

Year group:	5&6	Term:	AUTUMN 1	Theme:	Rhine and Mediterranean	
Prior learning					Cross-curricular and visits/visitors	
- The children know about rivers source, course, uses, and some of their environmental challenges. - The children know about how rivers get their water - the source, springs and the water cycle - The children know how rivers shape the land including the importance of the rivers load.					Science- The Water Cycle	
					New Vocabulary	
					Alps	The highest and most extensive mountain range system that lie in south-central Europe
					banks	The terrain alongside the bed of a river
					blood wall	Raising the banks of the river so that it can hold more water
					blooding	When the amount of water in a river exceeds the capacity of the channel, causing it to burst its banks
					bort	A landing place for ships on a coast, river, or lake
					importing	The goods bought into a place from other regions
					exporting	Movable goods produced within the boundaries of one country, which are traded with another country
					enclosed sea	Sea surrounded by two or more States and connected to another sea or the ocean by a narrow outlet
					waterway	Any body of water over which boats travel
					Suez Canal	A man-made waterway connecting the Mediterranean Sea to the Indian Ocean via the Red Sea
Knowledge					drained	The area of land drained by a river system
- To know Cologne and other cities located on the Rhine - To identify Rotterdam and the mouth of the Rhine - To understand how the course of the river has been changed by human activity including canals - To understand how the Rhine affects human settlements all the way to the Mediterranean Sea. - To understand the human importance of the Suez Canal and the environmental effects of its uses.					wetlands	An area of land that is either covered with water or saturated with water
					Challenging Vocabulary	
Skills (Disciplinary Knowledge)					confluence	When two or more flowing bodies of water join together to form a single channel
Locational knowledge: Locate the world's countries, using maps to focus on Europe Place knowledge: A region in a European country. Mapping: Use a wide range of maps, atlases, globes and digital maps to locate countries and features studied. Relate different maps to each other and to aerial photos. Enquiry and Investigation: Ask and answer questions that are more causal e.g. Why is that happening in that place? Could it happen here? What happened in the past to cause that? How is it likely change in the future? Communication: Identify and explain increasing complex geographical features, processes (changes), patterns, relationships and ideas. Use more precise geographical language relating to the physical and human processes detailed in the PoS.					peninsula	A piece of land that is almost entirely surrounded by water but is connected to the mainland on one side
					strait	A narrow body of water that connects two larger bodies of water