

Subject: Geography	Year 5: Locational knowledge and map reading	Autumn
<p>National Curriculum objectives 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) Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied.</p>		
<p>To begin this unit, the children should have already learnt: Location of the UK and its capital cities. (YR3) How the UK has changed over time. (YR3) Name and location of key countries in Europe (YR3) Spain, Madrid and some of its features (YR4) South America, Brazil, Rio De Janiero and some of its features (YR4) The amazon rainforest (YR4)</p>	<p>The learning in this unit will prepare the children to learn these things in the future: Name and location of countries in Europe. (YR6) Europe is in the northern hemisphere (and be able to give examples of countries that are in the north, east, south and west of Europe, including the location of Russia) (YR6) To know and state the locations of some of the major cities in Europe (including Paris, Rome, London, Berlin, Moscow, Amsterdam, Munich, Madrid, Milan) (YR6)</p>	
<p>Key Enquiry Question What are the significant characteristics and physical features of the UK? How can I use a map to find out where a location is and what it is like? Where are countries in Europe on a map?</p>		
<p>To achieve ARE, pupils will need to be secure in the following knowledge:</p>		
<p>By the end of this unit, children will know:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The location of UK cities, beyond the capitals, and their identifying human and physical characteristics ● The significant human characteristics and physical features of UK, including the statues of the Angel of the North, Bridges (including Clifton suspension bridge), Forest of Dean and mountains (including Ben Nevis). ● The location of countries in Europe (Lyon and Kiev) and North and South America identifying human and physical characteristics (Stavanger, Norway on the coast of the North Sea) ● How to find information in an atlas, using the index and simple coordinates 	<p>Vocabulary</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Human feature Physical feature Angel of the North Clifton Suspension bridge Forest of Dean Lyon Kiev North America South America Norway 	

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● How to use a key for more complex geographical features on a Ordnance Survey map (place of worship, parking, golf course, nature reserve, cycle trail, train station, campsite, footpath, motorway, main road) ● How to use 4 and 6 figure grid references on a map ● The advantages and disadvantages of digital navigation comparative to use of compass and maps. ● The terms; lines of longitude/latitude, including the Tropic of Cancer, Tropic of Capricorn, as well as previously learnt terms (Equator and Prime Meridian) and can use these to support explanation of geographical locations, including continents. ● Knowledge and have a developing understanding of worldwide time zones and understand that these are caused by the earth's rotation on its axis. 	<p>Stavanger Coast North Sea Index Coordinates Ordnance survey Grid reference Digital navigation Longitude Latitude Tropic of Cancer Tropic of Capricorn Equator Prime meridian Time zones Axis</p>
<p>By the end of this unit, children will be able to do:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 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 ● 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 ● 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) 	<p>Resources:</p>