

# Geography - Medium Term Plan

	<b>Year Group:</b>	<b>Term:</b>	<b>Topic/Unit :</b>	
	6	Autumn	The Himalaya	
<b>Prior knowledge</b>	<p>In Year 5, pupils have completed a study of another continent (South America) focusing on Manaus, Brazil. Pupils have studied:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Locate the Amazon River and the city of Manaus in relation to South America and the world.</li> <li>• Identify the type of settlement (city).</li> <li>• Recognise that a river is a moving body of water that flows from its source until it meets another body of water.</li> <li>• Identify that rivers usually start on high land (water cycle) when it rains, then flow across the land, eroding it, until they reach another body of water.</li> <li>• Recognise that the Amazon River begins in the Andes Mountains in Peru (source) and ends in the Atlantic Ocean on the coast of Brazil (mouth).</li> <li>• Manaus uses the Negro river (one of the tributaries of the Amazon) to transport goods.</li> </ul>			
<b>National Curriculum Programme of Study</b>	<b>Locational Knowledge</b>	<b>Place Knowledge</b>	<b>Human and Physical</b>	<b>Geographical skills and fieldwork</b>
	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 –, <b>Himalaya mountain range (Southern Asia) - Nepal and Tibet</b>	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	describe and understand key aspects of:  physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, rivers, <b>mountains</b> , volcanoes and earthquakes, and the water cycle	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

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	<p>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)</p>		<p>human geography, including: <b>types of settlement and land use, economic activity</b> including trade links, and the distribution of natural resources including energy, food, minerals and water</p>	<p>maps) to build their knowledge of the United Kingdom and the wider world</p>
<b>Sticky vocabulary</b>	<p>Altitude, Avalanche, Climate, Contour, Erosion, Glacier, Mountain range, Slope, Summit, Tectonic plates, Valley, Fold mountain, Fault block mountain, Dome mountains, Volcanic mountains, Plateau mountains</p>			
<b>End points</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Locate Mount Everest in relation to Asia and the world</li> <li>• Understand how mountains are formed-focus on Mount Everest</li> <li>• Understand the climate, formation and altitude of Mount Everest.</li> <li>• Know how the Sherpa people live in the areas surrounding Mount Everest.</li> <li>• Understand the impact cost, litter, global consequences of melting glaciers on Everest.</li> </ul>			