<table>
<tr><th></th><th>Autumn</th><th>Spring</th><th>Summer</th></tr>
<tr><td>Year 4</td><td>Unit 1
What are the significant physical and human geographical features in Europe?</td><td>Unit 2
Is Iceland a good place to live and visit?</td><td>Unit 3
Is climate change a problem for Europe?</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td colspan="3"><u>Disciplinary Skills in Geography</u>

1. Use and apply locational knowledge for the UK, Europe, North and South America
2. Use geographical language to describe human and physical features of different places
3. Fieldwork:
- Use maps, atlases, globes, digital mapping
- Use compass points, grid references and symbols
4. Fieldwork (continued…)
- observe, measure, record, present geographical data</td></tr>
<tr><td>A study of North America</td><td><u>What are the significant physical and human geographical features in North America?</u>

Learning Objectives
1. What countries are found in North America? What cities are found in USA, Canada and Mexica and why are they important?
2. What is a biome and how do they differ across North America?
3. How do climate zones compare across North America?
4. How were the Rocky Mountains created and why are they important today?
5. How did the eruption of Mount St Helens effect humans and the environment?

Key Facts (Important Knowledge):
• North America is made up of 23 countries.
• Canada, USA and Mexico are the largest countries in North America.
• A biome is an area with similar climates, animals and plants.
• Climate is a long-term weather pattern.
• The Rocky Mountains are the longest mountain range in North America and created by the movement of tectonic plates (link to Y4 Iceland).
• Mount St Helens erupted in 1980 causing damage to people and the environment.</td><td><u>What impact have humans had on North America?</u>

Learning Objectives
1. How have different cultural backgrounds shaped America?
2. What impact did the ‘Gold Rush’ have on people and places? (Digimaps, tables and graphs)
3. How has human use of the Mississippi River changed over time what is the impact?
4. What impact did Christopher Columbus have on North America?
5. How and why has the population of the USA changed over time? (6 figure grid reference)

Key Facts (Important Knowledge):
• Indigenous people inhabited North America for thousands of years before Europeans migrated.
• European migrants took land from indigenous people, leading to conflict.
• The ‘Gold Rush’ encouraged people to move from the east coast to California in search of gold.
• The Gold Rush changed the cultural landscape of North America.
• Christopher Columbus opened the way for colonisation to begin in North America.
• The Mississippi is the largest river in the USA, and much longer than the Rhine (Europe) and Derwent (Derbyshire).</td><td><u>Has the migration of people improved North America?</u>

Learning Objectives
1. How has the migration of people effected indigenous Native Americans?
2. What has happened to the population of North America and the movement of people since the arrival of European settlers?
3. What impact did the slave trade have on North America?
4. How can data on population be presented?

Key Facts (Important Knowledge):
• Indigenous Native Americans were the first people to live in North America
• Migration helped North America’s population to grow
• A European settler was a person who moved from Europe to live in North America.
• The slave trade brought many African people to North America.
• African people brought new traditions, skills and cultures to North America.
• Population density is higher in the east and west coast states and sparse in most of the central states.
• Graphs and tables help us understand information.</td></tr>
</table>

YEAR 5 CURRICULUM MAP - GEOGRAPHY

	Key vocabulary • continent • country • city • physical geographical features • Human geographical features • natural disaster • climate • biomes • environment • eruption	**Key vocabulary** • human geographical features • Mississippi • president • indigenous • languages • multicultural • diversity • migration • data • voyage	**Key vocabulary** • population • altered • interpret • analyse • immigration • geographical data • culture • mining • indigenous • native