Year 6 Geography: Darwin's Discoveries

At the end of Year 6, a great geographer can:

- ✓ Locate countries on maps, focusing on Europe, North and South America.
- ✓ Understand environmental regions, key features, and major cities of key countries.
- ✓ Identify the UK's counties, cities, and geographical regions, including human/physical characteristics.
- ✓ Recognise land-use patterns, understanding how these have changed over time.
- ✓ Understand the significance of latitude, longitude, the Equator, hemispheres, tropics, Arctic/Antarctic circles and the Prime Meridian time zones.

Key Questions

- What are the physical characteristics of the Galapagos archipelago?
- What are biomes and how do they affect the human and physical geographical characteristics of a place?
- What is the impact of environmental projects in protecting nature and how effective are they?
- What are physical processes and how do they impact human and physical geography?
- What are time zones and how do they work?



Key Learning:

Locational Knowledge

- To learn where the Galapagos Islands are located.
- To use maps and globes to explore their position relative to the Equator, latitude, and longitude.

Place Knowledge

- To describe how the physical geography of the Galapagos Islands influences biodiversity and adaptation.
- To compare the biodiversity of the Galapagos Islands with other ecosystems.

Human and Physical Knowledge

- To understand how the Galapagos Islands were formed through volcanic activity.
- To study the various ecosystems of the islands.
- To explain the human impact on the Galapagos Islands.
- To explore the environmental impact of tourism on the Galapagos Islands.

Geographical Skills and Fieldwork

- To study Darwin's journey on the HMS Beagle and the importance of his visit to the Galapagos Islands.
- To map his route and discuss the geographical challenges he would have encountered.

Key Vocabulary

Biodiversity	The variety of plants, animals, and other living things in a place.
Ecosystem	A community of living things and their environment working together.
Archipelago	A group or chain of islands that are close together in the sea.
Conservation	Protecting nature and the environment so it lasts for the future.
Sustainable development	Using resources in a way that meets our needs without harming the planet for the future.
Endemism	When a plant or animal is found only in one particular place in the world.
Latitude	Lines on a map that run sideways (east-west) and show how far north or south a place is.
Longitude	Lines on a map that run up and down (north-south) and show how far east or west a place is.

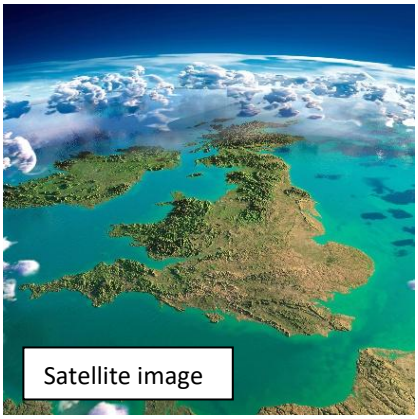
Year 6 Geography: Battle of Britain

At the end of Year 6, a great geographer can:

- ✓ Locate countries on maps, focusing on Europe, North and South America.
- ✓ Understand environmental regions, key features, and major cities of key countries.
- ✓ Identify the UK's counties, cities, and geographical regions, including human and physical characteristics.
- ✓ Recognise land-use patterns, understanding how these have changed over time.
- ✓ Understand the significance of latitude, longitude, the Equator, hemispheres, tropics, Arctic/Antarctic circles and the Prime Meridian time zones.

Key Questions

- How do the key countries and major cities of Europe and the Americas help us understand the world?
- How does where we live compare to other places in the world and what can that teach us?
- How can grid references help us find our way and understand maps better?
- How do people and nature work together to shape the world we live in?
- How do scaled maps help us represent and understand real places?



Key Learning:

Locational Knowledge

- To locate key countries and major cities of Europe, North and South America

Place Knowledge

- To describe the human characteristics of some of the largest cities of the UK, taking into account population, economic activity and transport systems.

Human and Physical Knowledge

- To explain how physical and human processes cause places to change and become different over time.
- To identify the effects of WW2 on the local area.

Geographical Skills and Fieldwork

- To compare and contrast areas of the UK and wider world by analysing the geographical features on a range of maps.
- To observe, measure and record geographical data (e.g. land use and pedestrian counts) and present findings using tables, graphs, charts and spreadsheets.

Key Vocabulary

Satellite mapping	Using satellites in space to collect information and create maps of the Earth's surface.
Satellite image	A picture of the Earth taken from a satellite in space.
Population density	The number of people living in a certain area.
Transport systems	The networks that help people and goods move from place to place, such as roads, railways, airports and ports.
Scaled maps	Maps drawn to show real places at a smaller size using a scale to keep distances accurate.
Population	The number of people living in a particular place.

Year 6 Geography: Kensuke's Kingdom

At the end of Year 6, a great geographer can:

- ✓ Locate countries on maps, focusing on Europe, North and South America.
- ✓ Understand environmental regions, key features, and major cities of key countries.
- ✓ Identify the UK's counties, cities, and geographical regions, including human and physical characteristics.
- ✓ Recognise land-use patterns, understanding how these have changed over time.
- ✓ Understand the significance of latitude, longitude, the Equator, hemispheres, tropics, Arctic/Antarctic circles and the Prime Meridian time zones.

Key Questions

- How do the locations of key countries and cities in Europe, the Americas, and Japan help us understand our world better?
- How is Japan similar to or different from the UK?
- How do nature and people help make Japan and Asia special?
- How do extreme climates in Japan influence the daily lives of its people?
- How do these climates shape both the human activities and the physical features of the country?
- How can we find the fastest route and best way to travel between two places?



Key Learning:

Locational Knowledge

- To locate Japan on a world map, identifying its position in Asia and the Pacific Ocean.
- To recognise neighbouring countries in East Asia, such as China and South Korea.

Place Knowledge

- To compare Japan and the UK and discuss how their weather, land, towns, and jobs are similar or different.

Human and Physical Knowledge

- To describe Japan's human features, including large cities such as Tokyo, transport systems and high population density.
- To explain how physical geography influences where people live, how land is used, and how buildings are designed to cope with natural hazards.

Geographical Skills and Fieldwork

- Plan a route on a map, globe or satellite image, suggesting the fastest route from one place to another and the most effective mode of transport.

Key Vocabulary

Tectonic plates	Large pieces of the Earth's crust that move and can cause earthquakes and volcanoes.
Urbanisation	When more people move to towns and cities, and these areas grow.
Extreme climates	Very hot, very cold, or very wet weather conditions that are unusual or challenging.
Diversity	A wide variety of different plants, animals, people, or cultures in a place.
Economic	Anything to do with money, jobs, or business in a place.
Infrastructure	The basic things a place needs to work, like roads, bridges, schools, and hospitals.