

• Geography: Year 6

National Curriculum links:

- **Locational Knowledge** - Locate the world's countries, using maps to focus on Europe (including the location of Russia) and North and South 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.
- **Place Knowledge** – Understand geographical similarities and differences through the study of human and physical geography of a region of the United Kingdom, a region in a European country, and a region within North or South America.
- **Human and Physical geography** – Describe and understand key aspects of: Physical geography, including: climate zones, rivers, mountains, and the water cycle. Describe and understand key aspects of: 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.
- **Geographical skills and fieldwork** – 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. 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.

Sequence of lessons:

<u>Autumn</u>	<u>Spring</u>	<u>Summer</u>
Why does population change? (Fieldwork – Local urban environment)	Can I carry out an independent fieldwork enquiry? (Fieldwork – Prescot)	Where does our energy come from? (Fieldwork – school grounds)
How is the global population changing? To understand the change and distribution of the global population.	Developing an enquiry question To develop an enquiry question.	Why is energy important? To know why energy sources are important?
What are birth and death rates? To define birth and death rates and describe why they change.	Creating data collection methods. To determine the most effective data collection methods for fieldwork.	What is renewable energy? To understand the benefits and drawbacks of different energy sources.
Why do people migrate? To recognise the push and pull factors influencing migration.	Mapping a route To plan a route for a fieldwork trip.	How does the United States generate energy? To understand how energy is generated in the United States.
How is climate change impacting the population? To begin to understand the impact climate change can have on the global population.	<u>Fieldwork:</u> Collecting the data To collect the data to answer the enquiry question	How does the United Kingdom generate energy? To know how energy sources are distributed in an area.
<u>Fieldwork:</u> How is population impacting our environment? Data collection. To collect data showing how population impacts the amount of traffic and litter in an area.	Analysing the data To determine an answer to the enquiry question.	What is the best way to generate energy? To explain reasons for choosing an energy source.

How is population impacting our environment? Findings. To write a report on the fieldwork process, analyse findings and make suggestions to improve a situation.	Presenting the data To present my findings.	<u>Fieldwork:</u> Where is the best place for a solar panel on the school grounds? To collect and present data on where to position a solar panel on the school grounds.
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Key vocabulary:

Air pollution, birth rate, cartogram, climate, climate change, conclusions, death rate, deforestation, densely populated, digital technologies, fossil fuels, greenhouse gases, impact, improvements, involuntary, likert scale, migrants, migration, natural increase, noise pollution, population, population density, population distribution, pull factors, push factors, qualitative, quantitative, refugee, region, sparsely populated, voluntary,	Analyse, audience, city, data, data collection, methods, enquiry, evidence, impact, improvement, issue, justify, plot, presenting, process, recommendation, region, risk, route, subjective, viewpoint.	Biofuel, coal, consumption, contour, line, crude, oil, dam, emissions, energy, source, hydropower, natural, gas, non-renewable, nuclear, power, Prime Meridian, producer, regenerate, renewable, replenish, sea level, solar, power, time, zone, urban, planner, wind power, six-figure, grid, reference.
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