

YEAR FIVE	Geography Skills	National Curriculum Objectives	Content Coverage	Key Vocabulary
	Locational Knowledge	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	THROUGH THE AGES: - The location of the hill forts of Maiden Head and Danebury, and Stone Henge - The location of local towns/cities of Huddersfield, Leeds, Halifax and Brighouse	latitude, longitude, Northern Hemisphere, Southern Hemisphere, the Prime/Greenwich Meridian and time zones, Ordnance Survey, compass, energy, food, minerals, water, hills, mountains, coasts, rivers, mapping, topographical, volcanoes and earthquakes
		name and locate countries 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	THROUGH THE AGES: - The location of the hill forts of Maiden Head and Danebury, and Stone Henge - Locate and name key UK mountains and rivers	
		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)	SETTLEMENTS: - The location and significance of the Prime Meridian and how this links to time zones (day and night)	
	Place Knowledge	understand geographical similarities and differences through the study of human and physical geography of a region of the United Kingdom , a region in a European country, and a region in North or South America	THROUGH THE AGES: - The key similarities and differences between Castle Hill and Machu Picchu	
	Human and Physical Geography	describe and understand key aspects of: physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes, and the water cycle	THROUGH THE AGES: - Key locations of major earthquakes around the world and their link to 'plates'	
		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	THROUGH THE AGES: - The basic topography of a hill fort SETTLEMENTS: - The difference between nucleated and lineated settlements - Different uses for the land that surrounds lineated and nucleated settlements	
Geographical Skills and Fieldwork	use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied	THROUGH THE AGES: - How to use different types of maps to study one location - Digital and computer mapping used to study Castle hill		

		<p>use the 8 points of a compass, 4- and 6-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>SETTLEMENTS:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The basic OS map symbols for: a school, parking, a telephone box, motorways, roads, a railway station, a campsite and a picnic site. - How to use four figure grid references confidently 	
		<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>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Trip to Castle Hill: Huddersfield. <p>Sketch castle hill</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Locate human and physical features found in immediate area. - Find features on a map - Orienteering in Summer (PE) 	
		<p>WOODHOUSE CULTURAL CAPITAL:</p>	<p>Self-study – Natural disasters</p>	

Key:

Highlighted- Essential knowledge