

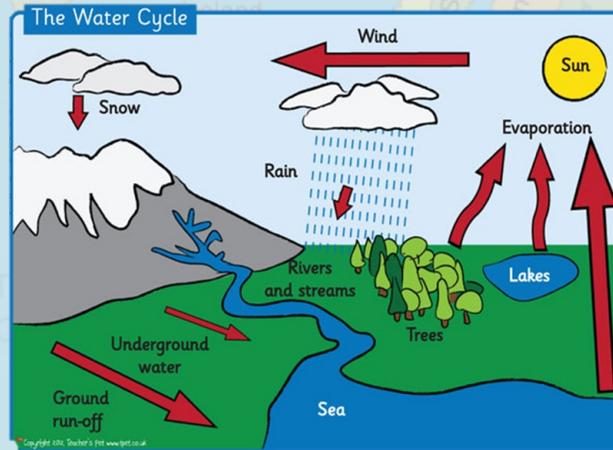
# Let the Adventure Begin! — Geography

Year 5



## Core Knowledge

- The water cycle is the name of the processes by which water moves around our planet. It involves evaporation, condensation and precipitation.
- A river is a natural flowing water course, usually fresh water, and it flows towards an ocean, sea, lake or another river. A river's water is controlled by gravity, so the source of a river is usually found in high ground such as hills or mountains while the mouth of a river is downhill. Rivers meander as they erode or break down the soil on their banks.



- South America is a continent that is home to nearly 400 million people. It consists of 12 countries: Chile, Argentina, Uruguay, Paraguay, Bolivia, Peru, Ecuador, Brazil, Colombia, Venezuela, Guyana, and Suriname, plus French Guiana which is a territory of France.
- South America has many human features. Its largest cities include São Paulo and Rio de Janeiro (in Brazil), Buenos Aires (in Argentina) and Lima (in Peru). Some of the economic activities that happen across South America include: agriculture, oil, forestry and fishing, mining and tourism.

## Key Vocabulary

evaporation—the process when a liquid changes into a gas	
condensation—the process when water vapour cools down and turns into a liquid	
precipitation—any liquid or frozen water that forms in the atmosphere and falls back to the earth, e.g. rain, sleet, or snow	
source—where the river begins. This is usually from natural springs or where rain or melted snow begins to run down through valleys.	
mouth—the end of a river, where it meets a lake or ocean	
meander—a curve in a river	
continent—a continuous expanse of land. There are seven continents in the world: Europe, Asia, Africa, North America, South America, Australia and Antarctica	
economic activity—producing and selling products or services that can make a country money	
agriculture—another word for farming. It includes both growing and harvesting crops and raising animals, or livestock.	
tourism—when people travel from where they live to another place for pleasure or relaxation	

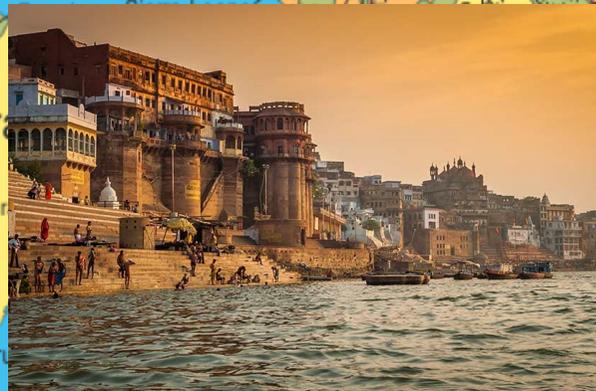
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## Core Knowledge

- By contrast, India is in the continent of Asia and has a population of 1.408 billion! The capital city of India is called New Delhi. The Himalaya mountains run through India and there are lots of rivers, including the Ganges.
- The Amazon is in South America and is one of the largest rivers in the world. The Amazon and The Ganges are similar because they are both polluted, both animals and humans have been affected by the pollution in both rivers, and both rivers act as a major source of water and transportation for people living nearby. They are different because the Amazon flows through eight countries, while the Ganges only flows through two. They are also on different continents and while the Amazon is surrounded by farmland and is home to lots of wildlife, the Ganges is surrounded by buildings and is not home to much wildlife.
- Climate graphs can be used to compare the weather and climate in different locations around the world. In the UK, there is a temperate climate. There is annual rainfall of 500–1000 mm and average temperatures of between 0–20°C. In Brazil, there is a tropical climate. There is annual rainfall of 1000–2000 mm and average temperatures of between 20–30°C. In India, there is partly tropical climate, partly dry climate (i.e. desert). There is annual rainfall of 500–3000 mm and average temperatures of between 20–over 30°C.
- Other geographical differences between the UK and India are that India is on the continent of Asia, while the UK is on the continent of Europe. India's terrain varies widely, from the Thar Desert in the west to jungles in the northeast, but the terrain in the UK is mostly rugged hills. However, both countries have mountainous areas.

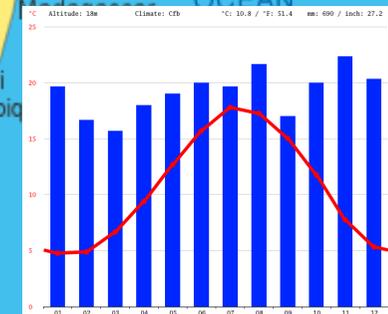


On the left is an image of the Amazon river, which runs through the continent South America.

On the right is an image of the Ganges river, which runs through the country India.

## Key Vocabulary

terrain—the surface features of an area of land



Climate graphs show the average temperature and rainfall of a location each month.

# Let the Adventure Begin! — History

Year 5



## Core Knowledge

- The Indus Valley was home to one of the world's first large civilisations. It began nearly 5,000 years ago in an area of modern-day Pakistan and Northern India. The Indus people lived on the banks of the Indus river, the longest river in Pakistan. The Indus river begins high up in the Himalayan mountains and flows to the Arabian Sea. The valley around the Indus River is where the Indus people settled. In Britain at the same time, it was the Neolithic to mid-Bronze Age.
- People in the Indus Valley were well fed and healthy. The rivers were very important to the civilisation in providing water for drinking, cooking, washing and for fishing. People would have worn light clothes because the climate in the Indus Valley was hot. It is not known whether or not children went to school but toys have been excavated.
- The religious practices of the Indus Valley people may be reflected in the major religions in that area of the world today, which are Hinduism & Buddhism. Seals have been found containing the swastika (a Hindu symbol) and representing Pashupati, lord of the animals, an incarnation of Shiva (a Hindu god).
- Historians believe the Indus Valley civilisation started to fall apart around 1900BC and by 1700BC, many Indus cities had been abandoned. This was probably because of changes to the geography and climate of the area. Movements in the Earth's crust might have caused the Indus river to flood and change its direction. The main cities were closely linked to the river, so changes in the river flow would have had a terrible effect on them. Repeated flooding may have led to a build-up of salt in the soil, making it hard to grow crops.

## Ancient Civilisation Timeline

