

Geography Curriculum Milestone 3



Area & NC links	Key Vocabulary	Key concepts	Sticky Facts	Sticky Knowledge
<p>Traders and Raiders- Map Work 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. 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 Locate the world's countries, using maps to focus on Europe (including the location of Russia) concentrating on their environmental regions, key physical and human characteristics, countries, and major cities Describe and understand key aspects of: physical geography, including: climate zones, rivers, mountains, and the water cycle ;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</p>	<p>Danelaw Trade Settlements Farmers Longship Jorvik Trade</p>	<p>Place, space, scale Interdependence Physical and human processes Cultural awareness</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The areas of Viking settlement was known as Danelaw. It was roughly east of a line on a map from Chester to London. The Saxons lived south of the line. The Vikings came from Scandinavia (map work). Identify name of place has clues of its heritage: those ending in -by / -thorp / -ton / -bourgh. <p>Assessment- quiz / blank map for recording</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Locate and name geographical features on an Ordnance Survey map relating to Viking settlements in UK and why came (link to Physical geography and weather). Know the names of, and locate, at least eight European countries (where Vikings / Angles / Saxons from).

<p>Endangered- South America Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied To understand geographical similarities and differences through the study of human and physical geography of a region in a South America Locate the world's countries, using maps to focus on Europe (including the location of Russia) concentrating on their environmental regions, key physical and human characteristics, countries, and major cities 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. Location and characteristics of a range of the world's most significant human and physical features Describe and understand key aspects of: physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes, and the water cycle ;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</p>	<p>Pampas Andes Inhabitants Population Atacama desert Climate Southern Hemisphere</p>	<p>Place, space, scale Interdependence Physical and human processes Environmental impact Cultural awareness Cultural diversity</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There are 12 countries in South America and almost 400 million people live there. • Brazil is the largest country and covers almost half the continent. It is only slightly smaller than the USA. • South America's largest river is the Amazon, which is the second longest river in the world. • Spanish is the most popular language in South America even though Brazilians speak Portuguese. <p>Assessment- tourist information leaflet / guide</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Know the names of, and locate, a number of South or North American countries • Know what is meant by biomes and what are the features of a specific biome; locate the different ones within South America and their climates. • Know main human and physical differences between developed and third world countries <div style="text-align: center;">  <p>South America Knowledge Organiser</p> </div>
<p>Forests far and away Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied To understand geographical similarities and differences through the study of human and physical geography of a region in a Locate the world's countries, using maps to focus on Europe (including the location of Russia) concentrating on their environmental regions, key physical and human characteristics, countries, and major cities</p>	<p>Canopy Emergent Layer Understory Deforestation Indigenous Biomes Temperate Extinction Destruction Biodiversity</p>	<p>Place, space, scale Interdependence Physical and human processes Environmental impact Sustainable development</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The canopy, which may be over 30 m above the ground, is made up of the overlapping branches and leaves. • The emergent layer is the name given to the tops of trees that poke up above the rainforest canopy. • The understory layer is a tangle of shrubs, young trees, saplings, palms and vines. • There are several endangered species: gorillas; jaguars; chimpanzees; poison 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Label layers of a rainforest • Know what deforestation means • Know what is meant by the term tropics and where generally located. • Locate forests in UK and describe features

<p>Describe and understand key aspects of: physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes, and the water cycle ;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</p>			<p>dart frogs; orang-utans and toucans.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deforestation is taking place across the world and the reasons for it. <p>Assessment- persuasive writing against deforestation</p>	 <p>Rainforests Knowledge Organiser</p>
<p>Walk Like an Egyptian- River Study 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 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 Describe and understand key aspects of 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</p>	<p>Estuary Mouth Source Meander Waterfall Erosion Deposition Tributary Ox Bow lake Delta Stream Vegetation belts</p>	<p>Place, space, scale Interdependence Physical and human processes Sustainable development</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nile: The world’s longest river (4,160 miles long) and runs into the Mediterranean. The river flows through 4 countries (Egypt / Ethiopia / Sudan / Burundi). Locate Euphrates, Tigris and the Yangtze (link to the 4 settlements of Ancient Civilisations) Deltas are large areas of water found at the mouth of a river. A tributary is where one stream or river meets another. A meander is a winding curve or bend in a river <p>Assessment- story / diary entry about journey along the River Nile</p> <p>Useful Links http://www.primaryhomeworkhelp.co.uk/rivers.html</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use Google Earth to locate Egypt and follow the journey of the river Nile. Know the name of, and locate, a number of the world’s longest rivers Explain the features of the water cycle. Know why most cities are located by a river; explain the importance of the Nile to the Egyptians (red land / black land). Know and label the main features of a river. Conduct a River Study of the local river – River Severn

<p>Fairtrade & Farming</p> <p>Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied</p> <p>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</p> <p>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</p> <p>Locate the world's countries, using maps to focus on Europe (including the location of Russia) concentrating on their environmental regions, key physical and human characteristics, countries, and major cities. Location and characteristics of a range of the world's most significant human and physical features</p> <p>Describe and understand key aspects of: physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes, and the water cycle ;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</p>	<p>Continent Equator Charity Fairtrade Crops Organic Pesticides Economy</p>	<p>Place, space, scale Interdependence Physical and human processes Environmental impact Sustainable development Cultural awareness Cultural diversity</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Climate in Africa is hotter than UK because it is closer to the equator • There are different types of farms across the world- arable, cattle, sheep, organic • Farming is different across UK because of physical geography and weather affecting crops grown and animals reared • Farming in Africa is more difficult than UK because of dry weather conditions • Farming is a key industry in Shropshire and UK • Charities exist to support farmers and producers to make a fair living and not rely on money from other countries • Fairtrade is to protect farmers and ensure they get fair price for their food <p>Visit from Self Help Africa charity and Fairtrade</p> <p>Assessment- Quiz</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Locate Africa and countries within as well as the United Kingdom. • Locate equator and tropics on world map • Locate where our food comes from • Draw plans and maps during visit to local farms • Know what organic farming means
<p>Power of the Planet- Natural Disasters</p> <p>Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied</p> <p>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</p> <p>To understand geographical similarities and differences through the study of human and physical geography of a region in UK</p> <p>Name and locate counties and cities of the United</p>	<p>Aftershock Fault line Tectonic plates Landslide Tsunami Hurricane</p>	<p>Place, space, scale Physical and human processes Environmental impact</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Earthquakes are usually caused when rock underground suddenly breaks along a fault. This sudden release of energy causes the seismic waves that make the ground shake. • A tsunami is a series of large waves generated by an abrupt movement on the ocean floor that can result from an earthquake. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Know what causes an earthquake and a tsunami. • Describe what flooding is; locate where they tend to happen; link to happening locally.

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<p>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</p> <p>Describe and understand key aspects of: physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, rivers, mountains,, and the water cycle ;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</p>			<p>Assessment- knowledge mat</p>	 <p>Natural Disasters Knowledge Organiser</p>
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Key:

- Green- place knowledge
- Red- locational knowledge
- Purple- physical geography
- Blue- human geography
- Brown- geographical skills