

Year 6 – Term 4

Does adversity always make us stronger?

GEOGRAPHY



Describe and explain how and why some UK cities have developed and changed over time. Use different map projections to broaden understanding of different world perspectives. Suggest positive and negative results of urban redevelopment. Suggest ways in which urban areas can be developed sustainably.

Long-term Memory Knowledge

Identify some of the counties and major cities of the UK. Describe how some of these places have changed since the Second World War (e.g. less manufacturing, more service economy, less terraced housing, more taller apartment blocks) and begin to give reasons for this. Read different map projections, locating places of interest, and talk about what someone might learn and/or assume from that particular map (e.g. size of places in relation to one another, the physical geography of a place). Name some of the benefits of redeveloping urban areas and some of the drawbacks. Suggest some ways in which redevelopment can be made sustainable.

Key Vocabulary

industry	an economic activity concerned with the processing of raw materials and manufacture of goods in factories
manufacture	to make something on a large scale using machinery
transport system	the means of moving passengers or goods from one place to another

economic activity	to make, provide, purchase or sell goods or services
topographical	looks at the accurate representation of the physical features of an area
service economy	making money through providing a service (e.g. banking, hospitality) rather than a product
map projection	a way of representing our 3D planet on a 2D surface

Progression in Resources

- Maps of varying scale
- Photographs
- Internet: digimaps
- Infographics

Relevance

Now	Children broaden their understanding of the geography of the UK and develop an understanding that places change over time, usually to suit the needs of the inhabitants but often in response to the physical geography.
Future	Later in life, children can make informed decisions about where to live, to holiday, etc. in the UK.
Aspiration	Children consider town planning, architecture, environmental studies, etc. as possible career options; they may become involved in regeneration or historical restoration projects in their local community.

National Curriculum Links

Name and locate counties and cities of the United Kingdom, geographical regions and their identifying human and physical characteristics, key topographical features (including hills, mountains, coasts and rivers), and land-use patterns; and understand how some of these aspects have changed over time.

Essential Prior Learning

Recognise England, Scotland, Wales, Northern Ireland and the Republic of Ireland on a map. Know the capital cities:
England – London
Scotland – Edinburgh
Wales – Cardiff
Northern Ireland – Belfast
Republic of Ireland – Dublin
Know that physical geography is concerned with the land as created by nature and that human geography is the result of people's influence or changes to the land.

Progression in Skill

Name and locate counties (Yorkshire, Hampshire, West Midlands, Somerset, Merseyside, Norfolk and Suffolk) and cities (Sheffield, Portsmouth, Coventry, Liverpool, Bristol and Norwich) of the UK.