

Prior knowledge/key knowledge

Year 5 prior knowledge

Understand and describe key aspects of physical geography. Locate places on maps, globes and atlases. Locate places on maps, globes and atlases studied in relation to the Equator, Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn, and their **latitude and longitude**.

Humanities Knowledge Organiser

Year: 6 Term: 4

Topic: Mountains

Key skills/ investigative focus

Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied

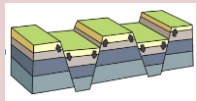
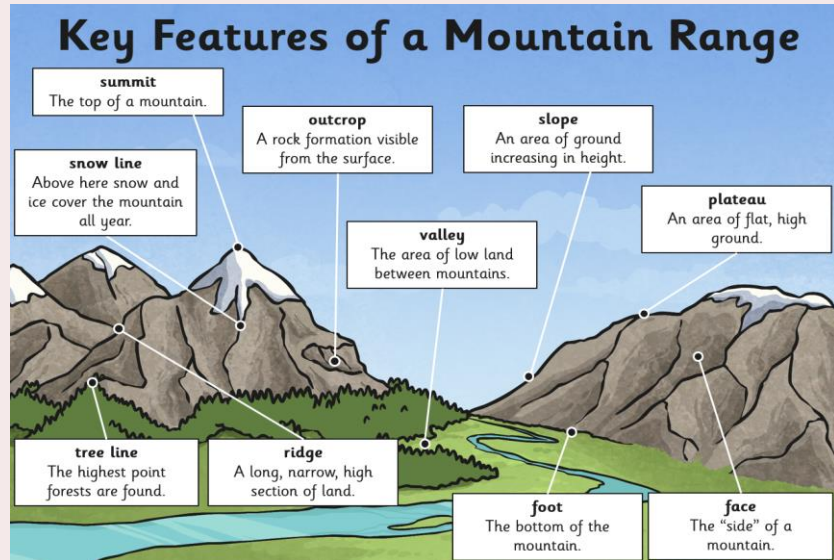
Use the internet to research and compare the climates of mountains around the world

Use a legend in an atlas to determine area of higher ground on a map

Big Questions/Challenging Perceptions

Discuss why it took until 1953 for Everest to be summited for the first time

Prioritise what can be done to reduce the impact of tourism on mountain regions



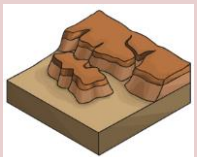
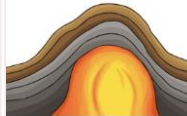
Fault-block Mountains are formed when cracks open up in the Earth's surface and chunks of rock are pushed up or down

Volcanic Mountains are formed from layers of ash and cooled lava when a volcano erupts

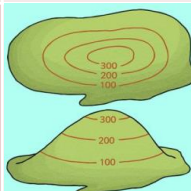


Fold Mountains Tectonic plates collide and push up to create mountains

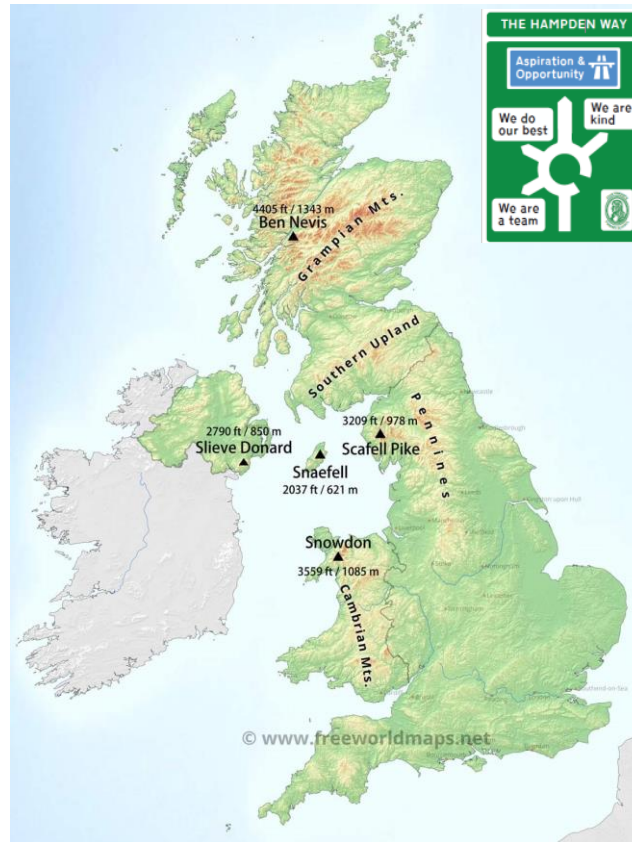
Dome Mountains are formed when magma is forced up under the crust



Plateau Mountains are formed through erosion of the terrain, which creates valleys and high cliffs



Contour lines are usually 5m or 10m apart. The closer the lines, the steeper the hill.



Vocabulary

Mountain	Part of the landscape that is 300m or more above sea level
Mountain Range	A series of mountains or hills ranged together in a group/line
Contour lines	Lines on a map that show the height of land above sea level
Tectonic Plates	Separate parts of the Earth's crust, which move around on the soft mantle beneath them
Erosion	The process of the Earth's surface being worn away
Altitude	The height of an object/point (e.g. the summit of a mountain)