



National Curriculum	Key Questions		Substantive Knowledge	Key Vocabulary	Real-Life Links
Locate the world’s countries, using maps to focus on Europe (including the location of Russia) and North and South America, concentrating on their environmental regions, key physical and human characteristics, countries, and major cities. Identify the position and significance of latitude, longitude, equator, northern hemisphere, southern hemisphere, the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn, Arctic and Antarctic Circle, the Prime/Greenwich Meridian and time zones (including day and night). Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied. Use the eight points of a compass, four/six-figure grid references, symbols and key (including the use of Ordnance Survey maps) to build their knowledge of the United Kingdom and the wider world.	- What is the world like? - How can we describe where places are on the Earth’s surface? - What do the lines of maps and globes mean? - Why do we have day and night? - What time is it where you are?		Improve their locational knowledge through identifying the position and significance of latitude, longitude, the Equator, Northern Hemisphere, Southern Hemisphere, the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn, Arctic and Antarctic Circle, the Prime/Greenwich Meridian and time zones (including day and night) Practise geographical skills through using maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate features studied Use the eight points of the compass to build their knowledge of the wider world.	Globe, map, longitude, latitude, continent, ocean, Equator, North Pole, South Pole, Northern Hemisphere, Southern Hemisphere, Earth, solar system, universe, satnav	Use google maps and discuss what is near to you. Use a physical compass to have a better understanding of purpose.
	Technical Questions				
	How many continents and oceans are there?	What are longitude and latitude lines used for?			
	What are you use to work out directions?	Why are parts of the world in day-light while others are in dark (night)?			
	What are the two halves of the globe called?	What does GMT stand for? What does that mean?			
				Technical Vocabulary	Field Work Opportunities
				Address, postcode, county, country, continent,	Visit the Prime Meridian at Greenwich (Week 4), which could include a visit to John Harrison’s longitude clocks (Week 6). All children could use maps, GPS or satnav to plan the route, whether walking or driving (for the coach driver) for any planned out-of-school activities, using as many forms of address as appropriate (e.g. street, settlement, county names, postcodes and compass directions), and then follow them during the journey.
			Disciplinary Knowledge		
			Use a wide variety of geographical terms		
Lesson Breakdown					
Lesson 1	Lesson 2	Lesson 3	Lesson 4	Lesson 5	
<u>Learning Objective</u> LO: To understand that flat 2-D maps and spherical 3-D physical and political globes all represent our world, but in different ways. <u>Success Criteria</u> - I know that the world is a sphere. - I understand differences between globes and maps. - I can locate the Equator, and know the names of continents and oceans.	<u>Learning Objective</u> LO: To demonstrate the relationship between maps and globes, and explore the idea of addresses. <u>Success Criteria</u> - I can turn my ‘globe’ into my own ‘map’ of the/a world. - I know and understand my address, and appreciate that each line of it ‘zooms out’ to a new scale. - I can explain this as ‘nesting’, using the Russian doll analogy.	<u>Learning Objective</u> LO: To be able to identify the position of lines of latitude and name the Equator, Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn, and the Polar circles, Arctic and Antarctic, and the North and South Poles. <u>Success Criteria</u> - I can locate and name the key circles or lines of latitude on both world map and globe. - I can identify features of the zones marked by the main lines of latitude.	<u>Learning Objective</u> LO: To learn more about longitude, and about the Earth’s daily rotation and its effects. <u>Success Criteria</u> - I can understand how day and night are caused as the Earth rotates on its axis. - I can locate lines of longitude. - I can locate and name the Greenwich/Prime Meridian and the ±180° E–W lines of longitude.	<u>Learning Objective</u> LO: To introduce the International Date Line and time around the world <u>Success Criteria</u> - I can locate and name the ±180° E–W line of longitude and the International Date Line (IDL). - I know why the IDL is located in the Pacific Ocean. - I know why the IDL zigzags and does not exactly follow the 180° E–W line of longitude.	

Star Knowledge Lines of latitude run parallel to the Equator and decrease in length towards the Poles. The Equator is the latitude 'baseline', the 0° line from which latitude North and South is measured. Lines of longitude are all the same length and go from Pole to Pole. The Prime or Greenwich Meridian is the longitude 'baseline', the 0° line from which longitudes East and West are measured	Star Knowledge The meaning of each line of a postal address, and the concept of 'nesting' – how each line 'nests' within the line below it. Representing a 3-D globe as a 2-D map involves distortion. This is seen in the different map projections used on maps and in atlases.	Star Knowledge The two Tropics are 23.5° N and S of the Equator, the Arctic and Antarctic Circles are 66.5° N and S of the Equator. This can be shown on Google™ Earth, with 'Grid' and 'Place' activated. Lines of latitude are horizontal circles that decrease in size towards each Pole.	Star Knowledge Looking down on the Earth's (or on a globe's) North Pole, the world rotates anti-clockwise. The Earth spins on its axis once every 24 hours, causing day and night. There is 24 hours darkness/24 hours of sunlight in the Polar regions, North and South of the Arctic and Antarctic Circles, due to the tilt of the Earth's axis.	Star Knowledge The International Date Line, which was established in 1884, roughly follows the 180° longitude N/S line. It is located halfway round the world from the Prime/Greenwich Meridian, the 0° longitude, which was established at Greenwich, London, in 1852. Earth's rotation every 24 hours causes day and night, parts of the world are having daytime while others are having night.
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Flashback 4

<u>Last lesson</u> What is the hottest and wettest place on earth?	<u>Last Topic</u> Name three different biomes.	<u>Last lesson</u> Is the equator a physical line across the earth?	<u>Last Topic</u> How are the animals adapted to live in the Tundra biome?	<u>Last lesson</u> What does a 2D and a 3D map look like?	<u>Last Topic</u> What continent would you find most deserts?	<u>Last lesson</u> What are the vertical and horizontal lines on a map called?	<u>Last Topic</u> What does the 'Monsoon' period mean?	<u>Last lesson</u> Why is it night in some countries and day in others at the same time?	<u>Last Topic</u> Why is the deciduous forest biome good for plant life?
<u>Last year</u> Where do you get your food from?	<u>Last Key Stage</u> Does all food come from the same place?	<u>Last year</u> Does cheese come from a plant or an animal?	<u>Last Key Stage</u> What does it mean by 'food story'?	<u>Last year</u> Do farmers jobs change depending on the season?	<u>Last Key Stage</u> What is the role of a farmer?	<u>Last year</u> Can you have different types of farmers?	<u>Last Key Stage</u> How is the milk we buy in the shop, produced?	<u>Last year</u> Where in the world would I find cockles?	<u>Last Key Stage</u> Name a traditional English meal.