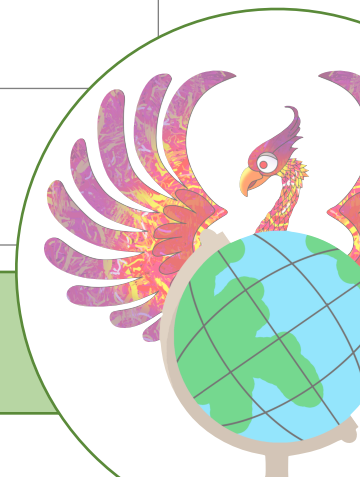




Geography Flight Path - Year 6 - Our World



Subject: Geography	Unit: Our World	Year: 6	Term: 3	Key Vocabulary (max. 10) <i>*indicates etymological link</i>	
Big Question: How is the world a home for everybody?				latitude – <i>measures north-south globally</i> longitude – <i>measurement of east-west geographic position</i> *hemisphere – <i>half of a spherical object</i> *equator – <i>imaginary line encircling Earth horizontally</i>	time zones – <i>regions defining local time differences</i> Greenwich Meridian - <i>longitude line at zero degrees</i>
National Curriculum objectives covered: Locational Knowledge 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) Place and Knowledge Understand geographical similarities and differences through the study of human and physical geography of a region of the United Kingdom, a region in a European country, and a region within North or South America.					
Key knowledge: The world map has lines of latitude and longitude which help determine position and Earth has different climate zones. I know the closest countries to the United Kingdom are France, Spain, Belgium, Portugal and Germany. The UK is divided into 48 counties and the closest to us in Wiltshire are Gloucestershire, Oxfordshire and Bristol and Avon. The Tower Bridge is a human feature in London, Hallgrímskirkja Church is a human feature in Reykjavik and Christ the Redeemer is a human feature in Rio De Janeiro. The Forest of Dean is a physical feature in the UK, the Northern Lights are a physical feature in Iceland and the Corcovado Mountain is a physical feature in Brazil.				Concepts: Settlements Climate	
<u>Key Locations of Study</u> UK & British Isles: London, UK and Forest of Dean			Worldwide: Reykjavik, Iceland Rio De Janeiro Brazil		



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Lesson 1	Lesson 2	Lesson 3	Lesson 4	Lesson 5	Lesson 6
LQ What are the key features of a world map?	LQ What are the main countries that comprise Europe?	LQ Where are different counties and cities located in the UK?	LQ What are the differences and similarities between the UK, Iceland and Brazil		LQ How is the world a home for everybody?
I know that:					
<p>The world map has lines of latitude and longitude which help determine position.</p> <p>The Greenwich Meridian is the centre of world time.</p> <p>Climate varies based on distance from the equator.</p>	<p>The most populated countries that comprise Europe are Russia, Germany, France, United Kingdom and Italy.</p> <p>I know the closest countries to the United Kingdom are France, Spain, Belgium, Portugal and Germany.</p> <p>The names of European capital cities.</p>	<p>The UK is divided into 48 counties.</p> <p>Yorkshire is the largest county in the UK and that Rutland is the smallest.</p> <p>Gloucestershire, Oxfordshire and Bristol and Avon are neighbouring counties to Wiltshire.</p> <p>London and Bristol are local cities.</p>	<p>The UK and Iceland are located in Europe and Brazil is in South America.</p> <p>The Tower Bridge is a human feature in London, Hallgrímskirkja Church is a human feature in Reykjavik and Christ the Redeemer is a human feature in Rio De Janeiro.</p> <p>The Forest of Dean is a physical feature in the UK, the Northern Lights are a physical feature in Iceland and the Corcovado Mountain is a physical feature in Brazil.</p> <p>The UK has a temperate climate, Brazil has a tropical climate and Iceland borders the Arctic Circle.</p> <p>These countries have different populations and land mass.</p>		<p>The closest countries to me in Europe are France, Spain, Belgium, Portugal and Germany.</p> <p>The UK is divided into 48 counties and those that surround Wiltshire are Gloucestershire, Oxford and Bristol and Avon.</p> <p>Human and physical geographical features are similar and different across the world, impacting how people live.</p>



Geography Flight Path - Year 6

I Can:				
Place key lines of longitude and latitude on a world map including the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn.	Name some European capital cities. Identify which flags represent which European country.	Locate Bristol and London on a map. Identify neighbouring countries and make comparisons between them.	Identify similarities and differences between countries such as population and climate.	Locate key European countries on a map. Draw comparisons through a study of human and physical geography.

