



Jerry Clay Academy Subject Knowledge Organiser

Subject: Geography Year Group: 5 Term: Summer

Core Learning of This Unit:

- Use a range of geographical resources to give detailed descriptions of the characteristic features of a location (choose 2 UK cities e.g. Whitby and Bradford – links to Literacy Room 13)
- Continue to understand different time zones across the world, in relation to location including, the Prime/Greenwich Meridian and time zones (including day and night) – this can also link to Science
- Use six-figure grid references to identify physical and human features in cities e.g. Whitby and Bradford
- To use symbols and a key (that uses standard Ordnance Survey symbols) to communicate knowledge of the United Kingdom and the world.
- Compare a city in the UK (e.g. Whitby, Leeds) and central London
- Trip to London (term TBC)

Prior Learning:

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

From KS2: Children should become more confident at using maps and Ordnance surveys. They should have some knowledge of time zones and how location affects this.



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

describe and understand key aspects of: physical 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 (including the use of Ordnance Survey maps) to build their knowledge of the United Kingdom and the wider world

Key Vocabulary:

Location - a particular place or position.

Time zone - A **time zone** is one of the areas into which the world is divided according to what **time** it is there.

Greenwich Meridian - Separates east from west in the same way that the Equator separates north from south. Inextricably linked with Greenwich Mean Time, it also sits at the centre of our system of time zones.

Six Figure Grid Reference - On a 6-figure grid reference the last digit refers to a tenth of the distance between the 1km grid reference lines, so the reference is only accurate to within 100 metres.

Ordnance survey symbol – symbols used to label real-life features and make the maps clearer.

Key - A map key or legend is included with a map to unlock it. It gives you the information needed for the map to make sense. Maps often use symbols or colours to represent things, and the map key explains what they mean. Symbols in the key might be pictures or icons that represent different things on the map.

Whitby - A seaside town in Yorkshire, northern England, split by the River Esk.

Significant People – Bear Grylls

Christened Edward Michael Grylls, Bear knew from an early age that he was not cut out for an ordinary life doing a regular nine to five. He was a gifted sportsman at school, but was far more drawn to outdoor pursuits such as climbing, sailing and mountaineering. In a sign of what was to come, Bear had branched out into skydiving and martial arts by his teenage years, soon earning a second black belt in Shotokan Karate, and later travelling to Japan to train as a Karate Grand master. An early role in the military as a Territorial Army Reservist for the SAS would give way to even greater things when, at the age of just 23, he became one of the youngest climbers ever to conquer Mount Everest. More remarkable when you consider that, just eighteen months previously, he had narrowly avoided being paralysed in a severe parachuting accident while on a trip to Zambia in Africa. His adventurous exploits soon brought Bear to the attention of the media world, and within a few years he was on the path to becoming the public figure he is today.