



WISDOM BEGINS AT SCHOOL



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Y6 Geography – Plate Tectonics

Key Concept: Human and Physical Processes

Essential Knowledge

What is the structure of the Earth?

The Earth consists of an inner core, outer core, mantle and crust.

Tectonic plates form the Earth's crust.

How have tectonic plates changed the shape of the world map?

The tectonic plates sit on the mantle and move due to convection currents (heat within the mantle) and gravitational forces.

The movement of tectonic plates cause the continents to form over time.

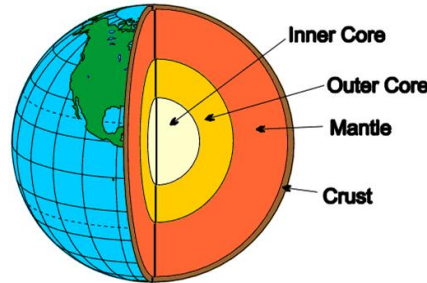
How does the movement of tectonic plates affect the world?

There are three types of plate boundaries. The movement of tectonic plates leads to volcanoes, earthquakes and tsunamis.

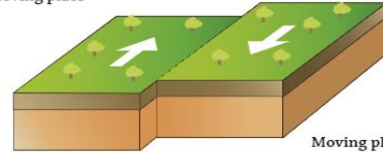
What is the Ring of Fire and what happens there?

The Ring of Fire is an area where the pacific plate (the largest of all the tectonic plates) meets other plates.

The Ring of Fire has a lot of volcanic and seismic activity.

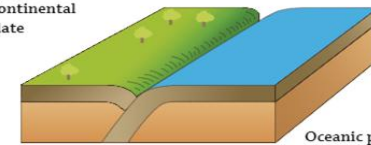


Moving plate



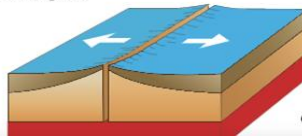
Moving plate

Continental plate



Oceanic plate

Oceanic plate



Oceanic plate

Aspirational Knowledge

The world map has changed significantly since the creation of the first continent (Pangaea). The three different plate boundaries are convergent, divergent and transform.

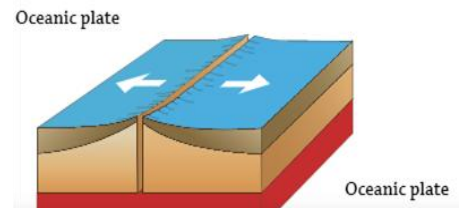
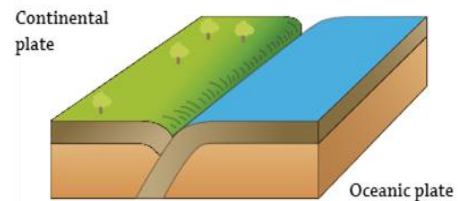
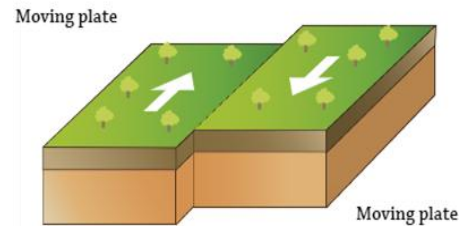
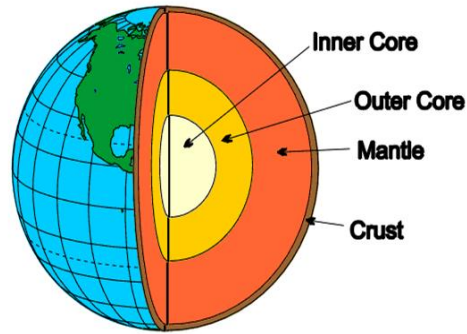
Key Vocabulary


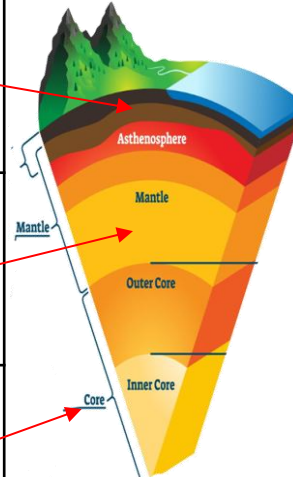


tectonic plates	also called lithospheric plates, they are slabs of solid rock
mantle	the area of the Earth between the crust and core
core	the centre of something
crust	tough outer part of something
continental drift	hypothesis that the Earth's continents have moved over time
Pangea	a supercontinent that existed approximately 335 million years ago
subducting plate	where one tectonic plate moves under another
earthquake	sudden and violent shaking of the ground
volcano	a mountain with a crater or vent
Ring of Fire	a region in the pacific ocean where there is high volcanic and earthquake activity
transform	to change
boundary	a dividing line to define an area
divergent boundary	where two tectonic plates move away from one another
convergent boundary	an area of the Earth where two or more tectonic plates collide

Y6 Geography – Plate Tectonics

Key Concept: Human and Physical Processes

Essential Knowledge
<p><u>What is the structure of the Earth?</u> The Earth consists of an inner core, outer core, mantle and crust. Tectonic plates form the Earth's crust.</p>
<p><u>How have tectonic plates changed the shaped the earth?</u> The tectonic plates sit on the mantle and have moved over time.</p>
<p><u>How does the movement of tectonic plates affect people's lives?</u> The movement of tectonic plates leads to volcanoes, earthquakes and tsunamis.</p>
<p><u>What is the ring of fire and what happens there?</u> The Ring of Fire is an area where the pacific plate (the largest of all the tectonic plates) meets other plates. There are a lot of volcanoes and earthquakes in the area names the "Ring of Fire".</p>



Key Vocabulary		
tectonic plates		slabs of solid rock that make the Earth's outer layer
crust		the tough outer part of the Earth
mantle		the area of the Earth between the crust and core
core		the centre of the Earth
earthquake		sudden strong shaking of the ground
volcano		a mountain with a crater or vent



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Y6 Geography – UK V Norway

Key Concept – Human and Physical Processes

Essential Knowledge
<p><u>What are the human and physical features of the United Kingdom?</u></p> <p>Human features of the United Kingdom: The four capital cities: London (England), Edinburgh (Scotland), Cardiff (Wales), and Belfast (Northern Ireland). Famous landmarks like Big Ben, the Houses of Parliament, the Angel of the North and Stonehenge.</p> <p>Physical features of the United Kingdom: Mountains – Ben Nevis in Scotland, Snowdon in Wales and Scafell Pike in England. Rivers – the River Thames, River Severn, and River Clyde. Coastlines – white cliffs of Dover, rugged coasts in Cornwall, and sandy beaches. Hills and countryside – the Lake District, Yorkshire Dales, and Scottish Highlands.</p>
<p><u>What are the human and physical features of the Norway?</u></p> <p>Physical features: Norway has lots of mountains, deep valleys, glaciers, and long coastlines with famous fjords (narrow sea inlets). It also has forests and rivers. Human features: Cities like Oslo (the capital), Bergen, and Trondheim. Norway is known for fishing, oil and gas industries, and traditional wooden houses.</p>
<p><u>What are the key landmarks in Norway?</u></p> <p>The Fjords (like Geirangerfjord and Nærøyfjord) – famous natural landmarks. The Northern Lights – visible in the far north. Bryggen in Bergen – colourful wooden houses by the harbour. Holmenkollen Ski Jump in Oslo – a sports landmark. The Arctic Cathedral in Tromsø.</p>
<p><u>How does the climate in the United Kingdom compare to Norway?</u></p> <p>The UK has a mild, temperate climate with lots of rain, but winters are not very cold. Norway has colder winters, especially in the north and inland, with snow and ice. The coast is milder because of the sea. Both countries get rain, but Norway’s weather can be more extreme due to its mountains and northern location.</p>

Key Vocabulary	
human geography	the branch of geography dealing with how human activity affects or influences the Earth’s surface
physical geography	the branch of geography dealing with natural features
river	a large natural stream of water flowing in a channel to the sea, a lake, or another river
mountain	a large natural elevation of the Earth's surface rising abruptly from the surrounding ground
bordering country	countries that share a border with a particular country
landmark	a feature of a landscape or town that is easily seen and recognised from a distance
European Union (EU)	a group of 28 countries that operates as a cohesive economic and political block
population	all the inhabitants of a particular place

Aspirational Knowledge	
<p>Population of the UK: over 60 million</p> <p>Prime Minister of the UK: Keir Starmer</p> 	<p>Population of Norway: 5.57 million</p> <p>Prime Minister of Norway Jonas Gahr Støre</p> 





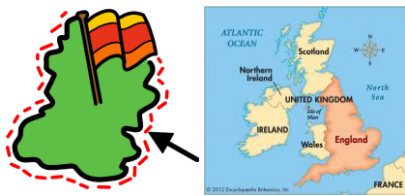


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Y6 Geography – UK V Norway

Key Concept – Human and Physical Processes

<u>Key Knowledge</u>	<u>Key Vocabulary</u>	
<p><u>What are the human and physical features of the United Kingdom?</u> Human features of the United Kingdom: The four capital cities: London (England), Edinburgh (Scotland), Cardiff (Wales), and Belfast (Northern Ireland). Famous landmarks like Big Ben, the Houses of Parliament, the Angel of the North and Stonehenge. Physical features of the United Kingdom: Mountains – Ben Nevis in Scotland, Snowdon in Wales and Scafell Pike in England. Rivers – the River Thames, River Severn and River Clyde.</p>	<p>river</p>	 <p>a long line of water that flows across the land</p>
<p><u>What are the human and physical features of the Norway?</u></p>	<p>mountain</p>	 <p>a very high area of land</p>
<p>Physical features: Norway has lots of mountains, deep valleys, glaciers, and long coastlines with famous fjords (narrow sea inlets). It also has forests and rivers. Human features: Cities like Oslo (the capital), Bergen, and Trondheim.</p>	<p>bordering country</p>	 <p>a country next to another country</p>
<p><u>What are the key landmarks in Norway?</u> The Fjords (like Geirangerfjord and Nærøyfjord) – famous natural landmarks. The Northern Lights – visible in the far north. Holmenkollen Ski Jump in Oslo – a sports landmark.</p>	<p>landmark</p>	 <p>an important place or building that is easy to see and remember</p>
<p><u>How does the climate in the United Kingdom compare to Norway?</u> The UK has a mild climate. It can be quite rainy; it gets warmer in the summer and colder in the winter. Norway has colder winters, especially in the north and inland, with snow and ice. The coast is milder because of the sea. Norway's weather can be more extreme due to its mountains and northern location.</p>	<p>population</p>	 <p>all the people who live in a place</p>



Y6 Geography – South America

Key Concept – Space, Place and Scale



Essential Knowledge

What is the human and physical geography of South America?

South America is the 4th largest continent in size. It is made up of 12 countries (Brazil, Argentina, Chile, Venezuela, Colombia, Peru, Suriname, Bolivia, Uruguay, Paraguay, Guyana, Ecuador). Brazil is the largest country in South America.

How is the Amazon Rainforest important for both South America and the global population?

The Amazon Rainforest helps the global climate, it is home to half the world's plants, animals and insects. Many plants grown in the rainforest are used for medicines. It is under threat from deforestation.

How is the Atacama Desert special?

The Atacama, in the north of Chile, is the driest desert on Earth. In some parts it has not rained for more than 400 years. Although it is the driest it is not the coldest (temperatures are between 0-30 degrees).

Why are the Andes mountains a vital part of South America's economy?

The Andes Mountains are over 7,000 km long and run along the west coast of South America. They are important for agriculture, mining, and water supply.



Aspirational Knowledge

Longest river: Amazon (4000 miles)
 Brazil covers more than half the continent's landmass.
 The Andes provides various good that are exported.

Key Vocabulary



human geography	the branch of geography dealing with how human activity affects or influences the Earth's surface.
physical geography	the branch of geography dealing with natural features.
rainforest	a luxuriant, dense forest rich in biodiversity, found typically in tropical areas with consistently heavy rainfall.
precipitation	rain, snow, sleet, or hail that falls to or condenses on the ground.
deforestation	the action of clearing a wide area of trees.
indigenous	originating or occurring naturally in a particular place; native.
region	an area, especially part of a country or the world having definable characteristics but not always fixed boundaries.
geyser	a hot spring in which water intermittently boils, sending a tall column of water and steam into the air.
vegetation	plants considered collectively, especially those found in a particular area.
dunes	a mound or ridge of sand or other loose sediment formed by the wind.



Y6 Geography – UK V South America

Key Concept – Space, Place and Scale



Key Knowledge	Key Vocabulary	
<p><u>What makes South America?</u> It is made up of 12 countries (Brazil, Argentina, Chile, Venezuela, Colombia, Peru, Suriname, Bolivia, Uruguay, Paraguay, Guyana, Ecuador).</p>	<p>rainforest</p>	 <p>a thick warm, and very wet forest that receives high amounts of rain</p>
<p><u>What is special about the Amazon Rainforest?</u> The Amazon Rainforest is home to half the world's plants, animals and insects. Many plants grown in the rainforest are used for medicines.</p>	<p>desert</p>	 <p>a large and very dry area of land</p>
<p><u>How is the Atacama Desert special?</u> The Atacama, in the north of Chile, is the driest desert on Earth.</p>	<p>climate</p>	 <p>the average weather of a place</p>
<p><u>Why are The Andes important?</u> The Andes Mountains are over 7,000 km long and run along the west coast of South America. They are important for the economy.</p>	<p>economy</p>	 <p>how a country or place makes things, sells things and uses money</p>

