Year 4	**Subject content Key stage 2:** Pupils should extend their knowledge and understanding beyond the local area to include the United Kingdom and Europe, North and South America. This will include the location and characteristics of a range of the world's most significant human and physical features. They should develop their use of geographical knowledge, understanding and skills to enhance their locational and place knowledge.					
	Term 1	**Term 2**	**Term 3**	**Term 4**	**Term 5**	**Term 6**
Topic	**Rainforests and Gorillas**	**Rainforest and The Mayans**	**Dickensian Times**	**Natural world**	**Ancient Egypt**	**Ancient Egypt**
Topic question	**Why are the rainforests disappearing?**			**What causes extreme events on Earth?**		
Retrieval	*What are the world's seven continents?* *-The seven continents are Asia, Africa, Europe, North America, South America, Antarctica, and Australia.* *What is the equator?* *-The equator is an imaginary line that runs through the middle of the earth: places located on the equator are hot, places located further away are colder.*	What is a biome? - *A biome is an area with a similar climate, plants and animals.* What is a tropical rainforest? - *A tropical rainforest is a type of biome that is hot and wet all year round.* Where are tropical rainforests usually found? - *Tropical rainforests are usually found near the Equator.* What is the Equator? - *The Equator is an*		*What are the main features of a mountain, and what are two key mountain ranges in Europe?* *-A mountain has a summit (peak), slopes, a valley and a base. Two key mountain ranges in Europe are the Alps and the Pyrenees.*	*Where is the continent of Africa?* *-Africa is south of Europe. It is between the Atlantic Ocean and the Indian Ocean, and the Equator runs through the middle of the continent.* *Why are rivers important, and what are the main features of a river?* *-Rivers provide water, habitats for wildlife, transport and resources for people. The main features of a river are the source, mouth, tributary,*	

	Where is the Northern Hemisphere? Where is the Southern Hemisphere? *-Northern Hemisphere- North of the equator. Southern Hemisphere- south of the equator.* *Why do the Northern Hemisphere and Southern Hemisphere have different seasons?* *-The hemispheres have different weathers, seasons due to the sun's position. E.G When it is summer in the UK, it is winter in Australia (Year 2)* *What are the main features of a river?* *-Features of a river: Source, mouth, tributary, meander, waterfall (Year 3)*	*imaginary line around the middle of the Earth*			*meander, waterfall (Year 3)* *(Thames Year 2 and Year 3, Congo River Year 4)*	

New Knowledge						
Vocabulary	Tropic of Cancer, Tropic of Capricorn, deforestation, climate, biome, hemisphere, Democratic Republic of Congo, equator, forest floor, understory, canopy, emergent	-		Earth's crust, core, mantle, tectonic plates, boundary, volcano, earthquake, Ring of Fire, magma, erupt, shockwave, epicentre		
Substantive Knowledge **To know that...**	**Locational Knowledge:** Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn: 23° north and south of the Equator; tropical rainforests grow here. Longitude and latitude are systems of imaginary lines that are used to describe the position of places on earth. Longitude runs north/south. Latitude runs west to east. Democratic Republic of Congo is a country in	**Locational Knowledge** The Amazon Rainforest is in South America. The Maya civilisation developed in Central America. The Maya lived in a tropical rainforest environment. **Place Knowledge** The rainforest provided the Maya with food, water and natural resources		**Locational Knowledge:** The Earth's crust is divided into rocky sections called tectonic plates, which fit together like a jigsaw puzzle. Major plates include the Pacific, North American, South American, Eurasian, African, Indo-Australian and Antarctic Plates. Earthquakes and volcanoes are most common at plate boundaries, such as	**Locational Knowledge:** Egypt is in the continent Africa **Human and Physical Geography:** The River Nile is the longest river in the world and flows through Egypt. Each year the Nile flooded, leaving behind fertile silt (mud) that made the land good for farming. The Nile provided fresh water for drinking, washing, and irrigating crops.	

	Central Africa, south of the equator Congo Rainforest – Africa- second largest rainforest, mainly in Democratic Republic of Congo Congo River – Flows mainly through Democratic Republic of Congo, second longest river in Africa. **Place Knowledge:** There are similarities and differences in human and physical geography between the Congo rainforest and the UK: -The Congo Rainforest is in Central Africa, near the Equator. It is hot, humid, has high rainfall, and is covered in rainforest vegetation.			around the Pacific Ring of Fire. **Human and Physical Geography:** Tectonic plates move constantly. Plate movement forms mountains, volcanoes and causes natural disasters such as earthquakes and tsunamis. Plates move in different directions, creating friction between them. Energy builds up over time where plates meet and can be released suddenly as a shockwave, causing an earthquake. Mountains are formed when two plates push	Most Ancient Egyptian settlements were built close to the River Nile. The Nile was used as a transport route for people and goods. Crops such as wheat and barley were grown along the Nile and supported the growth of towns and cities.	

	-UK: Europe, Northern Hemisphere, temperate, cooler, moderate rainfall, deciduous vegetation. -Congo Rainforest: Low population, land mostly rainforest, some farming and villages, deforestation is happening. -UK: high population, more urban and built-up areas, organised farming, historical deforestation. Both: human activity affects the environment (e.g., deforestation). **Human and Physical Geography:** Biomes are areas of the world with similar plants, animals and climate. Organisms in a biome have adaptations that			together, forcing the Earth's crust to buckle and rise. Volcanoes form when magma rises through cracks in the Earth's crust and erupts onto the surface; cooled lava builds up to form volcanic cones. The Ring of Fire is a horseshoe-shaped region in the Pacific Ocean where 75% of the world's active volcanoes and 90% of its earthquakes occur. **Geographical Skills and Fieldwork:** Scientists measure volcanic activity and earthquake intensity to understand and predict hazards.		

	help them survive in that environment. A tropical rainforest is a type of biome. Other biomes include deserts, savannah, woodlands, grasslands and tundra There are four layers of the rainforest- forest floor, understory, canopy, emergent. (Physical Geog) There are a range of animals that live in the different layers. There are settlements in the rainforest where people live (Human Geog)					
Disciplinary Knowledge	**Locational Knowledge and Geographical Skills and Fieldwork:**	**Locational Knowledge and Geographical Skills and Fieldwork**		**Locational Knowledge and Geographical Skills and Fieldwork:**	**Locational Knowledge and Geographical Skills and Fieldwork:**	

To know how to:	Use maps (including digital maps) and atlases to locate Democratic Republic of Congo and Congo rainforest **Place Knowledge and Geographical Skills and Fieldwork:** Explain how location influences climate, vegetation, population and land use. Compare human geography: population, land use, settlements and human impact. **Human and Physical Geography Knowledge and Geographical Skills and Fieldwork:** Describe and compare different biomes by observing plants, animals and climate.	Use maps and atlases to locate South America, Central America and the Amazon Rainforest. Locate where the Maya civilisation lived		Locate the major tectonic plates on a map Locate key volcanoes on maps: Vesuvius- Pompeii, The Ring of Fire. **Human and Physical Geography Knowledge and Geographical Skills and Fieldwork:** Describe and explain how mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes are formed. Explain how plate movement leads to different physical features and natural events. Make connections between location (e.g. plate boundaries, the Ring of Fire) and the	To be able to locate and identify Egypt on a map **Human and Physical Geography Knowledge and Geographical Skills and Fieldwork:** Explain how the physical features of the River Nile (annual flooding, fertile soil, fresh water and transport route) supported farming, settlement and trade, and why this made the Nile essential to the development and success of Ancient Egyptian civilisation.	

	Explain how living things are adapted to survive in their biome. To describe and explain the features of each layer of the rainforest.			likelihood of earthquakes and volcanoes. **Geographical Skills and Fieldwork:** Use maps, photos or videos to note features of volcanoes and earthquake-affected areas (e.g., shape of volcano, damage from earthquakes). Create tables, charts, or graphs to show frequency, severity or location of events. Identify patterns, e.g., earthquakes often occur at plate boundaries, volcanoes are common in the Ring of Fire.		