

Key Dates

4.5 billion years ago	Earth is formed
1884	Greenwich mean time adopted
1909	North Pole first reached by humans
2010	Haiti earthquake
2011	Tōhoku earthquake and tsunami
2018	Eruption of Anak Krakatoa

Important People

Sir George Biddell Airy	Built the Transit Circle telescope. The Transit Circle precisely defined Longitude 0° for the world.
Robert Peary	US Navy engineer who is credited as the first human to reach the North Pole.
Tilly Smith	A 10 year old girl who sounded the alarm that the Tōhoku tsunami was about to hit.

Vocabulary

Equator	A line equidistant from the North and South poles, dividing the Earth into the Northern and Southern hemispheres.
Active/dormant	Active-a volcano which is erupting or likely to erupt in the future. Dormant-a volcano which will not erupt again in the future.
Eruption	When magma, gas and volcanic ash are released from a volcano. A volcano is an opening or rupture in the Earth's surface.
Fault line	A fracture in the Earth's surface as a result of rock mass movement. The plates which form from different fault lines are called Tectonic plates.
Magma	Liquid or semi-liquid natural material below the Earth's surface which makes up all igneous rock.
Tsunami	A long, high sea wave caused by an earthquake.
Volcano	A conical mountain with a crater or vent through which lava, rock fragments, hot vapour, and gas are or have been erupted from the earth's crust.

BIG QUESTIONS

What makes weather happen?

What is the impact of natural disasters on humans?

Can humans stop natural disasters from happening?

Important Places

Indonesia-Sunda Strait	Eruption of the Anak Krakatoa volcano in Indonesia.
Japan-Tōhoku	Earthquake and tsunami which hit the Sendai area of Japan.
Bangladesh-Brahmaputra Delta	Severe flooding as Bangladesh being situated on the Brahmaputra Delta.

Progression Map Objectives

Geography	To identify the position and significance of latitude, longitude, Equator, Northern and Southern hemispheres, the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn, Arctic and Antarctic Circle, the Prime/Greenwich Meridian and time zones (including day and night).
Geography	The structure of the Earth (crust, mantle, outer core and inner core) and that the earth's crust and upper mantle is divided into large tectonic plates.
Geography	To describe and understand key aspects of volcanoes including the structure of a volcano, active/dormant volcanoes, and the impact eruptions have on the people living near them and the soil/farming.
Geography	To describe and understand key aspects of earthquakes including that they occur when tectonic plates move past each other, they are measured on the Richter Scale, the impact of earthquakes on human life and how people have adapted.
Geography	To recap their understanding on the key aspects of the water cycle.
Art	To create colours by mixing to represent images observed in the natural and manmade world.
D.T.	To generate ideas after thinking about who will use them and what they will be used for, using information from a number of sources.