Key knowledge

Know the countries that make up Europe

Identify the human features of parts of Europe

Identify the physical features of parts of Europe

To use the four points of a compass and understand the terms longitude and latitude

To understand what a time zone and a meridian are

To know what the prime meridian is and why it is important

Greece is located on the continent of Europe. It's capital city is Athens.

Greece is made up of the mainland and lots of islands (more than 2000). The largest island is Crete.

Over 3/4 of Greece is covered with mountains and hills. The highest peak is Mount Olympus.

Know that the climate of Greece is hot and dry in the summer and mild and wet in the winter.



Programme of Study statements for the end of KS2:

- use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied
- 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
- understand geographical similarities and differences through the study of human and physical geography of a region of the United Kingdom, a region in a European country
- name and locate counties and cities of the

Future Knowledge:

Study of Roman empire Y5 WW2 study looking at Europe Y6

Trade within Stone Age, Romans, Anglo-Saxons and Vikings units

Ancient Greeks - Y6

Previous Knowledge:

I know the 4 points of the compass

Know that human and physical features are and how to use a map to find these

Names of seas and countries in UK

Names of continents and oceans

Know which continents are in the Northern and Southern Hemispheres

Know where the equator is and which continents it passes through

Study of Mumbai

Vocabulary:

continent, Southern Hemisphere, Northern Hemisphere, Latitude, longitude, equator, horizontal, vertical Mountains/mountain ranges: Mount Elbrus (Russia), Alps, Vesuvius (Italy) Rivers: Volga, Danube, Rhine, Thames

time zone, Prime Maridian, axis, date line, climate, weather, settlements, topography		
Cultural Capital		
Thinking like a Geographer		
maps	enquiry	communication
 Use a wider range of maps (including digital), atlases and globes to locate countries and features studied. Use maps and diagrams from a range of publications e.g. holiday brochures, leaflets, town plans. Use maps at more than one scale. 	Ask What, Why, How questions about Why do people like to visit this place now?	Communicate how places have changed over time. Express views about things they like and dislike about a place
Visits and visitors:	Experiences and events	Key texts Snow Dragon
Community events and links:	Global issues Tourism	Famous people/
Life Skills	Key places Greece	