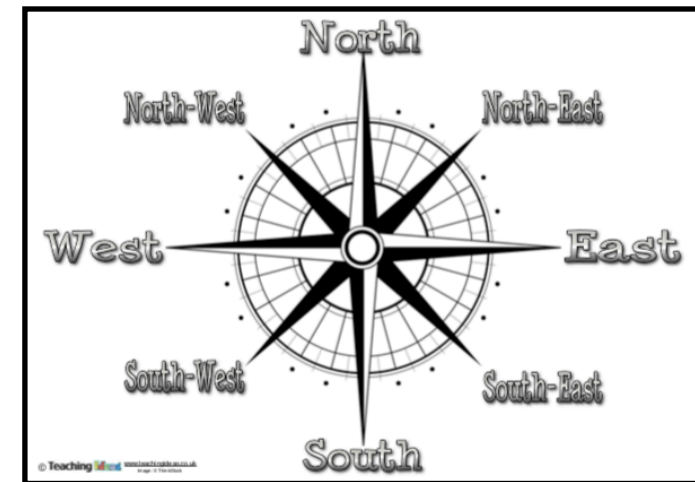


Knowledge Organiser Year 6 Spring Term



'No land is an island,'
Discuss....
Human and Physical Geography

Eight points of the compass



What should I already know ?

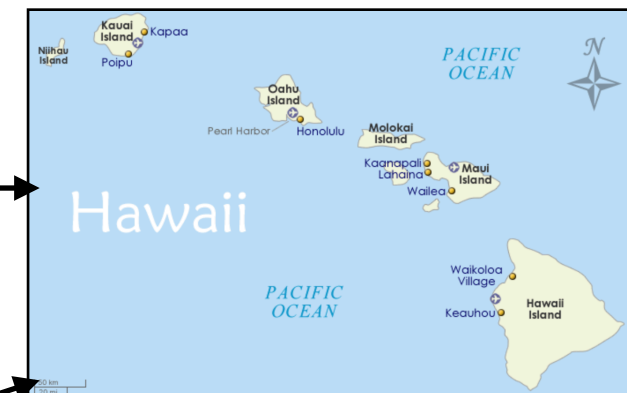
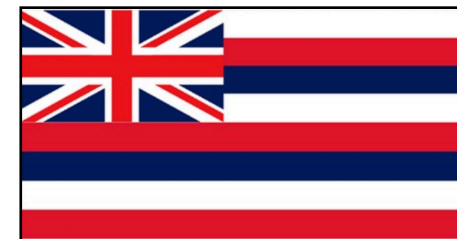
- name and locate the world's seven continents and five oceans
- name, locate and identify characteristics of the four countries and capital cities of the United Kingdom and its surrounding seas.
- identify seasonal and daily weather patterns in the United Kingdom and the location of hot and cold areas of the world in relation to the Equator and the North and South Poles.
- use world maps, atlases and globes to identify the United Kingdom and its countries, as well as the countries, continents and oceans studied.
- use simple compass directions (North, South, East and West) and locational and directional language [for example, near and far; left and right], to describe the location of features and routes on a map.
- use aerial photographs and plan perspectives to recognise landmarks and basic human and physical features; devise a simple map; and use and construct basic symbols in a key.
- use simple fieldwork and observational skills to study the geography of their school and its grounds and the key human and physical features of its surrounding environment.

Physical Geography

- locate Hawaii and United Kingdom, using maps to focus on which continent they are in, their key physical and human characteristics, major cities 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, Southern Hemisphere, the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn, Arctic and Antarctic Circle, the Prime/Greenwich Meridian and time zones (including day and night).
- understand geographical similarities and differences through the study of human and physical geography of Hawaii and United Kingdom
- describe and understand key aspects of physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes,.

Human Geography

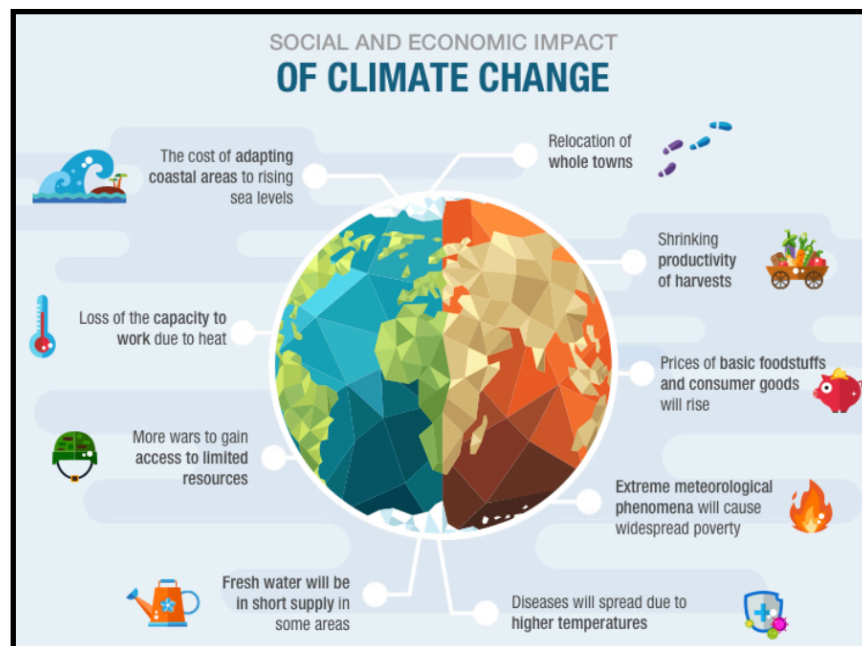
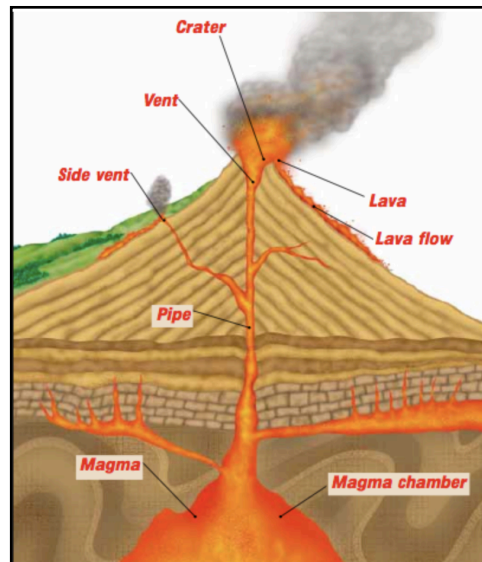
- human geography, including: types of settlement and land use, the distribution of natural resources including energy, food, minerals and water



Geographical Skills and Fieldwork

- 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.

Simple cross section of a volcano



Key Vocabulary	
atoll	A ring-shaped reef, island, or chain of islands formed of coral.
biome	An area which has similar plants, animals and climate.
capital city	A city where the government of a country is based.
climate	What weather is generally like and what it's been like for years.
climate change	A change in global or regional climate patterns.
continent	A large mass of land and islands closest to it. The Earth has seven continents.
earthquakes	When the earth wobbles and shakes.
economy	The system of how a country or region makes and manages its money.
equator	A line of latitude 0° - it runs across the middle of the Earth.
fold mountains	An area of mountains formed by continental plates pushing together at a destructive plate boundary.
government	A group of people that runs a country.
Hawaii	A state of the US in the central Pacific, consisting of 20 volcanic islands and atolls.
industry	An economic activity that involves collecting raw materials or making products in factories.
latitude	The distance north or south of the equator measured in degrees.
lava	Magma that comes to the Earth's surface from volcanoes.
longitude	The distance east or west of the imaginary line running from the north to the south pole.
island	A piece of land surrounded by water.
magma	Hot liquid rock underneath the crust of the Earth.
natural resources	Resources found in nature that we can use. Fuels, food, minerals and water are natural resources.
politics	The activities associated with the governance of a country or area, especially the debate between parties.
population	The number of people in a particular place.
Prime (Greenwich) Meridian	The 0° line of longitude.
Surfing	The sport or pastime of riding a wave towards the shore while standing or lying on a surfboard.
temperate climate	A climate that has cold winters and dry summers.
Tropic of Cancer	A line of latitude that is 23.5° north of the equator.
Tropic of Capricorn	A line of latitude that is 23.5° south of the equator.
tropical climate	A climate that is hot and wet for most of the year; it is found near the equator.
United Kingdom	A kingdom in NW Europe consisting of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.
volcano	An opening in the Earth's crust which can let hot magma and ash escape - volcanic eruption.

