### We are Geographers Year 6

#### What should I already know?
- The features of a volcano and where they are located.
- The cause of earthquakes and their human and physical impact.
- The different climate and time zones and how temperature is determined by the location or latitude of an area.
- Rainforests are a kind of forest habitat. They are a key source of life on our planet and are impacted by human activity.
- The location of the seven continents and five oceans. To be able to locate a country using a range of geographical skills.

#### As a geographer, I have this knowledge

**The Americas are made up of the continents of North and South America.**

South America is the fourth largest continent in size and the fifth largest in population. It is located primarily in the southern hemisphere. It is bordered by the Atlantic Ocean to the east and the Pacific Ocean to the west. The geography of South America is dominated by the Andes Mountain Range and the Amazon River (second longest river in the world).

North America is the third largest of the seven continents. It is bordered by the Atlantic Ocean to the east and the Pacific Ocean to the west. North America is dominated by its three largest countries: Canada, Mexico, and the United States. It also includes Greenland—the world’s largest island. Central America and the Caribbean are considered part of North America.

### How can one person make a difference?

Year 6 will ‘Zoom In’ and look closely at our role as a global citizen, focusing on how human activity impacts the world around us on a local and global scale. Children will investigate international, national and local schemes.

### Countries and regions can be interconnected or independent.

Human geography (trade links, settlements, economic activity) help to define a country as much as its physical geography (location, climate, physical features).

When studying a country in depth, we can look at a range of features including: culture, economy, trade partners, climate, demographics and government.

All regions of a country are not necessarily the same. Human and environmental diversity can be found within a country (UK, Australia etc.). As populations change so do the needs of the people. This can have a positive and negative impact on the environment and all living creatures on planet Earth.

#### My skills and fieldwork

- I can compare **urban** and **rural** areas using eight-figure grid references and population density maps.
- I can use digital maps, aerial photographs and GIS software to study an area at a range of scales.
- I can create my own maps and include a key.
- I can carry out fieldwork and present my findings using a range of mediums.