Oh la la!

Geography

Previous knowledge (from own or other year groups—this can be cross curricular)

- You have learned about the cities in the UK in year 1.
- We learned about the seaside towns in the UK in Year 2.
- In Year 3 you learned to locate Europe on a map.
- You have already studied French in Years 3 and 4.

Key facts (Core knowledge—what do you want the children to learn?)

- France is the largest country in the EU and is known as L'Hexagone (the hexagon).
- France's flag is the 'tricolore' (French for 'three colours') and it is blue, white and red.
- France's national anthem is 'La Marseilles'.
- We can travel to France via train, plane or ferry.
- While French is spoken by a significant part of the population of about 60 countries, it is only recognised as an official language by 29 countries.
- Euros is currency for France.

Maps/Diagrams

Notre Dame

Eiffel Tower

Type of geography/any field work skills

We will be learning about human and physical geography.

We will be having a French café to experience the French café culture.

Key vocabulary

Industry	An industry is a group of businesses that make or sell similar products or perform similar services. Farms are part of the agricultural industry
Tourism	Tourism is when people travel from where they live to another place for pleasure or relaxation. This can be a day trip or a few days holiday.
Population	The amount of people living in an area of land. Many people in a small area = densely populated; Few people in a large area = sparsely populated.
Climate	Climate is the average measurements of temperature, wind, humidity, snow, and rain in a place over the course of years.
Culture	Culture is the collection of behaviours and traditions of a group of people.
Human geography	Human geography focuses on where people live, what they do, and how they use the land.
Physical geography	Physical geography is the study of the Earth's surface, such as the continents and oceans
Euro	The French currency
The channel	The stretch of water between the UK and France.

Similarities/Comparisons

- We will compare and contrast France to the UK.
- We will compare different French cities.

Raging Rivers

Geography

Previous knowledge

- In Year 3 you learned about the River Nile and the importance of the River for transporting goods.
- In Year 4 you learned about the water cycle
- This year we have learned that Henry VIII used a canal to transport goods.

The courses of rivers

The Upper Course

Rain falling on high ground collects in channels and flows downwards forming a stream. Streams run downhill and join other streams, increasing in size and speed, forming a river. The river here flows quickly and the channel has steep sides and runs through valleys.

The Middle Course

Fast flowing water causes erosion making the river deeper and wider.

The Lower Course

Rivers flow with less force due to being on flat land. The river deposits the eroded material that it has carried. Riverbanks have shallower sides.

Maps/ Diagrams

Erosion and Deposition

The arrows show the direction of the river current which causes erosion over time.

Sometimes, two meanders can join together to form a 'shortcut'. Water will flow down the shorter route, deposition will block off the old route and this will create an oxbow lake.

We will be learning about **physical geography.**

Meanders (curve river)

Eroded materials are carried by the river and re-leased, building up the land on the inside of the bend where the water flows more slowly.

Oxbow Lakes (a U shape lake)

As meanders grow, two meanders can merge together through erosion. The water takes this newer, shorter course. The river deposits eroded materials which block off the old part of the river forming an oxbow lake.

Key vocabulary

channel	The course in the ground that a river or water flows through.
dam	A barrier built to hold back water.
deposition/ deposit	When rocks and other materials that have been eroded are dropped off further along the river.
discharge	The amount of water flowing along a river per second.
erosion	Rocks and other river materials are picked up by the water and moved to another place along the river.
mouth	The point where a river joins the sea.
source	The place where a river begins.
tidal bore	A strong tide from the coast that pushes the river against the current causing waves along the river.
tributaries	Rivers that join up with another river.
valley	A long ditch in the earth's surface between ranges of hills or mountains.

Similarities/Comparisons

We will be learning about the rivers in England which at their mouth, will flow into either the: North Sea, Irish Sea, English Channel or Atlantic Ocean.

We will be exploring the different parts of a river and how they are different.

We will explore how different locations prevent flooding using **dams.** Dams are built to hold water back.

Marvellous maps

Geography

Previous knowledge (from own or other year groups—this can be cross curricular)

Locating cities in the UK on a map (Year 1).

Recognising Kenya on an atlas and the its distance to the equator (Year 2)

Using an atlas to locate Egypt (Year 3)

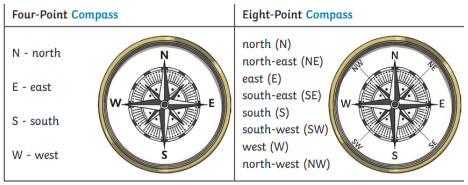
Compass directions (Year 4)

Using an atlas to locate French cities and landmarks (Year 5).

Key facts (Core knowledge—what do you want the children to learn?)

- Longitude and latitude are used to identify locations.
- Compasses can be used to travel in the right location. They come in 4 or 8 points.
- Symbols are used on a map to label real life features.
- Ordinance surveys are drawn maps first created in the 1700s which have been updated to the maps we see today.
- Satellites taking images for Google Earth orbit at over 650km above the Earth's surface.

Maps/Diagrams



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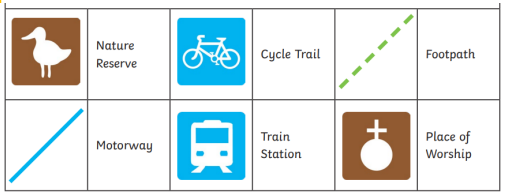

Type of geography/any field work skills

We will be learning about physical geography.

We will be creating and following our own maps and using compass directions.

Key vocabulary	
atlas	A collection of maps often of each country in the world.
compass	A tool used for showing direction.
digital map	A map that uses technology such as a satnav.
Symbols	Maps use symbols instead of words to label real-life features
Coordinates	A set of values that show an exact position.
Longitude	Longitude is measured by imaginary lines that run around the Earth vertically (up and down)
Latitude	It is measured with 180 imaginary lines that form circles around the Earth east-west, parallel to the Equator.
Ordinance survey	First made for the military in the 1700s, but it wasn't until the early 20th century that they started work on the maps we might recognise today.

Similarities/Comparisons

We will be comparing ordinance survey maps.

We will be comparing and contrasting a range of atlases and maps.

We will be comparing compass directions.