Year Six Geography Scheme of Work

AutumnKeys & symbols: Create complex keys.Use a compass: Show awareness of the 16- point compass rose, and compass quadrant bearingsGeography of Europe - (including the location of Russia) Locational knowledge locate European countries, including the location of their environmental regions, key physical and human characteristics and major cities.Read maps: Explain how types of map give different perspectives / show prejudice (eg the Peters Projection). Confidently use distribution/ thematic maps to illustrate an idea or discussion.Observe/measure: Make reasonable estimation of length, distance, mass, capacity, angle, area and temperature.Place knowledge understand geographicalDraw maps / plans: Design and draw distribution/ thematic maps.Draw maps.Fluency with converting unit including the location of their environmental regions, key physical and human characteristics and majorDraw maps / plans: Design and draw distribution/ thematic maps.	 perceptive questions in geographically valid ways. compass rose isn't official primary). Discern relevance Thoughtfully organise information by relevance, and politely critique others. For Location Knowledge: Name and locate Europea countries and capitals Name and locate Russia, Moscow, St Petersburg
 and physical geography of a region within a European country - focus on modern day Greece to link with History unit on Ancient Greece. Human & physical knowledge Physical geography to include biomes and vegetation belts. Human geography to include types of settlement and land use, economic activity, including trade links. Digital maps: Digital maps: Use linear and area measuring tools accurately. Use careful selections from digital maps to illustrate points verbally (eg with .ppt) or in written form (eg .pub, .doc). Use images: Carefully select images for a purpose (eg as evidence, or to show reliability). 	nd National Curriculum) For Human Geography:

Year Six Geography Scheme of Work

Theme & Knowledge	Graphicacy Skills	Fieldwork and Practical Skills	Academic Skills	Vocabulary
Spring Geography of North America: Locational knowledge concentrating on the environmental regions, key physical and human characteristics and major cities. Place knowledge understand geographical similarities and differences through the study of human and physical geography of a region within North America. Human & physical knowledge focusing on the distribution of natural resources, including energy (i.e. oil/petrol), food, minerals and water. Also look at the recycling of natural resources - fieldwork opportunity, visit to a recycling education centre. https://www.rgs.org/schools/ teaching-resources/united- states-of-america-(usa)/ https://	Keys & symbols: Create complex keys. Read maps: Explain how types of map give different perspectives / show prejudice (eg the Peters Projection). Confidently use distribution/ thematic maps to illustrate an idea or discussion. Draw maps / plans: Design and draw distribution/ thematic maps. Digital maps: Use linear and area measuring tools accurately. Use careful selections from digital maps to illustrate points verbally (eg with .ppt) or in written form (eg .pub, .doc). Charts and graphs Read, interpret and use pie charts and line graphs. Calculate the mean. Use images: Carefully select images for a purpose (eg as evidence, or to show reliability).	Use a compass: Show awareness of the 16- point compass rose, and compass quadrant bearings. Observe/measure: Make reasonable estimations of length, distance, mass, capacity, angle, area and temperature. Locate: n/a Record: Group and redraft observations in the field into useful formats like tables, diagrams, flow charts, sketches, jotted graphs. Make calculations in the field eg mean averages.	Ask questions: Regularly ask and answer perceptive questions in geographically valid ways. Discern relevance Thoughtfully organise information by relevance, and politely critique others. Use sources (from History National Curriculum) Start to understand the idea of 'tertiary' sources data. Explain and critique the way geographical 'facts' are used and interpreted to support opinions. Present information: Use age-related vocabulary in their speech and writing, spelling it accurately where appropriate. Create age-related data tables, graphs and charts, maps and plans, drawings and perspectives, posters, diagrams and digital presentations: - for isolated datasets - in longer and coherently- structured pieces of work	 For Skills & Fieldwork: NNE ENE ESE etc (16 point compass rose isn't official at primary). For Location Knowledge: time zone, federation, union, autonomy, sovereign, state, province Name and locate (with their capitals): Canada, USA (also New York, San Francisco, LA), countries ands capitals of the Americas For Place Knowledge: trend For Human Geography: economic activity, trade links, land use, finance retail municipal industrial employment infrastructure, arable pastoral, mixed farming, From Science National Curriculum: impact, settlement, waste, sewage, pollution, sound pollution For Human Geography: settlement, locality, community, culture, energy, renewable For Physical Geography: natural resources Other relevant content from Maths National Curriculum appropriate accuracy determine

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Theme & Knowledge	Graphicacy Skills	Fieldwork and Practical Skills	Academic Skills	Vocabulary
Summer	Keys & symbols: Create complex keys.	Use a compass: Show awareness of the 16-	Ask questions: Regularly ask and answer	For Skills & Fieldwork: NNE ENE ESE etc (16 point
Mountains, Volcanoes and		point compass rose, and	perceptive questions in	compass rose isn't official at
Earthquakes	Read maps:	compass quadrant bearings.	geographically valid ways.	primary).
Locational knowledge	Confidently use distribution/			
locate the world's countries	thematic maps to illustrate an	Observe/measure:	Discern relevance	For Location Knowledge:
and their key physical characteristics	idea or discussion.	Make reasonable estimations of length, distance, mass,	Thoughtfully organise information by relevance, and	North and South hemisphere
Physical Geography	Draw maps / plans:	capacity, angle, area and	politely critique others.	For Place Knowledge:
describe and understand key	Design and draw distribution/	temperature.	[=	region, erosion
aspects of physical	thematic maps.	Fluency with converting units,	Use sources (from History	
geography, including	themate maper	including between metric and	National Curriculum)	For Human Geography:
mountains, volcanoes and	Digital maps:	imperial from Maths National	Start to understand the idea of	n/a
earthquakes	Use careful selections from	Curriculum).	'tertiary' sources data.	
	digital maps to illustrate points		Explain and critique the way	For Physical Geography (Year
https://www.rgs.org/schools/	verbally (eg with .ppt) or in	Locate:	geographical 'facts' are used	6)
teaching-resources/	written form (eg .pub, .doc).	n/a	and interpreted to support	Mountains, volcano,
mountains,-volcanoes-and-			opinions.	earthquake, epicentre, zenith,
earthquakes/	Use images:	Record:	Present information:	focus, tectonic, characteristic,
	Carefully select images for a		Use age-related vocabulary	[from Science National
https://www.youtube.com/	purpose (eg as evidence, or to		in their speech and writing,	Curriculum]
watch?v=S9ty-ta1wyl	show reliability).		spelling it accurately where	igneous, metamorphic,
	5,		appropriate.	sedimentary, pressure, heat,
https://www.rgs.org/schools/			Create age-related data	crystals, fossil, organic
teaching-resources/			tables, graphs and charts,	
mountains,-volcanoes-and-			maps and plans, drawings	
earthquakes-(1)/			and perspectives, posters,	
			diagrams and digital	
			presentations:	
			- for isolated datasets	
			- in longer and coherently-	
			structured pieces of work	

***Important note

The geographical skills and fieldwork element of the Key Stage 2 programmes of study [listed below] are taught throughout each theme across the Key Stage.

- 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.

The graphicacy, fieldwork and practical skills identified above, for each theme, allow relevant skills progression across the Key Stage and ensure coverage of the Key Stage 2 content.