



Geography Subject Map - Y6

Autumn 1					
Project title: Our changing world					
Lesson	Objective	Skill	Knowledge	Links to prior learning	Big Idea links
1	Identify the features of the earth.	Identify the position and explain the significance of latitude, longitude, equator, Northern Hemisphere, Southern Hemisphere, the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn, the Arctic and Antarctic Circles, the Prime (or Greenwich) Meridian and time zones (including day and night).	The Northern Hemisphere is the part of Earth that is to the north of the equator. The Southern Hemisphere is the part of Earth that is to the south of the equator. The Prime Meridian is the imaginary line from the North Pole to the South Pole that passes through Greenwich in England and marks 0° longitude, from which all other longitudes are measured. The Tropic of Cancer and the Tropic of Capricorn are at 23.5° north and south of the equator. The Arctic Circle and Antarctic Circle are 66.5° north and south of the equator.	Identify the location and function of the Prime Greenwich Meridian and different time zones.	Significance
2	Use lines of longitude and latitude.	Use lines of longitude and latitude to find the position of different geographical areas and features.	Invisible lines of latitude run horizontally around the Earth and show the northerly or southerly position of a geographical area. Invisible lines of longitude run vertically from the North to the South	Compass points, grid references and scale to interpret maps with accuracy.	Significance



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			Pole and show the westerly or easterly position of a geographical area.		
3	Use the scale on a map.	Use maps of different scales to find out geographical information about a place.	Maps are smaller than the places they represent, so they have to be drawn to scale. A scale on a map is written as a ratio, for example, 1cm:800km. Small scale maps show larger areas with less detail. Large scale maps show smaller areas with more detail. The scale on a map is used for measuring the size or distance between features.	Analyse and compare a place or places using atlases and maps.	Change
4	Explain the effects of climate change.	Explain how climate change affects climate zones and biomes across the world.	Climate change is the long-term change in expected patterns of weather that contributes to the melting of polar ice caps, rising sea levels and extreme weather. Climate change is caused by global warming. Human activity, such as burning fossil fuels, deforestation, habitat destruction, overpopulation and rearing livestock, all contribute to global warming.	Name and locate the worlds biomes, climate zones and vegetation belts and explain their characteristics.	Change
5	Compare and contrast the effects of climate change.	Evaluate the extent to which climate and extreme weather affect how people live. Describe the physical	Climate and extreme weather can affect the size and nature of settlements, shelters and buildings, diet, lifestyle (settled	Describe how soil, fertility, drainage and climate affect	Change



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		processes, including weather affect two different locations.	or nomadic), jobs, clothing, transport and transportation links and the availability of natural resources. Physical processes that can affect a landscape include erosion by wind, water or ice; the deposition of stone and silt by water and ice; land movement, such as landslides and tectonic activity, such as earthquakes or volcanic eruptions.	agricultural land use.	
6	Understand significant industries around the world.	Name, locate and explain the distribution of significant industrial, farming and exporting regions around the world.	North America, Europe and East Asia are the main industrial regions of the world due to a range of factors (access to raw materials, transportation, fresh water, power and labour supply). Countries worldwide trade with each other. They export and import goods, such as fossil fuels, metal ores and food. Some countries, such as Saudi Arabia, Russia and Iraq, have natural resources to export, such as coal, oil, gas and metal ores. Others, such as North America, Canada and Ukraine, have fertile farmland for growing crops and raising animals. Other countries, such	Identify some of the problems of farming in a developing country.	Significance



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			as the United States of America, Mexico, the UK, China and Germany, use natural resources to make products, such as cars and toys, which they export worldwide.		
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Autumn 2					
Project title: Our changing world					
Lesson	Objective	Skill	Knowledge	Links to prior learning	Big Idea links
1	Explain how to manage natural resources.	Explain the significance of human-environment relationships and how natural resource management can protect natural resources to support life on Earth.	Natural resource management (NRM) manages natural resources, including water, land, soil, plants and animals. It recognises that people rely on healthy landscapes to live and aims to create sustainable ways of using land now and in the future.	Identify and explain ways that people can improve the production of products without compromising the needs of future generations.	Significance
2	Analyse and compare data.	Analyse and present increasingly complex data, comparing data from different sources and suggesting why data may vary.	Data helps us to understand patterns and trends but sometimes there can be variations due to numerous factors (human error, incorrect equipment, different time frames, different sites, environmental conditions and unexplained anomalies). Traffic data about road accidents in	Summarise geographical data to draw conclusions.	Investigation



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			Great Britain in 2019 show that most fatalities happened on fast rural roads. Most accidents happened on urban roads due to the volume of traffic, but there were fewer deaths. Factors that cause accidents on rural roads are speeding, blind bends, people walking in the road, no cycle lanes and motorcyclists overtaking or having little knowledge of the roads. Urban roads have higher traffic volumes but are usually wider, have fewer bends, cycle lanes and more footpaths, so accidents are less likely to be fatal. Motorways Have the lowest number of accidents in each category.		
3	Describe the features of different settlements.	Describe patterns of human population growth and movement, economic activities, space, land use and human settlement patterns of an area of the UK or the wider world.	A geographical pattern is the arrangement of objects on the Earth's surface in relation to one another. Settlements can be rural or urban. Their patterns include linear, circular, Y-shaped, T-shaped and cross-shaped. They can also be compact or dispersed. Settlements grow and change over time. Hamlets can become villages; villages can become	Describe the relative location of cities, counties or geographical features in the UK in relation to other places.	Growth



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			towns, and towns can become cities.		
4	Observe settlement patterns in our local area.	Explain how humans function in the place they live. Ask and answer geographical questions and hypotheses using a range of fieldwork and research techniques.	The distribution of and access to natural resources, cultural influences and economic activity are significant factors in community life in a settlement. Representing, analysing, concluding, communicating, reflecting and responding are helpful strategies to answer geographical questions. A geographical pattern is the arrangement of objects on the Earth's surface in relation to one another.	Construct or carry out a geographical enquiry by gathering and analysing a range of sources.	Investigation
5	Observe settlement patterns in our local area.	Explain how humans function in the place they live. Ask and answer geographical questions and hypotheses using a range of fieldwork and research techniques.	The distribution of and access to natural resources, cultural influences and economic activity are significant factors in community life in a settlement. Representing, analysing, concluding, communicating, reflecting and responding are helpful strategies to answer geographical questions. A geographical pattern is the arrangement of objects on the	Construct or carry out a geographical enquiry by gathering and analysing a range of sources.	Investigation



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			Earth's surface in relation to one another.		
6	Observe settlement patterns in our local area.	Describe patterns of human population growth and movement, economic activities, space, land use and human settlement patterns of an area of the UK or the wider world.	The distribution of and access to natural resources, cultural influences and economic activity are significant factors in community life in a settlement. Representing, analysing, concluding, communicating, reflecting and responding are helpful strategies to answer geographical questions. A geographical pattern is the arrangement of objects on the Earth's surface in relation to one another.	Construct or carry out a geographical enquiry by gathering and analysing a range of sources.	Investigation

Spring 1					
Project title: Frozen kingdoms					
Lesson	Objective	Skill	Knowledge	Links to prior learning	Big Idea links
1	Use lines of latitude and longitude to understand and record the geography of an area.	Use grid references, lines of latitude and longitude, contour lines and symbols in maps and on globes to understand and record the geography of an area.	Latitude and longitude enable locations on Earth to be identified in relation to the equator and the Prime Meridian. Latitude and longitude are measured in degrees.	Identify elevated areas, depressions and river basins on a relief map.	Significance



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			There are five major lines of latitude. These are the equator at 0°, the Tropics of Cancer (23.5°N) and Capricorn (23.5°S) and the Arctic (66.5°N) and Antarctic (66.5°S) Circles.		
2	Describe the climatic similarities and differences between two regions.	Describe the climatic similarities and differences between two regions.	Climate is the long-term pattern of weather conditions found in a particular place. Climates can be compared by looking at factors including maximum and minimum levels of precipitation and average monthly temperatures.	Identify and describe the similarities and differences in physical and human geography between continents.	Significance
3	Describe the climatic similarities and differences between two regions.	Describe the climatic similarities and differences between two regions.	Climate is the long-term pattern of weather conditions found in a particular place. Climates can be compared by looking at factors including maximum and minimum levels of precipitation and average monthly temperatures. The Arctic region has cold winters and cool summers. Average Arctic temperatures range from -43°C to 13°C depending on the season and location. The Antarctic region has cold winters and cool summers. Antarctica is the coldest, windiest and driest place on Earth. Average	Identify and describe the similarities and differences in physical and human geography between continents.	Significance, change.



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			temperatures range between -60°C and -20°C .		
4	Understand how the rotation of the globe affects polar day and night.	Identify the position and explain the significance of latitude, longitude, equator, Northern Hemisphere, Southern Hemisphere, the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn, the Arctic and Antarctic Circles, the Prime (or Greenwich) Meridian and time zones (including day and night).	The Northern Hemisphere is the part of Earth that is to the north of the equator. The Southern Hemisphere is the part of Earth that is to the south of the equator. The Prime Meridian is the imaginary line from the North Pole to the South Pole that passes through Greenwich in England and marks 0° longitude, from which all other longitudes are measured. The boundaries of the polar regions are marked by the Arctic and Antarctic Circles. The polar regions experience the largest differences in daylight, as the effect of Earth's tilt is much more pronounced. It is the tilt towards the Sun that creates near-constant daylight, known as polar day or Midnight Sun. The tilt away from the Sun creates near constant darkness, known as polar night.	Identify the location and explain the function of the Prime (or Greenwich) Meridian and different time zones (including day and night).	Change
5	Explain how the presence of ice makes the polar oceans different to other oceans on Earth.	Ask and answer geographical questions and hypotheses using a range of fieldwork and research techniques.	Representing, analysing, concluding, communicating, reflecting and responding are	Construct or carry out a geographical enquiry by gathering and	Significance, change



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		Explain how the presence of ice makes the polar oceans different to other oceans on Earth.	helpful strategies to answer geographical questions. The polar oceans are significantly colder than other world oceans. This influences the presence of sea ice, glaciers and icebergs.	analysing a range of sources. Explain how the presence of ice makes the polar oceans different to other oceans on Earth.	
6	Compare and describe physical features of polar landscapes	Compare and describe physical features of polar landscapes	The Arctic is a sea of ice surrounded by land and located at the highest latitudes of the Northern Hemisphere. It extends over the countries that border the Arctic Ocean, including Canada, the USA, Denmark, Russia, Norway and Iceland. Antarctica is a continent located in the Southern Hemisphere. Antarctica does not belong to any country. Physical features typical of the Arctic and Antarctic regions include glaciers, icebergs, ice caps, ice sheets, ice shelves and sea ice. Icebergs are large pieces of frozen freshwater that have calved from glaciers, ice shelves or larger icebergs. Glaciers are slow-moving masses of ice that are made of compacted snow. Mountains are raised pieces of	Identify and describe some key physical features and environmental regions of North and South America and explain how these, along with the climate zones and soil types, can affect land use.	Significance, change



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			land that are usually covered in snow and ice. Ice fields are large areas of connected glaciers. Tundra is land where it is too cold for trees to grow as the ground is permanently frozen (permafrost). Boreal forests are large areas of land just south of the Arctic Circle where coniferous trees grow.		
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Spring 2					
Project title: Frozen kingdoms					
Lesson	Objective	Skill	Knowledge	Links to prior learning	Big Idea links
1	Explain how climate change affects polar regions.	Explain how climate change affects climate zones and biomes across the world.	Climate change is the long-term change in expected patterns of weather that contributes to the melting of polar ice caps, rising sea levels and extreme weather. Climate change is caused by global warming. Human activity, such as burning fossil fuels, deforestation, habitat destruction, overpopulation and rearing livestock, all contribute to global warming.	Name and locate the world's biomes, climate zones and vegetation belts and explain their common characteristics.	Change



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2	Describe the distribution of natural resources in polar regions.	Describe the distribution of natural resources in an area or country.	Natural resources include food, minerals (aluminium, sandstone and oil) energy sources (water, coal and gas) and water.	Describe in detail the different types of agricultural land use in the UK.	Significance
3	Explain how humans function in the place they live	Explain how humans function in the place they live	The distribution of and access to natural resources, cultural influences and economic activity are significant factors in community life in a settlement. Traditionally, indigenous people in the Arctic adapted to the cold, harsh conditions by hunting and eating animals native to the area, such as seals, whales and walrus and using reindeer skins to keep warm. Many lived nomadic lifestyles following reindeer herds. Today, many indigenous people in the Arctic live in permanent settlements and have a modern lifestyle, but some still follow traditional ways of life.	Describe and explain the location, purpose and use of transport networks across the UK and other parts of the world.	Significance, growth
4	Research tourism in polar regions.	Present a detailed account of how an industry, including tourism, has changed a place or landscape over time.	Tourism is an industry that involves people travelling for recreation and leisure. It has had an environmental, social and economic impact on many regions and countries.	Describe how the characteristic of a settlement changes as it gets bigger (settlement hierarchy).	Significance, change



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			Visitor numbers are currently low in Antarctica, cruise ships are well regulated, there are no hotels or facilities for permanent residents, and tourists are asked to follow strict guidelines to ensure the land and wildlife isn't damaged.		
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Summer Term					
Project title: Britain at war					
Lesson	Objective	Skill	Knowledge	Links to prior learning	Big Idea links
1	Explain interconnections between two or more areas of the world.	Explain interconnections between two or more areas of the world.	Geographical interconnections are the ways in which people and things are connected. The Axis Powers were Germany (led by Adolf Hitler), Italy (led by Benito Mussolini) and Japan (led by Emperor Hirohito). The Allied Powers were Great Britain (led by Neville Chamberlain and then Winston Churchill), the Soviet Union (led by Joseph Stalin) and the United States (led by Franklin D Roosevelt and then Harry S Truman). Members of the British Commonwealth of	Name, locate and describe major world cities.	Significance Change Democracy



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			Nations also fought for the Allied Powers.		
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