



**Kaleidoscope Geography Curriculum**

**Learning Organiser for Year 1-Local and Place Knowledge**

**National Curriculum Summary**

**Key Subject Concepts**

- Name, locate and identify characteristics of the 4 countries and capital cities of the UK and its surrounding seas.

**Prior Knowledge/Experience**

Check that children understand:

- A globe represents our planet Earth, parts are land and parts are water.
- A map shows routes that you can follow.
- We live in England.

<b>Key Vocabulary</b>	<b>Definition</b>
United Kingdom	A region made of 4 countries – England, Scotland, Wales, Northern Ireland
Country	Land controlled by its own government
Nation	A community based on common interests
Capital city	Where the Government is located
England	The country in which we live.
London	The capital city of England
River Thames	The river which flows through London.
Scafell Pike	The tallest mountain in England
Scotland	The country north of England
Edinburgh	The capital city of Scotland
River Tay	The longest river in Scotland
Ben Nevis	The tallest mountain in Scotland
Wales	The country to the West of England
Cardiff	The capital city of Wales
River Severn	The longest river in England
Mount Snowdon	The tallest mountain in Wales
Northern Ireland	The north east part of Ireland.
Belfast	The capital city of Northern Ireland
River Bann	The longest river in Northern Ireland
Slieve Donard	The tallest mountain in Northern Ireland
English Channel	The body of water between England and France
North Sea	The body of water to the East of the UK
Irish Sea	The body of water between Britain and Ireland
Atlantic Ocean	Second largest of the world's 5 oceans. It is between the UK and United States of America.

**Geographical Skills**

Use globes, world maps and atlases to identify the UK and its countries.  
 Use simple compass directions (N/S/E/W) and directional language.  
 Be able to talk about 'What is it like to live in one of these capital cities?'



**Kaleidoscope Geography Curriculum**

**Learning Organiser for Year 1-Human and Physical Knowledge-Weather**

**National Curriculum Summary**

**Key Subject Concepts**

- Identify weather patterns in the UK both daily and seasonal.

**Prior Knowledge/Experience**

Check that children understand:

- The weather may be different on different days and throughout the day.
- We wear different clothes in different seasons.

<b>Key Vocabulary</b>	<b>Definition</b>
Autumn	The UK weather gets colder – September, October, November
Spring	The UK weather gets warmer – March, April, May
Summer	The UK hottest months – June, July, August
Winter	The UK coldest months – December, January, February
Months	A unit of time, used in calendars, which is 28, 30 or 31 days. There are 12 months in the year.
Sunny	Weather in which the sky is blue and there are few clouds.
Foggy	Fog is thick mist. It is like a cloud but it is near to the ground.
Rain	Water that falls in drops from the clouds.
Sleet	Water that freezes before it hits the ground.
Snow	Soft white flakes of ice that fall when it is cold.
Wind	The movement of air near the ground.
Warm	A temperature between cold and hot – nearer hot.
Cool	A temperature between cold and warm.
Hot	A high temperature.
Cold	A low temperature.
Weather	Conditions in a particular place at a particular time.

**Geographical Skills**

Use observational skills to observe the weather.  
Use their knowledge to draw patterns of weather across the year e.g. hot in summer, cold in winter.



**Kaleidoscope Geography Curriculum**

**Learning Organiser for Year 1 Human and Physical**

**National Curriculum Summary**

**Key Subject Concepts**

- Use basic geographical vocabulary to refer to key physical features.

**Prior Knowledge/Experience**

Check that children understand:

- They live in a town called Weston- super mare (or village called e.g. Hutton)

<b>Key Vocabulary</b>	<b>Definition</b>
Hamlet	A few houses together – smaller than a village.
Village	A small group of houses in a country area, larger than a hamlet.
Town	A large group of houses, shops and factories where people live. Towns are larger than villages but smaller than cities.
Farm	A farm is a piece of land used to grow crops and/or raise animals for produce.
House	A house is a building designed for people to live in.
Shop	A shop is a building in which goods are sold. For example, supermarkets, clothes shops and toy shops.
Woods	A small group of trees - usually local trees
Forest	A large wooded area having a thick growth of trees and plants.
Hill	This is a naturally raised area of land, which is not as high as a mountain.
Mountain	A mountain is a very large, high and steep hill.
Soil	A brown layer of earth in which plants grow.
River	A river is a large, natural stream of fresh water that flows into the sea or a lake
Valley	A valley is a long stretch of a low area of land in between hills.
Church	A religious building built by people
School	Where we learn – built by people
Letter box	Where we post letters – built by people
Road	A hard surface for vehicles to travel on- built by people.

**Geographical Skills**

- Use field work to explore their local area, identifying the key features in the environment, identifying them as natural or man-made.
- Devise a simple map or their route to school/post office, park to identify human and physical features around it.
- Use aerial photographs and plan perspectives to recognise basic landmarks,



**Kaleidoscope Geography Curriculum**

**Learning Organiser for Year 2-Locational Knowledge**

**National Curriculum Summary**

**Key Subject Concepts**

- Name and locate the 7 continents
- Name and locate the 5 oceans

**Prior Knowledge/Experience**

Check that children understand:

- The names of the seas that are around the UK.
- Identify the seas around the UK on a globe and map.
- Oceans are larger than seas and are further away from the land.

<b>Key Vocabulary</b>	<b>Definition</b>
Atlantic Ocean	The large body of water between America and the UK. The 2 <sup>nd</sup> largest ocean.
Pacific Ocean	The large body of water between America and Russia/Japan. The largest ocean.
Indian Ocean	The large body of water south of India
Southern Ocean	The large body of water near Australia.
Arctic Ocean	The smallest ocean – near the North pole.
Continent	Earth's 7 land areas
Asia	The largest continent
Africa	The second largest continent
North America	The third largest continent
South America	The fourth largest continent.
Antarctica	The only continent that is not populated
Europe	The continent we live on – the second smallest continent.
Australia	The smallest continent

**Geographical Skills**

Use globes, world maps and atlases to identify the continents and oceans.



**Kaleidoscope Geography Curriculum**

**Learning Organiser for Year 2 Human and Physical**

**National Curriculum Summary**

**Key Subject Concepts**

- Use basic geographical vocabulary to refer to key physical features.

**Prior Knowledge/Skills**

Check that children understand:

- The human features in their schools locality e.g. road, school, church.
- The natural Features in their schools locality e.g. hill, field,

<b>Key Vocabulary</b>	<b>Definition</b>
Beach	A beach is an area of sand or pebbles that leads to the sea
Cliff	A cliff is a steep rock face, often along the edge of the sea
Coast	The coast is the place where the land meets the sea
Sea	The sea is a body of salt water, which is part of an ocean.
Ocean	This is a large body of salt water, which covers the majority of the earth's surface. The five oceans in the world are the Pacific, the Atlantic, the Arctic, the Antarctic and the Indian oceans.
Port	This is a town or city with a harbour where ships can load and unload people or goods.
Harbour	This is a place on a coastline where ships and boats can be kept safely
Pier	A platform on pillars from the land into the sea-built by people
River	A river is a large, natural stream of fresh water that flows into the sea or a lake.
Town	A town is a large group of houses, shops and factories where people live. Towns are larger than villages but smaller than cities.
City	A large settlement of people found within a country
Factory	A factory is a large building where goods are made in large quantities.
Office	An office is a building of rooms where business and work is carried out by office workers.

**Geographical Skills**

- Use field work to explore further from their local area, identifying the key features in the environment, identifying them as natural or man-made.
- Devise a simple map of the route e.g. along the seafront/town identifying natural and man-made features
- Use aerial photographs to identify different physical features/landmarks
- Construct simple symbols for the features they identify.



**Kaleidoscope Geography Curriculum**

**Learning Organiser for Year 3 Locational Knowledge**

**National Curriculum Summary**

**Key Subject Concepts**

- Name and locate the counties and cities (including Bristol) in the UK
- Name the 9 geographical regions i.e. North West, North East, North London, Yorkshire, East Midlands, West Midlands, South East, East of England, South West.
- Name the human and physical characteristics of each region – e.g. topographical features e.g. Hills, mountains, coasts and rivers, land use patterns e.g. farming, Understand how these have changed over time e.g. coal mining, ship building etc.

**Prior knowledge/Skills**

Check that children understand:

- The UK is split into 4 countries, and can name them.
- They live in a town called Weston –super – mare which is on the coast.

<b>Key Vocabulary</b>	<b>Definition</b>
<b>South West Region</b>	One of 9 local regions – the one we live in. Includes Cornwall, Devon, Somerset, Dorset, Gloucestershire, Wiltshire
Cornwall	Rural and coastal county furthest south in England known for tourism
Devon	Coastal county with open moorland. Dartmoor and Exmoor.
Somerset	Our county. Known for its agriculture including apples and strawberries
Dorset	The South coast of England known as the Jurassic Coast where lots of dinosaurs (from the Jurassic period) are found
Bristol	Industrial city and port near the mouth of the River Avon. Also a county.
Bath	An old city developed by the Romans
<b>South East Region</b>	Includes the counties of: Kent, East Sussex, West Sussex, Surrey, Hampshire, Berkshire, Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire
Kent	Known as the 'Garden of England' because it grows lots of vegetables and fruit, including hops (which you use for beer making)
<b>London</b>	
Greater London	London and the surrounding suburbs.
<b>East of England</b>	Includes Bedfordshire, Cambridgeshire, Essex, Hertfordshire Norfolk, Suffolk
<b>West Midlands</b>	Includes, Shropshire, Staffordshire, Warwickshire, West Midlands, Worcestershire,
Birmingham	The most central city in the UK. Only place in the world where all the ingredients of iron are present- coal, iron-ore and limestone.
<b>East Midlands</b>	Includes the counties of Derbyshire, Nottinghamshire, Lincolnshire, Leicestershire, Rutland and Northamptonshire
<b>North West</b>	Cheshire, Cumbria, Greater Manchester, Lancashire and Merseyside
Cumbria	Rural county that borders Scotland in the west.
Cheshire	County to the east of the north Wales coast.
Liverpool	Port city in North west of England, on the River Mersey.
Greater Manchester	Manchester and the surrounding suburbs.
<b>Yorkshire</b>	Split into North Yorkshire, South Yorkshire, West Yorkshire and East Riding fo Yorkshire

Yorkshire Moors	A national park upland area in NE Yorkshire with one of the largest expanses of heather moorland in the UK
<b>North East</b>	Includes: Northumberland, Tyne and Wear, County Durham, Yorkshire
Newcastle	Port city in North East of England on the river Tyne.
Durham	A city and County in North East (NE) of England. On the river Wear. Known for coal mining and ship building.
Rural	In relation to the countryside rather than towns
Urban	In relation to towns and cities rather than countryside
Residential	Where people live.
Suburb	Where people live on the edge/outskirts of a town or city
Industrial	In relation to business and industries (rather than farming)
Agricultural	In relation to farming – either of crops or animals

### Geographical Skills

Use 4 points on a compass to locate where cities and counties are in relation to each other.

Use symbols and keys on maps to build knowledge of key features in the UK.



**Kaleidoscope Geography Curriculum**

**Learning Organiser for Year 4 Locational Knowledge**

**National Curriculum Summary**

**Key Subject Concepts**

- Identify the position and significance of the Equator, the tropics of Cancer and Capricorn, Arctic and Antarctic Circle.

**Prior Knowledge/Skills**

- Know and locate the UK on a globe
- Know and locate the UK on a world map.
- Locate the continents on a globe
- Locate the continents on a world map.

<b>Key Vocabulary</b>	<b>Definition</b>
Equator	An imaginary line around the centre of the Earth
Arctic Circle	An imaginary line of latitude at 66 degrees North
Tropic of Cancer	An imaginary line of latitude at 23 degrees North
Tropic of Capricorn	An imaginary line of latitude at 23 degrees South
Antarctic Circle	An imaginary line of latitude at 66 degrees South

**Geographical Skills**

Use a globe to identify the northern and southern hemispheres.  
 Use a world map to identify which continents/countries are in the northern or southern hemisphere.  
 Use a map to identify countries north and south the of the Arctic/Antarctic circles.  
 Use a map to identify which countries are around the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn.



**Kaleidoscope Geography Curriculum**

**Learning Organiser for Year 4 Human and Physical**

**National Curriculum Summary**

**Key Subject Concepts**

- Describe and understand the key aspects of physical geography including mountains, rivers and the water cycle.

**Prior Knowledge/Skills**

Check children:

- Can name and locate mountains in each of the UK countries
- Can name and locate 4 major rivers in the UK
- Can name and locate 4 local rivers

<b>Key Vocabulary</b>	<b>Definition</b>
<b>Mountains</b>	
Face	The side of a mountain
Foot	The bottom of the mountain
Outcrop	A rock formation that is visible on the surface of the mountain
Plateau	An area of flat, high ground
Range	A series of mountains or hills ranges in a line and connected by high ground.
Ridge	A long narrow section of high land
Slope	An area of ground increasing in height
Snowline	Above this point, ice and snow cover the mountain all year round
Summit	The top of the mountain –sometimes known as the peak.
Valley	The area of low land between the mountains
<b>Rivers</b>	
River	A flowing moving stream of water.
Stream	A small, fast flow of water.
canal	Waterways built by people, used for shipping and transport
Reservoir	A store of water that is held back by a dam
Lake	Large bodies of water that are surrounded by land and are not part of an ocean
Sea	Huge body of salt water
Source	Where a river begins its journey
Channel	The path of a river
Tributary	A small river or stream that meets a large river
Mouth	Where the river enters the sea
Confluence	Where two rivers meet
Delta	Low flat land, shaped like a triangle where a river divides into smaller rivers before flowing into the sea
Floodplain	An area of flat land alongside a river that gets covered in water when the river floods. Good growing areas due the sediment that gets deposited there.
Meander	A winding bend in the river
Estuary	The last section of the river before the sea
Water cycle	The journey of water on the earth
Erosion	When earth is worn away and moved by wind or a river

**Geographical Skills**

Use fieldwork (e.g. Visit a local river for a river study) to observe, measure, record and present the physical features in the local area using a range of methods, including sketch maps plans, graphs and digital technologies.



**Kaleidoscope Geography Curriculum**

**Learning Organiser for Year 4 Human and Physical**

**National Curriculum Summary**

**Key Subject Concepts**

- Describe and understand the key aspects of physical geography including volcanoes and earthquakes.

**Prior Knowledge/Skills**

Check children understand:

- The globe is a representation of our earth
- That some mountains are or were also volcanoes.

<b>Key Vocabulary</b>	<b>Definition</b>
<b>Earthquakes</b>	
Epicentre	The origin of the earthquake
Fault line	A crack on the earth's surface
Magnitude	The number shown to show the size of the earthquake
Mercalli scale	12 point scale to show how the earthquake felt e.g. not felt to most extreme
Richter Scale	10 point scale used to measure the strength of an earthquake. Each number is 10 times greater than the one before it.
Seismic	A word to describe actions to do with an earthquake
Tectonic Plates	Outer shell of the earth's crust that move in relation to each other
tremor	Seismic activity that measures less than 4.0 on the Richter scale
<b>Volcanoes</b>	
Active	A volcano that has recently, or is, erupting.
Core	The centre of the Earth made of nickel and iron
Crust	A rocky outer layer of earth
Dormant	A volcano that hasn't erupted recently but is expected to erupt again
Eruption	The name of the process by which solids, liquids and gases are expelled from a vent in the earth's surface
Extinct	A volcano that hasn't erupted recently and is not expected to erupt again
Lava	Molten rock that flows from the vent of the volcano in an eruption
Magma	Molten (liquid) rock beneath the earth's surface
Mantle	The layer between the crust and the outer layer of the earth's surface
Volcano	A vent in the earth's surface that expels lava and gases during an eruption.

**Geographical Skills**

- Use 4 figure grid references to identify where features are on a map.
- Use symbols and keys to build knowledge of the UK and wider world.



**Kaleidoscope Geography Curriculum**

**Learning Organiser for Year 5 Locational**

**National Curriculum Summary**

**Key Subject Concepts**

- Locate the world's countries, using maps to focus on Europe (including the location of Russia) concentrating on their environmental regions, key physical and human characteristics, countries and major cities.
- Identify the position and significance of the latitude and longitude, Northern and Southern Hemisphere, and the Prime/Greenwich Meridian and time zones (including day and night).

**Prior Knowledge/Skills**

- The countries and capital cities of the UK
- That UK is part of Europe
- Name some key features of our capital city e.g. St Pauls Cathedral, Houses of Parliament, Tower bridge
- Identify Equator, hemispheres, and whether continents are above or below the equator.

<b>Key Vocabulary</b>	<b>Definition</b>
Latitude	Imaginary grid lines around the globe that go horizontally. Used to help find positions on the globe
Longitude	Imaginary grid lines around the globe that go vertically. Used to help find positions on the globe.
Northern Hemisphere	The area on a globe/map north of the Equator
Southern Hemisphere	The area on a globe/map south of the Equator
Greenwich/Prime Meridian	The line of 0 degrees longitude which goes through Greenwich (in London). All lines of longitude are measured from here.
Time zones	A geographic region within which the same standard time is used. Time zones have the same time for legal, commercial and social purposes. They tend to follow boundaries between countries rather than exactly on lines of longitude.
Paris	Capital of France
Madrid	Capital of Spain
Lisbon	Capital of Portugal
Rome	Capital of Italy
Berlin	Capital of Germany
Berne	Capital of Switzerland
Oslo	Capital of Norway
Stockholm	Capital of Sweden
Helsinki	Capital of Finland
Copenhagen	Capital of Denmark
Warsaw	Capital of Poland
Brussels	Capital of Belgium
Moscow	Capital of Russia
Kiev	Capital of Ukraine
Dublin	Capital of Ireland
Athens	Capital of Greece

**Geographical Skills**

- Locate European countries on globe, and world map.
- Identify where the capital cities are located.



**Kaleidoscope Geography Curriculum**

**Learning Organiser for Year 5 Place Knowledge and Human and Physical**

**National Curriculum Summary**

**Key Subject Concepts**

- Understand geographical similarities and differences through the study of human and physical geography of a region in the UK and a region in a European country.
- Include types of settlement and land use, economic activity including trade links and the distribution of natural resources including energy, food, minerals and water.

**Prior Knowledge and Skills**

Check children:

- Can identify natural and man-made features in their own locality and can contrast them with a non European country e.g. climate, resources such as water/electricity

<b>Key Vocabulary</b>	<b>Definition</b>
Rural	In relation to the countryside rather than towns
Urban	In relation to towns and cities rather than countryside
Residential	Where people live.
Suburb	Where people live on the edge/outskirts of a town or city
Industrial	In relation to business and industries (rather than farming)
Agricultural	In relation to farming
Transport links	How towns and cities are connected. E.g. motorways, railways, canals
Population	The number of people in place.

**Geographical Skills**

Understand a 'sense of place' and what it is like to live/work in a European area.  
Be able to identify the key natural and man-made features of key cities



**Kaleidoscope Geography Curriculum**

**Learning Organiser for Year 6 Locational**

**National Curriculum Summary**

**Key Subject Concepts**

- Locate the world's countries, using maps to focus on North and South America, concentrating on their environmental regions, key physical and human characteristics, countries and major cities.

**Prior Knowledge/Skills**

Check Children:

- Can identify and locate continents
- Can identify and locate European countries

<b>Key Vocabulary</b>	<b>Definition</b>
<b>North America</b>	
Ottawa	Capital of Canada
Washington DC	Capital of USA
Mexico City	Capital of Mexico
<b>Central America</b>	
Guatemala City	Capital of Guatemala
Belmopan	Capital of Belize
San Salvador	Capital of El Salvador
Tegucigalpa	Capital of Honduras
Managua	Capital of Nicaragua
San Jose	Capital of Costa Rica
Panama City	Capital of Panama
<b>South America</b>	
Brasilia	Capital of Brazil
Buenos – Aires	Capital of Argentina
Georgetown	Capital of Guyana
Cayenne	Capital of French – Giana
Paramaribo	Capital of Suriname
Caracas	Capital of Venezuela
Sucre	Capital of Bolivia
Santiago	Capital of Chile
Bogota	Capital of Colombia
Quito	Capital of Ecuador
Ascencion	Capital of-Paraguay
Lima	Capital of Peru
Montevideo	Capital of Uruguay

**Geographical Skills**

- Use the 8 points of a compass and 6 figure grid references to build knowledge of the wider world.



**Kaleidoscope Geography Curriculum**

**Learning Organiser for Year 6 Physical Place Knowledge**

**National Curriculum Summary**

**Key Subject Concepts**

- Locate the world's countries, using maps to focus on North and South America, concentrating on their environmental regions, key physical and human characteristics, countries and major cities.

**Prior Knowledge and Skills**

Check Children:

- Can identify natural features in their own locality and can contrast them with a non-European and a European country e.g. climate, mountains, rivers, lakes

<b>Key Vocabulary</b>	<b>Definition</b>
The Americas	
Pacific Ocean	The largest and deepest of the earths five oceans- borders the west coast of North America
Atlantic Ocean	The second largest of the earths five oceans- borders the east coast of North America
Gulf of Mexico	An ocean basin and marginal sea of the Atlantic Ocean most surrounded by the continent of North America
Hudson Bay	A shallow, marginal inland sea of the Arctic Ocean in north-east Canada
Bering Strait	An ocean strait only 51 miles wide that separates North America and Asia (Alaska and Russia)
Rocky Mountains	Also known as 'The Rockies' - largest mountain range in North America
Grand Canyon	A steep sided gorge eroded by the Colorado River in the state of Arizona. It is 277m/446km long, up to 18m/29km wide and up to over a mile deep in places.
Great Plains	A broad expanse of flatland covered in prairie, steppe and grassland. This grassland region supports cattle ranching and farming
Mojave Desert	The smallest and driest of the three deserts that form the larger North American desert. It is also the site of Death Valley- the lowest elevation in North America and the hottest place in earth.
The Great Lakes	Five, interconnected lakes in mid-east North America. By area they are the worlds largest group of freshwater lakes.
Mississippi River	The second longest river in North America. It flows for 2,340 miles into the Mississippi Delta in the gulf of Mexico
Niagara Falls	A group of 3 waterfalls at the southern end of Niagara gorge- separating USA and Canada

**Geographical Skills**

Understand a 'sense of place' and what it is like to live/work in America.  
Be able to identify the key natural and man-made features of key cities



**Kaleidoscope Geography Curriculum**

**Learning Organiser for Year 6 Place Knowledge and Human and Physical**

**National Curriculum Summary**

**Key Subject Concepts**

- Describe and understand key aspects of:  
Physical geography including climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, rivers and mountains.  
Human geography- types of settlement and land use, economic activity including trade links and the distribution of natural resources including energy, food, minerals and water.


**Prior Knowledge/Skills**

Check Children:

- Can identify resources such as transport links, climate of European city, industries etc.

<b>Key Vocabulary</b>	<b>Definition</b>
Rural	In relation to the countryside rather than towns
Urban	In relation to towns and cities rather than countryside
Residential	Where people live.
Suburb	Where people live on the edge/outskirts of a town or city
Industrial	In relation to business and industries (rather than farming)
Agricultural	In relation to farming
Transport links	How towns and cities are connected. E.g. motorways, railways, canals
Population	The number of people in place.
Emigration	Moving away to another country
immigration	Coming to live in a new country
Migration	Moving from one place to another.
Economy	The amount of money a country possesses (including resources e.g. oil)
Climate	Describes the average weather over a long period of time in a specific area.
Climate zone	Areas with distinct climates, which occur in an east-west direction around the earth.
Biome	A large geographical area that has a certain climate and certain types of living things. Major biomes include forests, deserts and grasslands
<b>Biomes</b>	
Rainforest	Hot and wet all year round. Home to half of all the different types of plants and animals on the planet
Desert	Dry all year round. Only a few plants grow e.g shrubs and cacti
Savannah	Is hot all year round with a long, dry season. Only grasses and shrubs grow.
Grassland	Areas of land that are vast and open. Grasses are the main plants
Woodland	Habitats where the main plants found are trees, but mosses, ferns and lichen can also be found
Tundra	The coldest of all the biomes. There is very little rain or snow and the temperatures are freezing. Part of the soil is frozen all year round
<b>Climate Zones</b>	
Tropical	Hot and wet all year round
Arid	Dry and hot all year round.
Continental	In areas that are very long way from the sea the climate has long cold winters and short hot summers
Temperate	Cold winters and mild summers

Mediterranean	Hot dry summers and cooler wetter winters
Polar	Very cold and dry all year round
<b>Geographical Skills</b>	
Understand a 'sense of place' and what it is like to live/work in various biomes. Be able to identify the key natural and man-made features of key cities	

 <b>KALEIDOSCOPE</b> Multi Academy Trust	
<b>Kaleidoscope Geography Curriculum</b>	
<b>Learning Organiser for Year 6 Human Place Knowledge</b>	
<b>National Curriculum Summary</b>	
<b>Key Subject Concepts</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Locate the world's countries, using maps to focus on North and South America, concentrating on their environmental regions, key physical and human characteristics, countries and major cities.</li> </ul>	
<b>Prior Knowledge/Skills</b>	
Check Children:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Can identify man-made features in their own locality and can contrast them with a non-European and a European country e.g. Houses of Parliament, Eiffel Tower, Tower of Pisa</li> </ul>	
<b>Key Vocabulary</b>	<b>Definition</b>
Land Mass	A large area of land that is in one piece and not broken by oceans.
Population	The number of people in a single area
Population density	A measurement of population in an area of land
State	One of 50 political entities in the USA, bound together in political union
New York City, Los Angeles, Chicago, Houston	The four most populous cities in USA
White House	The official residence of the President of the USA, located at 1600 Pennsylvania Avenue
Washington DC	The capital city of the USA
Empire State Building	A 102 storey, Art Deco skyscraper in Manhattan, New York City
Statue of Liberty	A neoclassical sculpture on Liberty island in New York Harbour gifted from the people of France.
Mount Rushmore	A national memorial of four presidents carved into the granite face of Mount Rushmore, South Dakota. The presidents are: Washington (1 <sup>st</sup> President), Jefferson (3 <sup>rd</sup> President), Lincoln (16 <sup>th</sup> ), and Roosevelt (26 <sup>th</sup> ).
The Pentagon	The headquarters building of the US Department of Defence, in the state of Virginia.
<b>Geographical Skills</b>	
Use maps and 6 figure grid references to locate key features and cities.	