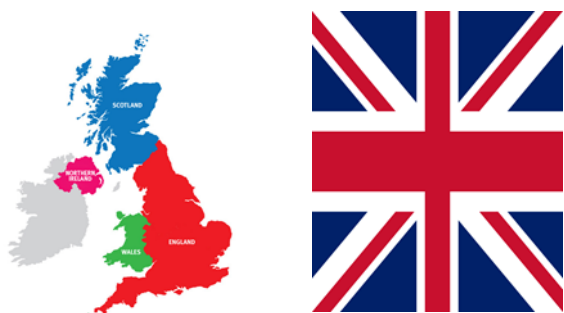


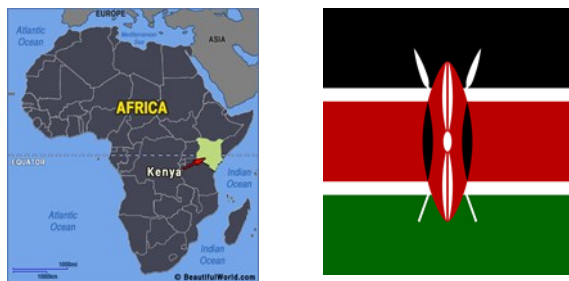


Sticky Knowledge

United Kingdom

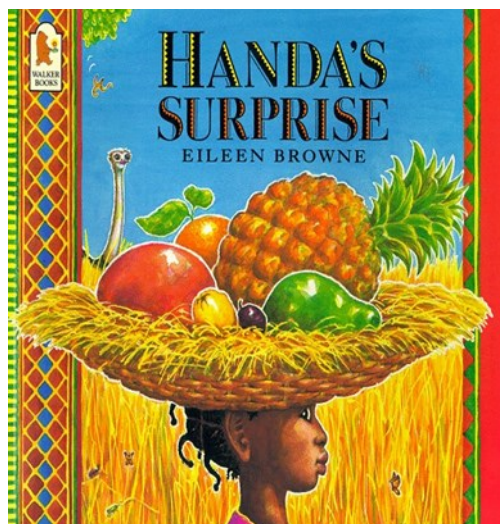


Kenya



African Adventure

Where would you prefer to live, Great Britain or Kenya?



Key Vocabulary

Town	A town is larger than a village, with lots of houses and schools.
Village	A village is small and may have houses, a school, a few shops, a Post Office and a village hall.
City	A city is the largest type of settlement, containing lots of buildings and lots of people.
Country	A country is land that is controlled by a single government.
Continent	A continent is a large solid area of land. Earth has seven continents.



By the end of this unit we will be able to:

To name and locate the world's seven continents and five oceans.

To recognize human and Physical geography

To talk about seasonal weather patterns,

To identify hot and cold places in the world.

To locate the equator, North and South Pole on a globe

Sticky Knowledge-- animals of Africa

Elephant



Leopard



Rhino



Buffalo



Lion





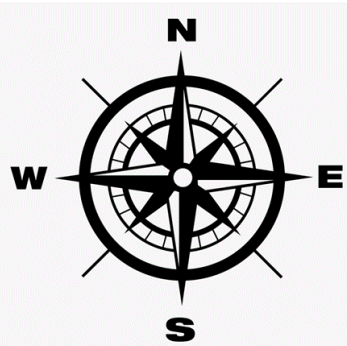
Super South East

Is the landscape of Kent the same?



Sticky Knowledge

Compass directions



N	North
E	East
S	South
W	West

Key Vocabulary

Village	A community made up of a small number of houses, usually in a country area.
Beach	a pebbly sand or shore next to the sea
Cliff	a steep rock face especially at the edge of the sea
Coast	the part of the land adjoining or near to the sea
Hill	A raised area of land
Harbour	a place on the coast where ships can moor
Rock pool	a pool of water among rocks, typically along the shoreline
Shore	the land along the edge of the sea
Waves	a long body of water, curling into an arched form and breaking on the shore
Sea	A large body of water surrounding land
River	A natural stream of water flowing to the sea
Tributary	A river or stream flowing into a larger river
Meander	A river following a winding course
Landscape	All the visible features of an area of land
County	An area in the UK usually consisting of several towns and the rural areas that surround them

By the end of this unit we will be able to:

To describe physical and human features of our local area

To describe and compare features of a small area of the UK to our local area

To understand geographical differences between areas of the UK.

To use simple compass directions to describe the location of features

To devise a simple map using basic symbols on a key.

Sticky Knowledge

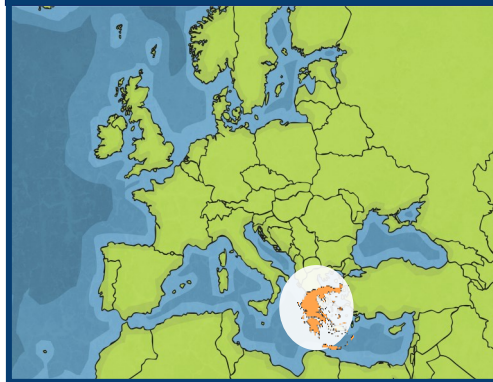
A local comparison – Wrotham, Eynsford and the beach





Greece

How has Greece changed over time?



Key Vocabulary

Line of latitude	To find out how far north or south a place is, lines of latitude are used.
Line of longitude	To find out how far east or west a place is, lines of longitude are used.
Equator	The Equator is at the centre of the lines of latitude and is at 0° latitude.
Prime meridian	The line labelled 0° longitude is called the Prime Meridian or the Greenwich Meridian and runs through London
Greenwich Mean Time	adopted as the standard time in a zone that includes the British Isles.

Sticky Knowledge

Greece is one of the most mountainous countries in Europe. In fact, there are no navigable rivers because it is so mountainous.

In Greek mythology, Mount Olympus is said to be the seat of the Gods.



Mount Olympus is the highest mountain in Greece. It measures 9754 feet high (3 kms).

According to Greek legend, when God created the world, He sifted the earth through a strainer. After giving each country good soil, he threw the stones that were left over his shoulder and created Greece.

By the end of this unit we will be able to:

To locate the World's countries using maps (focusing on Europe)

To describe the geographical features of an area of Europe.

To understand geographical similarities and differences between a region of the UK and a region of Europe

To use compass directions to describe the location of features.

To describe how geographical features have changed over time.

Sticky Knowledge

Athens is the birthplace of democracy, the system of electing a government, and is one of the oldest European cities. It has been continuously inhabited for more than 7000 years. Around 40% of the Greek population live here.



Key Vocabulary

Climate	the general weather conditions that are typical of area.
Equator	an imaginary line around the middle of the Earth at an equal distance from the North Pole and the South Pole.
Temperature	a measure of how hot or cold something is
Location	a particular place or position.
Human features	Features such as houses, roads and bridges are things that have been built by people.
Physical features	Features like seas, mountains and rivers are natural.
Europe	a continent in the world part of the landmass lying between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans
borders	A country that borders another country, a sea, or a river is next to it.
coastline	the land along a coast.
Athens	the capital city of Greece.
Athenian	relating to ancient or modern Athens or its people
polis	The name for a Greek city
acropolis	a citadel or fortified part of an ancient Greek city, typically one built on a hill.
Parthenon	the temple on the Acropolis in Athens built in the 5th century BC.

Sticky Knowledge

Average summer temperature:	33°C	Average winter temperature:	10°C
Average summer rainfall:	6mm	Average winter rainfall:	65mm



Sticky Knowledge—How mountains are made

Fold mountains	Fault-block mountains	Volcanic mountains	Dome mountains	Plateau mountains
Tectonic plates collide and rock is pushed up.	Cracks in the earth's surface open up, some chunks of rock are pushed up, some down.	Formed around volcanoes and made of layers of ash and cooled lava.	Formed when magma is forced upwards but doesn't ever flow out of the crust.	Materials taken away through erosion leave deep valleys or gorges next to high cliffs.

Mountains

How are mountains made?



Key Vocabulary

Mountain range	A large natural elevation of the earth's surface rising abruptly from the surrounding level
Contour lines	contour line joins points of equal elevation (height) above a given level.
altitude	The height above sea level.
fold mountains	mountains formed by the pushing together of tectonic plates.
Tectonic plates	Sections of the earth's crust which move slowly over the mantle.
avalanche	A large amount of snow that quickly moves down a mountain or slope.
crust	The outermost layer of the earth
gorges	A narrow valley with steep walls, found between hills or mountains.
hypothermia	A serious condition when the body gets too cold and can't warm itself up.
summit	The highest point of a mountain.
Windward and leeward side	The sides of a mountain, facing the prevailing wind, and away from the prevailing wind.

Sticky Knowledge—risks and dangers of mountains

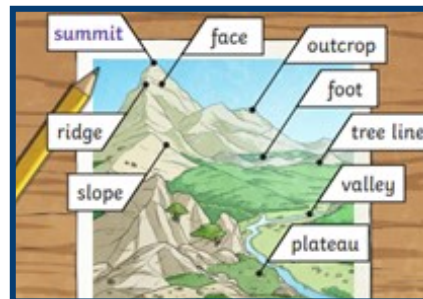
Low temperature = hypothermia
 Bad weather = power cuts/road accidents
 Avalanches/landslides
 Altitude sickness
 Wild animals
 Poor access

Mountain ranges in the UK

Pennines
 Grampian Mountains
 Snowdonia
 Dartmoor
 Cumbrian Mountains
 Sperrin Mountains

By the end of this unit we will be able to:

To use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied in the context of mountain ranges.
 To locate key mountain ranges of the world.
 To locate key areas of higher ground in the UK.
 To describe the key features of a mountain range.
 To explain how different types of mountains are formed.
 To describe a mountainous climate.
 To describe how tourism affects mountain regions.
 To describe and understand key aspects of physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes, and the water cycle in the context of mountains.



Sticky Knowledge

- * Mountains are a natural part of the landscape with steep slopes.
- * They rise above 300m.
- * They have a summit of at least 600m.
- * Some mountains are found in groups called a mountain range but some mountains can be on their own.
- * Not all mountains are single summits.
- * Mount Everest is the highest mountain in the world – 8848m

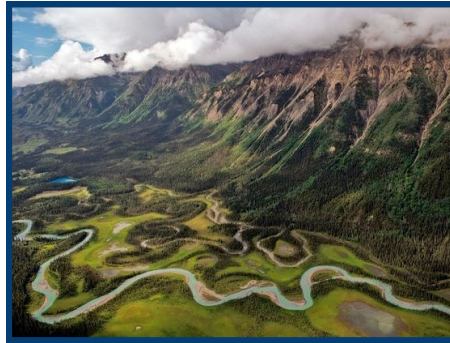
Key Vocabulary

River	A naturally flowing watercourse, moving fresh-water from source to sea.
Flood	The point at which the amount of water in the river channel exceeds capacity, causing the river to burst its banks.
Groundwater	Water held underground in soil or rocks
Precipitation	Any liquid that falls from our atmosphere, including rainfall, snowfall and hail.
Mouth	The place where the river enters the ocean.
Source	The origin of the river - where it begins.
channel	The course in the ground that a river or water flows through



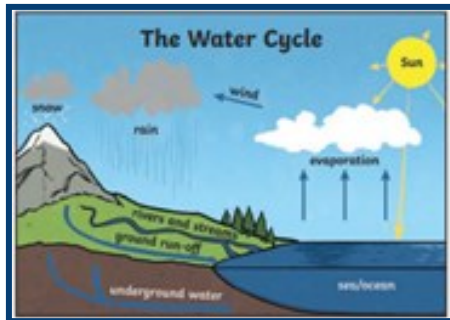
Rivers

Does Water Change the Landscape?



Key Vocabulary

Condensation	Water that collects on a cold surface when humid air (air full of moisture) comes into contact.
Confluence	The junction of two rivers.
Evaporation	A change in state from liquid to gas. This happens to water as heat from the sun causes water to turn to gas, creating water vapour.
Meander	A natural bend in the river caused by different rates of erosion and deposition.
Erosion	The removal of sediment that occurs when the river has high levels of energy.
Deposition	The dropping of sediment by the river when the river has lower levels of energy.
Infiltration	The rate at which the ground will absorb water. Different types of ground will have different infiltration rates.
Ox bow lakes	created when the meander is so deep that it cuts off a piece of the river and leaves a lake.
Tidal bore	A strong tide from the coast that pushes the river against the current causing waves along the river.



By the end of this unit we will be able to:

Name and locate the longest rivers in the UK and in the world
 Describe the similarities and differences between a river in the UK and in the wider world.
 Identify the parts of a river and understand how land use is different along the river's course.; (source, meander, mouth) and areas around (flood plains)
 Describe the process of the water cycle excluding transpiration
 Look at maps and identify physical and human features.
 Carry out field study (collect, analyse river erosion, depth & speed of water)

Sticky Knowledge

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**. Features include - waterfalls and rapids.

The Middle Course

Fast flowing water causes **erosion** making the river deeper and wider. Features include - meanders.



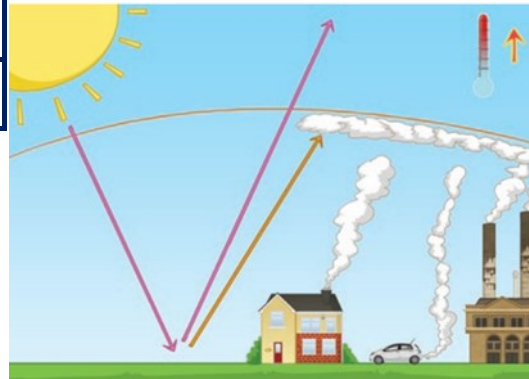
The Lower Course

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. Features include - floodplains, deltas and estuaries.



Looking forward to our future

How will our world change?




Key Vocabulary	
Line of latitude	To find out how far north or south a place is, lines of latitude are used.
Line of Longitude	To find out how far east or west a place is, lines of longitude are used.
Equator	The Equator is at the centre of the lines of latitude and is at 0° latitude.
Prime meridian	The line labelled 0° longitude is called the Prime Meridian or the Greenwich Meridian and runs through London
Greenwich Mean Time	adopted as the standard time in a zone that includes the British Isles.


Key Vocabulary	
Climate	The general weather conditions that are typical of area.
Climate zones	A climate zone results from the climate conditions of an area: its temperature, humidity, amount and type of precipitation, and the season.
Climate change	Significant change in the earths climate
Global warming	a gradual increase in the overall temperature of the earth's atmosphere generally attributed to the greenhouse effect caused by increased levels of carbon dioxide, CFCs, and other pollutants.
Human features	Features such as houses, roads and bridges are things that have been built by people.
Physical features	Features like seas, mountains and rivers are natural.
Land use	The characterisation of land based on what can be built on it and what the land can be used for

Sticky Knowledge


Renewable energy is made from resources which nature can replace, it is more environmentally friendly as it does not pollute the air or water.



wind power



solar power



hydro-power

By the end of this unit we will be able to:

- locate climate zones
- understand the effects of climate change.
- understand how aspects have changed over time
- Use locational knowledge of land use and understand how this has changed over time.

Sticky Knowledge

Effects of Climate Change

Effects on the Environment

- Melting glaciers and ice sheets could cause sea levels to rise.
- Melting sea ice is reducing polar habitats.
- Flooding of low-lying areas as a result of sea-levels rising. This could lead to species extinction due to habitat loss, e.g. the natural habitat of the tiger (mangrove forests of India and Bangladesh) are at risk of flooding.
- Precipitation patterns are changing which will affect crop yields.
- Increased temperatures could lead to species extinction, e.g. the orange-spotted filefish (which lives off the Japanese coast) faces extinction.
- Increased sea temperatures cause coral bleaching, destroying their habitat.

Effects on People

- More extreme weather, e.g. the 2017 hurricane season.
- Reduced crop yields could cause an increase in malnutrition and death.
- Melting ice could lead to the flooding of low lying areas.
- Migration and overcrowding due to loss of land.
- Increased heat could cause death.
- New diseases/migration of diseases to new areas, e.g. Anopheles mosquitoes could move further into temperate latitudes, increasing the incidence of malaria.
- Water shortages could lead to political tensions, especially between countries competing for water.

Possible Causes of Climate Change

Natural Causes

- Volcanic activity – volcanic ash can block out/reflect the Sun's rays and cause the Earth to cool down (e.g. 1991 Mount Pinatubo eruption).
- Solar output – the Sun's solar output varies. Some scientists believe this might affect global climate.
- Orbital variation – the way the Earth orbits the Sun varies over time. This may have caused global climate change.

Human Activities

Many scientists believe an enhanced greenhouse effect is responsible for global warming. They believe that various human activities have caused this including:

- Burning fossil fuels (coal, oil, gas) – this releases CO₂ (a greenhouse gas).
- Farming – cattle and flooding rice paddy fields emit methane (a greenhouse gas).
- Deforestation – chopping down trees mean that they cannot absorb CO₂. Burning trees also releases more CO₂.