

# Hemingbrough Geography Curriculum

**Theme:** Navigation

**Phase:** Upper Key Stage Two

**Year Group:** 6

**Strand:** Locational Knowledge / Human & Physical Geography

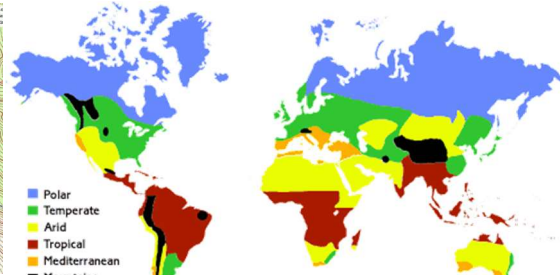
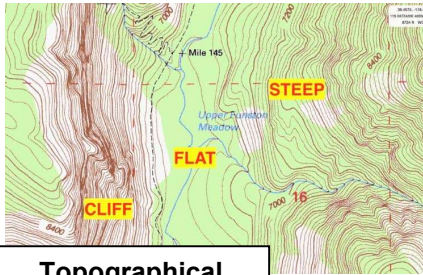
In Year 1 & 2 I should already have learned to:

- Name & locate the **7 continents** and **5 oceans**.
- Name, locate and identify characteristics of the **4 countries** and **capital cities of the UK**

In Year 3 & 4 I should have already learned to describe:

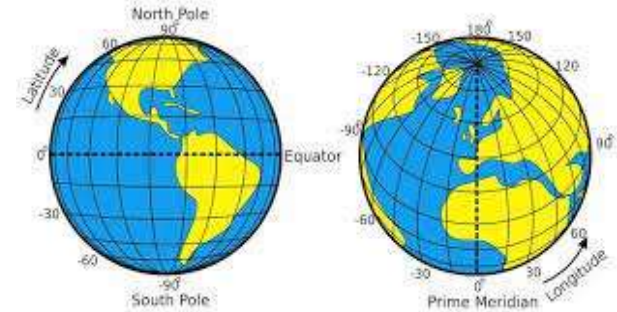
- Physical Geography: rivers, mountains, earthquakes and the water cycle.
- Human Geography: settlement & land use and trade links.

1. Can you name three different types of maps and what they are used for?



Coordinates are numbers which determine the position of a point in a particular space. Coordinates are always written as the number of steps across first (x-axis), then the number of steps up or down (y-axis).

2. What are coordinates?



4. Can you use a compass, grid references and symbols in a key to locate and understand locations across the world?

5. Can you use field work to record and present the human and physical features in the local area?

### Topographical Map

A map that shows the physical features of the land.

### Road Map

A map that shows the location of roads connecting villages, towns and cities.



### Thematic Map

A map that shows the distribution of human or natural features, or data.

3. Can you describe why we have time zones, using your knowledge of longitude and latitude and the prime meridian?

It takes 24 hours for the Earth to rotate once on its axis. We split the globe into time zones using imaginary lines called **meridians**. They run from the North Pole to the South Pole, crossing lines of latitude. There are 24 time zones. There is an imaginary line running through the UK called the **Prime Meridian** (0°). It runs through a place in London called **Greenwich**. Time in countries to the **east** of the Prime Meridian is always in front of that in the UK. Time in countries to the **west** of the Prime Meridian is always behind that of the UK. The Prime Meridian splits the world into eastern and western **hemispheres**.

SKILLS	Self Assess	Teacher Assess
I can compare maps and how they have changed from human activity.		
I can analyse the effectiveness of different geographical representations.		
I can observe and record physical features.		
I can locate the equator and draw conclusions about the countries around it.		

VOCABULARY	
<b>Arctic &amp; Antarctic Circle</b>	Imaginary lines around the northern and southern parts of the world. Arctic winters are long and cold while summers are short and cool.
<b>Contour</b>	Line on a map joining points of equal height above sea level.
<b>Equator</b>	The imaginary line around the middle of the Earth.
<b>Greenwich Meridian</b>	Borough of Greater London, England, located on the prime meridian.
<b>Hemisphere</b>	From Ancient Greek <b>meaning</b> "half of a sphere"
<b>Latitude</b>	Coordinate that specifies the north-south position of a point on the Earth's surface. <b>Latitude</b> is an angle.
<b>Longitude</b>	The distance on east or west of Greenwich Meridian.
<b>Time Zone</b>	A region within which the same standard <b>time</b> is used.
<b>Topography</b>	A detailed map of the surface features of land.