



Jerry Clay Academy

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

Plate tectonics (hills and mountains)

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. They will locate mountain ranges across the UK and the World.



PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY

Natural features in the environment.

Physical geography – children will learn about plate tectonics and how mountains are formed and about mountain ranges.

MAP SKILLS AND FIELDWORK

Using maps and observing and collecting data and information outside.



Children should carry out a case study/virtual fieldwork of a mountain in the UK compared to e.g. The Alps/ Everest



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Plate tectonics (hills and mountains)

Core Learning of This Unit:

Know about plate tectonics and identify fault lines

Difference between hills and mountains

- To identify mountain ranges in the UK including Lake District, Pennines, Grampian Mountains
- To identify mountain ranges in the world including : Himalayas, Andes, Alps, Rocky Mountains
- To identify features of mountains
- How and why are mountains formed?

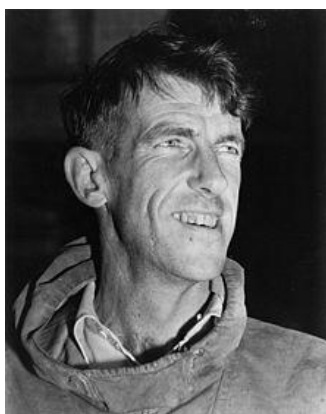
Compare mountain in UK e.g. Ben Nevis to one in another country e.g The Alps/ Everest

Virtual fieldwork question : Which mountain of those that we have studied has the most tourists and why?

Prior Learning:

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

From KS2: Children know about Earth's core from Y3



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.

Mountain - a large natural elevation of the earth's surface rising abruptly from the surrounding level; a large steep hill.

Mountain Range - A mountain range or hill range is a series of mountains or hills ranged in a line and connected by high ground.

Significant People - Sir Edmund Hillary

Sir Edmund Percival Hillary, KG ONZ KBE (20 July 1919 – 11 January 2008) was a New Zealand mountaineer explorer, and philanthropist. On 29 May 1953, Hillary and Sherpa mountaineer Tenzing Norgay became the first climbers confirmed to have reached the summit of Mount Everest. Hillary became interested in mountaineering while in secondary school. He made his first major climb in 1939, reaching the summit of Mount Ollivier. He served in the Royal New Zealand Air Force as a navigator during World War II and was wounded in an accident. From 1985 to 1988 he served as New Zealand's High Commissioner to India and Bangladesh, and concurrently as Ambassador to Nepal.