



Jerry Clay Academy Subject Knowledge Organiser

Subject: Geography (Germany/London The Blitz) Year Group: 5 Term: Autumn

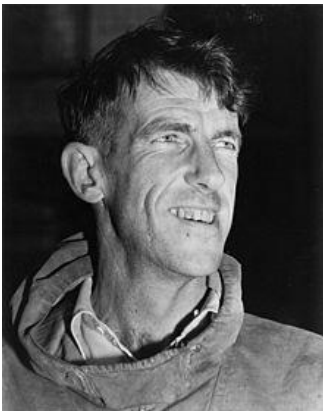
Core Learning of This Unit:

- Locate countries and continents of axis and allies during WW2.
- 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.
- 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?

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.

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.