

GEOGRAPHY			
TERM 1			
TOPICS AND CONTENT			
WEEKS	GRADE 4 Map skills	GRADE 5 Map skills	GRADE 6 Map skills
1	<p>Orientation of learners to Grade 4:</p> <p>Welcome learners to Grade 4 Geography/ Social Sciences subject. Explain the programme of assessment (formal and informal). Manage the transition from Foundation Phase to the Intermediate Phase.</p> <p>Maps skills: Side views and plan views</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introduce the concept of side views and plan views and views from above – such as a cup, hat, shoe, box, etc. • Plan views – such as table, classroom, simple buildings, trees and sports fields • Pictures showing side views and plan views 	<p>Orientation of learners to Grade 5:</p> <p>Welcome learners to Grade 5 Geography/ Social Sciences subject.</p> <p>Explain the programme of assessment (formal and informal).</p> <p>Revision of map skills from Grade 4</p> <p>World map and compass directions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Position of equator, north and south poles on a globe • The seven continents (review from Grade 4) • Eight points of the compass – N /S/E/W/NE/NW/SE/SW • Eight directions from a fixed point on a world map 	<p>Orientation of learners to Grade 6:</p> <p>Revision of map skills from Grade 6</p> <p>Explain the programme of assessment (formal and informal).</p> <p>Latitude and longitude (degrees)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Latitude and longitude on a globe (degrees) • Concept of hemisphere o Northern and southern hemispheres – divided by the equator • Eastern and western hemispheres – divided by the Greenwich Meridian and 180° longitude
2-3	<p>Symbols and keys</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Symbols as simple pictures or letters • Symbols on a large scale map • Keys as lists of symbols with their meanings on South African maps • Reading a map of a farm, village or part town using symbols and a keys <p>Drawing own map using symbols and a key</p> <p>Informal assessment, e.g. class exercise, homework, worksheets</p>	<p>Africa our continent (oceans, countries and main cities)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A physical map of Africa • Features on a physical map: high and low areas, mountains, rivers, lakes. • Ways of showing height above sea level on a physical map** <p>Informal assessment, e.g. class exercise, homework, worksheets</p>	<p>Latitude and longitude (degrees)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Any place on the globe is in two hemispheres – north or south and east or west • Location of South Africa in southern and eastern hemispheres • Latitude and longitude on a map (degrees) – from a globe to a flat map • Locate selected countries and cities in degrees of latitude and longitude <p>Informal assessment, e.g. class exercise, homework, worksheets</p>

4-5	<p>Grid references</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Concept of alpha-numeric grid references • Reading and giving grid references on a simple large scale map <p>Compass Directions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • north (N), south (S), east (E) and west (W) in local area • --Compass directions (N, S, E and W) on a map <p>Informal assessment, e.g. class exercise, homework, worksheets</p>	<p>Africa our continent (oceans, countries and main cities)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Location on a map* (including basic information about each feature) o Africa's highest mountains: Kilimanjaro and Mount Kenya • Southern Africa's highest peak: Thabana Ntlenyana in the uKhahlamba-Drakensberg range • • Informal assessment, e.g. class exercise, homework, worksheets <p>Informal assessment, e.g. class exercise, homework, worksheets</p>	<p>Scale</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Concept of scale o Small- and large-scale maps: different scales for different maps – from world maps to street maps * <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Line scales o Word scales • Measuring straight-line distances between cities on a South African and world map <p>Informal assessment, e.g. class exercise, homework, worksheets</p>
6-7	<p>A map of South Africa</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sea and land on a map – how this is shown • Names of oceans along South Africa's coastline • Provinces – names and locations on a map of South Africa • Main cities or towns of own province and location of own settlement • South Africa – a country on the continent of Africa (location) <p>Informal assessment, e.g. class exercise, homework, worksheets</p>	<p>A physical map of Africa</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Africa's three largest lakes: Victoria, Tanganyika, Malawi • Africa's great rivers: Nile, Niger, Congo, Zambezi, Limpopo, Gariiep-Orange • Southern Africa's famous waterfalls: Victoria, Maletsunyane, Augrabies • Africa's great deserts: The Sahara and the Namib • Physical features as borders between countries – focus on rivers and lakes <p>Informal assessment, e.g. class exercise, homework, worksheets</p>	<p>Atlases, global statistics and current events</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kinds of information provided in an atlas • How the content page of an atlas is organised • Own province in an atlas: What information can a map give about a province? • The world's three: longest rivers/highest mountains/biggest deserts/biggest forests/biggest oceans**/ largest cities (population)/largest countries (area) • Locate major current events or places in the news on a map (on-going throughout the year) <p>Informal assessment, e.g. class exercise, homework, worksheets</p>
8-9	<p>A globe and map of the world</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Oceans – Pacific, Atlantic, Indian 	<p>Images of Africa</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Photographs of a range of scenes and landscapes in Africa - such as physical features, settlement types, buildings and human activities (asking questions and extracting information) *** • Using grid references provided on a map to give approximate location of where photos were taken 	<p>Atlases, global statistics and current events</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The world's three: longest rivers/highest mountains/biggest deserts/biggest forests/biggest oceans**/ largest cities (population)/largest countries (area) • Locate major current events or places in the news on a map (on-going throughout the year)

10	Revision and Formal Assessment (Test) 25 Marks	Revision and Formal Assessment	Revision and Formal Assessment (Test) 40 Marks
GEOGRAPHY			
TERM 2			
TOPICS AND CONTENT			
WEEKS	GRADE 4 Places where people live (settlements)	GRADE 5 Physical features of South Africa-Physical features and human activities	GRADE 6 Population: Why people live where they do?
Revision and feedback on Term 1 assessment			
1-3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Farm, village, town, city • Work: jobs people do in different places • Buildings in different places and their use- houses, animal shelter, shops, schools, etc. • Roads and footpaths- how they are used within settlements <p>Informal assessment, e.g. class exercise, homework, worksheets</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Links between physical features and human activities, where people live and what they do (human activities) • Ways in which human activities changed physical landscapes (case studies to include) • Impact of dams on the physical environment • Road building <p>Informal assessment, e.g. class exercise, homework, worksheets</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reasons for location of settlements- such as climate, vegetation, natural features, laws (past and present), resources and human activities (mining, fishing and trade) • Concepts of rural and urban • Why people move from rural to towns and cities/ urban areas <p>Informal assessment, e.g. class exercise, homework, worksheets</p>
4-5	<p>Landmarks and explaining the way</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identifying landmarks- natural and human-made features • Describing and drawing a short journey- such as the way to school • Explaining how to get from one place to another using the four cardinal points. <p>Informal assessment, e.g. class exercise, homework, worksheets</p>	<p>Physical features</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mountains ranges, valleys and hills, rivers, waterfalls, coast lines- capes and bays • Location of main physical in own province • Location of selected physical features in South Africa- such as Table Mountain, Ukhahlamba-Drakensberg, Waterberg, lake St. Lucia (maps) • Place names – how a selection of three places/ areas in South Africa got their names <p>Informal assessment, e.g. class exercise, homework, worksheets</p>	<p>People and provinces in South Africa</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Population distribution and population density • Population distribution in South Africa (distribution map) • Total population figures for each province (reading graphs) • Average population density for each province (reading graphs) <p>Informal assessment, e.g. class exercise, homework, worksheets</p>
6	People and their needs	Rivers	People around the world

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What all people need: water, food, shelter, health care and energy • Ways in which people meet their needs: stories to describe how people in different places meet their needs <p>Informal assessment, e.g. class exercise, homework, worksheets</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Where rivers begin and end- direction of flow from high areas to the sea <p>Informal assessment, e.g. class exercise, homework, worksheets</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Population distribution around the world (distribution map) • The influence of climate, water, and mineral resources on global settlement <p>Informal assessment, e.g. class exercise, homework, worksheets</p>
7-9	<p>People and their needs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ways in which people meet their needs: stories to describe how people in different places meet their needs <p>Informal assessment, e.g. class exercise, homework, worksheets</p>	<p>Rivers</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Concept of river systems- tributaries and catchment areas • Main rivers of South Africa- identifying the sources, major tributaries and directions of flow (maps) <p>Informal assessment, e.g. class exercise, homework, worksheets</p>	<p>People around the world</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Major cities and their population size (map) • Case study of a major city too highlight the reasons for its location <p>Informal assessment, e.g. class exercise, homework, worksheets</p>
10	<p>Revision and Formal Assessment (Test) 25 Marks</p>	<p>Revision and Formal Assessment</p>	<p>Revision and Formal Assessment (Test) 40 Marks</p>

HISTORY			
TERM 1			
TOPICS AND CONTENT			
WEEKS	GRADE 4 Local History	GRADE 5 An ancient African society: Egypt	GRADE 6 An African kingdom long ago southern Africa: Mapungubwe
1	<p>Orientation of learners to Grade 4:</p> <p>Welcome learners to Grade 4 History/ Social Sciences subject. Explain the programme of assessment (formal and informal). Manage the transition from Foundation Phase to the Intermediate Phase.</p> <p>Local History How we find about the present in a local area</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Information from pictures • Information from writing • Information from stories and from interviews with people • Information from objects. <p>NB: Introduce the Project on classroom Museum display</p> <p>Explain to the learners what is expected of them in the project and hand out a rubric.</p> <p>The project can be done in three sections outlined below:</p> <p>Section 1: collecting information. (Refer to the exemplar provided).</p>	<p>Orientation of learners to Grade 5:</p> <p>Welcome learners to Grade 5 History/ Social Sciences subject. Explain the programme of assessment (formal and informal).</p> <p>An ancient African society: Egypt</p> <p>Way of life in ancient Egyptian society</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Social structure in ancient Egypt • Beliefs and religion • Hieroglyphics 	<p>Orientation of learners to Grade 6:</p> <p>Welcome learners to Grade 5 History/ Social Sciences subject. Explain the programme of assessment (formal and informal).</p> <p>An African kingdom long ago southern Africa: Mapungubwe</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Changes in societies in the Limpopo Valley between 900AD and 1 300AD: bigger, more organised and more complex • Settlements in the Limpopo Valley before Mapungubwe: K2 and Shroda

<p>2-3</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How we find out the history of a local area <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Information from pictures • Information from writing • Information from stories and from interviews with people • Information from objects <p>Section 2: Labelling and writing information. (Refer to the exemplar provided).</p> <p>Informal assessment: classwork or homework with source-based questions.</p>	<p>Way of life in ancient Egyptian society</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pharaohs • Sphinx, pyramids and temples • Mathematics of astronomy • Medicine and physicians: diseases, anatomy, physiology and clinical examinations <p>Informal assessment: classwork or homework with source-based questions.</p>	<p>Mapungubwe: first state in southern Africa 1220-1300</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • King and sacred leadership • First stoned-walled palace • Significance of Mapungubwe hill • First town • Distinct social classes <p>Informal assessment: classwork or homework with source-based questions.</p>
<p>4-5</p>	<p>History project for Grade 4: Local history</p> <p>Continue with Section 2 of the project.</p> <p>Informal assessment: paragraph writing</p>	<p>The Nile River and how it influenced settlement</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The spread of Egypt's advanced knowledge to other places, such as Europe and Middle East <p>Informal assessment: classwork or homework with source-based questions.</p>	<p>Mapungubwe: First state in southern Africa</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Golden rhinoceroses and other golden objects (symbols of royal power and political leadership) • Trade across Africa and across Indian Ocean and beyond (globalisation) • Goods traded • People's journey on foot: routes, dangers, finding the way • Today: World Heritage Site and Order of Mapungubwe <p>Informal assessment: classwork or homework with source-based questions</p>
<p>6-7</p>	<p>History project for Grade 4: Local history</p> <p>Continue with Section 2 of the project</p>	<p>CASE STUDY: The tomb of Tutankhamen</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Discovery of the tomb: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Who, when, why 	<p>Change and continuity in the East Coast trade with settlements inland.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Great Zimbabwe • European explorer in Asia at the same time as Mapungubwe was at its height

8-9	Section 3: Showing information as part of a museum display. Learners present their project to the class during the Social Sciences (History) lesson	CASE STUDY: The tomb of Tutankhamen <ul style="list-style-type: none"> What the discovery revealed about ancient Egyptian society 	Change and continuity in the East Coast trade with settlements inland. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> European explorer Marco Polo and his travels Marco Polo's influence on European trade and explorers
10	Revision and Formal Assessment (Test) 25 Marks	Revision and Formal Assessment 30	Revision and Formal Assessment (Test) 40 Marks
HISTORY			
TERM 2			
TOPICS AND CONTENT			
WEEKS	GRADE 4 Learning from leaders	GRADE 5 A heritage trail through the provinces of South Africa	GRADE 6 Democracy and citizenship in South Africa
1	Revision of Term 1 work and feedback on the project A profile about lives and qualities of good leaders A good leader <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Listen to people Is a servant of the people and works for the good of others Works with the team Has courage Is brave 	Revision of Term 1 work and feedback/ corrections on assessment. A heritage trail through the provinces of South Africa <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The names of provinces and their capital cities on a map What is heritage? Informal assessment: classwork/ homework/ worksheets Learners could be given a blank map of South Africa and label the 9 provinces and their capital cities	Revision of Term 1 work and feedback/ corrections on assessment. How people govern themselves in a democracy: our national government <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The first democratic government in South Africa 1994 Political parties and voting in national elections Purpose of the Constitution Informal assessment: classwork/ homework/ worksheets Learners could be given a blank map of South Africa and label the 9 provinces and their capital cities

<p>2-3</p>	<p>A profile about lives and qualities of good leaders A good leader</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Is dedicated and is wholeheartedly committed to his/her beliefs • Is dedicated and is wholeheartedly committed to others and • Is prepared to sacrifice or give up something for the sake of others <p>Informal assessment: classwork/ homework/ worksheets on paragraph writing and source based questions</p>	<p>Different examples of heritage from each province on a map</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Heritage sites of significance, e.g. cradle of mankind in Gauteng • Heritage in objects, e.g. Mapungubwe in Limpopo <p>Informal assessment: classwork/ homework/ worksheets on paragraph writing and source based questions</p>	<p>How people govern themselves in a democracy: our national government</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The role of parliament • The importance of rules and laws The justice system and equality under the law <p>Informal assessment: classwork/ homework/ worksheets</p>
<p>4-5</p>	<p>Life stories of leaders who show the qualities of a good leader: Nelson Mandela Guiding questions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Why is he an example of a good leader? ○ Is it always easy to be a good leader? • Are leaders always popular? • Are leaders always perfect? • How can ordinary people follow the examples of good leaders? <p>Informal assessment: paragraph writing</p>	<p>Different examples of heritage from each province on a map</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Heritage in people's achievements, e.g. Frances Baard in Northern Cape • Heritage in names of places, e.g. names of rivers, dams and towns: Free State <p>Informal assessment: classwork/ homework/ worksheets on paragraph writing and source based questions</p>	<p>CASE STUDY:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pius Langa: Chief Justice and head of Constitutional Court 2005 to 2009 <p>Informal assessment: classwork/ homework/ worksheets on paragraph writing and source based questions</p>
<p>6-7</p>	<p>Life stories of leaders who show the qualities of a good leader: Mahatma Gandhi Guiding questions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Why is he an example of a good leader? ○ Is it always easy to be a good leader? • Are leaders always popular? • Are leaders always perfect? <p>How can ordinary people follow the examples of good leaders?</p>	<p>Different examples of heritage from each province on a map</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Heritage and changing identities, e.g. The Castle in Western Cape • Heritage and indigenous medicine, e.g. The healing properties of aloe in Eastern Cape • Heritage in architecture, e.g. Stone-walled towns of Kadiitshwene in North West <p>Informal assessment: classwork/ homework/ worksheets on paragraph writing and source based questions</p> <p>Different examples of heritage from each province on a map</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Children's rights and responsibilities • Children's Charter of South Africa <p>Informal assessment: classwork/ homework/ worksheets on paragraph writing and source based questions</p>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Natural Heritage and indigenous knowledge system (IKS) Makhonjwa Mountains, the oldest in the world, e.g. Mountains and ancestors in IKS in Mpumalanga. 	
8-9	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> How can ordinary people follow the examples of good leaders? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Heritage in the art, e.g. San Rock art in the Drakensberg in KwaZulu-Natal. 	National symbols since 1994 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coat of Arms National flag National anthem
10	Revision and Formal Assessment (Test) 25 Marks	Revision and Formal Assessment	Revision and Formal Assessment (Test) 40 Marks