Cumwhinton School Curriculum – Geography Y5 SPR		
Year 5	NC Content	Use compass points and four and six figure grid references to build their knowledge of the UK and the wider world. Use fieldwork to observe, measure, record and present human and physical features in the local environment. Make a comparison between the physical and human geography of countries in different continents. Study the physical and human geography of a region within North or South America. Make a comparison between the physical and human geography of countries in different continents 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. Describe and understand key aspects of physical geography including climate zones, biomes, vegetation belts and the water cycle. Name and locate the main countries, rivers and mountain regions in North and South America. Understand the position and significance of the Equator, the Arctic and Antarctic circles and the tropics of Cancer and Capricorn.

Geography

Geographical skills and fieldwork Place Knowledge Human and Physical Geography Location Knowledge

Mapping across the Year

	AUTUMN	SPRING	SUMMMER
Geographical skills and fieldwork	Use compass points and four and six figure grid references to build their knowledge of the UK and the wider world. Use fieldwork to observe, measure, record and present human and physical features in the local environment.		
Place Knowledge		Make a comparison between the physical and human geography of countries in different continents.	Study the physical and human geography of a region within North or South America. Make a comparison between the physical and human geography of countries in different continents.
Human and Physical Geography		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. Describe and understand key aspects of physical geography including climate zones, biomes, vegetation belts and the water cycle.	
Location knowledge			Name and locate the main countries, rivers and mountain regions in North and South America. Understand the position and significance of the Equator, the Arctic and Antarctic circles and the tropics of Cancer and Capricorn.

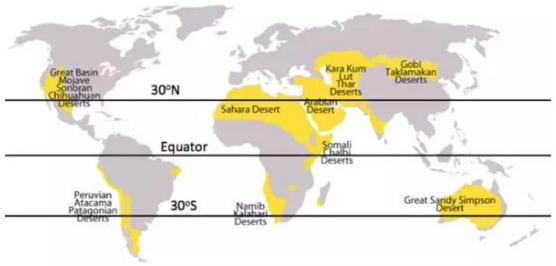
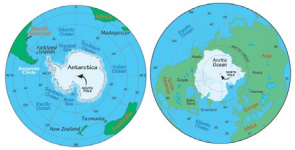
CONCEPTUAL SCHOOL AMBITION DRIVERS

	EYFS & KS1	LKS2	UKS2
AUT	Diversity	Fairness	Individuality
SPR	Truth	Change	Resilience
SUM	Responsibility	Equality	Sustainability

Geography – SPRING YEAR 5

INNOVATION - Resilience

Geographical skills and fieldwork Place Knowledge Human and Physical Geography Location Knowledge

	NC	CUMWHINTON CURRICULUM
Finding out (Facts & knowledge)	Make a comparison between the physical and human geography of countries in different continents.	Re-cap previous locational knowledge studied throughout KS1 and LKS2. Discuss the location of the 7 continents and make reference to the 5 oceans. Make sure children are secure in this understanding. Map work: Focus on North and South America. Use the globe, atlases and google maps to locate major countries in North and South America - USA, Canada, Mexico, Brazil, Argentina, Peru - Ask children to independently find these places using their atlases. Demonstrate to the children the different types of map that can give us information about the Americas. What is the difference between a political and a physical map? (One shows countries, one shows physical features such as mountains, rainforests and deserts.) Introduce a third type of map - one that shows the different climate zones. What is a climate zone? Look at the climate zone map. What do you notice about where these climate zones occur? polar regions are at the far North and far South of the globe near the Poles desert Show children contrasting temperature and rainfall charts for Carlisle (With a population of108, 400 - located in a temperate climate zone), Salekhard (with a population of 51,186 – located in Russia and is the only city in the world located directly on the Arctic Circle and is in a polar climate zone) and Las Vegas (with a population of 646,790 – located in a subtropical hot desert climate, typical of the Mojave Desert in which it lies). Introduce children to the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn. These imaginary lines on the map show where the tropical zones end. There are no tropical climate zones north of the Tropic of Cancer or south of the Tropic of Capricorn. Locate and label the main deserts polar regions and tundra Antarctica, Arctic on an atlas and globe Most of the world's deserts are located near 30 degrees north latitude and 30 degrees south latitude, where the heated equatorial air begins to descend. The descending air is dense and begins to warm again, evaporating large amounts of water from the land surface. The resulting climate is very dry.   Where are the polar regions?

Using (Applying & analysing)	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. Describe and understand key aspects of physical geography including climate zones, biomes, vegetation belts and the water cycle.	Biomes are areas of our planet with similar climates, landscapes, animals and plants. What are some of the main different types of biomes? (desert, tundra, forest, grasslands and aquatic, polar) You might like to research temperatures in Antarctica, the Arctic tundra, the Sahara desert and the UK and represent the data on a graph. Ask the children what they think a desert is? Are deserts always extremely hot places? Watch the following videos about deserts: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=n4crvs-KTBw Further recommended videos to watch about the desert biome: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=2QdlF6Ld1oc https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/zx882hv/articles/zsqnfg8 https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/guides/zpnq6fr/revision/1 Physical features: Deserts cover one-third of the Earth's surface. If a place receives less than 25 cm of rain annually, it is considered a desert. The Sahara Desert covers an area of Northern Africa similar to the size of the United States. Though incredibly hot in the day, reaching up to 58 degrees Celsius, during the night and in the winter months, the temperature of the Sahara Desert and other 'hot deserts' can drop to below freezing. There are parts of the Atacama Desert where no rainfall has ever been recorded. Due to desertification, many plants and animals face extinction. The Mojave Desert is located south of the Great Basin Desert and is the driest desert in North America. The Sahara Desert has grown over 10% in the last 100 years due to desertification. Human features: Humans have adapted to living in certain desert areas, creating innovative methods for extracting and collecting water from aquifers and snowmelt from the mountains. About 60% of the gross revenue of the desert comes from only three sectors - **mining, manufacturing and agriculture** humans cut down trees for firewood along the rim of the Sahara, leading to erosion and desertification off-highway vehicle use, livestock overgrazing, construction of roads and utilities, military training exercises, air pollution and the spread of non-native plant species have seriously altered the desert ecosystem over the last century Scientists have observed that tropical latitudes are moving poleward at a speed of **30 miles per decade**, and thus, the deserts within are expanding. Indeed, analysis of rainfall data shows that the now-dry Sahara has been growing, covering 10% more land since records began around 1920. What is it like in the polar biomes? Who lives in polar regions and how do they survive living in such harsh environments Watch the following video about life in the Arctic and Antarctic polar biomes: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=SxwKa5cR3w4&t=286s Physical features: Permafrost Polar deserts, like the Arctic and Antarctica, are also known as 'cold deserts' and 'frigid deserts'. The Antarctic ice sheet is the largest single mass of ice on Earth and Arctic ice is about 1 mile thick! Antarctica is the windiest continent, reaching speeds of 200 mph! Antarctica is the fifth-largest continent. The Arctic is located at the northernmost part of the planet. Canada, the Arctic Ocean, Greenland, Russia, the USA, Norway, Finland, Iceland and Sweden are all part of the Arctic. Understand how Antarctica is divided into territories ruled by several countries. Glaciers and icebergs in the Arctic Antarctic animals include: penguins, albatross, Antarctic orca, blue whale, commissions dolphin, and fur seal. Arctic animals include polar bears, narwhals, walruses, seals and Arctic foxes. Mount Vinson (highest mountain on Antarctica)

		Weather extremes Human features: The natural resources located in the Arctic (oil, gas and minerals) and how they are mined and exported. How sustainable tourism is being implemented in Svalbard (Northernmost part of Norway) The Arctic has a large indigenous population called 'Inuit'- an indigenous people of northern Canada and parts of Greenland and Alaska. Know some features of Inuit life (how they travel, food, houses, culture) Understand why some polar expeditions failed any why others were successful. Research stations (the McMurdo station – Antarctic) The Antarctic Treaty Melting ice and global warming Is Arctic ice increasing or decreasing? Summer Arctic sea ice extent is **shrinking by 12.6% per decade** as a result of global warming. Arctic sea ice reaches its minimum extent each September. What could do these facts suggest for the future?
Concluding (Evaluating & summarising)		Why do people choose to live in deserts and polar regions? Recap - how have they managed not only to survive but thrive in these harsh environments? What are the main similarities and differences between life in the Sahara desert and life in the Arctic polar regions? Discuss and note down key similarities and differences.