

Geography: 'Is Fairtrade fair to the tigers?'

Y5 Spring term



National Curriculum subject content:

- ✓ Pupils should extend their knowledge and understanding beyond the local area to include the United Kingdom and Europe, North and South America.
- ✓ 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.
- ✓ Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied.
- ✓ Describe and understand key aspects of: physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes, and the water cycle.
- ✓ Describe and understand key aspects of human geography, including: land use and economic activity and the distribution of natural resources including food.

National Curriculum theme:

- ✓ Locational knowledge
- ✓ Human and physical geography
- ✓ Geographical skills and fieldwork

Key Vocabulary:

Characteristics	A feature or quality typically belonging to a person, place or a thing to serve identity.
Classify	Arrange groups in classes or categories according to shared qualities or characteristics.
Continents	The world's continuous expanses of land.
Distribution	The action of sharing something out among a number of recipients.
Decline	To become smaller, fewer, less or decrease.
Effective	Successful in producing a desired or intended result.
Equator	A line notionally drawn on Earth, equidistant from the poles, dividing Earth into northern and southern hemispheres.
Fairtrade	Trade between companies in developed countries and producers in developing countries in which fair prices are paid to the producers.
Latitude	The angular distance of a place north or south of the Earth's equator.
Longitude	The angular distance of a place east or west of the Greenwich meridian.
Northern Hemisphere	The northern half of the Earth.
Population	The inhabitants of a particular place.
Southern Hemisphere	The southern half of the Earth.
Strategies	A plan of action designed to achieve a long, overall aim.
Tropic of Cancer	A parallel line of latitude north of the equator.
Tropic of Capricorn	A parallel line of latitude south of the equator.

Sequence of Learning:

Objectives (key knowledge):

Objective 1 To learn and label the different divisions of our Earth.	Objective 2 To learn about the characteristics of tigers and how scientists classify these.	Objective 3 To learn about the distribution of the world's tigers and locate these on a world map.	Objective 4 To learn about the habitat of tigers, identifying both physical and human geography.	Objective 5 To learn about the work of Fairtrade.	Objective 6 To learn about the strategies in place to conserve India's tiger population.
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(Including the northern and southern hemisphere, the equator, the tropics, latitude and longitude).					To reflect on the strategies to explain how India could be successful when saving the tiger.
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Key events timeline				
1900: Approximately 100,000 tigers in the wild.	2000- 4000 tigers in the wild. (Rapid decline over 100 years).	2010: 3200 wild tigers in the world.	2000- 2014: 1590 tigers are seized by the illegal trade authority.	2022: 4500 wild tigers in the world.