

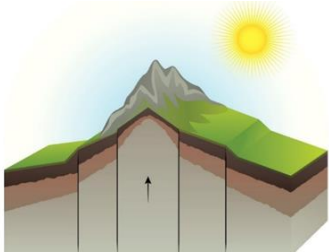


Knowledge and Skills Y5

By the end of Year 5, children should know:

- the names and locations of the world's principal mountains
- the main features and types of mountains;
- how some people have adapted to life in mountainous areas;
- the location and principal features of the region around Athens, when seen at a range of scales, from the global to the immediately local;
- ways in which human processes (such as tourism and migration) operate within the Mediterranean, Greece and Athens;
- ways in which the location and physical geography of the region impact on (and are impacted by) human activity – this includes the key role of the Mediterranean Sea, as well as core knowledge about mountains
- ways in which the location and distinctive features of Greece and the Athens region (including everyday life) compare and contrast with those of other places studied;
- about place-specific patterns of continuity and change (including different perspectives on issues in the news, as well as ways in which modern-day Greece compares and contrasts with its past).
- the location and principal features of the UK and their local region when seen at a range of scales, from the global to the immediately local;
- ways in which human processes (such as economic and political processes, the distribution of energy, land use, settlement and change) operate within the UK and their local region;
- ways in which the location and physical geography of the UK and their local region impact on (and are impacted by) human activity in the region;
- ways in which the location and distinctive features of the UK and their local region compare and contrast with those of other places studied.

By the end of Year 5, children should be able to:

- interpret a range of maps and aerial views of Athens, Greece and the Mediterranean region and apply this information to their understanding of it (e.g. when arguing the case for tourism in the Mediterranean);
- look critically at a topical issue in this region, raising questions about it, considering the reliability of sources and exploring and evaluating a range of viewpoints;
- use globes and atlases to identify the location of Greece and the Mediterranean;
- use and apply appropriate vocabulary when describing the location and distinctive features of mountains, the Mediterranean, Greece and Athens.
- interpret a range of maps of the UK and the local region and apply this information to their understanding of it;
- use maps and supporting information to route-plan a tourist trip around the capital cities of the UK;
- further develop their skills of enquiry (and to make regular use of globes and atlases), through incidental opportunities within other subjects, via 'geography in the news' and/or through dedicated fieldwork days.

Mountains		European Region		UK	
					
Mountains	<p>What will we be learning?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What a mountain is. • The features of a mountain. • How mountains are formed. • Mountain climates. • The UK and world's highest mountains. • The importance of the Himalayas. 	<p>Key facts</p> <p>The World's Seven Summits (the highest peaks on each continent): Everest (Asia), Aconcagua (South America), Denali (North America), Kilimanjaro (Africa), Elbrus (Europe), Vinson Massif (Antarctica), Carstenz Pyramid (Oceania)</p>			
		<p>Key knowledge</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A mountain is a landform that sticks up, high above the surrounding land. It is much taller than a hill (600 metres or above, in the UK) and is often found grouped with others in a mountain range. • Mountains are formed when two of the earth's plates collide and land is pushed upwards or folded. • Mountains have their own climates. 			
Place names		Geographical terms and processes		Locational terms	
Ben Nevis Himalayas Mount Snowdon Pacific Ring of Fire Scafell Pike Slieve Donard		alpine avalanche landform slope summit valley		altitude height above sea level map index map reference scale bar	

European Region	What will we be learning? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The location of Europe and its countries. • Why tourists visit the Mediterranean. • The reasons why people migrate to Greece. • The features of Greece's varied landscape. • The main features of Athens. • To compare daily life in Athens with my own. 	Key facts The countries in the European Union: Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, , Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic (Czechia), Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden.	
		Key knowledge <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Modern-day Greece is a country in the European Union. Its capital city, Athens, is rich in sites of human and historical interest. • Greece, with its warm climate, varied landscape and location on the Mediterranean Sea, is a popular destination for tourists. • It has also become a place that people migrate to from countries such as Syria. There are many reasons that can push and pull people away from their homes to live somewhere else. 	
Place names		Geographical terms and processes	Locational terms
Athens Belgium European Union Germany Greece Mediterranean Sea		currency migrant retail service industry tourism vegetation belt	easterly northerly southerly westerly

UK	<p>What will we be learning?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Comparing the countries of the UK. • The UK's major cities. • Physical characteristics of the UK. • The UK's landscape and people. • Industries in the UK. • Energy sources in the UK. 	<p>Key facts</p> <p>Some of the UK's major cities:</p> <p>Aberdeen, Belfast, Birmingham, Bristol, Cambridge, Cardiff, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Leeds, Liverpool, London, Manchester, Newcastle, Norwich, Nottingham, Oxford, Sheffield.</p>	
	<p>Key knowledge</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The United Kingdom includes England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland. • Each country in the UK has a capital city: London (England), Edinburgh (Scotland), Cardiff (Wales) and Belfast (Northern Ireland). • The UK has many physical features, including mountain ranges, rivers and coastlines. • There are a number of ways power is generated in the UK. Energy can be generated at gas-fired power stations, by nuclear power and by burning coal. There are also renewable power options that use the wind, sun or water to generate energy. 		
Place names	Geographical terms and processes		Locational terms
Great Britain Greater London London Array North Sea UK – the main cities, counties and regions	coastline development economy energy source industry landmark sustainable development		offshore onshore scale bar