Medium-Term Planning Subject: Geography					
Term and Year:	Spring Term, first half 2022				
Teacher:	Mr. Churchill				
Subject:	Geography				
Key Themes:	North East Coal				
Memorable Experience:					
Vocabulary that will be taught:	Coal Fo Colliery	ossil Fuel coastal	formation inland	pressure erosion	
Human and physical geography • human geography, including: types of settlement and land use, economic activity including trade links, and the distribution of natural resources including energy, food, minerals and water. Geography Skills that will be taught and assessed: Geographical Enquiry • Begin to suggest questions for Investigating • Begin to use primary and secondary sources of evidence in their investigations. • Investigate places with more emphasis on the larger scale; contrasting and distant places • Collect and record evidence unaided					
Focus of each lesson 'Can I' Statement(s)			Activities/Key points		

Lesson 1	Learning Objective: Can I explain how coal is formed? <u>Success Criteria:</u> I can explain how coal is created and formed over millions of years from material and pressure.	Children to be introduced to the concept that coal and mining was a lifeline of their locality. Teacher to show presentation that details how coal is formed from the carbon rich materials from millions of years ago. Children to produce a step-by-step comic strip to detail how coal is formed.
Lesson 2	Learning Objective: Can I investigate why coal was formed in the NE of England? Success Criteria: I can use research materials to find out the geographical reasons why coal formed in such quantities in our local area.	Children to use research materials to investigate why coal was so proliferate in the NE. What geographical reasons can you find to explain why coal formed in such large quantities in the NE of England?
Lesson 3	Learning Objective: Can I compare localities? Success Criteria: I can research why coal didn't form in great quantities in London by contrasting the physical geography of localities.	Children to be introduced to the concept that coal did not form in all localities in the same way as others. For example, coastal areas have coal formation and through coastal erosion, it is washed out to sea and then washed back into shore, where people (in the past) have found it. London and other major settlements on rivers, inland, do not have the physical geography to support this coal formation.

	Learning Objective:			
Lesson 4	Can I use maps skills to identify the sites of major of coal production in the North East?	Children to use different aerial maps to identify locations for collieries and to identify geographical similarities.		
	<u>Success Criteria:</u>			
Les	I can identify where pits and collieries and identify the physical geography of each locality.			
	Learning Objective:			
	Can I produce a presentation?	Children to work in groups but will produce an individual presentation regarding coal in the NE of England and the geographical features and reasons which led to its formation.		
د ع	<u>Success Criteria:</u>			
Lesson	I can create a presentation entitled 'North East Coal' which details all learning, including vocabulary, utilised throughout the unit of learning.			