Cumwh	Cumwhinton School Curriculum – Geography Y5 SPR				
Year	NC	Use compass points and four and six figure grid references to build their knowledge of the UK and the wider world. Use fieldwork to observe, measure, record and present			
5	Contont	human and physical features in the local environment.			
5	Content	Make a comparison between the physical and human geography of countries in different continents. Study the physical and human geography of a region within North or South			
		America. Make a comparison between the physical and human geography of countries in different continents			
		Human geography, including: types of settlement and land use, economic activity including trade links, and the distribution of natural resources including energy, food, minerals			
		and water. Describe and understand key aspects of physical geography including climate zones, biomes, vegetation belts and the water cycle.			
		Name and locate the main countries, rivers and mountain regions in North and South America. Understand the position and significance of the Equator, the Arctic and			
l		Antarctic circles and the tropics of Cancer and Capricorn.			

		Geo	graphy			
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Geographical skills and fieldwork	Place Knowledge	Human and Physical G	Seography	Location Knowledge

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	AUTUMN	SPRING	SUMMMER
Geographical skills and fieldwork	Use compass points and four and six figure grid references to build their knowledge of the UK and the wider world. Use fieldwork to observe, measure, record and present human and physical features in the local environment.		
Place Knowledge		Make a comparison between the physical and human geography of countries in different continents.	Study the physical and human geography of a region within North or South America. Make a comparison between the physical and human geography of countries in different continents.
Human and Physical Geography		Human geography, including: types of settlement and land use, economic activity including trade links, and the distribution of natural resources including energy, food, minerals and water. Describe and understand key aspects of physical geography including climate zones, biomes, vegetation belts and the water cycle.	
Location knowledge			Name and locate the main countries, rivers and mountain regions in North and South America. Understand the position and significance of the Equator, the Arctic and Antarctic circles and the tropics of Cancer and Capricorn

CONCEPTUAL SCHOOL AMBITION DRIVERS				
	EYFS & KS1	LKS2	UKS2	
AUT	Diversity	Fairness	Individuality	
SPR	Truth	Change	Resilience	
SUM	Responsibility	Equality	Sustainability	

Geography - SPRING YEAR 5				
INNOVATION - Resilience				
Finding out Facts & for the second se				

ast the internet and load use, ecconomic         What are some of the main different types of biomes? (descrit, tundor, forest, grasslands and quartic, poler)           Service and different types of biomes?         You might this to research treater to, the Arctic tundor, the Sahara desert and the UK and represent the data on a graph.           Are deserted in different types of biomes?         You might this to research treater to, the Arctic tundor, the Sahara desert and the UK and represent the data on a graph.           Are deserted involved in the types of biomes?         You might this to research treater to, the Arctic tundor, the Sahara desert and the UK and represent the data on a graph.           Bescribe and understand key appect         Provide Sahara desert and the Work of the Sahara desert and the UK and represent the data on a graph.           Clinet zones, provide and understand key appect         Provide Sahara desert in a data with the Sahara desert in the Work of the Sahara desert in the Sahara desert in the Sahara desert in the Work of the Sahara desert in the Work of the Sahara desert in the Work of the Sahara desert in the Sahara desert in the Sahara desert in Sahara desert in the Sahara desest in Sahara desert in the Sahara desert in the Sahara d	Usina	Human geography, including: types of	Biomes are areas of our planet with similar climates, landscapes, animals and plants.
chevering a chevering and the second the second the second the term of the second terem of the second te	(Applying)	settlement and land use, economic	What are some of the main different types of biomes? (desert, tundra, forest, grasslands and aquatic, polar)
distribution of natural resources including encyclic georghy including water.       Ask the children what they think a desert is?         Ask the children what they think a desert is?       Ask the children what they think a desert is?         Describe and understands key areaster of physical geography including climes zones, biones, vegetain bets and the water cycle.       Thirts://www.bbc.cou/bitais/cpairs/zpair	(Applying a	activity including trade links, and the	You might like to research temperatures in Antarctica, the Arctic tundra, the Sahara desert and the UK and represent the data on a graph.
including energy, food, minerals and water.       Are deserts always extremely hot places?         Watch the following videos about deserts:       Watch the following videos about deserts:         Describe and understand key appetting climite zones, biomes, vegetation belts and the water cycle.       Hitps://www.yot.bec.un/Vatch/zr2/QalF0.dlice         Hitps://www.yot.bec.un/Vatch/zr2/QalF0.dlice       Hitps://www.yot.bec.un/Vatch/zr2/QalF0.dlice         Hitps://www.bbc.cun/Vatch/zr2/QalF0.dlice       Hitps://www.bbc.cun/Vatch/zr2/QalF0.dlice         Hitps://wwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwww	anaiysing)	distribution of natural resources	Ask the children what they think a desert is?
worter.     Watch the fallowing videos about deserts:       Describe and understand key adjust in the fallowing videos about deserts:     The provide in the second videos and the second videos in watch about the desert biome:       of physical geography including     The provideo videos in watch about the desert biome:       inter zones, biomes, wegations     https://www.bios.cou/k/bitasiz/pagic/zx882/w/artic/zx926/B       betts and the water cycle.     https://www.bios.cou/k/bitasiz/pagic/zx882/w/artic/zx926/B       https://www.bios.cou/k/bitasiz/pagic/zx882/w/artic/zx926/B     https://www.bios.cou/k/bitasiz/pagic/zx882/w/artic/zx926/B       betts and the water cycle.     https://www.bios.cou/k/bitasiz/pagic/zx882/w/artic/zx926/B       betts cover one third of the Earth's surface. If a place receives less than 25 cm of rain annually, it is considered a desert.       The Soharo Desert and arther 'hat deserts' can drop to below freezing.       There are parts of the African Desert where no rainfall has ever been recorded.       Due to desertification, many plants and animals face extrins.       The Soharo Desert had groon over 10% in the lest 100 years due to desertification.       Humans have adapted to living in certain desert cross, creating insovative methods for extracting and agiculture from any face and source the desert covers no rain of the Saharo.       Humans kave adapted to living in certain desert covers have no virt hed store certain sone desertification.       Humans kave adapted to living in certain desert covers no write firs deserts' in the write prowing, covering 10%, mare lead since records desert desert desert		including energy, food, minerals and	Are deserts always extremely hot places?
Describe and understand key opport, including a company inclasticuting a company including a company inclasticuting		water.	Watch the following videos about deserts:
of physical geography including       Further recommended vides to watch about the describ longe:         climate zones, biomes, vegetation       https://www.bbc.couk/bitsize/poincs/zx838/v/articles/zgnafd8         belts and the water cycle.       https://www.bbc.couk/bitsize/poincs/zx838/v/articles/zgnafd8         Describe couk/bitsize/poincs/zx838/v/articles/zgnafd8       constraints         Describe couk/bitsize/poincs/zx838/v/articles/zgnafd8       constraints         Describe cover one-third of the Earth's surface. If a place receives less than 25 cm of roin annually, it is considered a descrit.         The solution to best in a provide cover one-third of the Earth's surface. If a place receives less than 25 cm of roin annually, it is considered a descrit.         The solution to best in a provide cover one-third of the Earth's surface. If a place receives less than 25 cm of roin annually, it is considered a descrit.         The down besert over one-third of the leart to best in a place in a point of the down receive.         There are parts of the Atacama Desert and the leart 100 years due to descrit foration.         Humon Features:         Humon Features:         Humon Features:         Humon Features:         Humon Store of firewood along ther into the Solaro is and divises and and a place and year of intervious and and utilities, milling training exercises, and policiture humons and a solar divises and and utilities, milling training exercises and policiture is place and year of riserdo and nutrities, milling training exercises and policities, milling training exercises		Describe and understand key aspects	https://www.youtube.com/watch2v=n4crvs-KTBw
climate zones, biomes, vegetaion beths and the water cycle. https://www.boc.ouk/bitesize/puice/zo882hv/articles/zanfg8 https://www.bbc.ouk/bitesize/puice/zo882hv/articles/zanfg8 https://www.bbc.ouk/bitesize/puice/zo842hv/articles/zanfg8 https://www.bbc.ouk/bitesize/puice/zanfg8 https://www.bbc.ouk/bitesize/puice/zanfg8 https://www.bbc.ouk/bitesize/puice/zanfg8 https://www.bbc.ouk/bitesize		of physical geography including	Further recommended videos to watch about the desert biome:
belts and the water cycle. https://www.bbc.ouk/bitesize/topics/zx882/var/straigs/syndia/sy		climate zones, biomes, vegetation	https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=2QdlF6Ld1oc
https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/guides/zpng6fr/revision/1           Physical features:           Deserts cover one-third of the Earth's surface. If a place receives less than 25 cm of rain annually, it is considered a desert.           The Sahara Desert covers an area of Northern Africa similar to the size of the United States.           Though incredibly hot in the day, reaching up to 58 degrees Celous, during the night and in the winter months, the temperature of the Sahara Desert and other 'hot deserts' can drop to below freezing.           There are parts of the Atacana Desert where no rainfall has ever been recorded.           Due to desertification, mary plants and animals frace extinction.           The Sahara Desert has grown over 10% in the last 100 years due to desertification.           Humans have adapted to living in certain desert areas, creating innovative methods for extracting and collecting water from aquifers and shownell from the mountains.           About 60% of the gross revenue of the desert conset from only three sectors - mining, manfacturing and agriculture humans and wan tress for firewood along the rim of the Sahara, leading to area striftication of roh-mative plant species have seriously altered the desert cossystem over the last century Scientists have observed that tropical latitudes are moving plansed of 30 miles per decade, and thus, the deserts whin are expanding. Indeed, analysis of the inform of the plane the plant beinds?           What is if like in the plan biomes?         What is the plan biomes?           What is in plan regions and have dot hy survive living in such harsh environments           Wato the singling adde bout life in the		belts and the water cycle.	https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/zx882hv/articles/zsqnfg8
Physical features: Deserts cover one-third of the Earth's surface. If a place receives less than 25 cm of rain annually, it is considered a desert. The Sahara Desert covers an area of Northern Africa similar to the size of the United States. Though incredibly hot in the day, reaching up to 86 degrees Cabius, during the night and in the winter months, the temperature of the Sahara Desert and other 'hard deserts' can drop to below freezing. There are parts of the Atacama Desert where in or initial has even been recorded. Due to desertification, many plants and animals face extinction. The Majave Desert is located south of the Green Bain Desert and is the driest desert in North America. The Sahara Desert has grown over 10% in the last 100 years due to desertification. Human features: Humans have adapted to living in certain desert areas, creating innovative methods for extracting and collecting water from aquifers and snowmalt from the mauntain. About 60% of the gross revenue of the desert comes from only three sectors - mining, manufacturing and agriculture humans cut down trees for firewood along the rim of the Sahara, leading to ension and desertification of h-highway vehicle use, livestock overgrazing, construction of roads and utilities, military training exercises, air pollution and the spreed of non-native plant species have sectiously altered the desert cosystem over the last century Scientists have observed that tropical latitudes are moving poleward at a speed of 30 miles per decade, and thus, the deserts within are expanding. Tuded, analysis of rainfall data shows that the nov-dry Sahara has been growing, covering 10% more land since records began around 1920. What is the like in the plant bimes? Who lives in plane regions and how do they survive living in such harsh environments Watch the following video about life in the Arctic and Antarctic plan bimos: https://www.yautube.com/watchio-res/wide/dat/dat/250s Physical features: Permafrest Polar deserts, like the Arctic and Antarctica is the diffid desert			https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/guides/zpnq6fr/revision/1
Deserts cover one-third of the Earth's surface. If a place receives less than 25 cm of rain annually, it is considered a desert.         The Sahara Desert covers an area of Northern Africa similar to the size of the United States.         Though incredibly hot in the day, reaching up to 58 degrees Celsius, during the night and in the winter months, the temperature of the Sahara Desert and other 'that desert's can drop to below freezing.         There are parts of the Atacama Desert where no rainfall has ever been recorded.         Due to desertification, many plonts and animals face extinction.         The Sahara Desert is located south of the Great Basin Desert and is the dhiest desert in North America.         The Sahara Desert is located south of the Great Basin Desert and is the dhiest desert in North America.         Humans have adapted to living in certain desert areas, creating innovative methods for extracting and collecting water from aquifers and sowmelt from the mountains.         About 60% of the gross revenue of the desert comes from only three sectors - mining, mourfacturing and agriculture humans to dom trees for firewood along the rime of the Sahara Leading to erasin and desertification of fi-highway vehicle use, livestock overgrazing, construction of roads and utilities, military training exercises, air pollution and the spread of non-native plant species have sectors using value to aspect of 30 miles per decade, and hus, the deserts within are expanding. Indeed, analysis of rainfall data shows that the now-dry Sahara has been growing, covering 10% more land since records began around 1920.         What is it like in the plane biomes?       Who lives in plane regions and how do they survive living in such harsh environments </th <th></th> <th></th> <th>Physical features:</th>			Physical features:
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There are parts of the Atacama Desert Where no rainfall has ever been recorded. Due to desert fication, many plants and animals face extinction. The Mojave Desert is located south of the Great Basin Desert and is the driest desert in North America. The Sohara Desert has grown over 10% in the last 100 years due to desert fication. Human features: Humans have adapted to living in certain desert areas, creating innovative methods for extracting and collecting water from aquifers and snowmelt from the mountains. About 60% of the gross revenue of the desert comes from only three sectors - <b>mining, manufacturing and agriculture</b> humans aut down trees for firewood along the rim of the Sahara, leading to erosion and desertification of fi-highway volicie use, livestock avergrazing, construction of roads and utilities, military training exercises, air pollution and the spread of non-native plant species have seriously altered the desert acosystem over the last century Scientists have observed that tropical latitudes are maving poleward at a speed of 30 miles per decade, and thus, the deserts within are expanding. Indeed, analysis of rainfall data shows that the now-dry Sahara has been growing, covering 10% more land since records began around 1920. What is it like in the polar biomes? Who lives in polar regions and how do they survive living in such harsh environments Watch the following videa observed three. Physical features: Permafrest			Sahara Desert and other 'hot deserts' can drop to below freezing.
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The Sañara Desert has grown over 10% in the last 100 years due to desertification.         Human features:         Human Kew adapted to living in certain desert areas, creating innovative methods for extracting and collecting water         from aquifers and snowmelt from the mountains.         About 60% of the gross revenue of the desert comes from only three sectors - mining, manufacturing and agriculture         humans cut down trees for finewood along the rim of the Sahara, leading to ension and descritification         off-highway vehicle use, livestock overgrazing, construction of roads and utilities, military training exercises, ain pollution and the spread of         non-native plant species have seriously altered the desert cocystem over the last century         Scientists have observed that tropical latitudes are moving poleward at a speed of 30 miles per decade, and thus, the deserts within are         expanding Indeed, analysis of rainfall data shows that the now-dry Sahara has been growing, covering 10% more land since records began         around 1920.         What is it like in the polar biomes?         Who lives in polar regions and how do they survive living in such harsh environments         Watch the following video about life in the Arctic and Antarctic polar biomes:         https://www.youtube.com/watch?v>SxwKabcR3w44t=286s         Physical features:         Permafrost         Polar deserts, like the Arctic and Antarctica, are also known as 'cold deserts'.         The Antarctic is sheet is the largerst			The Mojave Desert is located south of the Great Basin Desert and is the driest desert in North America.
Human features:         Humans have adapted to living in certain desert areas, creating innovative methods for extracting and collecting water         from aquifers and snowmelt from the mountains.         About 60% of the gross revenue of the desert comes from only three sectors - mining, manufacturing and agriculture         humans cut down trees for firewood along the rim of the Sahara, leading to envioun description         off-highway vehicle use, livestock overgrazing, construction of roads and utilities, military training exercises, air pollution and the spread of         non-native plant species have seriously altered the desert ecosystem over the last century         Scientists have observed that tropical latitudes are moving poleward at a speed of 30 miles per decade, and thus, the deserts within are         expanding. Indeed, analysis of rainfall data shows that the now-dry Sahara has been growing, covering 10% more land since records began         around 1920.       What is in like in the polar biomes?         Who lives in polar regions and how do they survive living in such harsh environments         Watch the following video about life in the Arctic and Antarctic to polar biomes:         https://www.votube.com/watch?v=Sxwkd5cR3w44t=2865         Physical features:         Permafrost         Polar deserts, like the Arctic and Antarctica, are also known as 'cold deserts' and 'frigid deserts'.         The Antarctic is the windiest continent, reaching speced of 200 mpli Antarctica is the diffith-largest continent.         The Ara			The Sahara Desert has grown over 10% in the last 100 years due to desertification.
Humans have adapted to living in certain desert areas, creating innovative methods for extracting and collecting water         from aquifers and snowmelt from the mountains.         About 60% of the gross revenue of the desert comes from only three sectors - mining, manufacturing and agriculture         humans cut down trees for firewood along the rim of the Sahara, leading to erosion and desertification         off-highway vehicle use, livestock overgrazing, construction of roads and utilities, military training exercises, air pollution and the spread of         non-natrice plant species have seriously datered the desert consystem over the last century         Scientists have observed that tropical latitudes are moving poleward at a speed of 30 miles per decade, and thus, the deserts within are         expanding. Indeed, analysis of trainfall data shows that the now-dry Sahara has been growing, covering 10% more land since records began         around 1920.         What is it like in the polar biomes?         Who lives in plant regions and how do they survive living in such harsh environments         Water the following video about life in the Arctic and Antarctic polar biomes:         https://www.youtube.com/watch2v=SxwKa5cR3w4&t=286s         Physical features:         Permafrost         Polar deserts, like the Arctic and Antarctica, are also known as 'cold deserts' and 'frigid deserts'.         The Antarctic ice sheet is the largest single mass of ice on Earth and Arctic ice is about 1 mile thickl         Antarctic ice sheet is the largest of 2			Human features:
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Mount Vinson (highest mountain on Antarctica)			Mount Vinson (highest mountain on Antarctica)

	Weather extremes
	Human features:
	The natural resources located in the Arctic (oil, gas and minerals) and how they are mined and exported.
	How sustainable tourism is being implemented in Svalbard (Northernmost part of Norway)
	The Arctic has a large indigenous population called 'Inuit'- an indigenous people of northern Canada and parts of Greenland and Alaska. Know
	some features of Inuit life (how they travel, food, houses, culture)
	Understand why some polar expeditions failed any why others were successful.
	Research stations (the McMurdo station - Antarctic)
	The Antarctic Treaty
	Melting ice and global warming
	Is Arctic ice increasing or decreasing?
	Summer Arctic sea ice extent is shrinking by 12.6% per decade as a result of global warming. Arctic sea ice reaches its minimum extent
	each September.
	What could do these facts suggest for the future?
Concludina	Why do people choose to live in deserts and polar regions? Recap - how have they managed not only to survive but thrive in these harsh
(Evaluating &	environments?
summarisina)	What are the main similarities and differences between life in the Sahara desert and life in the Arctic polar regions? Discuss and note down
ourninal lonigy	key similarities and differences.