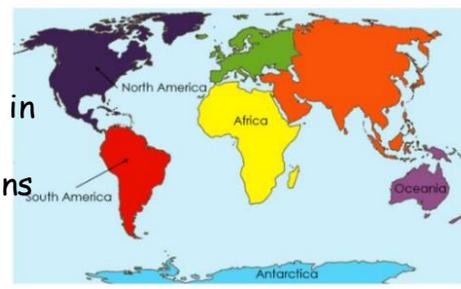
Languages: Hola! Portuguese and Spanish are the most common languages but in Brazil 180 languages are spoken.

Large cities

South America's cities are where more and more of its inhabitants are choosing to live. The famous statue of 'Christ the Redeemer' looks down from the Corcovado Mountain over the homes of Rio de Janeiro's more than six million residents, and this place is still growing! Another Brazilian city, São Paulo, is the largest settlement in the Southern Hemisphere. Cities like Rio and São Paulo are experiencing 'boom-time' as the dynamo powering one of the fastest growing economies on the planet. Even so, these cities have massive urban slums called favelas.

Key Learning

South America is a continent mainly found in the Southern Hemisphere and contains 12 countries: Brazil, Chile, Argentina, Peru, Venezuela, Colombia, Ecuador, Bolivia, Paraguay, Uruguay, Guyana and Suriname.



South America including Rio de Janeiro and South East Brazil 2022/23

Physical features

South America contains many outstanding physical features including:

- Cerro Aconcagua - South America's highest peak in the Andes mountain range in Argentina.
- Angel Falls - the highest waterfall in the world in Venezuela.
- Iguazu Falls - a chain of 275 waterfalls on the Brazil/Argentina border.
- The River Amazon - the longest in the world (second behind the River Nile) but it carries the largest volume of water of any river in Brazil.
- The Amazon rainforest.
- Lake Titicaca is the highest navigable lake and the largest salt flats in the world, Salar de Uyuni, are both found in Bolivia.

Wealth

The gap between rich and poor is large on this continent, where skyscraper office blocks sit next to slums of self-built shacks. These favelas, where the poor eke out a living, now sprawl on the edge of cities like Rio de Janeiro and Santiago. However the mineral wealth of the region has helped some South American countries to better educate their children, build hospitals and develop transport links.

Almost half of the entire South American continent is covered by Brazil, which is 35 times larger than the UK!



Trade

As the world's seventh-largest economy, Brazil is at the forefront of industry and trade in South America. It accounts for three-fifths of the continent's money-making business and is home to the eighth largest number of billionaires on the planet.

Brazil is rich in natural resources. Iron ore, nickel, tin, uranium, bauxite, beryllium, copper, lead, tungsten, zinc, gold, emeralds and other minerals are mined here. The country produces tens of millions of tonnes of steel and cement, and vast quantities of petroleum, which is used to make fuel, lubricant, propane gas and petrochemicals.

Brazil also makes textiles, cars, ships and aeroplanes, with many of the country's factories located in or near to São Paulo, in the South East.

It is the world's leading exporter of coffee, beef, sugar and orange juice. It also exports vehicles, iron ore, steel, textiles and footwear. Brazil imports machinery, electrical goods and transport equipment, car parts and electronics from other countries.

The biggest sea-port in South America is just 80 kilometres (50 miles) from São Paulo. Around 65 million tonnes of cargo are handled by the Port of Santos each year. From coffee to cars, vast numbers of goods produced in the South East region are sealed in containers and shipped out of Brazil, to be sold all over the world.

Population

Today, the country with the largest population in South America is Brazil. It is also thought to be the most ethnically diverse country on Earth. The many different people who live there have shaped the country's flamboyant and colourful culture. Brazil held the 2016 Olympic Games in Rio.

The Water Cycle



The water cycle is the way in which water moves around the Earth. It never stops!

The sun shines on our seas and rivers and heats up the water. As water warms up it starts to **evaporate**. This means the liquid water is turned into **water vapour**. The water vapour rises into the sky.

As it gets higher, it gets colder and begins to turn back into liquid water in the form of **droplets**. This is called **condensation**. The water droplets form clouds and as the drops get too big and heavy they fall as rain.

Uses of a river include:

- survival
- food
- energy
- transport
- fun



Rivers

2022 - 2023

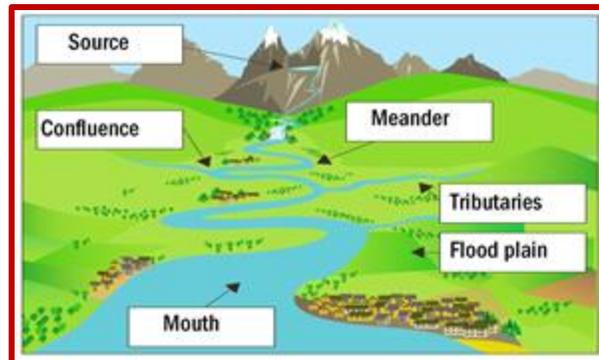


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Features of a River

A river is a long flowing stream of water which travels across the land. It usually begins **high up on a hill or mountain**. Water flows **downhill** under the **force of gravity**. Rivers **grow** in size as other streams or rivers **feed more water** into their channel during their epic journey. **Smaller rivers** that join **the main channel** are called **tributaries** because they contribute more of the wet stuff! The place where one river feeds into another is called a **confluence**. With all that water pouring into them, rivers can get really wide. The **mouth** of the river is the **end of the journey**. Here river water flows into **the sea or a large lake**.



The world's ten longest rivers (the longest three first):

- Nile (Africa)
- Amazon (South America)
- Yangtze (Asia)
- Mississippi (North America)
- Yenisei (Asia)
- Yellow (Asia)
- Ob-Irtysh (Asia)
- Paraná (South America)
- Congo (Africa)
- Amur (Europe/Asia)



When too much rain falls or the area around a river has been made unsuitable by people the river can fill up very quickly. When the river channel can't hold the water any longer, the result is flooding, causing huge problems for anyone nearby. People do tend to make problems for themselves. For example when they build on the floodplain, the large areas of tarmac and concrete mean rainwater can't sink into the soil as it would normally, so it quickly flows through our drains and back to the river, causing it to overflow.

Local Rivers
River Swale
River Ure
Bedale Beck



KS2 Year B

The BIG Questions...

Can I locate my local area? How does it fit in with other places, near and far?

What is special about my local area?

What can I find out about from a walk in my local area?

Can I locate my local area? How does it fit in with other places, near and far?

How can we make a map to show what we have found out about the local area?

How has this place changed over time?

How can we make a map to show what we have found out about the local area?

How might this place change in future?

How do my local area and my region fit into the wider world?

Fieldwork - Is this a place fit for people?

How can I create a needs map of the place I have visited?

The Local Area

2023 - 2024



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Previous learning

All children will have met the terms **human** and **physical** features. Some children will have worked with a range of scales on maps including aerial images.

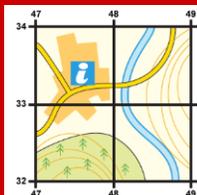
Most children will be confident using the basic features on Digimaps. Some children will have learned about the history of Leeming Bar and will know how physical features have changed over time. All children will have carried out simple fieldwork in the locality. Some children will have learned about 4 and 6 figure grid references.



We will explore the larger, nearby town of Northallerton as part of our fieldwork. We will explore what people want and need in order to live successfully.



Leeming Bar has links locally, regionally, nationally and internationally - we will be exploring these through the industry found in the village.



4 figure grid references

1. Start at the left-hand side of the map and go east until you get to the bottom-left-hand corner of the square you want. Write this number down.
2. Move north until you get to the bottom-left corner of the square you want. Look at the number of this grid line and add it to the two-digit number you already have. This is your four-figure grid reference. In this case, the tourist information office is in grid square 4733.

We will learn to use different ages and scales of maps, as well as looking at an aerial image of the local area. Children can identify **human** and **physical** features in the local area. We will discover what Leeming Bar and the surrounding area has to appeal to visitors.



Previous learning

Some children will know about basic maps and their features.

Some children will know urban and rural features.

Some children will have an understanding of the continents and where in the world we live.

Some children will know and be able to name some features of their local environment.

Some children will know the names of settlements and which they live in.

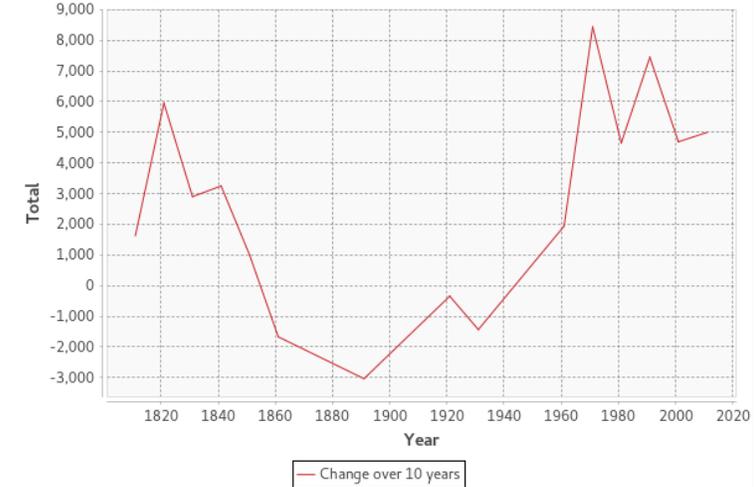
Key Learning

To know that we live in the county of North Yorkshire. The settlement that school is in is the village of Leeming Bar. The nearest town is Northallerton. We are in a rural location.



Local Area 2023/24

Population Change



Key facts about Aiskew, Leeming Bar

Planet: Earth
Continent: Europe
Country: United Kingdom - England
Region: North East
County: North Yorkshire
County Capital: York
Settlements:
Northallerton - town
Bedale - town
Londonderry - village
Aiskew - village
Leeming Bar - village
Total Population from 1801 - 2011:
Population grew from 45,592 in 1801 to 89,140 in 2011



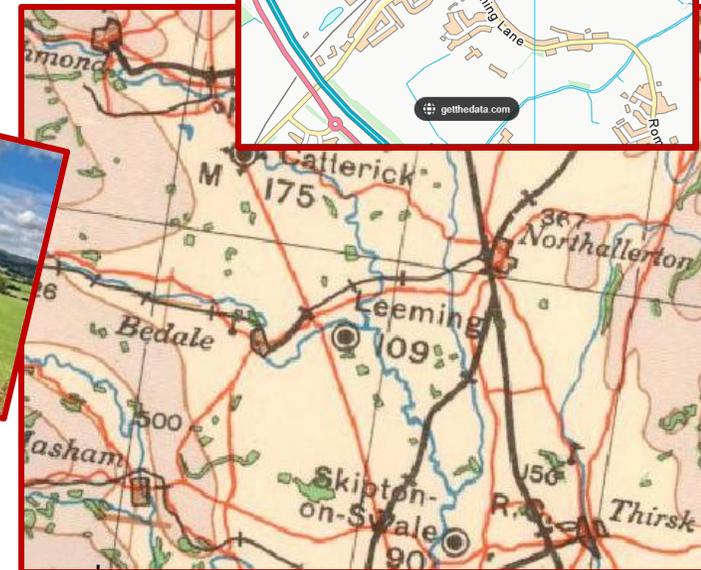
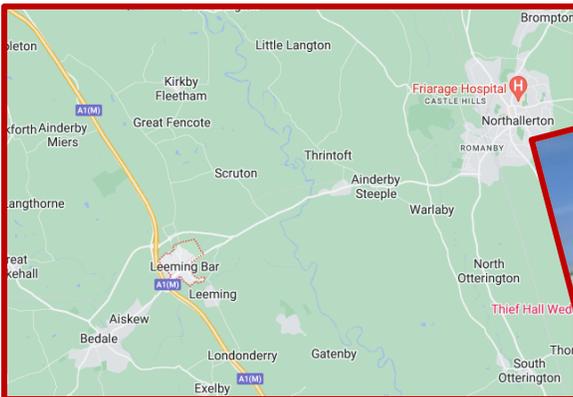
New learning

- Locating our local area on an aerial map.
- Features of our local area.
- Exploring the local area through fieldwork.
- How to record features of our local area on a map.
- Using maps to see how the local area has changed.

How the local area will change in the future and the impact of this.

Local features

Aiskew borders the A1 to the East and Bedale to the West. Leeming Bar is a village, just off the A1 and only 1 mile from Bedale. It is home to Wensleydale Railway. Leeming Bar is home to a **large modern Industrial Estate** which is home to a range of businesses. Aiskew and Leeming Bar have a range of play areas for a range of ages.



Key facts about North America

Countries: 23 and 9 dependencies

Climate: It has 5 major biomes; aquatic, forest, desert and tundra.

Largest Country: Canada - it covers almost half of the North American continent's land area.

Largest County by Population: USA - more than half the population of the North American continent live in the USA - 330 million people.

Smallest Country: St Kitts and Nevis with 54,000 inhabitants, located in the Caribbean Sea.

Smallest number of inhabitants: Monserrat <6,000 - a British dependency also in the Caribbean Sea.

Longest Border: Canada and the USA have the longest land border in the world with 8,893 kilometres (5,526 miles).

Longest Coastline: Canada has a coastline of 202,080 square kilometres.

Largest City: Mexico City - 21.3 million inhabitants.

Largest Island: Greenland - The largest island in the world that is not a continent.

Longest River: The Missouri River (USA) is 3,767 kilometres (2,341 miles) long. Together with the Mississippi River, it forms one of the largest river systems in the world.

Highest Peak: Denali in Alaska (USA). The mountain is 6,190 metres (20,310 feet) above sea level. Was known as Mount McKinley until 2015.

Largest Lake: Lake Superior, forms the border with Canada. It is the largest of the Great Lakes in the USA. The largest freshwater lake by area in the world. 62% of the world's lakes are in Canada.

Lowest Point: Death Valley in the USA. It is the lowest point in North America, 86 metres (282 feet) below sea level. It is the hottest and driest national park in the USA.

Languages: English is the most widely spoken language. Spanish and French are spoken by many as a second language in the USA. Spanish is the most common language in the Caribbean. French is the first language of 20% of the Canadian population. Danish is most commonly spoken in Greenland.

Facts: There are no landlocked countries.

It is the third largest continent.

It is named after the Italian explorer Amerigo Vespucci.

Previous learning

Most children will know that North America is a continent and should be able to locate it on a world map.

Most children will be able to name the United States of America as one country in North America.

Some children will be able to name the seven continents.

Some children will be able to name the Atlantic Ocean to the east and the Pacific Ocean west of North America

Some children will know that North America is made up of different countries.

Some children will be able to name some of the geographical features found in North America, such as deserts, mountain ranges, volcanoes, rivers, waterfalls and lakes.



Key Learning

Key physical features in North America:

Rocky Mountains

Mount St Helens - volcano

Mississippi River

Niagara Falls

Grand Canyon

Denali Mountain

Great Lakes



Man-made features in North America

Statue of Liberty

Chichen Itza

Panama Canal

CN Tower

Grand Canyon Skywalk

Empire State Building



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North America
2023/24

Key Learning

23 Countries in North America:

-Antigua and Barbuda

-Barbados

-Canada

-Cuba

-Dominican Republic

-Grenada

-Haiti

-Jamaica

-Nicaragua

-Saint Kitts and Nevis

-Saint Vincent and the Grenadines

-Trinidad and Tobago

-United States of America

-Bahamas

-Belize

-Costa Rica

-Dominic

-El Salvador

-Guatemala

-Honduras

-Mexico

-Panama

-Saint Lucia



Previous learning

Most children will know the continents.

Most children will have heard of a volcano.

Some children will know about mountains and be able to name some mountain ranges.

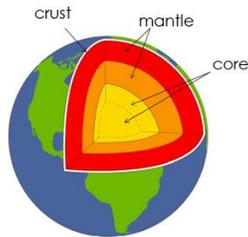
Some children will be able to name some of the oceans, particularly the Pacific Ocean.

Some children will be aware of some natural disasters such as flooding, storms and earthquakes.

Key Learning

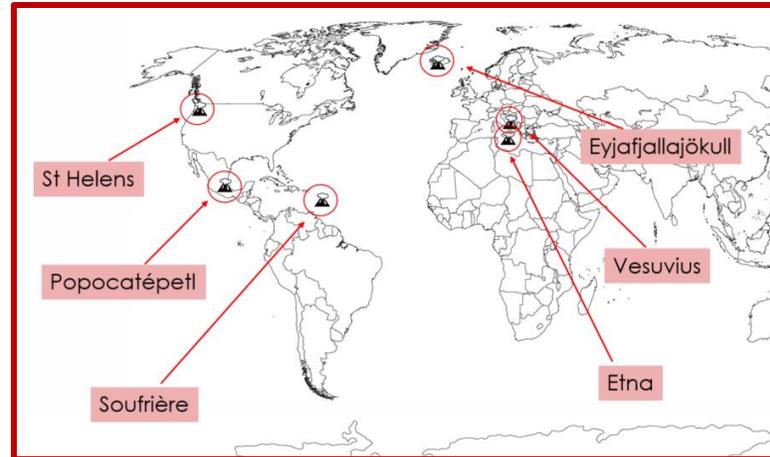
The structure of the Earth:

- Three layers, **crust**, **mantle** and **core**.
- The crust is made up of slabs of rock called **tectonic plates** which sit on the hot mantle layer like giant jigsaw puzzle pieces..



Key Learning

Famous volcanoes:

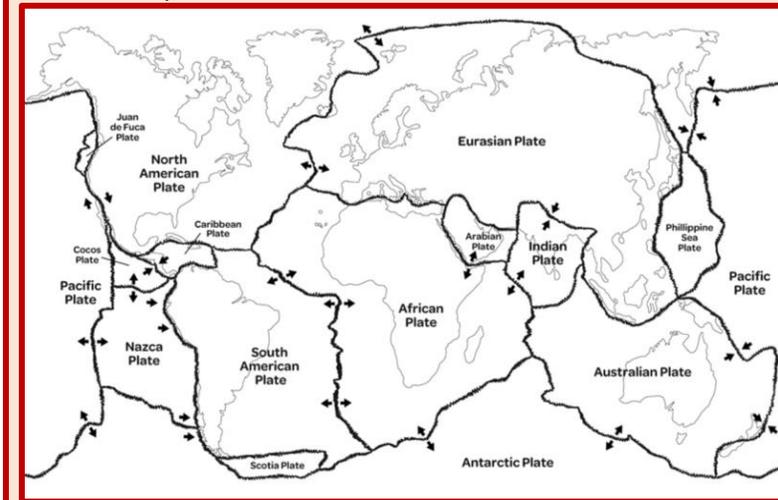


Mauna Loa
(Hawaii)

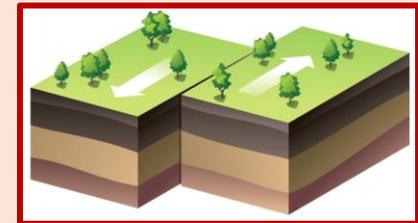


Key Learning

Tectonic plates:

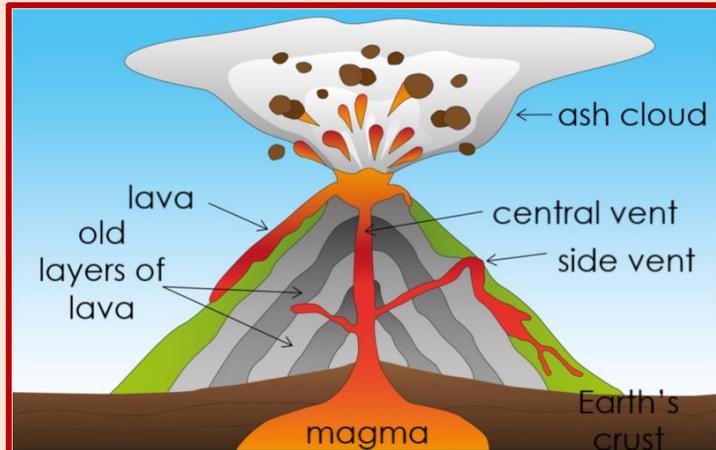


When the tectonic plates move in opposite directions, an earthquake can happen.



Key Learning

Features of a volcano:



Volcanoes and Earthquakes 2023/24

Key Learning

Preparing for an earthquake:

- Move to an open space
- Duck, cover, hold...
- Survival kit
bottles of water, torch, tins of food, blankets.

Key Learning

Famous earthquakes and their effects:

- It can take a long time to rebuild.
- People lose their belongings.
- Hard to get clean water - diseases.
- Food may struggle to reach people and local food sources may be wiped out.



Key Learning

What it's like living near a volcano:

- Fertile soil - giving people plenty of food to eat
- Geothermal energy - a much more environmentally friendly way of generating electricity
- Tourism - bringing people and therefore money into local areas.