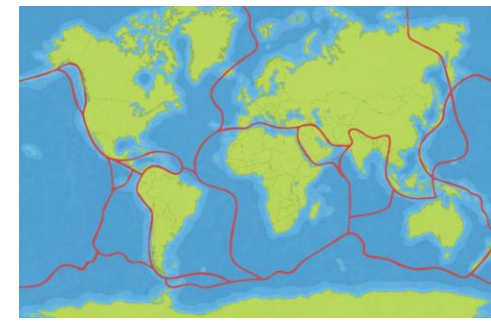


Geography: Why are the mountains important?
Y6 spring term



An image showing the tectonic plates.

National Curriculum Locational knowledge:

- ✓ locate the world's countries, using maps to focus on Europe (including the location of Russia) and North and 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 Circle

National Curriculum Human and physical geography

- describe and understand key aspects of:
- ✓ physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes, and the water cycle

National Curriculum 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.

Key Vocabulary:

city	A large town.
country	A nation with its own government occupying a particular area.
crust	The Earth's surface.
earthquake	A release of energy in the Earth's crust resulting in waves of shaking.
human geography	The way that human affects or is influenced by the earth's surface.
physical geography	Natural features
region	An area of land that has common features.
Ring of fire	A horseshoe -shapes line on a map which is home to 75% of the world's volcanoes and 90% of the world's earthquakes.
tectonic plates	Rocky sections on the Earth's crust.
volcanoes	An opening in the Earth's crust that allows hot magma, ash and gases to escape from below the surface.

Sequence of Learning:

Objectives (key knowledge):

Lesson 1 To know the structure of the Earth and how this causes earthquakes to happen.	Lesson 2 To know the position and significance of latitude, longitude, Equator, Northern and Southern Hemispheres, the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn and the Arctic and Antarctic Circle.	Lesson 3 To know the location of the 'Ring of Fire' and the world's volcanoes.	Lesson 4 To know how earthquakes are measured. Fieldwork analysing earthquake strengths based on images and knowledge of Mercalli scale.	Lesson 5 To know why some earthquakes are more damaging than others.
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