

Year 6 Geography Curriculum



Autumn	Mountains (Three Peaks and Everest)
Year 6	-Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate global and UK mountain ranges and be able to identify human and physical characteristics, key topographical features in the context of mountain ranges. -Know that for a landmass to be classed as a mountain, it must be 600m or higher. -Identify a snow line, summit, slope, plateau, ridge, tree line, foot, face, valley and outcrop on a mountain. -Describe how different types of mountains are formed. -Understand how contour lines are drawn to determine a change in elevation. -Know that the Scafell Pike (England), Ben Nevis (Scotland) and Snowdon (Wales) make up the Three Peaks. -Know that Mount Everest is the tallest mountain in the World. It is in the Himalayan Mountain Range. -Be able to compare Mount Everest and the Three Peaks.
Spring	North America – Canada, USA and Mexico
Year 6	- The continent of North America is located in the northern and western hemispheres. -There are 23 countries in North America, with Canada being the biggest. - North America has 9 time zones. - North America has every climate zone, from the icy Arctic in the north to tropical regions in the south. - North America has some of the world’s largest cities including Mexico City, Los Angeles and New York. - North America is home to the Rocky Mountains, which stretch over 4,800 kilometres from Canada to New Mexico. - The Mississippi River, flowing through the United States, is one of the longest rivers in the world. - North America's terrain includes deserts like the Sonoran Desert, vast plains such as the Great Plains, and towering mountain ranges like the Rockies.
Summer	Natural Resources
Year 6	-Understand that renewable energy is made from resources that nature will replace. -Understand that non-renewable energy comes from sources that will run out and not be replenished. -Identify types of renewable and non-renewable energy sources. -Know the three main fossil fuels (coal, oil and natural gas) -Identify how we used minerals (jewellery, cosmetics, cleaning products, buildings and machines) -Recognise why water is important and what it is used for (hypo-power, agriculture, producing paper, producing steel and producing clothes). -Explore where our food (crops) come from around the world.