Geography – Year 5

Autumn 2 – Changing Cities: Birmingham and Mumbai

In geography I have already learnt:

To name and locate Birmingham on a map of the UK.
To draw and label a sketch map using my own key
To follow a simple map to show our route for our fieldwork trip.
To use directional and comparative language when describing position.
To understand that a photo or video is a record of what has been seen or heard.
To identify different transport links in Birmingham and explain how they have changed over time.
To describe the recent changes of land use within Birmingham.

Trade, trade link, import, export, second city, manufacturing, transport, economy, Industrial Revolution, steam engine, factory, manufactory, canals, global connections, carbon footprint, pollution, fossil fuels, climate change, emissions, environment, transport, comparison, The Philippines, carbon footprint, Fairtrade.

<u>Human and Physical Knowledge</u>

I can explain why Birmingham developed as an industrial city through human and physical geographical features.
I can describe how industrialisation changed Birmingham's environment.
I can explain Birmingham's historic industries and connections with the Black Country.
I can explain why Mumbai grew as a major global city by exploring human and physical features.
I can explain how industrialisation has shaped Mumbai's environmental challenges.
I can compare how and why Birmingham and Mumbai have grown differently.

<u>Locational Knowledge</u>

I can locate Mumbai on a map of India.

Geography Words:

Industrialisation, **physical features**, **human features**, transport links, manufacturing, economy, urbanisation, **pollution**, infrastructure, green space, carbon dioxide, carbon footprint, carbon emissions, **industry**, trade, spitfire, **production**, factory, raw materials, The Black Country, **population**, textile, **Mumbai**, waste, environment, **climate change**, similarities, differences, comparison,



Birmingham, UK



Mumbai, India