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| Place and locational Knowledge | Year 3 | Year 4 | Year 5 | Year 6 |
| Human/physical and environmental knowledge | Locate on a map; find out about environmental regions, key physical and human characteristics, countries, and major cities in:   * Italy (Rome) * Norway (Oslo) * Australia(Canberra) * Mexico (Mexico City)   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  Counties and cities:   * Yorkshire (Sheffield, Leeds, Hull, Barnsley) * Kent (Canterbury) * Dorset (Lyme Regis)   River:   * Severn * World ( Rio Grande)   Coast:   * South Coast * North West   Hills:   * Pennines   Position of:   * Equator   Northern and southern Hemisphere | Locate on a map; find out about environmental regions, key physical and human characteristics, countries, and major cities in:   * Spain (Madrid) * USA (Washington D.C) * Russia (Moscow) * Brazil (Brasília)   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  Counties and cities:   * Norfolk (Norwich) * Cornwall (Truro) * Derbyshire (Derby)   River:   * Trent * World (Amazon)   Coast:   * Yorkshire and Humberside * South West   Hills:   * Southern Uplands   Position of:   * Arctic and Antarctic circle   Tropics of cancer  and Capricorn | Locate on a map; find out about environmental regions, key physical and human characteristics, countries, and major cities in:   * Greece (Athens) * China (Beijing) * Egypt (Cairo) * Canada (Ottowa)   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  Counties and cities:   * Lincolnshire (Lincoln) * Buckinghamshire (Milton Keynes) * Cumbria (Carlisle)   River:   * Thames * World (Nile)   Coast:   * North West coast * Thames estuary   Hills:   * Grampian mountains (Ben Nevis)   Position of:   * Longitude   latitude | Locate on a map; find out about environmental regions, key physical and human characteristics, countries, and major cities in:   * Poland (Warsaw) * Japan (Tokyo) * India (New Delhi) * Argentina (Buenos Aires)   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  Counties and cities:   * Essex (Chelmsford) * Northumberland (Alnwick) * Gloucestershire (Gloucester)   River:   * Tyne * World (Ganges)   Coast:   * North East * South East   Hills:   * Cambrian Mountains (Snowden)   Position of:  Prime/Greenwich meridian and time zones. |
| Field work |
| Highlighting show areas covered during the unit |
| **Big Question** | **How are mountains different to hills?** | **How has the earth created mountains?** | **Why are mountains popular places to visit?** | **Are people beneficial or detrimental to the mountain environment?** |
| Fieldwork | Trip to Mam Tor | | | |
|  | To know how **mountain ranges** are formed   * **Tectonic plates** push together * Ground is forced up * Bit like a car bonnet crumpling when it runs into something.   1 | To know how mountain **ranges** are formed   * **Tectonic plates** push together * Ground is forced up * Bit like a car bonnet crumpling when it runs into something   1 | To know the key features of **mountain ranges**   * **Landform** that rises high above its surroundings * Steep **slopes** * a rounded or sharp **peak** * Mountains are normally found in groups or ‘ranges’   1   * Natural **barrier**s to travel * Often form **borders** between countries * Cold and have little soil – hard to farm | **Climates** on mountains   * Gets colder as you go higher (increased altitude) * This happens because as **altitude** increases, air becomes thinner and is less able to absorb and retain heat. * The cooler the temperature the less **evaporation** there is, meaning that there is more moisture in the air.   1   * **Air pressure** decreases with altitude. As a result of the reduced air pressure, rising air expands and cools. * Because of the rapid changes in altitude and temperature along a mountain slope, multiple **ecological zones** are “stacked” upon one another sometimes ranging from dense tropical jungles to glacial ice within a few kilometres. |
|  | Explain the different ways higher ground is shown on a map   * **Contour lines** – closer together show steeper parts.   2   * High contrast so it looks 3D * Brown areas on a map | To understand how **fold mountains** are formed   * **Tectonic plates** push forward slowly over years * Folds occur * Himalayas formed this way (50 million years old)   2   * Mount Everest is the highest point on earth | Use maps to locate these mountains and find out about them.   * Ben Nevis UK * Highest mountain in the UK   2   * Once an active volcano * Last erupted millions of years ago * So violent it caved in on itself * Mount Everest (China) * ‘everest’ name means ‘Holy Mother’ * Highest point above sea level on earth   3   * Above the ‘death zone’ – air too thin for a human to live | Use maps to locate these mountains and find out about them.   * Snowden UK * 3rd joint highest mountain in UK   2   * Highest mountain in Wales * Busiest mountain in UK * Made by volcanoes * **Summit** can be walked to or there is a railway * Mount Fuji (Japan) * Highest mountain in Japan * Active volcano – last erupted in 1708   3   * **Capped** with snow for 5 months of every year * Shown in many pieces of Japanese art |
|  | Identify these parts of a mountain   * **Summit**   3   * **Foot** * **slope** | C:\Users\t.fear\AppData\Local\Microsoft\Windows\INetCache\Content.MSO\348A85FD.tmpTo know that lava flow creates **volcanic mountains**   * Molten rock **erupts** through the **crust**   3   * Piles up on itself * Mount Fuji Japan * Hawaii islands were formed by undersea volcanoes. | To locate mountains on an **OS map**   * Thin orange or brown lines – **contour lines** * Numbers on them – tell you how high above sea level   4   * Contour lines follow the line of the same height | Mapping of mountains   * **Contour lines** show higher ground * Draw contour lines to show higher ground on a map * Know that contour lines close together show a **steeper slope** |
|  | Use maps to locate these mountains and find out about them.   * Scafell Pike UK * Tallest mountain in UK * Lake district   4   * Part of an inactive volcano * Matterhorn – Alps (Italy) * On border between Italy and Switzerland   5   * Almost perfect pyramid shape | Use maps to locate these mountains and find out about them.   * Helvellyn UK * Lake district   4   * 3rd highest mountain in UK * Made of volcanic rock * During ice age these rocks were carved by glacier * Pico Da Meblina (Brazil) * Highest mountain in Brazil   5   * Sharp rock pyramid * Often covered in dense clouds | **C:\Users\t.fear\AppData\Local\Microsoft\Windows\INetCache\Content.MSO\C5D2CAAE.tmpFault-block** mountains   * The crust pulls apart * It breaks into blocks or chunks * These blocks move up or down * As they move apart, blocks of rock end up being stacked on one another * Often have a steep side and a sloping back side | **Dome mountains**   * C:\Users\t.fear\AppData\Local\Microsoft\Windows\INetCache\Content.MSO\7CC48BAA.tmplots of melted rock (magma) pushes its ways up under the crust   4   * it does not erupt * it pushes the rock layers up * the magma hardens and forms rock |
|  | * Use an atlas to find mountains in the UK and name the **countries** they are in. * Snowdon – Wales * Slieve Donard – Ireland * Scafell Pike – UK (Lake District) * Ben Nevis -Scotland * Pen -y-ghent – UK (Yorkshire) | Identify these parts of a mountain   * **outcrop** * **ridge** * **tree line** * **snow line** | Weather features of mountains   * Weather gets colder the higher up go * Air becomes thinner and is less able to keep heat * More moisture in the air * More **precipitation** at higher parts of the mountain * There can be completely different weather next to each other e.g. jungle next to glacial ice. | **C:\Users\t.fear\AppData\Local\Microsoft\Windows\INetCache\Content.MSO\B3D92F14.tmpplateau** mountains   * large areas of flat land above 600m above sea level are formed. * Rivers cut a deep plateau and make tall mountains * Found near fold mountains * formed by **erosion** |
| Map the 5 highest mountains in Europe   * 1st- Elbrus 5642m Russia * 2nd-Shkhara 5193m Georgia * 3rd – Mont Blanc 4809m France * 4th – Monte Bianco 4809m Italy * 5th – Dufourspitze 4634m Switzerland | Know why people might visit mountains   * Scenery * Sports- skiing, snowboarding etc * Mountaineering * Paragliding * Walking * Bird watching * Mountain biking * climbing | How does **tourism** affect mountain **regions**?   * Creates jobs * Encourages local crafts   5   * Improves standards of living * Higher prices of food and land * **Pollution** * **Erosion** * Litter * More crowded * Cutting down trees for fuel and **timber** * Loss of cultural identity. |
|  | Identify risks of a mountain climate   * Prone to **earthquakes** * **Landslides**   5   * Floods * **Avalanches** |