

Year 5 – Summer 2 Knowledge organiser

What should I already know?

- Our local area, extending to the UK and beyond.
- Some human and physical characteristics and know about some key topographical features and land use patterns in the UK.
- Some key aspects of physical geography e.g. rivers, the water cycle and some key aspects of human geography e.g. Hull as a port, economic activity and trade links.

Key vocabulary

Arch: A natural opening eroded out of a cliff face

Abrasion: Where pebbles grind along a rock platform

Attrition: Where rocks in the sea knock into each other and become smaller and rounded.

Bay: A body of water partially surrounded by coastline

Backwash: The movement of a wave down a shore

Beach: A beach is a narrow, gently sloping strip of land that lies along the edge of an ocean, lake, or river.

Cave: Or cavern is a natural opening in the earth, large enough for human exploration.

Cliff: A vertical or nearly vertical rock exposure

Coastline: The outline of a coast where the land meets the sea

Deposition: When material being transported by the sea is dropped due to the sea losing energy.

Landform: Features on the Earth's surface that is part of the terrain

Long shore drift: The transportation of sand and pebbles along the coast by waves.

Transportation: The movement of eroded material up and down, and along the coast.

Erosion: The gradual destruction of land by the sea

Groyne: A low wall or sturdy barrier built out into the sea from a beach to prevent long shore drift.

Headland: A narrow part of the coast that juts out into the sea.

Sea defence: Human measure taken or built to protect parts of the coastline from erosion.

Sediment: The name given to material that is broken down by erosion. E.g. rocks, pebbles, sand.

Spit: an extended stretch of beach material that projects out to sea and is joined to the mainland at one end.

Stack: a geological landform consisting of a steep and often vertical column or columns of rock in the sea near a coast, formed by wave erosion

Stump: Erosion causes an arch to collapse, leaving the pillar of hard rock standing away from the coast—the stack. Eventually, erosion will cause the stack to collapse, leaving a stump.

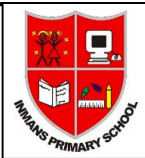
Swash: The movement of a wave up a shore

Tides: The regular rise and fall of sea levels.

Tourism: the business of encouraging and supporting people visiting places where they do not live.

Undercut: Where the lower part of a cliff is eroded often causing the cliff to collapse.

Weathering: Wear away or change the appearance of rocks/cliffs by the long exposure to the atmosphere, water or biological organisms.



What will our coastline look like in 20 years time?

National Curriculum objectives:

Pupils should be taught:

To name and locate countries and cities of the UK, geographical regions and their identifying human and physical characteristics, key topographical features (incl. ...coasts) and land-use patterns; and understand how some of these aspects have changed over time.
To describe and understand key aspects of physical geographies, including: coasts
To describe key aspects of human geography, including: ...the distribution of natural resources including energy

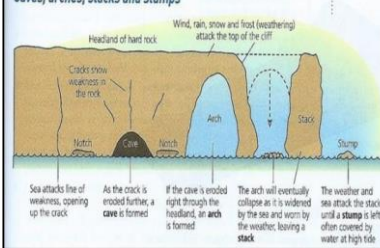
Knowledge:

- Hedon is a small town in East Yorkshire in England close to the Holderness Coast Line. The nearest city is Hull, which is the location of Siemens, a leading engineering and technology services company. The wind turbine blade manufacture takes place on their Hedon Road site. Why is location important for the wind turbine renewable energy fields off shore along the Holderness coast? Consider economic activity and trade links this brings to our area.
- What is a coast? It is where the land meets the sea.
- What are managed/unmanaged beaches? A beach where humans are attempting to control coastal erosion by using sea defences such as rock armour, sea wall, rip rap, gabions/A beach which has been left to the natural processes of coastal erosion, caused by long shore drift and the weather.
- Identify coastlines and named coastal features around the British Isles.
- How does weathering and humans cause coastal erosion?
- What are the different stages of erosion? How do these change coastlines over time?
- How do humans impact on coastal erosion? Humans use the coast for: leisure, tourism, trade and transportation. This has a negative effect by causing pollution, speeding up the process of erosion and affecting the economy of the area.
- Human life is affected when: living near the coast due to coastal erosion. Many homes, businesses and livelihoods have been lost due to the eroding coastline. One example of this is making it impossible to sell your house.

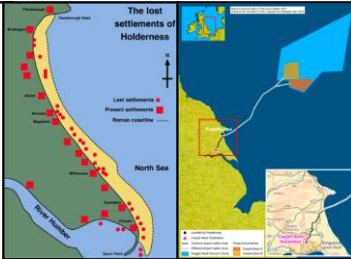
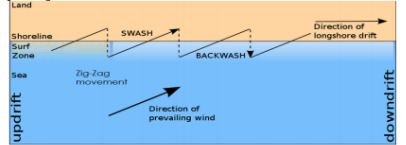
Geographical skills and enquiry:

- Suggest questions for investigation e.g. how does erosion impact on land use?
- Use a variety of primary and secondary sources of evidence.
- Collect evidence unaided and consider larger scales/contrast with distant places.
- Analyse evidence and draw conclusions e.g. debate advantages and disadvantages of types of land use e.g. coastal hotels and increase of tourism v pressure this creates on coastal erosion.
- Confidently use atlases (incl. index and contents), OS maps, online maps, maps with different scales
- Begin to draw own thematic maps or sketch maps using own symbols e.g. changes in outline or features of coastline.

Caves, arches, stacks and stumps



Longshore drift is a process where sediment is transported down the coast. Waves can approach the coast at an angle because of the direction of the prevailing wind. The swash of the waves carries material up the beach at an angle. The backwash then flows back to the sea in a straight line at 90°. This movement of material is called longshore drift and occurs in a zigzag moving sediment and often forming new land.



| | | |
|---|----------------|--------------|
| The Egyptians were considered influential to modern society. They contributed ideas about....(tick all that are true) | Start of unit: | End of unit: |
| Written language | | |
| Measurements | | |
| Time and the calendar | | |

| | | |
|---|----------------|--------------|
| The process of mummification was used so help preserve the bodies of pharaohs. This was so that they could make the journey to... | Start of unit: | End of unit: |
| Egypt | | |
| The Nile | | |
| The afterlife | | |
| Pyramids | | |

| | | |
|--|----------------|--------------|
| The Nile was important because...(tick all that are true). | Start of unit: | End of unit: |
| It provided settlers with fertile land to grow crops | | |
| The banks grew papyrus reeds which they used to write on | | |
| It provided opportunities for fishing | | |

| | | |
|----------------|----------------|--------------|
| Circa means... | Start of unit: | End of unit: |
| Century | | |
| Pyramid | | |
| Around | | |
| Circle | | |

| | | |
|---|----------------|--------------|
| The Egyptians built the pyramids around the same time as: | Start of unit: | End of unit: |
| The Stone Age in Britain | | |
| The Romans came to Britain | | |
| The Vikings came to Britain | | |
| William the Conqueror wins the Battle of Hastings | | |

| | |
|---------------------------------------|--------------|
| Name an ancient Egyptian achievement. | |
| Start of unit: | End of unit: |
| | |

| | | |
|--|----------------|--------------|
| The discovery of Tutankhamun's tomb was important because... | Start of unit: | End of unit: |
| The artefacts he was buried with told us a lot about life in Ancient Egypt | | |
| Howard Carter found him | | |
| We know who killed him | | |

| | |
|---|--------------|
| The Ancient Egyptians were among the first civilisations to use an irrigation system. Irrigation means: | |
| Start of unit: | End of unit: |
| | |