

Geography: Why are the mountains important?

Y6 spring term

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
- ✓ name and locate counties and cities of the United Kingdom, 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)

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

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



Mount Everest located in the Himalayas

Key Vocabulary:

region	An area of land that has common features.
country	A nation with its own government occupying a particular area.
city	A large town.
human geography	The way that human affects or is influenced by the earth's surface.
physical geography	Natural features
topographical	The arrangement of natural and artificial features.
mountain	A land mass that is taller than 304.8m and rises up higher than the surrounding land.
hill	A raised area of land not as high as a mountain.
land-use	The function of land and what it is used for.
vegetation belts	An area with distinct plant types, determined by climate, soil, drainage and elevation.
biomes	An area classified by the species that live in that location.
distribution	The way that something is spread out or arranged over a geographical area.

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Sequence of Learning:					
Objectives (key knowledge):					
Lesson 1 To learn the geographical definition of a mountain. To learn the location of mountains in the United Kingdom.	Lesson 2 To learn the location of the most famous mountain ranges.	Lesson 3 To learn how mountains are formed.	Lesson 4 To learn about the climates of mountains.	Lesson 5 To learn how mountains are used.	Lesson 6 To learn why mountain ranges are important.

Mountains			
Mountain Name	Continent	Mountain area	Height
Mt. Everest	Asia	Himalayas	8, 848m
Mt. Anconcagua	South America	Andes	6, 962m
Denali (Mt. McKinley)	North America	Alaska Range	6, 140m
Mt Blanc	Europe	The Alps	4, 807m
Mt Elbrus	Europe/Asia	Caucasus	5, 642m
Mt Kilimanjaro	Africa	Kilimanjaro	5, 895m
Mt Kosciuszko	Oceania	Great Dividing Range	2, 228m

