

Geography Vocabulary Progression

NB: If written in **bold** = **Disciplinary Knowledge**

These may repeat so children have a consolidated understanding of 'thinking and behaving like a geographer'.

Blue Planet	
city	A large human settlement where many people live together.
capital city	Where a country's government is located.
Local city	The city that is close to where you live.
climate	The weather found in a certain place over a long period of time.
Temperate forest biome	A biome where the region has four clear seasons (spring, summer, autumn, winter) with plant life varying depending on the season.
Biome	Areas of the planet with a similar climate and landscape, where similar animals and plants live. Each biome has characteristics that make it unique.
vegetation	The types of plant life in a region.
country	A country is land that is controlled by a single government.
equator	An imaginary line around the middle of the earth, halfway between the North and South Pole.
continent	A large continuous mass of land regarded as a collective region. There are 7 continents: Africa, Asia, Antarctica, Europa, North America and South America and Oceania.
Northern hemisphere	The top half of the earth, above the equator.
Southern hemisphere	The bottom half of the earth, below the equator.
transport	Moving people or things from one place to another place.
Physical Geography	The study of the physical features of the Earth, such as oceans, mountains, rivers, coastlines, forests and plant life.
Human Geography	The focus of where people live, what they do, and how they use the land.
Conclusion	To create a summary or an overall opinion based on the pieces of evidence, considering what is true and correct.
compare	To identify the similarities and/or differences between two or more things.
identify	To spot or find something out.
Ancient Egyptians	

equator	An imaginary line around the middle of the earth, halfway between the North and South Pole.
river	A flowing stream of water that leads to the sea, a lake or another river.
Mouth (<i>body of water</i>)	The place where a river enters another river, sea, ocean or lake.
Source (<i>body of water</i>)	The start of a river. The source of a river is the furthest point on the river from its mouth.
flood	When water covers land that is usually dry
desert	An arid (very dry) biome where almost no rain falls.
canal	Waterways that are built by people and used for shipping, travel, and irrigation
irrigation	The process of watering the ground, or when water is taken from one place and sent to where it is needed.
agriculture	Another word for farming. It includes both growing and harvesting crops and raising animals, or livestock.
crops	Living plants grown by farmers. Most crops are foods such as grain, vegetables, or fruit.
cycle	A period of time taken up by a series of events or actions that repeat themselves regularly and in the same order.
Produce (noun)	The product of gardening: fruits and vegetables.
Physical Geography	The study of the physical features of the Earth, such as oceans, mountains, rivers, coastlines, forests and plant life.
Human Geography	The focus of where people live, what they do, and how they use the land.
climate	The weather found in a certain place over a long period of time.
Biome	Areas of the planet with a similar climate and landscape, where similar animals and plants live. Each biome has characteristics that make it unique.
compare	To identify the similarities and/or differences between two or more things.
<u>Effervescent Earth / Extreme Earth?</u>	
Vegetation Belt	An area with distinct plant types, determined by climate, soil, drainage and elevation
Northern hemisphere	The top half of the earth, above the equator.
Southern hemisphere	The bottom half of the earth, below the equator.

Ice cap	A thick layer of ice and snow that covers large areas of land.
Arctic	From the Greek words meaning 'of the North'. This is the region around the North Pole. It is a sea of ice, surrounded by cold, treeless lands.
Antarctic	Means 'opposite to the North'. The earth's southernmost continent. It's the icy region around the South Pole.
longitude	Imaginary lines running from the North Pole to the South Pole at the earth's circumference.
latitude	Imaginary lines running east and west, parallel to the equator.
Ring of Fire	An arc around the Pacific Ocean where many volcanoes and earthquakes are formed.
mountain	Areas of land that are much higher than the land surrounding them formed by tectonic plates pushing together and forcing the ground up where they meet.
Convergent boundary	Tectonic plates that come together and meet.
Divergent boundary	Tectonic plates that move in opposite directions.
Transform boundary	Tectonic plates that move parallel to each other
volcano	A landform (usually a mountain) where molten rock erupts through the surface of the planet. The name comes from the Roman god, Vulcan.
earthquake	the shaking, rolling or sudden shock of the earth's surface caused by movement of tectonic plates
Tectonic plate	Huge slabs of rocks that make up the outer crust of the Earth.
crust	The outermost layer of our planet, made up of tectonic plates.
tundra	Comes from a Finnish word 'tunturia' meaning treeless plain. For most of the year, the tundra biome is a cold, frozen landscape. It has a short growing season, followed by harsh conditions that the plants and animals in the region need special adaptations (changes) to survive.
Polar desert	Largely barren environments with permanent, flat layers of ice .
Biome	Areas of the planet with a similar climate and landscape, where similar animals and plants live. Each biome has characteristics that make it unique.
Flora	Plant life in a region
Fauna	Animal life in a region
Barren	Too poor to produce much or any vegetation.
compare	To identify the similarities and/or differences between two or more things.

Physical Geography	The study of the physical features of the Earth, such as oceans, mountains, rivers, coastlines, forests and plant life.
Human Geography	The focus of where people live, what they do, and how they use the land.
settlement	Places where people live and sometimes work.
<u>Ancient Greece</u>	
export	Sending goods to sell in other countries.
vegetation	The types of plant life in a region.
sea	Body of water surrounded by land.
peninsula	A piece of land surrounded 3 sides by a body of water or projecting out into a body of water.
island	An island is a secluded piece of land surrounded by water on all sides.
mountain	Areas of land that are much higher than the land surrounding them formed by tectonic plates pushing together and forcing the ground up where they meet.
coastline	The boundary of a coast, where land meets water.
border	A physical or political line that separates geographic areas.
capital city	Where a country's government is located.
Mediterranean biome	A biome in the Mediterranean part of the world, which tends to have hot summer droughts and prolonged wet periods in winter.
drought	Wherever there is a shortage of rain over a long period of time
lake	A large area of water surrounded by land and not connected to the sea except by rivers or streams.
Physical Geography	The study of the physical features of the Earth, such as oceans, mountains, rivers, coastlines, forests and plant life.
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Produce (noun)	The product of gardening: fruits and vegetables.
Conclusion	To create a summary or an overall opinion based on the pieces of evidence, considering what is true and correct.
<u>Explorers</u>	
tributary	A river or stream flowing into a larger river or lake.

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Tropical rainforest	A biome in the rainforest with high average temperatures and rain all year round																		
Line graph	<p>A line graph is used to show changes over time, for example, changes in temperature through a day, by plotting points and joining them with straight lines.</p> <div style="text-align: center;"> <p>Temperature on 1st September</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Time</th> <th>Temperature °C</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>9am</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>10am</td> <td>4</td> </tr> <tr> <td>11am</td> <td>9</td> </tr> <tr> <td>12pm</td> <td>10</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1pm</td> <td>10</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2pm</td> <td>10</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3pm</td> <td>10</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4pm</td> <td>16</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> </div>	Time	Temperature °C	9am	0	10am	4	11am	9	12pm	10	1pm	10	2pm	10	3pm	10	4pm	16
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Bar chart	<p>A bar graph is a picture that is made up of bars with different height. Each bar represents a different category. The height of each bar can tell us how often something happens or show us the number of items we have for each group.</p> <div style="text-align: center;"> <p>Types of transport</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Types of transport</th> <th>Number of Vehicles</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Cars</td> <td>14</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Buses</td> <td>9</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Motorbikes</td> <td>10</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> </div>	Types of transport	Number of Vehicles	Cars	14	Buses	9	Motorbikes	10										
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The Romans

Produce (noun)	The product of gardening: fruits and vegetables.
Goods (noun)	Things that are grown or made.
Luxuries	An item that is pleasant to have or experience, but it is not needed.
trade	The buying and selling of goods and services.
border	A physical or political line that separates geographic areas.
Physical Geography	The study of the physical features of the Earth, such as oceans, mountains, rivers, coastlines, forests and plant life.
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island	An island is a secluded piece of land surrounded by water on all sides.
mountain	Areas of land that are much higher than the land surrounding them formed by tectonic plates pushing together and forcing the ground up where they meet.
peninsula	A piece of land surrounded 3 sides by a body of water or projecting out into a body of water.
coastline	The boundary of a coast, where land meets water.
plains	A broad area of relatively flat land.
boundary	An imaginary line that separates one area from another.
Mediterranean biome	A biome in the Mediterranean part of the world, which tends to have hot summer droughts and prolonged wet periods in winter.
<u>Anglo Saxon & Vikings</u>	
city	A large human settlement where many people live together.
town	A settlement larger than a village but smaller than a city.
county	The area within a boundary in which a local authority governs. Each county has its own government, which is responsible for providing local services such as education, social services, and public transportation.
region	Areas, zones, lands or territories
migration	The movement of people from one area to another.
vegetation	The types of plant life in a region.
river	A flowing stream of water that leads to the sea, a lake or another river.

irrigation	The process of watering the ground, or when water is taken from one place and sent to where it is needed.
flood	When water covers land that is usually dry
border	A physical or political line that separates geographic areas.
boundary	An imaginary line that separates one area from another.
compare	To identify the similarities and/or differences between two or more things.
settlement	Places where people live and sometimes work.
Temperate forest biome	A biome where the region has four clear seasons (spring, summer, autumn, winter) with plant life varying depending on the season.

Ayup Me Duck

Ordnance Survey map	Up to date and accurate maps depicting the landscape's human and physical features created by Britain's mapping agency.																		
symbol	Small icons that represent important landmarks, places and areas.																		
key	An explanation of what the different lines and symbols on the map mean.																		
Tally chart	<p>A table used for counting and comparing the numbers of multiple classes of a data set</p> <table border="1" style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"> <thead> <tr> <th>Transport</th> <th>Tally</th> <th>Frequency</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Walk</td> <td> </td> <td>13</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Bus</td> <td> </td> <td>7</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Car</td> <td> </td> <td>4</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Bike</td> <td> </td> <td>5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Train</td> <td> </td> <td>1</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Transport	Tally	Frequency	Walk		13	Bus		7	Car		4	Bike		5	Train		1
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World War II

Time zone	The local time of a region or a country dependent on its position on Earth.
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Polar desert	Largely barren environments with permanent, flat layers of ice .

Taiga biome	A thick forest of the cold, subarctic region.
Physical Geography	The study of the physical features of the Earth, such as oceans, mountains, rivers, coastlines, forests and plant life.
Human Geography	The focus of where people live, what they do, and how they use the land.
<u>Marvellous Maya</u>	
Tropical rainforest biome	A humid forest landscape with three layers (canopy, understory and forest floor) where there is no dry season located near the equator.
Slash and burn	A technique used by the Maya when jungle areas are chopped down and burnt. As the ash is good for the soil, it is perfect for growing crops.
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