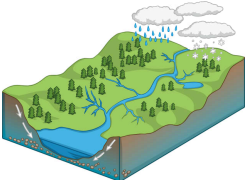
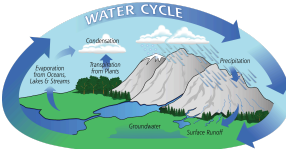









## Year 5 Geography Knowledge Goals Autumn

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There are 3 stages of a river: <b>upper, middle and lower.</b></li> <li>• The <b>upper course</b> of the river is <b>fast flowing.</b></li> <li>• The <b>lower course</b> of the river is <b>slower flowing.</b></li> <li>• The features include: <b>channel, waterfall, delta, source, meander, sea, flood plain, tributary, oxbow lake, levee, confluence, map</b></li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The <b>water cycle</b> is a continual process.</li> <li>• Water is <b>evaporated</b> from the oceans/ivers etc.</li> <li>• <b>Condensation</b> occurs when <b>water vapour</b> is turned back into water droplets which form clouds.</li> <li>• The clouds get <b>dense</b> and <b>precipitation</b> occurs (rainfall/snowfall).</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• All river <b>sources</b> are on high ground (usually the mountains).</li> <li>• All rivers flow to the oceans and seas.</li> <li>• Rivers can run for miles and through many countries.</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There are many reasons for rivers to <b>flood: steep slopes, deforestation, urbanisation, wet soil, dry soil, rock type</b></li> <li>• <b>Urbanisation</b> causes heavy rainfall to have nowhere for the water to go.</li> <li>• <b>Deforestation</b> of trees and plants means no water can be taken up by the roots.</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Trip to <b>London Water and Steam Museum</b> where Historical water pumps are gathered.</li> </ul>




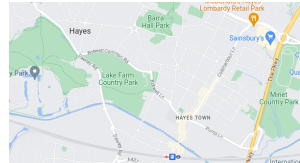



## Year 5 Geography Knowledge Goals Spring



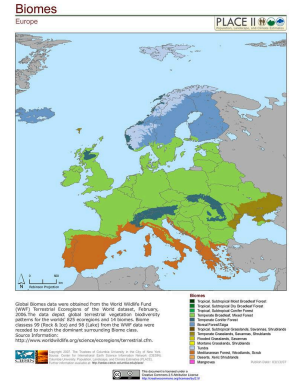
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• During the <b>Roman</b> era the <b>Thames</b> were used as a port for <b>trading</b>.</li><li>• The <b>Victorians</b> used the river to flush away waste and a way of <b>travelling</b> to other parts of the country.</li><li>• Today lots of restaurants, homes and offices are located along the river.</li></ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Green spaces on maps mean land is used for <b>crops and vegetation</b>.</li><li>• Build up areas of map show land is used for homes, offices, restaurants and factories.</li><li>• Rivers can be used as an energy source.</li><li>• The well known rivers around the world are the <b>Rhine River, River Nile, Ganges, Mississippi, Amazon River</b></li><li>• All rivers are used differently.</li></ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Rivers can be used for lots of <b>leisure</b> activities for example canoeing and fishing.</li><li>• There are positive <b>economic</b> impacts of using rivers for leisure like creating new jobs.</li><li>• There are negative impacts of using rivers for leisure like <b>environmental</b> problems like littering and <b>harming wildlife</b>.</li></ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>Fair trade</b> is trading to allow fairer prices for producers.</li><li>• Different crops can be affected by the river.</li><li>• Fair trade premium pays for tree <b>nurseries and tree-planting</b>.</li><li>• <b>Climate change</b> is affecting rivers and farmers' livelihoods.</li></ul>



## Year 5 Geography Knowledge Goals Summer

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The local area is made up of <b>urban and rural areas</b>.</li> <li>• <b>Lake Farm country park</b> and <b>Bara Hall</b> are areas where you will find lots of wildlife.</li> <li>• <b>Hayes town</b> will have higher pollution levels than the parks.</li> <li>• <b>Pollution</b> in our local area is caused by littering and transport links.</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Enquiry questions</b> allow researchers to structure their investigations.</li> <li>• <b>Research methods</b> such as questionnaires, tables and tallies can be used to collect data.</li> <li>• <b>Data</b> can be interpreted and analysed using graphs and tables.</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Risk assessments</b> are used to identify the hazards when completing something and how to reduce the likelihood of the risk happening</li> <li>• <b>Google maps</b> can be used as a key tool for mapping out a journey.</li> <li>• Google maps can help to identify potential risks for a journey.</li> <li>• <b>Satellite imagery</b> is used to capture 'real life' photographs of the land and this can be seen using a small orange man icon.</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Trips to Lake Farm, Bara Hall, Hayes and Harlington Station and Hayes Town to complete geography fieldwork investigation.</li> <li>• <b>Field work</b> is the process of observing and collecting data about people, cultures, and natural environments.</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Data can be analysed and interpreted using pie charts.</li> <li>• Picture imagery can be used as evidence to show changes in the environment.</li> <li>• Geographers must <b>evaluate</b> their analysis of their field work in order to form an evaluation which will help to make changes in the areas they are working in.</li> </ul>

## Year 6 Geography Knowledge Goals Autumn

	<p><b>Physical</b> features include lakes, mountain ranges, parks and forest. In Europe, there are examples of all of these. France, Italy and Switzerland have a wide range of different features as they are a mix of flat and mountainous land. E.g. Hallerbos Forest in Belgium (South of Brussels (capital city)) has an area of 7.43 km<sup>2</sup>. The town borders settlements and farm land. There are hotels built around it for tourism.</p>
	<p>Eiffel Tower ( France ): this is a famous landmark in Paris (capital city). It is made of iron and built in 1889 for the World's Fair. It remains one of the most recognisable structures in Europe with approx 80 million visitors a year          Colosseum ( Italy ): This is in Rome (capital city). It is an oval amphitheatre and the largest ancient amphitheatre ever built, and is still the largest standing amphitheatre in the world, despite its age.          Brandenburg Gate (Germany ): is an 18th-century monument in Berlin (capital city). It was built as the gate that led from Berlin to Brandenburg. It has been part of a lot of German History including: political purposes- including a Nazi party symbol in WW2; Soviet occupation post war close to the Berlin wall; the venue of celebration when the wall came down; now is the New Year Venue          Leaning Tower of Pisa          Charles Bridge ( Czech Republic )          Cathedral Notre Dame          Buckingham Palace</p>
	<p>There are lots of types of <b>Biomes</b> in Europe:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● <b>Chaparral</b>: a dense impenetrable thicket of shrubs or dwarf trees adapted to dry summers and moist winters.</li> <li>● <b>Coniferous forest</b>: forest made of evergreen trees</li> <li>● <b>Deciduous and mixed deciduous-coniferous forest</b>: forest made up of deciduous trees which lose their leaves in winter.</li> <li>● <b>Temperate grassland</b>: area where grass land is the dominant vegetation</li> <li>● <b>Tundra</b>: area where vegetation growth is hindered by low temperatures</li> </ul> <p>Most farmland is on forest <b>biomes</b> as the soil is rich here and enables crops to grow.</p>



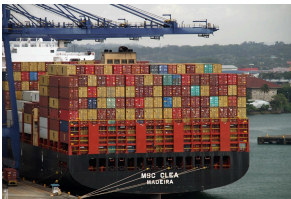
**Migration:** leaving one country to move to another. **Immigration** and emigration.

**Internal migration:** Moving within the continent

**Migration** has led to many changes in Europe over the years: Romans invaded and settled; changes to the structure and rulers after both World Wars.

**Migration** can impact: language- some countries second languages have completely changed; culture and religious make up- countries are becoming more multicultural, changing the purpose of buildings such as shops, restaurants and with more religious buildings; jobs- mix of positive and negative impacts- more skills are being introduced however, overpopulation could cause a lack of jobs;

## Year 6 Geography Knowledge Goals Spring



- **Trade:** the action of buying and selling goods and services
- **Import:** bring goods into a country from abroad
- **Export:** send goods to another country for sale

The main things that the UK **imports** are motor parts, metals, Aircraft and clothing.

The main things that the UK **exports** are motor vehicles, pharmaceuticals, petrol.

A lot of food is **imported** in the UK due to cost efficiency, climate of where it is grown.

**Supply and demand** dictates a lot of the imports into the UK- people want more we need to supply more.



For farmers and workers, **Fairtrade** means workers' rights, safer working conditions and fairer pay. For shoppers it means high quality, **ethically** produced products.

The supply chain is every part of the chain to get a product to market.

E.g. chocolate: planting beans, harvesting the beans, fermenting the beans, drying the beans, transporting them, processing and adding other ingredients to make chocolate, transporting to shops.



Many factors can impact **trade** between countries and some that have impacted the UK are:

- Change in leadership (Victorian **Empire** / Commonwealth- **trade partnerships** may be stronger under one leader as same rules apply for **shipping** products)
- **Brexit** (leaving Europe meant that certain laws didn't apply to UK anymore and new **trade deals** had to be struck)
- Impact of **pandemic** (changes in **supply and demand**, trouble with **shipping**, quarantine)
- **Climate Change** (big **environmental impacts** so food is unable to grow as well in areas- currently shops have a shortage of Olive Oil because of draughts in the Mediterranean)
- **Supply and Demand** (in an ever evolving world, demand is changing so companies are having to adapt to suit this e.g. electric cars).
- Wars (Russia/ Ukraine war has had a big impact on products like fuel. These cannot be **transported** as easily.)

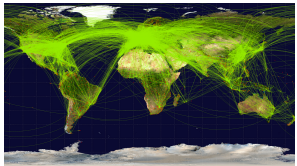


Lots of British food is produced locally and there are benefits to locally produced food.

- Better flavour and more nutrients: less time between picking and buying- fresher.
- Supports the local economy: The money that is spent with local farmers and growers and is reinvested with businesses and services in your community.
- Benefits the environment: By purchasing locally grown foods you help maintain farmland and green and/or open space in your community.
- Promote a safer food supply. Less opportunity for any contamination
- Know how the food was grown. You can ask what practices they use to raise and harvest the crops.

However, imported food is often:

- Cheaper: maybe the country doesn't have the proper resources such as the proper soil to create the right crop.
- Better Quality: Imported food has strict regulations at border patrol
- More Variety: The more imported food we have, the more variety of imported food we have available to us as consumers.
- Food Importing Creates Economic Opportunities: Both importing and exporting, however, is crucial to your local economy and typically creates jobs that would not be available without the food importing and exporting process.



Globalisation: the world becoming interconnected as a result of massively increased trade and cultural exchange.

Benefits of Globalisation

- Globalisation Broadens Access to Goods and Services
- Globalisation Can Lift People Out of Poverty.
- Globalisation Increases Cultural Awareness
- Information and Technology Spread More Easily With Globalisation

Drawbacks of Globalisation

- Workers Can Lose Jobs to Countries With Low-Cost Labor
- Globalisation Hasn't Protected Labour, Environmental or Human Rights
- Some argue that globalisation has caused a "race to the bottom" in which companies actively seek the countries with the weakest labour and environmental protections and the lowest wages.

## Year 6 Geography Knowledge Goals Summer



The United Nations was formed in 1945 and is a global organisation. It is committed to its aims: maintaining international peace and security; developing friendly relations among nations; promoting social progress, better living standards and human rights.

It originally had 51 but currently has 193 member states.

They all meet regularly as a General Assembly which represents them and makes policies and decisions.

The UN also has other councils (e.g. the secretary council, economic and social council) who are responsible for key aims.





There are 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDG): including no poverty, ending hunger, equality for all, climate action

The agenda was started in 2015 and is set to be complete by 2030.

It is an urgent call to action and the UN want all countries to act.

It is essential for a sustainable future for the world and people in it.

The UN also has other councils (e.g. the secretary council, economic and social council) who are responsible for key aims.

	<p>2030 is the deadline that has been set for the SDGs to be achieved. They are essential for a sustainable future for the world and people in it.</p> <p>No poverty, zero hunger, good health, quality education, gender equality, clean water, affordable energy, economic growth, industry, reduced inequality, sustainable communities, responsible consumption, climate action, sea and land improvement, peace, partnership</p> <p>Pupils understand that the impact of these goals not happening could have a detrimental impact on the world and people in it.</p>
	<p><i>Each pupil will choose one Sustainable Development Goal to investigate and look at how countries of the world are addressing it.</i></p>