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| **Year 5 Key Learning** | | | |
|  | **On the doorstep** | **Via roads and rail** | **Across the water** |
| **Focus**  **Enquiry** | ‘How do rivers support the transport of salt?’ | ‘Why are mountains so important?’ | ’How do volcanoes affect the lives of people on Hiemaey?’ |
| **Link to Wider Curriculum** | Local History: History of Winsford  Reading-Mountains and RIvers | Reading-Mountains and Rivers | Science-Properties of Materials |
| **National Curriculum Statement** | Understand geographical similarities and differences through the study of human and physical geography of a region of the United Kingdom  Human geography, including: types of settlement and land use, economic activity including trade links, and the distribution of natural resources including energy, food, minerals and water | 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  Physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes, and the water cycle | 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  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)  Physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes, and the water cycle |
| **Previous Knowledge** | Where Cheshire is on a map of the UK​  How to use the 8 points of a compass to locate the human and physical features within Cheshire​  How to identify OS symbols on a map of Northwich and Winsford​  The key human and physical features around school ​  That there is a link to salt in the local area and how the landscape of the river changed | The seven continents (including Antarctica) and five oceans of the world.  The earth’s crust is made up of large pieces called tectonic plates  These plates are constantly moving and this can cause earthquakes.  What sustainable development is. | The seven continents (including Antarctica) and five oceans of the world.  Examples of some countries around the world and what the climate is like there.  What plants need to survive  Different habitats and some plants and animals that can be found there  Human and physical geographical features in different countries, cities and towns. |
| **Key Learning** | Understand the impact of the location of the River Weaver within the local area. ​  Why the River Weaver and the salt mines are located so close together.​  The trade links that are used within Winsford and the economic effect they have had. ​  How the physical features of rivers change from the source to the mouth of a river. ​ | A mountain is a large mass of earth or rock taller than 304.8 m (1000 ft) that rises up above the surrounding land.  Mount Everest is the highest mountain in the world  About one-fifth (20 per cent) of the surface of Earth is covered by mountain ranges.  A mountain range is a large area where many mountains can be found close together.  That the movement of tectonic plates can form ranges of fold mountains. | Volcanoes are formed when pressure builds up inside the earth. This affects the earth’s crust  causing magma to sometimes erupt through it.  Geographical features such as geysers can be indications of volcanic activity.  Volcanoes are found along tectonic plate boundaries, children will be able to locate these on a map of the world and describe their locations.  Children will be able to describe why tourism and economic activity makes volcanoes attractive  places to live |
| **Key Vocabulary** | River Weaver- A river that runs across west Cheshire in the north of England. For centuries the River Weaver was used for the transport of salt.  Economic activity-An activity providing, making, buying or selling of services by people to satisfy their day-to-day needs of life. This could include spending money in the local shops and using public services.  Trade links-Trade is the buying and selling of goods and services. Trade is an important way for countries to make money.  Physical geography-The Earth’s natural features such as mountains, rivers, deserts and oceans.  Natural resources- materials or substances occurring in nature which can be exploited  for economic gain | Mountain-a large mass of earth or rock taller than 1000ft that rises up above the surrounding land  Tectonic plate- the earth’s surface is called the crust. It is made up of different rocky sections called tectonic plates, which fit together like a puzzle covering earth.  Mountain range- a large area where many mountains can be found close together  Fold mountain- created where two or more of the Earth’s tectonic plates are pushed together  Blizzard-a form of extreme snowstorm  Summit- the highest point of a hill or mountain  Sea Level- the average height of the ocean  Hot spot-where the Earth’s crust is so thin that hot magme can melt the rock above it and break through to the surface. | Volcano- mountain or hill, typically conical, having a crater or vent through which lava, rock fragments, hot vapour, and gas are or have been  erupted from the earth's crust  Continent- any of the world's main continuous expanses of land (Europe, Asia, Africa, North and South America, Australia, Antarctica).  Erupt-when a volcano becomes active and ejects lava, gas and ash  Equator- an imaginary line around the middle of the Earth at an equal  distance from the North Pole and the South Pole  Latitude-latitude of a place is its distance from the equator  Longitude- a place is its distance to the west or east of a line passing through  Greenwich.  Northern Hemisphere- that half of the globe lying north of the equator  Magma- hot fluid or semi-fluid material below or within the earth's crust  from which lava and other igneous rock is formed on cooling  Southern Hemisphere- that half of the globe lying south of the equator  Economic activity- The amount a country sells and makes  Tropics- parts of the world that lie between two lines of latitude, the Tropic of Cancer, 231⁄2° north of the equator, and the Tropic of Capricorn, 231⁄2° south of the equator. The tropics have a humid climate, where the weather is hot and damp. |
| **Locational Knowledge**  **And**  **Skills** | Recognise why salt mines are located close to the River Weaver. | Develop and extend Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping (Google Earth)  Develop and extend Use 4 figure grid references to read maps  Develop and extend understanding of climate zones, biomes, time zones | Develop and extend Use 4 figure grid references to read maps  Develop and extend Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping (Google Earth) |
| Use maps to locate features of the UK e.g. rivers, mountains, large cities. Explain and defend which are physical and which are human features. Label counties, cities, mountains and rivers | Confidently use maps, globes and Google Earth. Use atlases/maps to describe and locate places using 4 figure grid references  Use geographical symbols e.g. countours to identify flattest and hilliest areas of the continent. | Confidently use maps, globes and Google Earth. Use atlases/maps to describe and locate places using 4 figure grid references  Ask questions e.g. what is this landscape like? What is life like there? Study photos/pictures/maps to make comparisons between locations |
| **Human and Physical Geography Knowledge and Skills** | Identify and describe how physical features of the River Weaver change from source to mouth | Name and locate the key topographical features including coast, features of erosion, hills, mountains and rivers. Understand how these features have changed over time. | Explain and observe the global pattern of volcanoes.  Explain the movement of plates of the Earth’s crust |
| Use the language of rivers e.g. erosion, deposit, transportation.  Explain and present the process of rivers.  Compare how river use has changed over time and research the impact on trade in history. | How to draw and use contour lines | Reflect on the impact trade has on an area and generate ideas for cause and effect. |
| **Fieldwork Skills** | Create a sketch map of the local area  Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied  Use the eight points of a compass, four and six-figure grid references, symbols and key (including the use of Ordnance Survey maps) to build their knowledge of the United Kingdom and the wider world  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 | | |
| **Useful Resources** | [Year 5 Geography - BBC Bitesize](https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/subjects/zbkw2hv/year/zhgppg8)  [Rivers - BBC Teach](https://www.bbc.co.uk/teach/class-clips-video/geography-ks1--ks2-rivers/z6qsf4j)  [KS2 Geography: Mountains - BBC Teach](https://www.bbc.co.uk/teach/class-clips-video/ks2-geography-mountains/zjjvvwx)  [What are volcanoes? - BBC Bitesize](https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/articles/zfhf3j6) | | |
| **Useful Texts** | Journey to the River Sea-Eva Ibbotson  Song of the River-Gill Lewis  Rivers: An incredible journey from source to sea-Simon Chapman & Qu Lan | When the Mountains roared-Jess ButterworthEverest: The Remarkable Story of Edmund Hillary and Tenzing Norgay-Alexandra Stewart | Pop-up Volcano-Tom Vaillant  Fact Planet: Volcanoes-Izzy Howell |