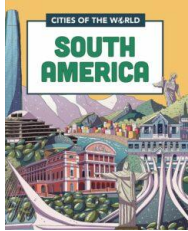
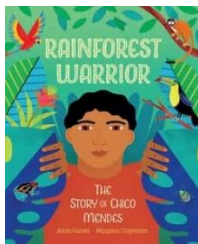


Class 4 Class Geography Overview

Year A

Half-term	Curriculum Links	Sticky Knowledge	Significant individual	Key text
Spring Term	Survival (Natural Disasters) Human and physical geography - Describe and understand key aspects of physical geography, including: volcanoes, tsunami and earthquakes. - 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 Locational knowledge - Locate the world's countries, using maps to focus on Europe (including the location of Russia) countries, and major cities	- Earthquakes are the sudden violent shaking of the ground. - Earth is made up of four layers. These are the crust, mantle, outer core and inner core. - Volcanoes are mountains or hills with vents at the top through which lava, gases and ash erupt. - There are four different types of volcano. - A tsunami is a series of waves caused by a volcanic eruption or earthquake under the sea.	 Tom Vaillant	 The Big Picture: Extreme Earth
	Vocabulary: volcano, crust, mantle, outer core, inner core, tsunami, earthquake,			
Fieldwork	How does land use in Clun compare with land use around an active volcano (eg Mount Merapi in Indonesia)?			
Summer 2	Discovery (South America – linked to Maya) Place knowledge - Understand geographical similarities and differences through the study of human and physical geography of a region within North or South America Locational knowledge - Locate the world's countries, using maps	- South America has five different time zones. - South America has 12 countries and two territories. - The Andes is the largest mountain range in the world.	Liz Gogerly & Rob Hunt	Rainforest Warrior:

	Geographical skills and fieldwork Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied	- The main exports from Latin America are agricultural products and natural resources such as copper, iron, and petroleum. - The capital cities of Brazil, Argentina, Chile are Brasilia, Buenos Aires and Santiago	 	Anita Ganeri
	Vocabulary: Amazon River, Andes, Biome, Equator, Rainforest, Continent, Indigenous, Latitude, Longitude, Tropics			
Fieldwork	How do the Andes compare with Eryri?			

Year B

Half-term	Curriculum Links	Sticky Knowledge	Significant individual	Key text
Spring Term	Going Places: Comparing Clun and Adra (Spain) which share the same longitudinal line Locational knowledge - 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). 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.	- Know that longitudinal lines are imaginary vertical lines which run from North to South. - Know that lines of latitude run horizontally from East to West. - The prime meridian is the imaginary line of 0° longitude that divides the Earth into the Eastern and Western hemispheres. - Countries along the Prime Meridian: UK, France, Spain, Algeria, Mali, Burkina Faso, Toga, Ghana - Countries on the same longitudinal line may not be in the same time zone		Maggie Li

	Geographical skills and fieldwork - Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied - Use the eight points of a compass, four and six-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. - 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.	- Explain how the climate is different in Clun and Adra (Andalusia, Spain) - Know the 8 points of the compass.		
	Vocabulary: Longitude, latitude, Prime Meridian, Time Zone, Biome, Climate, Land Use, Temperate, Arid			
Fieldwork	How does the climate in the Clun (UK) compare with the climate in Adra (Andalusia, Spain)?			
Summer 2	Local geography: The Shropshire Hills Locational knowledge - Locate the world's counties, countries, and major cities - Name and locate counties and cities 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. 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 Geographical skills and fieldwork - Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied	- To name the countries in the UK and capital cities - Know major UK rivers and mountains - Locate Shropshire and its neighbouring counties - Locate local rivers: Clun, Teme, Onny, Corve - Recognise that the Shropshire Hills are an important centre for tourism - That the Long Mynd was formed millions of years ago		Let's explore Britain
	Vocabulary: county, country, city, National landscape, tourism, trade, plateau, geology, settlement			
Fieldwork	Why do people visit the Long Mynd? Where do they visit from and why do they come?			

