

Survival - Geography

Year 6
Autumn 2

Overview

In this topic, we use maps of the world and learn about the different continents, oceans, major rivers and mountain ranges of our world. We learn about different features found around the world such as human features like The Great Wall of China and physical features like The Himalayas. Finally, we look at the spread of wealth and resources around the world and consider ways to eliminate world poverty.

Key knowledge - Geography

- Name the 7 world continents and 5 oceans of the world.
- Be able to name and label at least 3 countries in each continent.
- Identify and label major rivers, mountain ranges and human features like The Great Wall of China from each continent.
- Use an atlas effectively to locate countries and be able to use differently scaled maps to identify key features like mountain ranges and rivers.
- Understand the issues causing world poverty and how this impacts the people involved. Consider geographical reasons why these countries may be poor and spot trends using maps, for example the amount of LEDCs around the equator line.
- Understand how we can support LEDCs via fair-trade, international aid or charity efforts.

Key Mountain Facts

French Alps

- Around 13 million people live in the Alps
- Around 100 million people visit the Alps each year
- Mont Blanc is the tallest mountain at 4,807m
- Temperature vary. In the winter the average temperature is 1°C whereas in the summer temperatures reach 20°C.

Mount Vesuvius

- Vesuvius is in Naples, Italy
- 1,281 m in height
- 2 million people live in the surrounding area of Vesuvius
- Active volcano- erupts quite regularly and is one of the most dangerous volcanoes in the world

Mount Everest

- Highest peak in the world- 8,850 m
- Part of the Himalayan Range in Nepal
- First climbed in 1958
- 600 climbers from 20 countries have reached its peak
- 100 people have died

Key Vocabulary

Word	Definition
Volcanic	Mountains formed by volcanoes when molten rock breaks through the earth's crust.
Altitude	The height of an object in relation to sea level.
Climate	How hot, cold, dry or humid a region is.
Equator	The centre line spanning around the world, where the hottest regions are found.
Continent	One of the world's major land masses.
Atlas	A collection of maps of the world showing different countries.
Human geography	Man-made geographical features like buildings, reservoirs etc.
Physical geography	Natural geographical features like rivers, beaches, mountains.
Poverty	Being extremely poor, struggling to survive and feed your family, homelessness and a lack of resources.
Famine	Extreme hunger / thirst and a lack of food / water due to poor sanitary conditions, poverty or lack of crops.
Fair Trade	A fair way of buying products where an agreed fee goes to the people who grow the food from LEDCs.
LEDCs	Less economically developed countries - the world's poorest countries.
MEDCs	More economically developed countries - the world's richest and well-resourced countries.