

Geography – Year 6 - Long Term Plan

	National Curriculum Coverage	Assessment
Autumn	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Where does water come from?</u></p> <p>Rivers Water cycle Economic activity: trade links explain why many cities of the world are situated by rivers explain how a location fits into its wider geographical location; with reference to physical features explain how the water cycle works explain why water is such a valuable commodity explain why people are attracted to live by rivers</p>	<p>Locational Knowledge</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pupils can confidently locate countries of the world on a map • Pupils can confidently locate counties and cities of the United Kingdom • Pupils can identify the position and significance of latitude, longitude, Equator, Northern Hemisphere, Southern Hemisphere, the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn, Arctic and Antarctic Circle, the Prime/ Greenwich Meridian and time zones • Pupils can confidently identify how aspects of the physical and human geography have changed over time <p>Place Knowledge</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pupils have studied a region of the U.K, a region in a European country and a region within North or South America and are able to understand similarities and differences between the three in physical geography • Pupils have studied a region of the U.K, a region in a European country and a region within North or South America and are able to understand similarities and differences between the three in human geography <p>Human and Physical Geography</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pupils can describe and understand a wide range of key aspects of physical geography • Pupils can describe and understand a wide range of key aspects of human geography <p>Geographical Skills and Fieldwork</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pupils can confidently use maps, atlases, globes and digital/ computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied • Pupils can confidently use the eight points of a compass, four and six figure grid references, symbols and key (including the use of Ordnance Survey Maps) • Pupils can 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
Spring	<p><u>What makes South America different?</u></p> <p>Locational Knowledge locate the world's countries, using maps to focus on Europe (UK) and South America, concentrating on their environmental regions, key physical and human characteristics, countries, and major cities</p> <p>Place knowledge understand geographical similarities and differences through the study of human and physical geography of a region of the United Kingdom and South America</p> <p>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 physical geography, including: climate zones, rivers, mountains, volcanoes.</p>	
Summer	<p><u>Where does it all come from?</u></p> <p>Human and Physical Geography describe and understand key aspects of human geography, including: economic activity including trade links, and the distribution of natural resources including energy, food, minerals and water in the context of UK imports and exports.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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</p>	