



Geography Subject Map - Y5

Autumn 1					
Project title: Investigating our world					
Lesson	Objective	Skill	Knowledge	Links to prior learning	Big Idea links
1	Use ordinance survey maps.	Use compass points, grid references and scale to interpret maps including ordinance survey maps.	Compass points can be used to describe the relationship of features to each other. Grid references identify the position of key features. Scale is the relationship between the size of an object on a map and its size in real life.	Use the eight points of a compass and four and six figure grid references to locate and plot.	Growth
2	Understand and locate different time zones.	Identify the location and explain the function of the Prime (or Greenwich) Meridian and different time zones.	The Prime (or Greenwich) Meridian is an imaginary line that divides the Earth into eastern and western hemispheres. The time at Greenwich is called Greenwich Mean Time (GMT). Each time zone that is 15 degrees to the west of Greenwich is another hour earlier than GMT. Each time zone 15 degrees to the east is another hour later.	Identify the location of the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn on a world map.	Significance
3	Understand and locate different climate zones.	Name and locate the worlds different climate zones and explain their different characteristics.	The Earth has five climate zones: desert, Mediterranean, polar, temperate and tropical. Mountains have variable climates depending on altitude.	Describe the altitudinal zonation on mountains.	Growth



Geography Subject Map - Y5

			Climate zones have the same average weather conditions, such as temperature, rainfall and seasons. The climate determines the vegetation, or plants, of an area.		
4	Understand and locate different vegetation belts.	Name and locate the worlds vegetation belts and explain their common characteristics.	Vegetation belts are areas where certain species of plant grow. As animals eat plants, plants that grow in a vegetation belt determine the animals that live there.	Describe the altitudinal zonation on mountains.	Growth
5	Understand and locate different biomes.	Name and locate the worlds biomes and explain their common characteristics.	Biomes are large areas that share similar climates, vegetation belts and animal species. They also include aquatic areas.	Describe the altitudinal zonation on mountains.	Growth
6	Analyse geographical data.	Draw conclusions from data and describe similarities and differences in physical and human geography.	The seven continents vary in size, shape, location, population and climate.	Collect and analyse primary and secondary data.	Investigation

Autumn 2					
Project title: Investigating our world					
Lesson	Objective	Skill	Knowledge	Links to prior learning	Big Idea links
1	Name, locate and describe major world cities.	Name, locate and describe major world cities.	Major cities around the world include London in the UK, New York in the USA, Shanghai in China, Istanbul in Turkey,	Locate countries and major cities of North and South America.	Significance



Geography Subject Map - Y5

			Moscow in Russia, Manila in the Philippines, Lagos in Nigeria, Nairobi in Kenya, Baghdad in Iraq, Damascus in Syria and Mecca in Saudi Arabia.		
2	Identify sustainable manufacturing processes.	Identify and explain ways that people can improve the production of products using sustainable methods.	Industries can make their manufacturing processes more sustainable and better for the environment by using renewable energy sources, reducing, reusing and recycling and sharing resources.	Describe how natural resources can be harnessed to create sustainable energy.	Change
3	Describe the relative location of cities in relation to other places.	Describe the relative location of cities, counties or geographical features in relation to other places or geographical features.	Relative location is where something is found in comparison with other features.	Create a detailed study of geographical features including mountains, hills, coasts or rivers.	Growth
4	Describe how the characteristic of a settlement changes.	Describe how the characteristic of a settlement changes as it gets bigger.	Settlements come in many different sizes and these can be ranked according to their population and the level of services available. A settlement hierarchy includes hamlet, village, town, city and large city. Settlement hierarchy is a way of grouping and ranking settlements according to their type, significance, number and size. This can be shown in a settlement hierarchy diagram.	Explain how the physical processes of a river, sea or ocean have changed a landscape over time.	Growth



Geography Subject Map - Y5

			Settlements get bigger, have a larger population and have more facilities, workplaces and transport links as you move up the settlement hierarchy diagram. The number of each type of settlement decreases as you move down the settlement hierarchy diagram.		
5	Identify and classify a local settlement.	Know what the features of settlements are and how they change as the settlement gets bigger.	Settlements come in many different sizes and these can be ranked according to their population and the level of services available. A settlement hierarchy includes hamlet, village, town, city and large city. Settlement hierarchy is a way of grouping and ranking settlements according to their type, significance, number and size. This can be shown in a settlement hierarchy diagram. Settlements get bigger, have a larger population and have more facilities, workplaces and transport links as you move up the settlement hierarchy diagram. The number of each type of settlement decreases as you move down the settlement hierarchy diagram.	Explain how the physical processes of a river, sea or ocean have changed a landscape over time.	Investigation



Geography Subject Map - Y5

6	Identify and classify a local settlement.	To draw conclusions from a geographical enquiry.	Settlements come in many different sizes and these can be ranked according to their population and the level of services available. A settlement hierarchy includes hamlet, village, town, city and large city. Settlement hierarchy is a way of grouping and ranking settlements according to their type, significance, number and size. This can be shown in a settlement hierarchy diagram. Settlements get bigger, have a larger population and have more facilities, workplaces and transport links as you move up the settlement hierarchy diagram. The number of each type of settlement decreases as you move down the settlement hierarchy diagram.	Explain how the physical processes of a river, sea or ocean have changed a landscape over time.	Investigation
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Spring 1					
Project title: Sow, Grow and Farm.					
Lesson	Objective	Skill	Knowledge	Links to prior learning	Big Idea links
1	Describe agricultural land use in the UK.	Describe in detail the different types of agricultural land use in the UK.	Agricultural land use in the UK can be divided into three main types, arable (growing crops),	Explain ways that settlements, land use or water	Significance, growth.



Geography Subject Map - Y5

			pastoral (livestock) and mixed (arable and pastoral). An allotment is a small piece of land used to grow fruit, vegetables and flowers. A wide variety of crops are farmed in the UK, such as wheat, barley, oats, potatoes, other vegetables, fruits and oilseed rape. A wide variety of livestock are reared on farms in the UK, such as sheep, dairy cattle, beef cattle, poultry and pigs.	systems are used in the UK and other parts of the world.	
2	Carry out a geographical enquiry.	Construct or carry out a geographical enquiry by gathering and analysing a range of sources	A geographical enquiry can help us to understand the physical geography (rivers, coasts, weather and rocks) or human geography (population changes, migration, land use, changes to inner city, urbanisation, developments and tourism) of an area and the impacts on the surrounding environment.	Investigate a geographical hypothesis using a range of fieldwork techniques.	Investigation
3	Describe how types of farming are affected by physical features.	Explain how the topography and soil type affect the location of different agricultural regions.	The topography of an area intended for agricultural purposes is an important consideration. In particular, the topographical slope or gradient plays a large part in controlling hydrology (water) and potential soil erosion.	Describe and explain the transportation of materials by rivers.	Significance, change



Geography Subject Map - Y5

4	Use six-figure grid references to locate significant features.	Use compass points, grid references and scale to interpret maps, including Ordnance Survey maps, with accuracy.	Compass points can be used to describe the relationship of features to each other, or to describe the direction of travel. Accurate grid references identify the position of key physical and human features. Map features, such as contour lines and symbols, can help to determine the type of land use of an area.	Use the eight points of a compass, four and six-figure grid references, symbols and a key to locate and plot geographical places and features on a map.	Significance.
5	Describe how aspects of physical geography affect agricultural land use.	Describe how soil fertility, drainage and climate affect agricultural land use	Soil fertility, drainage and climate influence the placement and success of agricultural land. The warm climate, sloping topography, good transport links and seaweed fertiliser make Jersey an ideal place to grow Jersey Royal potatoes. Only potatoes grown on Jersey can be called Jersey Royals.	Use specific geographical vocabulary and diagrams to explain the water cycle.	Significance
6	Name and locate the world's climate zones.	Name and locate the world's biomes, climate zones and vegetation belts and explain their common characteristics.	The Earth has five climate zones: desert, Mediterranean, polar, temperate and tropical. Mountains have variable climates depending on altitude. A biome is a large ecological area on the Earth's surface, such as desert, forest, grassland, tundra and aquatic. Biomes are often defined by a	Describe altitudinal zonation on mountains.	Significance



Geography Subject Map - Y5

			range of factors, such as temperature, climate, relief, geology, soils and vegetation.		
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Spring 2					
Project title: Sow, Grow and Farm					
Lesson	Objective	Skill	Knowledge	Links to prior learning	Big Idea links
1	Explain how the climate affects land use.	Identify and describe some key physical features and environmental regions of North and South America and explain how these, along with the climate zones and soil types, can affect land use. Explain how the climate affects land use.	North America is broadly categorised into six major biomes: tundra, coniferous forest, grasslands (prairie), deciduous forest, desert and tropical rainforest. South America has a vast variety of biomes, including desert, alpine, rainforest and grasslands.	Identify, describe and explain the formation of different mountain types. Explain climatic variations of a country or continent.	Significance
2	Describe how the climate affects agricultural land use. (fact file/poster/presentation?)	Describe how soil fertility, drainage and climate affect agricultural land use.	Soil fertility, drainage and climate influence the placement and success of agricultural land. The soil and climate of California make it ideal for growing citrus fruits.	Use specific geographical vocabulary and diagrams to explain the water cycle.	Growth
3	Identify some of the problems of farming in a developing country and how the climate affects this.	Identify some of the problems of farming in a developing country and report on ways in which these can be supported	Farming challenges for developing countries include poor soil, disease, drought and lack of markets. Education, fair trade and technology are ways	Name, locate and explain the importance of significant	Significance, growth.



Geography Subject Map - Y5

			in which these challenges can be reduced. Coffee is grown in Peru because the warm climate, frequent rainfall and rich soil provide perfect growing conditions. Growing and processing coffee is a difficult, time-consuming task because the process has changed little over time and most of the work is still done by hand.	mountains or rivers.	
4	Describe the journey of food from growth to shop.	Describe and explain the location, purpose and use of transport networks across the UK and other parts of the world.	Transport networks can be tangible, such as rails, roads or canals, or intangible, such as air and sea corridors. These networks link places together and allow for the movement of people and goods. Transport networks are usually built where there is a high demand for the movement of people or goods. They run between places where journeys start or finish, such as airports, bus stations, ferry terminals or railway stations. The journey that food travels from producer to consumer is measured in food miles.	Describe a range of human features and their location and explain how they are interconnected.	Significance, growth, change



Geography Subject Map - Y5

Summer 1					
Project title: Ground-breaking Greeks					
Lesson	Objective	Skill	Knowledge	Links to prior learning	Big Idea links
1	Analyse a place using a range of sources.	Analyse and compare a place, or places, using aerial photographs. atlases and maps	Aerial photography is used in cartography, land-use planning and environmental studies. It can be used alongside maps to find out detailed information about a place, or places.	Study and draw conclusions about places and geographical features using a range of geographical resources, including maps, atlases, globes and digital mapping.	Significance