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| Key Knowledge |
| **Autumn** |
| A compass shows four directions – north, east, south and west. |
| Maps use symbols, keys and compass directions to help us located places. |
| Aerial photographs show a place from above, as if a plane is flying over it. Aerial photographs and maps can show the same features. |
| **Spring** |
| We still use Greek ideas in maths, science, art, writing, politics and sport. |
| Democracy began in Ancient Greece and is how we live in British society today. |
| Reginald Mitchell was born in Butt Lane, Kidsgrove in 1895. |
| The spitfire is known as being created in Stoke on Trent. |
| Douglas Bader first flew a Supermarine Spitfire in February 1940. He wrote about the experience in his book ‘Fight for the Sky’ (1973). |
| **Summer** |
| 4-figure grid references are used to help locate specific points on a map. |
| Volcanoes lie along tectonic plate boundaries, including under the sea. |

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| **Vocabulary** |
| **physical** **feature** - a feature formed by nature |
| **human** **feature** - a feature that has been made or changed by humans |
| **compass** - a tool which shows people which direction they are travelling |
| **symbols** - pictures or signs on a map that represent something else |
| **aerial** **view** - a view from above. Also known as ‘bird’s-eye’ view |
| **Spring** |
| **politics –** the way a country is governed or ruled |
| **democracy –** ruled by people and their votes |
| **Reginald Mitchell –** a British aircraft designer born in Stoke on Trent |
| **Spitfire –** a British aircraft used before, during and after World War II. |
| **Summer** |
| **grid reference –** where vertical and horizontal lines on a map meet and cross. The numbers put together give a grid reference. |
| **tectonic plates –** the divisions of the earth’s crust, on the surface of the planet. |



