



Year 6- Geography

Our changing world

Frozen Kingdom

Locational knowledge	Place knowledge	Human and physical geography	Geographical skills and fieldwork
<p>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. (OCW)</p> <p>Greenwich Mean Time, or GMT, is taken from the Prime Meridian. There are 24 time zones around the world because there are 24 hours in a day. The times are calculated from GMT. Times to the east of the Prime Meridian are ahead of GMT (GMT+), times to the west are behind GMT (GMT-). (OCW)</p> <p>Invisible lines of latitude run horizontally around the Earth and</p>	<p>Antarctica is a continent, located south of the Antarctic Circle (66.5°S) Most of the landscape is ice-covered mountains, glaciers or ice sheets. The South Pole (90°S) is the most southern geographical point on the Earth. The Antarctic has long, cold, dark winters and cool, light summers. (FK)</p> <p>The Arctic is the area that is north of the Arctic Circle (66.5°N). The Arctic region is made up of the Arctic Ocean surrounded by the continents of Europe, Asia and North America. Physical features of the Arctic include ice sheets, ice caps, mountains and hills, large rivers and lakes, tundra (areas of permanently frozen soil) and some coniferous forest. The Arctic has long, cold, dark</p>	<p>A geographical area can be understood by using grid references and lines of latitude and longitude to identify position, contour lines to identify height above sea level and map symbols to identify physical and human features. (Both)</p> <p>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. (Both)</p> <p>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. (Both)</p> <p>Climate and extreme weather can affect the size and nature of settlements, shelters and buildings, diet, lifestyle (settled or nomadic), jobs, clothing, transport and transportation links and the availability of natural resources. (OCW)</p> <p>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</p>	<p>Satellite images are photographs of Earth taken by imaging satellites. (OCW)</p> <p>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. (OCW)</p> <p>A grid reference is a set of numbers that describes a position on a map. Contour lines join points of equal height above sea level and show an area's terrain. Map symbols are pictures or icons that represent physical and human features. (OCW)</p> <p>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). (OCW)</p>

<p>show the northerly or southerly position of a geographical area. Invisible lines of longitude run vertically from the North to the South Pole and show the westerly or easterly position of a geographical area. (OCW)</p> <p>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). (OCW)</p> <p>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. (FK)</p> <p>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</p>	<p>winters and cool, light summers. (FK)</p>	<p>landslides and tectonic activity, such as earthquakes or volcanic eruptions. (OCW)</p> <p>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. (OCW)</p> <p>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. (OCW)</p> <p>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. (FK)</p> <p>The polar oceans are significantly colder than other world oceans. This influences the presence of sea ice, glaciers and icebergs. (FK)</p> <p>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</p>	<p>Representing, analysing, concluding, communicating, reflecting and responding are helpful strategies to answer geographical questions. (OCW)</p>
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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. (FK)

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. (FK)

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 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. (FK)

Natural resources include food, minerals (aluminium, sandstone and oil) energy sources (water, coal and gas) and water. (FK)

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 walruses and using reindeer skins to keep warm. Many lived nomadic lifestyles following reindeer herds. (FK)

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. (FK)

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. (FK)

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Skills

- 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). (Both)
- Use lines of longitude and latitude or grid references to find the position of different geographical areas and features. (OCW)
- Use satellite imaging and maps of different scales to find out geographical information about a place. (OCW)
- 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. (Both)
- Explain how climate change affects climate zones and biomes across the world. (Both)
- Evaluate the extent to which climate and extreme weather affect how people live. (OCW)
- Name, locate and explain the distribution of significant industrial, farming and exporting regions around the world. (OCW)
- Explain the significance of human-environment relationships and how natural resource management can protect natural resources to support life on Earth. (OCW)
- Analyse and present increasingly complex data, comparing data from different sources and suggesting why data may vary. (OCW)
- 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. (OCW)
- Ask and answer geographical questions and hypotheses using a range of fieldwork and research techniques. (Both)
- Describe the climatic similarities and differences between two regions. (FK)
- Explain how the presence of ice makes the polar oceans different to other oceans on Earth. (FK)
- Compare and describe physical features of polar landscapes.
- Describe the distribution of natural resources in an area or country. (FK)
- Explain how humans function in the place they live. (FK)
- Present a detailed account of how an industry, including tourism, has changed a place or landscape over time. (FK)