



Knowledge and Skills Mind Map (Geography) - Year 6 Spring Term

Knowledge : 
Disciplinary Concept: 

6. Can I analyse coastal defences and give examples of how they are used in the UK?

- **Prior Learning (last lesson):** coastal erosion in the UK
- **Vocab:** coastal defence, sea wall, groyne, rock armour,
- Know that coastal defence means the way people try to protect the land near the sea from being worn away by waves, wind and rising sea levels.
- Know hard engineering coastal defences: sea walls, groynes, rock armour
- Know soft engineering coastal defences: beach nourishment, planting vegetation
- Know that both types (hard and soft) of coastal erosion are used in the UK
- **Human and Physical Geography/Geographical Skills and Fieldwork:** Analyse types of coastal defence; give examples of how they are used in the UK

5. Can I give reasons for coastal erosion and analyse information from an case study in the UK?

- **Prior Learning (last lesson):** defined coast and explained coastal regions in the UK
- **Vocab:** coastal erosion, natural process,
- Know that erosion is a natural process where soil, sand and bedrock are worn away from the land by the sea
- Know the reasons for coastal erosion:
 - **Wave Action** – Strong waves crash against cliffs and beaches.
 - **Weathering** – Rain, wind, and ice break down rocks.
 - **Sea Level Rise** – Higher seas reach further inland.
 - **Storms** – Powerful storms cause rapid erosion.
- Know locations in the British Isles that are impacted by coastal erosion e.g. Holderness Coast (East Yorkshire) Aldeburgh (Suffolk), Thorpeness (Suffolk)
- **Human and Physical Geography/Geographical Skills and Fieldwork:** Give reasons for coastal erosion; analyse a case study of coastal erosion in the British Isles

4. Can I define 'coast' and research coastal regions around the UK?

- **Prior Learning (last lesson):** formation of mountains and islands
- **Vocab:** coast, coastal region,
- Know the geographical definition of a coast is 'the part of land adjoining the sea'
- Know the notable coastal regions of the British Isles e.g.
 - Southwest (Cornwall, Devon): rocky coastline, cliffs, fishing villages
 - East Anglia (Norfolk, Suffolk): sandier coastlines, vast sand beaches
 - North Yorkshire (towering cliffs, quaint villages),
 - Pembrokeshire: coastal region of Wales
 - Northumberland: rugged coastline with historical castles
- **Human and Physical Geography/Geographical Skills and Fieldwork:** Define coast; research coastal regions around the UK

Physical Geography in the UK and around the World

1 Can I understand the position and significance of the Arctic and Antarctic Circle?

- **Prior Learning**
 - ⇒ **Y6 Autumn:** time zones, Prime Meridian and Greenwich Meantime (GMT)
 - ⇒ **Y5 Spring:** latitude, longitude, Northern/Southern Hemisphere, Tropics of Cancer/Capricorn
- **Vocab:** latitude, Equator, Arctic/Antarctic Circle
- **Arctic Circle**
 - **Position:** The Arctic Circle is an imaginary line of latitude at about 66½° north of the Equator, near the top of the Earth.
 - **Significance:** It marks the area where, at least once a year, there is 24 hours of daylight in summer (midnight sun) and 24 hours of darkness in winter (polar night).
- **Antarctic Circle**
 - **Position:** The Antarctic Circle is an imaginary line of latitude at about 66½° south of the Equator, near the bottom of the Earth.
 - **Significance:** It marks the area where, at least once a year, there is 24 hours of daylight in summer and 24 hours of darkness in winter due to the Earth's tilt.
- **Geographical Skills and Fieldwork:** position and significance of Arctic/Antarctic Circle

2. Can I explain how islands are formed and use digital mapping to locate major islands around the world?

- **Prior Learning (last lesson):** position/significance of Arctic/Antarctic Circle
- **Vocab:** island, volcanic, continental, tectonic plate
- Know the geographical definition of an island is 'a naturally formed landmass (smaller than a continent) that is entirely surrounded by water and remains above water at high tide.
- Know the two main ways islands are formed:
 - **Volcanic:** Eruptions on ocean floor, where lava builds up on the seabed eventually raising above the water's surface (e.g. Hawaiian islands, Iceland)
 - **Continental:** land masses break off from continents (when tectonic plates shift) to form a new island or rising sea levels flood land to create separate islands (e.g. British Isles, Greenland)
- Know that the Caribbean (link to Y6 Spring Term History learning) is an archipelago (group of islands) in the Caribbean Sea/North Atlantic Ocean
- Know digital mapping is generally computer based maps (e.g. Google Maps)
- **Human and Physical Geography:** Explain how islands are formed; use digital mapping; locate major islands around the world (e.g. World's Top 10 by size)

3 Can I recap how mountains are formed and use an atlas to locate mountain ranges around the world?

- **Prior Learning:** - **Year 3 Summer:** How mountains are formed and mountains in Europe
Year 6 Autumn: Located mountains in UK
- **Vocab:** tectonic plate, locate,
- Recap that mountains are when huge pieces of the Earth's surface (tectonic plates) shift. They push against each other, become squashed and shift up. The process can take millions of years. Example: The Himalayas were formed when the plate with India crashed into plate with Asia.
- Know the highest peaks in each UK country (Ben Nevis, Mount Snowdon, Scafell Pike, Slieve Donard). Know major mountainous regions in the world (Himalayas, Andes etc.)
- **Human and Physical Geography/Geographical Skills and Fieldwork:** Recap how mountains are formed; use atlases to locate the major mountainous regions of the world