

Geography Curriculum Milestone 3

Year 5

Aspect of Geography	Key Vocabulary	Sticky Facts	Essential knowledge and Learning Experiences
Achievements and Legacies North America And Greece Locational and Place knowledge, human and physical geography and skills.	Central America	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Central American countries are part of the continent of North America. Mexico. Guatemala, Belize, El Salvador, Panama and Honduras are in Central America. Central American countries grow several crops to sell; these include coffee, bananas and sugar cane. Settlements in Greece grew up along the coast as the sea provided a good source of food for the people. Greece has the longest coastline in Europe. Greece has a warm and sunny climate. The sea was a means for people to travel and trade in Greece as the mountains made it difficult to do so by land. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Name and locate some Central American countries and their cities. To use maps, atlases and digital mapping to locate countries and describe features. Describe human and physical characteristics and environmental regions. Identify some of the settlements in Ancient Greece. Describe the physical and human features of Greece including its climate. Understand physical and human similarities and differences between a region in Greece, a region in Central America and a region in the UK.
Earthquake Zones Physical Geography Volcanoes Earthquakes and mountains Climate zones and time zones	Crust Tectonic plates Pressure Richter scale Mercalli scale seismic Magnitude Intensity Eruption Magma Lava Dormant Extinct Arid Subpolar	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> An earthquake is the shaking and vibrating of the Earth's crust. An earthquake occurs when the Earth's plates, called tectonic plates, move. Plates do not always move smoothly and sometimes get stuck. When this happens, pressure builds, when it is released is when an earthquake tends to happen. The intensity of an Earthquake is measured on the Richter scale and the Mercalli scale. The Haiti earthquake happened in 2010 and measured a magnitude of 7. A volcano is an opening in the earth's crust through which lava, volcanic ash, and gases escape. Mount Vesuvius erupted in AD 79 destroying Pompeii the town at its base. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Describe and understand how earthquakes occur, where they occur and how they can vary in intensity. Describe and understand volcanoes, how and why they erupt and different types of volcano. Identify places where volcanoes are around the world including the Ring of Fire and Mount Vesuvius. Describe and understand different climate zones and name countries in different regions. To identify the different features of a mountain. Locate some mountain ranges around the world. To understand there are different time zones across the world and to work out time differences in different places around the world. To know what lines of latitude and longitude are. To explore different climate zones around the world.

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	altitude Longitude Latitude permanent stratovolcano Prime meridian line	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Vesuvius is a stratovolcano.• The peak of the mountain is its summit.• The snowline is where the snow and ice cover the mountain all year round – permanent snow.• The Alps is a mountain range in Europe it spans the countries of Italy, France, Switzerland, Germany and Austria amongst other countries.• The Polar regions of the Arctic and Antarctica have wetter conditions as the warm air from the equator rises up and travels towards the polar regions.• With different climate zones there are different temperatures, rainfall and wildlife.• The lines extending around the Earth horizontally are called lines of latitude; vertically are called longitude.• The Prime meridian line is a time line that runs through London which splits the Earth into eastern and western hemispheres.	
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Year 6			
Aspect of Geography	Key Vocabulary	Sticky Facts	Essential knowledge and Learning Experiences
Conflict Location, map skills	Battle Marathon Migration Empire Persia Docks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Locate where the Battle of Marathon took place in Greece. The Persian Empire encompassed areas of modern day Iran, Egypt, Turkey and parts of Afghanistan and Pakistan. The Roman Empire stretched from Portugal to Persia and from Scotland to the Sahara Desert. The Windrush came from the Caribbean island of Jamaica to Tilbury Docks in England. Caribbean islands include Jamaica, Trinidad, Cuba and Honduras. The Battle of Hastings happened in the village of Battle, which is in East Sussex, a county in the south of England. The Normans were from Normandy in France. The Battle of Stamford Bridge was in Yorkshire, a county in the North of England. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Name and locate some of the countries of the world and some of their identifying human and physical characteristics. Create maps detailing locations of different conflicts and human migration. Understand the reason for the Windrush and the route it would have taken.
North and South America Location and place knowledge, human and physical geography and Skills	American state Native Indigenous Golden Gate Bridge Grand Canyon Statue of Liberty Empire State Building Tundra Plains Biome Vegetation belt	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The USA formed on the 4th July 1776 and originally had 13 colonies; it now has 50 states (including Alaska and Hawaii). There are 23 countries in North America, with Canada being the biggest and Grenada being the smallest. Before the Europeans arrived, the indigenous and native Americans lived in the continent. Missouri river is the longest in North America and flows through seven US states. The Missouri River is the longest tributary of the Mississippi River. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Be able to name four countries from South America. Be able to describe key physical and human features of USA. Know why industrial areas and ports are important (New York). Place knowledge: identify key topographical features within the USA. Know the physical features of the different climates within the USA. Make comparisons between the human and physical features of North America and of the UK.

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	Drought Population Gorge Canyon Plateau Erosion Delta Prairie	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Rivers are split into three courses; upper (steep v-shaped valleys), middle (wider and shallower valleys) and lower (wide flat-bottomed valleys).• 2 major mountain ranges are Rocky and Appalachian.• USA has 4 major deserts.• The overall climate in the United States of America (USA) is temperate, with notable exceptions. Alaska has an Arctic tundra climate, while Hawaii and South Florida have a tropical climate. The Great Plains are dry, flat and grassy, turning into arid desert in the far West.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Understand and explain what biomes and vegetation belts are.
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Geography National Curriculum Skills		
Investigate Places	To Investigate Patterns	To Communicate Geographically
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Collect and analyse statistics and other information in order to draw clear conclusions about locations. • Identify and describe how the physical features affect the human activity within a location. • Use a range of geographical resources to give detailed descriptions and opinions of the characteristic features of a location. • Use different types of fieldwork sampling (random and systematic) to observe, measure and record the human and physical features in the local area. Record the results in a range of ways. • Analyse and give views on the effectiveness of different geographical representations of a location (such as aerial images compared with maps and topological maps - as in London's Tube map). • Name and locate some of the countries and cities of the world and their identifying human and physical characteristics, including hills, mountains, rivers, key topographical features and land-use patterns; and understand how some of these aspects have changed over time. • Name and locate the countries of North and South America and identify their main physical and human characteristics 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify and describe the geographical significance of latitude, longitude, Equator, Northern Hemisphere, Southern Hemisphere, the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn, Arctic and Antarctic Circle, and time zones (including day and night). • Understand some of the reasons for geographical similarities and differences between countries. • Describe how locations around the world are changing and explain some of the reasons for change. • Describe geographical diversity across the world. • Describe how countries and geographical regions are interconnected and interdependent. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Describe and understand key aspects of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes and the water cycle. • Human geography, including: settlements, land use, economic activity including trade links, and the distribution of natural resources including energy, food, minerals, and water supplies. • Use the eight points of a compass, four-figure grid references, symbols and a key (that uses standard Ordnance Survey symbols) to communicate knowledge of the United Kingdom and the world. • Create maps of locations identifying patterns (such as: land use, climate zones, population densities, height of land).