

Where I live

Comparing and Exploring

Key learning

To Identify features in my school environment.

Identify features in the school grounds.

Explain where I live.

Understand about different people who live in our community.

Identify different features in the local community.

Compare my community to others around the world.

Map



Where I live:

I can talk about the type of home that I live in. I know that I go to Oasis Academy Broadoak, which is in Ashton. I know that Ashton is in England.



Photo: Oasis Academy Broadoak

Important Geographical Knowledge

People in communities might go to the same schools, shop in the same stores and do the same things. They also help each other and solve problems together.

We live in different types of homes such as houses and flats in the same community. There are lots of different people living in our community.

There are lots of people in our community that helps us, such as nurses, doctors, vets, policeman, shop keepers, fireman and teachers.

We have maps on computers, phones and tablets, and use the maps to find our way around. When you get used to a place, you remember the map in your head.

Places can be busy, quiet, loud, fun or boring. Places we visit often in school are our class room, the hall, the toilet and the playground.

Some of our local places are Asda, Ikea, St George's Park, church, mosque and Arcade shopping centre.

Geographical Vocabulary



Semi detached house



Flat

Community - Is a group of people living or working together in the same area.

Town - A place where there are a lot of houses, stores, and other buildings.

Community helper - Community helpers are people who live and work in our communities. They do many different things to help us every day. They keep the community safe and healthy.

School - A place to teach and learn.

Park - Land or large garden where people walk or play.

Map - Show us where places are.



Park



Shop

Year
1

Exploring where we live

Comparing and Exploring

Key learning

Understand that our school is in England, which is part of the UK. Identify features of the school grounds using aerial photos.

Devise a map of the classroom with a key.

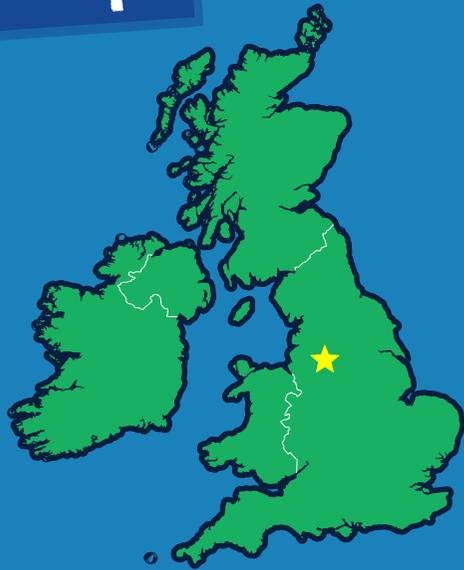
Understand and use compass directions and directional language.

Use fieldwork to identify human and physical features of the school and its surrounding area.

Describe the school landscape and environment using geographical vocabulary.

Identify and describe where local land marks can be found. How do they impact the environment?

Map



Where I live:

I live in Ashton - England, which is part of the UK. I can identify what the UK looks like on a map. I can find the UK on a globe, in an Atlas and on a digital map.

Key:  Ashton

Important Geographical Knowledge

Ashton is a town near Manchester. The River Tame runs through Ashton and the hills that we can see are called the Pennines.

People came to Ashton to build and work in the mills that made cotton. They built canals and railways to help the cotton industry.

The mills no longer make cotton, but lots and lots of people still live in our town.

Ashton is made up of a town centre where you can find a bus, train and tram station, a famous market and a shopping centre. On the outskirts of town there are forests, farms and hills. Hartshead Pike is a famous landmark that we can see from school.

There are 14 schools in Ashton. Our school is called Oasis Academy Broadoak.

Geographical Vocabulary

Compass – an instrument to show you which direction you are facing; North, East, South or West

Aerial Photo – a photograph taken from the air

Map – a drawing showing the features of an area of Earth

Human features – man made features on Earth such as shops, roads & schools

Physical features – natural features on Earth such as hills, rivers and mountains

Key – a key gives you information about a map to help it make sense

Landscape – Everything that you can see on the land

Landmark – an object that can be easily recognised from a distance

Fieldwork – practical work carried out by a researcher in the environment



Photo: Oasis Academy Broadoak



Map: Our community



Aerial photo: Our school grounds



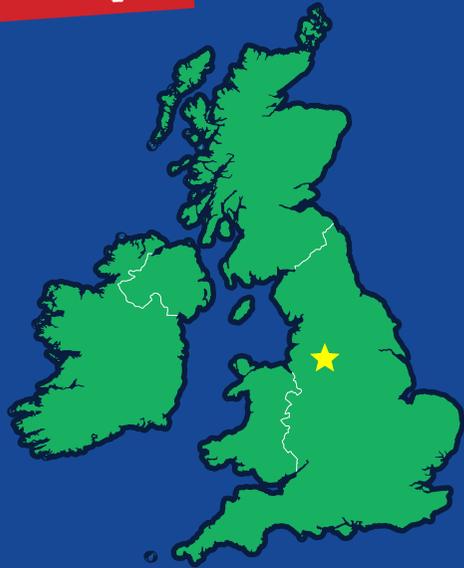
Compass

**Year
2**

Exploring Ashton and Mozambique

Comparing and Exploring

Map



Where I live:

I live in Ashton, Greater Manchester, England, which is part of the UK. I can identify what the UK looks like on a map. I can find the UK on a globe, in an Atlas and on a digital map. I can find Greater Manchester on a map.

Key:  Ashton

Key learning

Locate and identify features of Ashton and Mozambique. Gather a contextual understanding of the two places including currency and language.

Draw a simple map of the school grounds at Broadoak and Oasis Mozambique.

Identify and compare the human features of Mozambique and Beira. Gather and present contextual knowledge of Beira.

Identify & compare physical features of Mozambique and Beira including the weather patterns throughout the year.

Compare the differences in day to day life in Manchester and Beira.

Describe the landscapes and the environments of OAB and OA Mozambique.

Important Geographical Knowledge

	Manchester	Beira
Continent	Europe	Africa
Country	England	Mozambique
Language	English	Portuguese
Oasis schools in the country	54	1
Population	2,813,000	2,717,500
Life expectancy	81	59
Education	All children aged 4-18	Only 31% of children
Currency	Pound sterling	Mozambican metical
Average weather	10 degrees. Cool often, cloudy and rainy	28 degrees. Tropical climate

Geographical Vocabulary



Photo: Oasis Academy Broadoak



Photo: Oasis Academy Mozambique



World map:  UK  Mozambique

Village – a small community in a rural area

Town – a built up area with a local government. Smaller than a city but larger than a village.

City – a large, permanent human settlement

Landmark - an object that can be easily recognised from a distance

Map – a drawing showing the features of an area of Earth

Human features – man made features on Earth such as shops, roads & schools

Key – a key gives you information about a map to help it make sense

Scale – the relationship between the distance on a map and the distance on the ground

Physical features – natural features on Earth's such as hills, rivers and mountains

Human features – man made features on Earth such as shops, roads & schools

Landscape – Everything that you can see on the land

Landmark – an object that can be easily recognised from a distance

Fieldwork – practical work carried out by a researcher in the environment

Coast – when part of the land adjoins the sea

Season – a time in the year when we experience a change in weather and amount of daylight

Typhoon – a tropical storm with extreme wind and rain

Drought – a prolonged period of water shortage

Year 3

Exploring counties and cities in the UK

Comparing and Exploring

Key learning

Recognise country groupings of the UK and the surrounding Seas.

Name and locate topographical features of the UK.

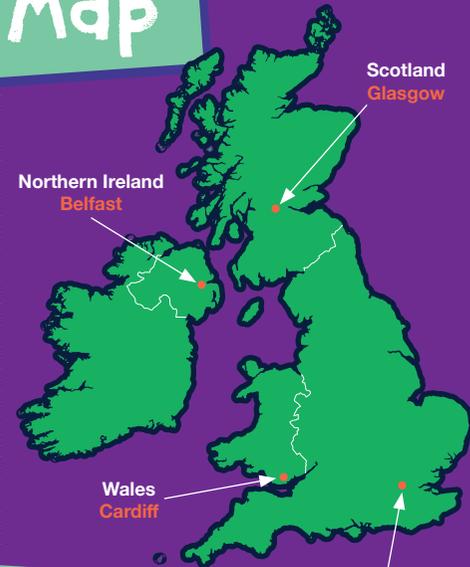
Name, locate and compare counties.

Name, locate and explore major cities in the UK.

Identify changes in land use patterns in the UK over time.

Compare the characteristics of Blackpool and Ashton.

Map



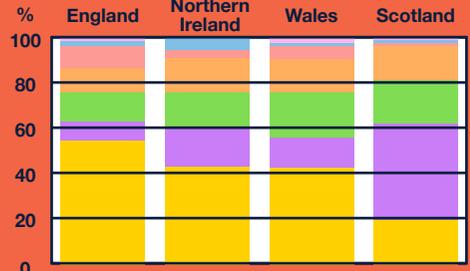
Where I live:

I live in Ashton, Greater Manchester. I can locate this on different maps. I know that we live in Great Britain and that this is part of the United Kingdom. I know that we live in Europe and I can describe our position in relation to the Equator.

Important Geographical Knowledge

Ecosystems across the UK

Land in each nation broken down by ecosystem



Source: UK National Ecosystem Assessment

Key:

- Coastal margins
- Urban
- Woodlands
- Mountains and moorlands
- Freshwater and wetlands
- Grasslands
- Enclosed farming

Geographical Vocabulary

Topographical – the shape and features of land surfaces

Human feature – manmade and would not exist without humans. Examples include, houses, motorways and parks

United Kingdom – the United Kingdom (UK) is made up from England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland

Physical feature – features that exist naturally. Examples include rivers, mountains and oceans

Great Britain – is made up from England, Scotland and Wales

Rural – relating to a characteristic of the countryside (lots of grassy and open areas, physical features)

City – a large, permanent human settlement

Urban – relating to a characteristic of a town or city (lots of buildings, business, human features)

County – a geographical region of the country

Greenbelt – rural land surrounding a town or city which cannot be built upon.

Map – a drawing showing the features of an area of Earth

Land use – describes the function of the land

Aerial photograph – a satellite photograph that has been taken from above

Equator – An imaginary line drawn around the Earth in the middle of the two poles

Photo: Scafell Pike



Photo: Manchester



Photo: Ashton Under Lyne



Map: London



Aerial photo: Snowdon



Year
4

Comparing Ashton and Chaumont

Comparing and Exploring

Key learning

Locate Ashton and Chaumont on a large scale map. Identify other major cities. Use a globe to recognise the Northern and the Southern hemisphere.

Observe, measure and record the human and physical features in the local area. (land use survey of Ashton).

Understand how trade has influenced settlements in Ashton Under Lyne.

Understand how Ashton has changed over the years and give reasons why.

Understand & compare the physical and human geography of Chaumont.

Understand, compare & explain why people settle in Chaumont.

Europe



Important Geographical Knowledge

Ashton

Ashton-under-Lyne is a market town in Tameside, Greater Manchester, England. The population was 45,198 at the 2011 census.

A major turning-point in the history of the town was the coming of the canals (and later the railways). Ashton became the junction of three canals, the Manchester and Ashton canal, the Huddersfield Narrow Canal and the Peak Forest Canal.

The damp climate in the area to the west of the Pennines made the area suitable for the spinning of cotton and the whole area to the north and east of Manchester became the world centre for the manufacture of cotton goods.

The town expanded rapidly during the Victorian period with many rows of red brick terraced houses being built to house the influx of workers for the cotton mills.

Chaumont

Chaumont is located in France, and the capital of the Haute-Marne department. In 2013, it had a population of 23,011.

The city stands on the river Marne and is situated on the railway linking Paris and Basel.

Chaumont was originally built around a 10th-century castle. The town was originally a centre of metalworking.



River Marne

Geographical Vocabulary

Trade – exchanging something for something else

Northern hemisphere – the half of the Earth which is north of the Equator

Southern hemisphere – the half of the Earth which is south of the Equator

Fieldwork – practical work carried out by a researcher in the environment

Settlement – a place where a community has developed

Distribution – the way in which something is shared over an area

Twin town – a town which has established official or social links with another, typically 1 a different country

Climate – the weather conditions within an area

Population – all of the people who live in a certain place

Where I live:

Where I live: I live in Ashton, Greater Manchester. I can locate this on different maps. I know that we live in Great Britain and that this is part of the United Kingdom. I know that we live in Europe and I can describe our position in relation to the Equator.

Key: ★ Ashton ★ Chaumont



Chaumont: Viaduct



Chaumont: Town Centre



Ashton, 1904: Cedar Cotton Mill



Ashton, 2020: Train station

Year
5

Exploring the South American Rainforests

Comparing and Exploring

Key learning

Identify forest areas of the UK and the Amazon rainforest. Explore weather patterns in the UK and the Amazon to describe a tropical climate and compare the two climate zones.

Understand the biomes and vegetation in the rainforest. Describe and understand the features of the layers of a rainforest.

Study and describe the animals that live in the rainforest.

Understand the types of human settlement in the rainforest and describe the changes in this over time.

Understand about the distribution of resources within the rainforest and how this has changes over time. Understand the history and the effects of deforestation.

Explain similarities and differences of the Amazon rainforest and Daisy Nook.

Map



Amazon Rainforest

Where I live:

I live: I live in Ashton, Greater Manchester. I can locate this on different maps. I know that we live in Great Britain and that this is part of the United Kingdom. I know that we live in Europe and I can describe our position in relation to the Equator.



Map: The River Amazon

Important Geographical Knowledge

Rainforests only cover around 2 percent of the total surface area of the Earth.

More than half of the world's species of plants and animals are found in the rainforests.

The Amazon jungle is the world's largest tropical rainforest (2,100,000 square miles).

The forest covers the basin of the Amazon, the world's second longest river.

There are two different types of rainforests: temperate and tropical.

The average temperature for the Amazon rainforest ranges between 18 and 22.4° C or 64 and 73°F.

The Amazon Rainforest is located in the continent of South America.

The Amazon Rainforest spans across the countries of Brazil, Bolivia, Peru, Ecuador, Colombia, Venezuela, Guyana, and Suriname and French Guiana.

The trees of the Amazon Rainforest produce more than 20% of the world's oxygen.

1/10 of all known plant and animal species on the planet live in the Amazon rainforest.

The Amazon can receive up to 430 inches of rain per year.

Diagram: Layers of the rainforest



Map: The Amazon Rainforest

Geographical Vocabulary

Rainforest – Tropical woodland, found typically in hot climate areas with consistently heavy rainfall.

Climate – The weather conditions in an area over a period of time.

Flora – The plants of a particular region, habitat, or geological period.

Fauna – The animals of a particular region, habitat, or geological period.

Humidity – The amount of water vapour that is in the air.

Foliage – The leafy parts of a tree or plant.

Biomes – A large naturally occurring community of flora and fauna occupying a major habitat, e.g. forest or tundra.

Tropical Zone – A region of the Earth surrounding the equator, between the Tropic of Cancer in the Northern Hemisphere and the Tropic of Capricorn in the Southern Hemisphere.

Deforestation – The action of clearing a wide area of trees.

Habitat – The natural home or environment of an animal, plant, or other organism

**Year
6**

Comparing Ashton to The Americas

Key learning

Comparing and Exploring

Map



The Americas

Map: North and South America



Where I live:

I live in Ashton, Greater Manchester. I can locate this on different maps. I know that we live in Great Britain and that this is part of the United Kingdom. I know that we live in Europe and I can describe our position in relation to the Equator.

Identify the countries and some capital cities of North and South America .

Use geographical terminology to describe a range of places across the Americas.

To describe the climate and biomes across the different regions in the Americas.

Identify human and physical geographical features of my local area.

Identify similarities and differences in human and physical geography of my local area and a region of North America.

Identify the names and locations of the ancient and new wonders of the world.

Important Geographical Knowledge

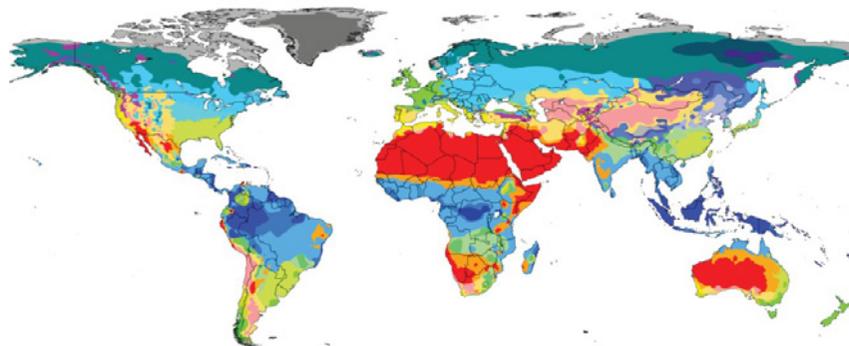
North America consists of three large nations and one large island: Canada, the United States of America (USA), Mexico and Greenland.

Central America is the thin section of land that links the North American continent with the South American continent, The largest country is Nicaragua.

South America sits between the Caribbean, the South Pacific and the South Atlantic Oceans. On this continent is the world's biggest rainforest and the largest river (Amazon). The largest country is Brazil.

World Map of Koppen-Geiger Climate Classification
Here is a map of the world classified by Koppen climate type.
Can you match up any of the climate codes and types on the map with those in the table? Which climate types do you notice in the Americas?

AF	BWh	Csa	Cwa	Cfa	Dsa	Dwa	Dfa	ET
Am	BWk	Csb	Cwb	Cfb	Dsb	Dwb	Dfb	EF
Aw	BSh	Cwa	Cfc	Dsc	Dwc	Dfc		
	BSk	Cwb	Cfc	Dsd	Dwd	Dfd		



Geographical Vocabulary

Northern hemisphere – the half of the Earth which is north of the Equator

Southern hemisphere – the half of the Earth which is south of the Equator

Tropic – The region of the Earth surrounding the Equator

Tropic of Cancer – The area of the Earth that lies between the Equator and the invisible line 23 degrees north of the Equator

Tropic of Capricorn – The area of the Earth that lies between the Equator and the invisible line 23 degrees south

Longitude – The measurement east or west of the prime meridian. Longitude is measured by imaginary lines that run around the Earth vertically (up and down) and meet at the North and South Poles.

Latitude – The measurement of distance north or south of the Equator. It is measured with 180 imaginary lines that form circles around the Earth east-west, parallel to the Equator.

Climate – the weather conditions within an area

Biome – A biome is a community of plants and animals that have common characteristics for the environment they exist in.