

Year 6 – North America

National Curriculum:

- Locate the world's countries, using maps to focus on North America, concentrating on their environmental regions, key physical and human characteristics, countries, and major cities.
- Name and locate counties and cities of the United Kingdom, geographical regions and their identifying human and physical characteristics, key topographical features (including hills, mountains, coasts and rivers), and land-use patterns; and understand how some of these aspects have changed over time
- Identify the position and significance of latitude, longitude, Equator, Northern Hemisphere and Southern Hemisphere.
- Understand geographical similarities and differences through the study of human and physical geography of a region of the United Kingdom and a region North America
- Describe and understand key aspects of: physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes, and the water cycle and 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
- Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied
- Use the eight points of a compass, four and six-figure grid references, symbols and key (including the use of Ordnance Survey maps) to build their knowledge of the United Kingdom and the wider world
- Use fieldwork to observe, measure, record and present the human and physical features in the local area using a range of methods, including sketch maps, plans and graphs, and digital technologies.

Prior learning	In Year 6...	Future learning
In Year 5, Children will be taught to... -Locate the main countries of the UK (England, Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland, and understand that the British Isles are comprised of England, Wales and Scotland, Northern Ireland and the Republic of Ireland. Great Britain is England, Wales and Scotland -Identify that Bedworth is located in Warwickshire and locate the immediate surrounding counties to its locality. -Identify that Bedworth's nearest city is Coventry and use maps to locate some of the cities nearby. Use OS maps to identify contour lines and describe the journey of water in the River Severn in comparison to its altitude.	In Year 6, Children will be taught to... -Understand the meaning of latitude and longitude and use this alongside 6 figure grid references to locate places around the world. -Name and locate Bedworth, using specific locational knowledge including UK, England, Warwickshire and West Midlands. -Use Digimaps to understand how Bedworth's typography, settlement and human and physical features have changed over time. -Locate the Continent of North America and identify the countries and features within it: climate, terrain, rivers and animals. -Identify physical features of North America including the San Andreas Fault, Mount St Helens	(National Curriculum) In KS3, Children will be taught to... <u>Locational knowledge</u> Extend their locational knowledge and deepen their spatial awareness of the world's countries using maps of the world to focus on Africa, Russia, Asia (including China and India), and the Middle East, focusing on their environmental regions, including polar and hot deserts, key physical and human characteristics, countries and major cities. <u>Place Knowledge</u> Understand geographical similarities, differences and links between places through the study of human and physical geography of a region

-Use four figure grid references to identify local rivers to Bedworth, including human and physical features of the surrounding area. -Identify the key processes and features of a river and understand that a river changes in it's journey to the mouth (waterfall, main channel, tributaries, meander, oxbow lake) -Describe the process of the formation of an oxbow lake, including deposition and velocity. -Explain the causes of flooding and its effect on people and the environment and how it can be managed in a sustainable way.	and the climate zones and vegetation zones surrounding the locality -Understand the geographical process of how a mountain is formed and locate the Rocky mountains in the USA and compare this to Mountains in the UK – Ben Nevis, Snowdon, Scafell Pike. -Understand the concept of economic activity and importance this has on the Western States and compare this to population mapping using census data of the Western USA and the UK.	within Africa, and of a region within Asia Human and physical geography. Understand, through the use of detailed place-based exemplars at a variety of scales, the key processes in: physical geography relating to: geological timescales and plate tectonics; rocks, weathering and soils; weather and climate, including the change in climate from the Ice Age to the present; and glaciation, hydrology and coasts human geography relating to: population and urbanisation; international development; economic activity in the primary, secondary, tertiary and quaternary sectors; and the use of natural resources. Understand how human and physical processes interact to influence, and change landscapes, environments and the climate; and how human activity relies on effective functioning of natural systems. Build on their knowledge of globes, maps and atlases and apply and develop this knowledge routinely in the classroom and in the field interpret Ordnance Survey maps in the classroom and the field, including using grid references and scale, topographical and other thematic mapping, and aerial and satellite photographs. Use Geographical Information Systems (GIS) to view, analyse and interpret places and data use fieldwork in contrasting locations to collect, analyse and draw conclusions from geographical data, using multiple sources of increasingly complex information.
--	---	--

Key Vocabulary

Biomes, climate, continent, country, equator, flora, fauna, latitude, longitude, weather.

Biomes – A large geographical area which is home to certain plants and animals, specially adapted to suit the environment.

Climate – The usual or average weather conditions over a long period of time

Continent – A large landmass made up of many countries

Country – An area that is controlled by its own government

Equator – An imaginary line around the globe at latitude 0 degrees north dividing the northern and southern hemispheres.

Flora/fauna – plant and animal life

Latitude – Imaginary parallel lines which circle the globe from east to west.

Longitude – Imaginary lines which run north to south across the globe from pole to pole.

Weather – The specific atmospheric conditions on a given day including temperature and rainfall.

