

Key Stage 2 YEAR 6 GEOGRAPHY

National Curriculum KS2 Programme of Study	Chris Quigley Essential Skills Milestone 3	
<p>Pupils should extend their knowledge and understanding beyond the local area to include the United Kingdom, Europe and North America. This will include the location and characteristics of a range of the world's most significant human and physical features. They should develop their use of geographical knowledge, understanding and skills to enhance their locational and place knowledge. Pupils should be taught to:</p> <p>Locational knowledge</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> locate the world's countries, using maps to focus on North America, concentrating on their environmental regions, key physical and human characteristics, countries, and major cities name and locate counties and cities of the United Kingdom, geographical regions and their identifying human and physical characteristics, key topographical features (<i>including hills, mountains, coasts and rivers</i>), and land-use patterns; and understand how some of these aspects have changed over time <p>Place knowledge</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> understand geographical similarities and differences through the study of human and physical geography of a region of the United Kingdom and a region within North America <p>Geographical skills and fieldwork</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied use the eight points of a compass, four and six-figure grid references, symbols and key (<i>including the use of Ordnance Survey maps</i>) to build their knowledge of the United 	<p>1. To investigate places</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Collect and analyse statistics and other information in order to draw clear conclusions about locations. Identify and describe how the physical features affect the human activity within a location. Use a range of geographical resources to give detailed descriptions and opinions of the characteristic features of a location. Use different types of fieldwork sampling (<i>random and systematic</i>) to observe, measure and record the human and physical features in the local area. Record the results in a range of ways. Name and locate some of the countries and cities of the world and their identifying human and physical characteristics, including hills, mountains, rivers, key topographical features and land-use patterns; and understand how some of these aspects have changed over time. Name and locate the countries of North America and identify their main physical and human characteristics.
	<p>2. To investigate patterns</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify and describe the geographical significance of latitude, longitude, Equator, Northern Hemisphere, Southern Hemisphere, the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn, Arctic and Antarctic Circle, and time zones (including day and night).

<p>Kingdom and the wider world</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Understand some of the reasons for geographical similarities and differences between countries. • Describe how locations around the world are changing and explain some of the reasons for change. • Describe geographical diversity across the world. • Describe how countries and geographical regions are interconnected and interdependent.
	<p>3. To communicate geographically</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use the eight points of a compass, four-figure grid references, symbols and a key (that uses standard Ordnance Survey symbols) to communicate knowledge of the United Kingdom and the world. • Create maps of locations identifying patterns (such as: land use and height of land).