



YEAR 6

GEOGRAPHY

CURRICULUM

Year 6 Geography - Broader Curriculum Aims and Objectives

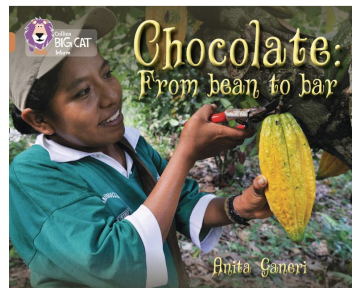
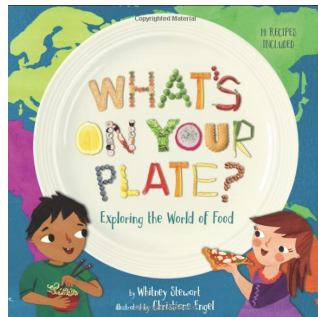
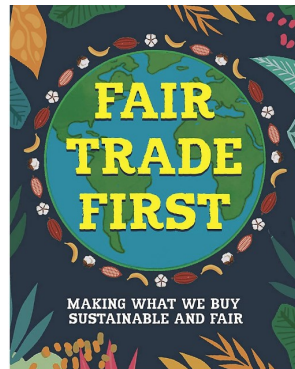
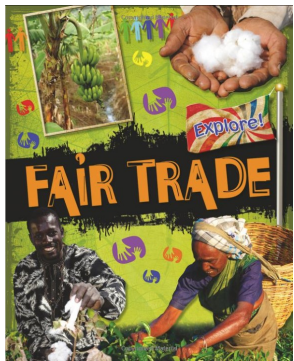
Topics of Study

- Local Area Study– Our Coast.
- The Wider World-Human Geography: Land use, economic activity and trade links. Why do we need to make trade links with other countries?

Vocabulary

Coastline, strandline, dune, cliff, location, harbour, industry, physical features, human features, dock, shipping, reclaimed land, trade, fair trade, supply, demand, import, export, climate zones, land use, economy, products, raw materials, supplier, manufacturer, distributor, retailer, consumer, profit, company, plantation, co-operatives, ethical globalisation.

Quality Literature Links



Key Geographical Knowledge and Understanding

- ⇒ Know the location of local coastal areas and describe key features of their human and physical features.
- ⇒ Know how land is used within a local coastal area and how and why this may have changed over time.
- ⇒ Know the significance of coastal areas, docks and harbours for trade.
- ⇒ Know about the Freeport in Teesside and the importance of it on a wider scale.
- ⇒ Know that trade is an agreement between two countries to buy and sell goods.
- ⇒ Know that natural resources are things such as palm oil and that this can be found in the rainforest and that removal of forests threatens this trade.
- ⇒ Describe and understand distribution of natural resources including energy, food, minerals and water.
- ⇒ Know the implications for countries that have shortages of natural resources.
- ⇒ Name and locate relevant countries around the world and major cities that the UK trades with.
- ⇒ Know that within Europe, the UK has strong trade links with Germany, The Netherlands and France, as well as others.
- ⇒ Know and understand the human and physical factors that determine what a country is able to export or will need to import.
- ⇒ Know the different goods that the UK imports and exports and why.
- ⇒ Know the term 'fair trade' and its implications for the lives of so many people.
- ⇒ Know that fair trade is an arrangement to help producers in developing countries achieve a 'fair' price for the items that they source, to help them to improve their social and environmental situations.
- ⇒ Know that the global supply chain is when one country supplies many other countries with a specific product.
- ⇒ Explain the global supply chain and the threat that aspects of this can have on the environment.

PRIOR LEARNING LINKS

Y4 Local Area Study: Rivers and the

River Tees: know the different places that the River Tees flows through. Know the different uses of rivers.



Year 6 Geography

What and where are our coasts?

Teaching Sequence for this Unit.

What are the key features of a coastal area?

Can we use OS map symbols to identify geographical features of a coastal area?

IS

Where are our local coastal areas?

Where are they on the map?
Can we use OS maps to locate our coastal towns?

IS AC

How is the land used in our local coastal areas?

What can we investigate about land use in Whitby?
How may this have changed over time?

CAI E

Where is Teesside's Freeport?

How does it stretch across the region?
What makes it one of Britain's best connected trade regions?

IS ED

DISCIPLINARY KNOWLEDGE AND GEOGRAPHICAL ENQUIRY:

How we 'work' and 'think' like a Geographer.

ENQUIRY	COLLECTION, ANALYSING AND INTERPRETING	INTERPRETING SOURCES	ANALYSING AND COMMUNICATING	EVALUATING AND DEBATING
Asking Geographical-enquiry questions.	Collecting, analysing and interpreting data through fieldwork.	Interpreting sources such as maps, diagrams, globes, aerial photographs etc.	Analysing and communicating geographical information e.g. constructing maps, charts and graphs or writing at length.	Critically evaluating and debating the impact of geographical processes.

PRIOR LEARNING LINKS

Y5 Wider World: Eruptions in Europe—Volcanoes and Earthquakes:

Know how to identify an exact location using lines of longitude and latitude. Explain how human features are impacted in active volcanic areas. Know the benefits of volcanic eruptions on the economy of a country due to tourism and fertile land for farming.



Year 6 Geography

How do resources travel around the world?

Teaching Sequence for this Unit.

What is a natural resource and what are the world's natural resources?

IS

What natural resources does the UK have?

Can we remember what natural resources our region provides?

IS

What is trade and why do we need to trade?

Why do we import products from abroad instead of making them in the UK?

What are the benefits of trade?

IS ED

Where in the world does the UK export to?

Which human and physical features support UK exports?

Which resources are vital to a country's economy?

IS AC

Who are our trading partners?

What happens in a port?

What happens in Middlesbrough's Freeport?

IS

Is all trade fair?

What makes fair trade fair?

What are the advantages and disadvantages of trade?

ED

What is the global supply chain?

What happens when demand changes?

How can trade affect the environment?

IS AC ED

Year 6 Sequence of Knowledge

Key Knowledge and Vocabulary: Local Areas: Our coasts, harbours and ports.

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * The coast is the word used to describe where the land meets the sea. As the UK is an island it has around 11,000 miles of coastline. * Our region of the North East is known for the rich natural beauty of its coastlines. * OS maps use symbols to represent important features. * Human features of the coast include: harbours, piers, ports, sea defences and lighthouses. * Physical features include: cliffs, beaches, caves, bays, dunes and headlands. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * OS online maps can be used to identify coastal locations. * Symbols used to identify landmarks, places and features enable you to learn about the human and physical features of coastal towns and areas. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Land use is the function of land and what it used for. * There are 5 main types of land use: residential, agricultural, recreation, transportation, and commercial. * OS maps identify where the built up areas are and how the settlement is arranged. * Land use can be recorded on sketch maps during fieldwork. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * There are around 120 ports in the UK. Ports are important for travel and trade. Not all ports are on the coast. Some are in estuaries or are connected to the sea by river or canal. * Teesside Free port is located on the River Tees and stretches across the region. * Its transport links make it the country's best connected free port.
Coastline, region, represent, headlands.	Identify, location, place, coastal.	Functions, settlement, commerce, agriculture.	Trade, estuaries, region, connected.

Key Knowledge and Vocabulary: Resources and Trade

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * A natural resource is something that is found in nature and can be used by people. Earth's natural resources include light, air, water, plants, animals, soil, stone, minerals, and fossil fuels. * Every place on Earth has its own unique group of natural resources. Natural resources are distributed on the Earth unevenly. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Natural resources that are limited and will run out eventually are known as non-renewable. * The production of non-renewable energy sources made by burning fossil fuels can have a negative impact on people and the environment. * Other natural resources can be replaced and these are known as renewable. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * An import is a good or service brought into one country from another. * An export is a good or service sent to another country for sale. * Trade is an agreement between two countries to buy and sell goods. * The economy is crucial to a country and the people that live in it. It is how much money a country generates by making and selling goods and services. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * More developed countries such as the UK export more valuable manufactured goods such as electronics and cars and import cheaper primary products such as tea and coffee. * The geographical features of the UK determine what it exports. * The service industry is the UK's main industry today. The UK imports more goods than it exports. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Goods are carried around the world in container ships from port to port and by aeroplane. * The service industry is the UK's main industry today. The UK imports more goods than it exports. * Teesside Free port is located on the River Tees and stretches across the region. * Its transport links make it the country's best connected free port. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Fair trade is an arrangement to help producers in developing countries achieve a 'fair' price for the items that they source, to help them to improve their social and environmental situations. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * The global supply chain is the different stages manufactured goods go through on their journey from source to sale. * These stages involve transforming natural resources or raw materials into finished products for sale. * All products have a supply chain. * This process can have a negative impact on people, communities, countries and the environment.
Resource, minerals, fossil fuels, unique, natural, distribution.	Renewable, non-renewable, production, energy, sources, fossil fuels, impact	Goods, services, import, export, trade, agreement, economy, finance.	Developed, manufacturing, industry, experts, skilled, educated.	Port, cargo, trade, transport links, container.	Fair, arrangement, exploitation, resources, social, environmental.	Carbon footprint, , process, supplier, manufacturing, distribution