	Autumn	Spring	Summer
Year 5	What are the significant physical and human geographical features in North America?	What impact have humans had on North America?	Has the migration of people improved North America?
	Disciplinary Skills in Geography 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*		
A study of South America	**Why is South America Unique?** **Learning Objectives** 1. What are the countries of South America and how do their climates compare? 2. How were the Andes Mountains formed and what makes them special? 3. Why is the Amazon vital to our planet? 4. What products are exported from South America and at what cost? **Key Facts** (Important Knowledge): • South America is comprised of 12 countries. Brazil is the largest of them all. • The equator cuts through the continent. • Most of South America is in the southern hemisphere. The tropic of Capricorn also runs through South America. • Most of South America has a tropical climate which is hot and rainy. Other areas can be arid, temperate and cold. • Exports include: nickel, cigars, fish and shellfish, citrus fruits and coffee, wood, but sugar is the most important export. • The Andes Mountains make up the longest mountain chain in the world. They were formed over 50 million years ago when the South American and Pacific tectonic plates collided. • The Amazon Rainforest is important as it provides oxygen, absorbs carbon dioxide and regulates local and global climate.	**Brazil – why is it fascinating?** **Learning Objectives** 1. Why has the population of Brazil increased? 2. Why is Rio De Janeiro a key tourist destination in Brazil? 3. What is Brazilian culture like? How does 'carnival' embody Brazilian culture? 4. What is the water cycle and how does this work in the Amazon? **Key Facts** (Important Knowledge): • The population of Brazil has increased from 72 million in 1960 to 214 million in 2021. • Improved healthcare means Brazilians are living longer so they now have an aging population. • Tourism is when people spend time away from home for pleasure. Tourism is important as it provides jobs and vital income for many countries. • Sugarloaf Mountain, Christ the Redeemer and Copacabana Beach are all famous tourist attractions in Rio de Janeiro. • Brazilian culture is a fusion of diverse ethnic groups. It is known for its lively and colourful music and dance styles that vary by region.	**Are humans destroying the Amazon?** **Learning Objectives** 1. What is the difference between urban and rural? 2. What are the benefits and consequences of urbanisation? 3. How has the urbanisation and growth of Manaus affected the Amazon Rainforest? 4. Deforestation – what are the positives and negatives? (fieldwork and present data in tables and graphs) **Key Facts** (Important Knowledge): • Urbanisation is when people move from rural areas to denser built up area, such as a town or city (urban area). • Urban areas are densely populated whereas rural are sparsely populated. • Push factors drive people away from a place such as drought, crime, poverty or crop failure. • Pull factors draw them to a new location. For example, higher employment and better quality education. • The majority of Brazil's population are located in cities. • Many thousands of people moved from the countryside into crowded cities with no proper housing areas, sewage systems, water pipes or electricity. • There are not enough jobs in rural areas so people migrate to towns and cities. • Deforestation is allowed as it raises money for a country's economy but it has a detrimental effect on the ecosystem.

	Key vocabulary • Physical features • Tropic of Cancer • Tropic of Capricorn • Tropical • Longitude • Latitude • Exports • Trade • Tourism • South America • Andes • Brazil • Rio de Janeiro	**Key vocabulary** • Diversity • Population • Culture • Ethnic groups • Indigeous • Tourist attraction • Industry • Amazon basin • Water cycle	**Key vocabulary** • Caatinga • Migrate • Push and pull factors • Rural • Urban • Urbanisation • Brazil • Rio de Janeiro • Deforestation • Ecosystem