

Geography – Target Memories – Year 5 & 6



2026 - 2027			
	Autumn	Spring	Summer
National Curriculum coverage	Locational knowledge: 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 Place knowledge: 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, and a region within North or South America.	Locational knowledge: 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) Geographical skills and fieldwork: use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied	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.
Target Memories Year 5 & 6	<u>How does life on a Greek island compare to life in our local area?</u> - Greece is located in south-eastern Europe and surrounded by the Mediterranean Sea, Ionian Sea and the Aegean Sea. - The capital city of Greece is Athens. However, alongside its mainland it includes around 6,000 islands. - The South Aegean has different physical features from our local area, including islands, volcanoes, hot springs and volcanic beaches. - People have adapted to life on the South Aegean islands by building settlements, ports and tourist attractions around the coastline and volcanic landscape. - Volcanoes and earthquakes happen when tectonic plates move, causing pressure to build beneath the Earth's surface. - By comparing the South Aegean with our local area, we can identify similarities and differences in location, climate, physical features and how people live.	<u>Time Zones: Can we time travel on planet Earth?</u> - The Earth rotates on its axis, which causes day and night in different parts of the world. - Lines of longitude divide the Earth, and the Prime Meridian at 0° is used to measure time around the world. - The world is split into 24 time zones, and each one is about one hour different from the next. - The International Date Line marks where the date changes, so crossing it can move you forward or back one day. - Travelling across time zones can change the time and date of a journey, which is important for flights and travel planning. - Digital maps and tools can be used to compare time and locations around the world and help plan journeys between places.	<u>Global trade: How do we get our stuff?</u> - Global trade links countries around the world because goods and services are bought and sold between them. - Countries import goods they buy from other places and export goods they sell to other countries. - Many everyday items travel through global supply chains, moving from producers to factories, shops and supermarkets. - Products such as mobile phones are made in stages across different countries, and this can affect people's lives and jobs. - Goods are transported around the world by ships, planes, trains and lorries, each with different costs and benefits - Our choices as consumers can affect people and the environment, so ethical trade aims to ensure fair pay and safe conditions.



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National Curriculum coverage	Geographical skills and fieldwork: use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied. Human and physical geography: Describe and understand key aspects of physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes. Locational knowledge: 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	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.	Geographical skills and fieldwork: Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied Use the eight points of a compass, four and 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. Locational knowledge: Name and locate counties and cities of the United Kingdom, geographical regions and their identifying human and physical characteristics, key topographical features (including hills, mountains, coasts and rivers), and land-use patterns; and understand how some of these aspects have changed over time.
Target Memories Year 5 & 6	<u>North and South America: How diverse are their places and landscapes?</u> - Maps can be used to locate countries in North and South America and identify their position in the world. - North and South America have a range of climates, including tropical, temperate, and polar climates. - The physical geography of the Americas includes mountains, rivers, deserts, rainforests, and plains. - Human geography in the Americas includes cities, settlements, transport links, and different economic activities. - Digital maps can be used to plan journeys and identify landscapes across North and South America.	<u>Natural resources: What are they? Where are they found? Why are they important?</u> - Natural resources are materials found in nature that people use to meet their needs. - Renewable energy sources can be replaced naturally, while non-renewable energy sources will eventually run out. - Global food production uses land, water, and energy and can impact the environment. - Economic minerals are mined from the Earth and are used to make everyday products. - Water is an essential natural resource needed by all living things and must be used carefully.	<u>Coasts: What happens where the land meets sea?</u> - The coast of the UK includes cliffs, beaches, estuaries, and other landforms shaped by the sea. - Maps can be used to locate and study different coastal features and areas of the UK. - Coastal erosion and natural processes change the shape of the coastline over time. - People use methods like sea walls and groynes to protect the land from erosion and flooding. - Coastal areas provide habitats for plants and animals, support tourism, and face challenges for the future.

