

Yr 5 and 6 Cycle A	Autumn	Spring	Summer
Topic Title	<p>History</p> <p>A Non European Society that provides contrast with British history.</p>	<p>Geography</p> <p>A contrasting U.K with North or South America</p> <p>Climates zones/Biomes/vegetation belts.</p>	<p>History</p> <p>Greeks,</p> <p>Achievements of the earliest civilizations to contrast with the Greeks.</p>
Content	<p>Choose from:</p> <p>Early Islamic Civilization (including Baghdad)</p> <p>Mayan Civilization</p> <p>Benin (West Africa)</p>	<p>Understand geographical similarities and differences through the study of human and physical geography.</p> <p>Descibe and understand key aspects physical geography.</p>	<p>Greek life their achievements and their influence on the western world.</p> <p><i>An overview of where and when first civilizations appeared. An indepth studyof:</i></p> <p><i>Ancient Sumer</i></p> <p><i>Indus Valley</i></p> <p><i>Ancient Egypt</i></p> <p><i>The Shang dynasty of Ancient China</i></p>

ideas			
Ongoing	<p><u>Locational knowledge</u></p> <p>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</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 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 ▪ 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) <p><u>Geographical skills and fieldwork</u></p> <p>use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 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 ▪ use fieldwork to observe, measure, record and present the human and physical features in the local area using a range of methods, including sketch maps, plans and graphs, and digital technologies. 		