

Geography Intention Map

Lower Key Stage Two



Placing learning at the heart of everything we do.



Lower KS2 Intention Map 2021 - 2022



Learning Intentions

1. Use the eight points of a compass to locate a geographical feature or place on a map.
2. Use four-figure grid references to describe the location of objects and places on a simple map.
3. Explain the physical processes that cause earthquakes and volcanic eruptions.
4. Describe the parts of a volcano or earthquake., Name and describe properties of the Earth's four layers.
5. Analyse maps, atlases and globes, including digital mapping, to locate countries and describe features studied.
6. Gather evidence to answer a geographical question or enquiry.
7. Name and describe the types, appearance and properties of rocks.
8. Name and locate significant volcanoes and plate boundaries and explain why they are important.
9. Describe how a significant geographical activity has changed a landscape in the short or long term.



Tremors

Knowledge Intentions

1. Counties of the United Kingdom include Derbyshire, Sussex and Warwickshire. Major cities of the United Kingdom include London, Birmingham, Edinburgh, Cardiff, Manchester and Newcastle.
2. The eight points of a compass are north, south, east, west, north-east, north-west, south-east and south-west.
3. A four-figure grid reference contains four numbers. The first two numbers are called the easting and are found along the top and bottom of a map. The second two numbers are called the northing and are found up both sides of a map. Four-figure grid references give specific information about locations on a map.
4. Volcanic eruptions and earthquakes happen when two tectonic plates push into each other, pull apart from one another or slide alongside each other. The centre of an earthquake is called the epicentre.
5. A volcano is an opening in the Earth's surface from which gas, hot magma and ash can escape. They are usually found at meeting points of the Earth's tectonic plates. When a volcano erupts, liquid magma collects in an underground magma chamber. The magma pushes through a crack called a vent and bursts out onto the Earth's surface. Lava, hot ash and mudslides from volcanic eruptions can cause severe damage., The Earth is made of four different layers. The inner core is made mostly of hot, solid iron and nickel, and the outer core is made of liquid iron and nickel. The mantle is made of solid rock and molten rock called magma. The crust is a thin layer of solid rock that is broken into large pieces called tectonic plates. These pieces move very slowly across the mantle.
6. Maps, globes and digital mapping tools can help to locate and describe significant geographical features.
7. The term geographical evidence relates to facts, information and numerical data.
8. There are three main types of rock found in the Earth's crust. They are sedimentary, igneous and metamorphic. Sedimentary rocks are made from sediment that settles in water and becomes squashed over a long time to form rock. They are often soft, permeable, have layers and may contain fossils. Igneous rocks are made from cooled magma or lava. They are usually hard, shiny and contain visible crystals. Metamorphic rocks are formed when existing rocks are heated by the magma under the Earth's crust or squashed by the movement of the Earth's tectonic plates. They are usually very hard and often shiny.
9. Significant volcanoes include Mount Vesuvius in Italy, Laki in Iceland and Krakatoa in Indonesia. Significant earthquake-prone areas include the San Andreas Fault in North America and the Ring of Fire, which runs around the edge of the Pacific Ocean and is where many plate boundaries in the Earth's crust converge. Over three-quarters of the world's earthquakes and volcanic eruptions happen along the Ring of Fire.
10. Significant geographical activity includes earthquakes and volcanic eruptions. These are known as natural disasters because they are created by nature, affect many people and cause widespread damage.

End product: Create a newspaper report or news report to be filmed, detailing a significant earthquake or volcanic eruption. The news report should include compass and four-figure grid references.

On the LKS2 Map



Mount Vesuvius
Mount Tambora
Tohoku





Learning Intentions

1. locate the world's countries, using maps to focus on Europe (including the location of Russia) and North and South America, concentrating on their environmental regions, key physical and human characteristics, countries, and major cities.
2. Locate significant places using latitude and longitude.
3. name and locate counties and cities of the United Kingdom, geographical regions and their identifying human and physical characteristics, key topographical features (including hills, mountains, coasts and rivers), and land-use patterns; and understand how some of these aspects have changed over time.
4. Use four-figure grid references to describe the location of objects and places on a simple map.
5. Describe the type and purpose of different buildings, monuments, services and land, and identify reasons for their location.
6. Analyse maps, atlases and globes, including digital mapping, to locate countries and describe features studied.
7. Analyse primary data, identifying any patterns observed.
8. Gather evidence to answer a geographical question or enquiry.



Flow

Knowledge Intentions

1. Latitude is the distance north or south of the equator and longitude is the distance east or west of the Prime Meridian.
2. A four-figure grid reference contains four numbers. The first two numbers are called the easting and are found along the top and bottom of a map. The second two numbers are called the northing and are found up both sides of a map. Four-figure grid references give specific information about locations on a map.
3. Services include banks, post offices, hospitals, public transport and garages. Land use types include leisure, housing, industry, transport and agriculture.
4. Maps, globes and digital mapping tools can help to locate and describe significant geographical features.
5. Primary data includes information gathered by observation and investigation.
6. The term geographical evidence relates to facts, information and numerical data.

End product: Draw a diagram of a river and label the upper course, middle course, lower course, source and mouth.

On the KS1 Map

The Amazon



The Nile

The River Severn



The River Thames

The Yangtze





Lower KS2 Intention Map 2022 - 2023



Learning Intentions

1. Create a detailed study of geographical features including hills, mountains, coasts and rivers of the UK. Identify the topography of an area of the UK using contour lines on a map.
2. Use the eight points of a compass, four and six-figure grid references, symbols and a key to locate and plot geographical places and features on a map.
3. Describe and compare aspects of physical features.
4. Identify, describe and explain the formation of different mountain types.
5. Explain ways that settlements, land use or water systems are used in different parts of the world.
6. Study and draw conclusions about places and geographical features using a range of geographical resources, including maps, atlases, globes and digital mapping.
7. Collect and analyse primary and secondary data, identifying and analysing patterns and suggesting reasons for them.
8. Investigate a geographical hypothesis using a range of fieldwork techniques.
9. Name, locate and explain the importance of significant mountains or rivers.



Misty Mountain Sierra

Knowledge Intentions

1. Significant rivers of the UK include the Thames, Severn, Trent, Dee, Tyne, Ouse and Lagan. Significant mountains and mountain ranges include Ben Nevis, Snowdon, Helvellyn, Pen y Fan, the Scottish Highlands and the Pennines. Topography is the arrangement of the natural and artificial physical features of an area.
2. The four cardinal directions are north (N), east (E), south (S) and west (W), which are at 90° angles on the compass rose. The four intercardinal (or ordinal) directions are halfway between the cardinal directions: north-east (NE), south-east (SE), south-west (SW) and north-west (NW).
3. A physical feature is one that forms naturally and can change over time due to physical processes, such as erosion and weathering. Physical features include rivers, forests, hills, mountains and cliffs. An aspect of a physical feature might be the type of mountain, such as dome or volcanic, or the type of forest, such as coniferous or broad-leaved.
4. Mountains form over millions of years. They are made when the Earth's tectonic plates push together or move apart. Mountains are also formed when magma underneath the Earth's crust pushes large areas of land upwards. There are five types of mountains: fold, fault-block, volcanic, dome and plateau.
5. Land uses include agricultural, recreational, housing and industry. Water systems are used for transport, industry, leisure and power.
6. An atlas is a collection of maps and information that shows geographical features, topography, boundaries, climatic, social and economic statistics of an area.
7. Secondary data includes information gathered by geographical reports, surveys, maps, research, books and the internet.
8. Fieldwork techniques, such as sketch maps, data collection and digital technologies, can provide evidence to support and answer a geographical hypothesis.
9. Significant mountain ranges include the Himalayas, Urals, Andes, Alps, Atlas, Pyrenees, Apennines, Balkans and Sierra Nevada. Significant rivers include the Mississippi, Nile, Thames, Amazon, Volga, Zambezi, Mekong, Ganges, Danube and Yangtze.

End product: Create a poster describing and comparing the physical features of mountains, identifying, describing and explaining the different mountain types.

On the LKS2 Map





Learning Intentions

1. **ATLAS WORK** - Identify the position and significance of latitude, longitude, Equator, Northern Hemisphere, Southern Hemisphere, the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn, Arctic and Antarctic Circle, the Prime/Greenwich Meridian and time zones (including day and night)
2. **LOCAL STUDY** – Use fieldwork to observe, measure, record and present the human and physical features in the local area using a range of methods, including sketch maps, plans and graphs, and digital technologies.

Discrete Teaching - standalone

Knowledge Intentions

1. *Latitude is the distance north or south of the equator and longitude is the distance east or west of the Prime Meridian. The equator is a line which is not real drawn around a sphere or planet, such as the Earth. The equator is halfway between the North Pole and the South Pole. The equator divides the surface into the northern hemisphere and the southern hemisphere.*

End product: identify the position and significance of the Equator, Northern Hemisphere, Southern Hemisphere, the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn, Arctic and Antarctic Circle in relation to the mountains studied. Mark these on a map.

1. *Primary data includes information gathered by observation and investigation.*
2. *The term geographical evidence relates to facts, information and numerical data.*
3. *A physical feature is one that forms naturally and can change over time due to weather and other forces.*
4. *Human features are man-made and include castles, towers, schools, hospitals, bridges, shops, tunnels, monuments, airports and roads. People use human features in different ways. For example, an airport can be used for work or leisure and a harbour can be used for industry or travel.*

End product: observe, measure, record and present human and physical features of a local area (Walk around School site)

On the LKS2 Map



