



Jerry Clay Academy

Subject Knowledge Organiser Subject: Geography Year Group: 5 Term: Autumn

The UK and Germany

Main strands within this Geography unit



LOCATIONAL KNOWLEDGE

Recall where places are.

Locational knowledge – children will locate continents, countries, cities and oceans across the world. They will start to recognise landmarks across the World.

PLACE KNOWLEDGE

Explain what a place is like.



Place knowledge – children will learn about London and its landmarks. They will use maps to locate. They will learn about places (villages, towns) that children were evacuate to during WW2 and the reasons why.

MAP SKILLS AND FIELDWORK

Using maps and observing and collecting data and information outside.



Map skills and fieldwork – children will create their own maps of London and landmarks. There will be a trip to London later in the year , where possible.



PLACE KNOWLEDGE

Explain what a place is like.



LOCATIONAL KNOWLEDGE

Recall where places are.

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Core Learning of This Unit:

- Locate countries and continents of axis and allies during WW2 – children should be able to name and locate many of the countries.
- Locate cities/villages/towns where children were evacuated to and from and the reasons why.
- Name and locate capital cities in these countries and some of their landmarks including:
Revising Big Ben, Tower of London, Houses of Parliament, St Pauls
New landmarks: Hampton Court Palace, Tower Bridge, London Bridge, London Eye.
Brandenburg Gate, Reichstag Building, Churchill Museum and Cabinet War Rooms, The Anne Frank House, Dunkirk, Holocaust Memorial etc.

Virtual fieldwork (can be also done in real life on trip to London) How did WW2 change the townscape and skyline of London? Think also about rebuilding e.g. Festival of Britain

Prior Learning:

From KS1: Children should know capital cities of the UK and continents and oceans of the world.

From KS2: Children should know landmarks across Europe and other continents studied.

National Curriculum Statements:

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
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)

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 within North or South America

Human and physical geography
understand key aspects of: physical geography, including: mountains and human geography

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

Key Vocabulary:

Countries - A political state or nation or its territory. It is often referred to as the land of an individual's birth, residence, or citizenship.

Continents - Large landmasses. Generally identified by convention rather than any strict criteria - up to seven regions are commonly regarded as continents geopolitically.

Europe - a continent located entirely in the Northern Hemisphere and mostly in the Eastern Hemisphere. It comprises the westernmost part of Eurasia and bordered by the Arctic Ocean to the north, the Atlantic Ocean to the west, the Mediterranean Sea to the south, and Asia to the east.

World - the earth, together with all of its countries and peoples.

Landmarks - an object or feature of a landscape or town that is easily seen and recognized from a distance, especially one that enables someone to establish their location.