



# Tregolls Academy Progression of Substantive Knowledge and Vocabulary



At Tregolls Academy we encourage our children to understand the world around them, the culture and diversity in which they experience and how they have an impact on Geography themselves.

Our History curriculum holds our curriculum drivers at its core: **C**uriosity, **A**spiration, **R**esilience and **E**xcellence. At Tregolls Academy, we **CARE**.

Substantive Concepts						
Term 1						
EYFS	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
	<b>What is it like where we live?</b>  Know which places are in my local area and how these look on a map.  Know which landmarks are in my local area and how these look on a map.  know how we can travel around our local area.  Know and follow a route to our school	<b>Would you prefer to live in a village in Sri Lanka or England?</b>  The UK is in Europe and Sri Lanka is a country in Asia.  Sri Lanka has a warm climate, busy markets, colourful foods and beautiful nature.  People in Sri Lanka eat and grow different food to what we have in the UK.  Places can change because of natural events, like a tsunami; A tsunami is a big, powerful wave caused by an earthquake in the ocean	<b>Have I drunk this before?</b>  A mountain is a large natural elevation of the Earth's surface, higher than a hill.  Mountains can be found all around the world in key ranges such as the Alps, Himalayas, Rockies, and Andes.  Rivers often start (have their source) in mountains.  Rivers flow through three stages: upper course (near the source, fast and rocky), middle course (gentler, wider), and lower course (slow, wide, near the sea)	<b>What's the time and date in India?</b>  The UK is in the temperate zone, while India is in the tropical zone, meaning their climates are different.  The Equator is an imaginary line around the middle of the Earth; the Tropic of Cancer and Tropic of Capricorn are lines of latitude that mark the tropics.  Tropical regions are usually hot and humid and often contain rainforests and diverse wildlife	<b>How is the UK changing?</b>  The 2012 Olympics positively changed the human geography of east London and were successful as a 'sustainable games'.  The city of Truro has changed considerably over the last 100 years, including building developments, road layout, shop changes and transport links.  The sea transports sediment and this creates patterns of coastal erosion. Coastal communities at risk are deeply affected by changes caused by erosion, flooding or sea level rise.	<b>What is life-like in the Amazon?</b>  The amazon rainforest has a wet and dry season; animals that live in the amazon rainforest are adapted to their habitat. There are differing communities living in the amazon rainforest; some of these communities live a settled lifestyle and some live a nomadic lifestyle.  A Rainforest is a biome with a distinctive climate and ecosystem; it has four different and important layers; it is an important ecosystem that provides a habitat for millions of plants and animals, including humans. The Amazon is a vital part of the Earth's carbon cycle, absorbing CO2 from the atmosphere and storing it in the trees and soil.
Key Vocabulary						
	Landmark, Route, Map	Continent, Region, Natural Disaster.	Mountain, River.	Longitude, latitude, equator	Sustainability, development, regeneration.	Climate, Rainforest, Tribe

## Substantive Concepts

### Term 2

EYFS	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
	<p><b>Why do the British always talk about the weather?</b></p> <p>Know the seasons experienced across the UK and the corresponding weather patterns.</p> <p>Know the benefits of the seasons and related weather we experience in Cornwall.</p> <p>Know how different types of weather are recorded and which equipment is used</p>	<p><b>Where does our food come from?</b></p> <p>A range of locally produced food can be bought in our locality: fresh, fast, frozen and processed foods.</p> <p>All food comes from plants or animals.</p> <p>Bananas are grown in Latin American Countries, in North and South America, during the UK's Spring due to their climate and weather.</p> <p>Bananas are imported to the UK due to popularity and demand.</p>	<p><b>How does the Earth shake, rattle and roll?</b></p> <p>Know what the Pacific Ring of Fire is, why it is named and locate it on a world map.</p> <p>Know how Earthquakes occur, that their magnitude is measured using a Richter scale.</p> <p>Know how volcanoes form and why and how volcanic eruptions occur.</p>	<p><b>Is their name the only thing the two Truro's have in common?</b></p> <p>In the mid-19th century, Cornish people migrated to North America to use their skills and expertise in mining.</p> <p>Both Truro, Nova Scotia and Truro, Cornwall are located on or near rivers, in maritime regions.</p> <p>Truro, Nova Scotia has a humid continental climate, whereas Truro, Cornwall has an oceanic climate which leads to</p> <p>different weather patterns in each location.</p>	<p><b>Where should we go on holiday?</b></p> <p>The Alps are a large mountain range in the middle of Europe. They are spread over eight countries: France, Monaco, Italy, Switzerland, Liechtenstein, Austria, Germany and Slovenia.</p> <p>The alps are a fold mountain range that were formed over a long period of time, millions of years ago.</p> <p>Alpine homes must protect and insulate their inhabitants from extreme cold, heavy snowfall and high levels of rain and are adapted to do so</p>	<p><b>Are we damaging our world?</b></p> <p>Examples of common minerals are coal, oil, seashells, diamonds, rubies, pyrite, table salt, gold, copper, aluminium, iron, steel, gravel, brick, sand and stone. Common minerals are mined or quarried from the earth for human use.</p> <p>The carbon cycle is the process by which carbon moves between the atmosphere, oceans, land, and living organisms. Too much carbon in the atmosphere is a leading cause of climate change and global warming.</p> <p>the biggest threats to our oceans are pollution, climate change, overfishing, extraction of oil and gas from the seabed, habitat destruction and introduction of alien species</p>
<b>Key Vocabulary</b>						
	Season, Weather, Forecast.	Farm, Processed, Ingredients	Tectonics, Eruption, Tremor.	Industry, Infrastructure, Migration	Tourism, Physical features, Natural Resource.	Conservation, Renewable energy, Endangered/Extinction

## Substantive Concepts

### Term 3

EYFS	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
<p>Know about similarities and differences between themselves and others, and among families, communities and traditions.</p> <p>Compare &amp; contrast characters from stories, including figures from the past.</p>	<p><b>What does it mean to be British?</b></p> <p>The UK is made up of four countries: England, Wales, Scotland and northern Ireland.</p> <p>The capital city of England is London, the capital city of Wales is Cardiff, the capital city of Scotland is Edinburgh and the capital city of northern Ireland is Belfast.</p> <p>The UK is in Europe but is separate from mainland Europe. It is surrounded by four seas: the North Sea, the English Channel, the Irish Sea, and the Atlantic Ocean.</p>	<p><b>Are we poles apart?</b></p> <p>In the UK, we generally consider summer to be June - August, Autumn to be September - November, Winter to be December to February and Spring to be March to May.</p> <p>Different parts of the world experience different seasons at the same time. living things adapt to the climate and conditions they live in throughout different seasons.</p> <p>Daylight and weather patterns change throughout the year at each of the north and south poles</p> <p>Seasons occur due to the Earth's axial tilt and its orbit around the Sun.</p>	<p><b>Is Africa too warm?</b></p> <p>Africa is a large continent with many different countries and regions. Different parts of Africa have different climate zones (e.g., desert, tropical, savannah).</p> <p>Sunny places are not always hot — temperature depends on location, season, and other factors.</p> <p>Altitude (height above sea level) affects climate; high places like Mount Kilimanjaro can be cold and snowy even in warm regions.</p> <p>Natural resources in Africa (water, minerals, fertile land) are linked to its climate zones.</p>	<p><b>Will a drive through the USA be all 'drive thrus'?</b></p> <p>The USA is part of the continent of North America, which includes multiple countries like Canada and Mexico.</p> <p>Within the USA, there are many diverse regions and communities, such as Appalachia, the Navajo Nation, Hawaii, and Washington, D.C., each with distinct physical landscapes, climates, cultures, and ways of life.</p> <p>North America has a wide range of climates and environments—deserts, forests, mountains, coasts—that affect how people live, what they wear, and what they do for work or fun.</p>	<p><b>Are my choices fair?</b></p> <p>Fairtrade supports better working conditions and ensures farmers are paid fairly for their work.</p> <p>Products with the Fairtrade logo include bananas, chocolate, coffee, tea, and cotton.</p> <p>'Local' food is grown or produced near where we live, while 'global' or imported food travels from other countries.</p> <p>Local food often has fewer "food miles," meaning it hasn't travelled as far to reach us; Fewer food miles can mean less pollution, but Fairtrade goods can still be ethical choices</p>	<p><b>What does the future have in store?</b></p> <p>Conservation means looking after places, buildings, and nature so they can be enjoyed in the future.</p> <p>Communities are shaped by the people who live in them – including young people.</p> <p>Climate change is already affecting places in the UK, including our local area.</p> <p>Local actions, like reducing waste or protecting green spaces, can help reduce the impact of climate change.</p>
<b>Key Vocabulary</b>						
	Britain, Capital City, Europe.	Orbit, axis, daylight.	Hemisphere, savannah, grassland,	Landmark, State, Route	Fairtrade, Origin, locally sourced.	Conservation, Sustainable development.