Geography in Year 6

Termly overview		
Autumn 2nd	**Spring 2nd**	**Summer 2nd**
Blackpool v European City • Compare physical and human features of the two locations. • Enquiry – what different environmental issues are facing the two locations and what is being done about them? Similarities and differences of human and physical geography of a region in UK (Blackpool) and a European Country.	**Biomes: South America** • Countries/Cities. • Environmental regions • Rivers/Mountains. • Equator, Latitude & Latitude. • Northern & Southern Hemisphere. • Tropics of Cancer & Capricorn. • Enquiry – what are the issues facing the Amazon rainforest and how are they being resolved?	**Analyse local area use.** • Fieldwork to observe, measure and record features in Stanley Park. • Name different uses of Stanley Park and map them using grid references/compass points. • Enquiry – what human physical issues does Stanley Park face? What can be done about these?

Key Stage 2 National Curriculum (Year 6 Coverage)
Locational Knowledge
• Locate the world's countries, using maps focussing on South America, concentrating on their environmental regions, key physical and human characteristics, countries and major cities. • Identify the position and significance of latitude, longitude, Equator, Northern Hemisphere, Southern Hemisphere, the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn, Arctic and Antarctic Circles, the Prime/Greenwich Meridian and time zones
Place Knowledge
• Identify and understand human and physical similarities and differences between a region in the UK (Blackpool) and a region in Europe.
Human and Physical Geography
• Describe and understand key aspects of physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, rivers and mountains • Describe and understand key aspects of human geography, including: types of settlement and land use
Geographical Skills and Fieldwork
• Use the 8 points of a compass, six-figure grid references, symbols and key (including Ordnance Survey maps) to build on their knowledge of the UK 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