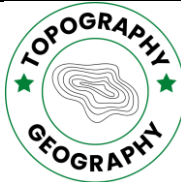


Geography
Year 6



Unit	Contrasting Counties	Russia	Himalayan Mountains
National Curriculum	locate the world's countries, using maps to focus on Europe (including the location of Russia) and North and South 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 (including hills, mountains, coasts and rivers), and land-use patterns; and understand how some of these aspects have changed over time. Describe and understand key aspects of rivers, mountains, settlements, land use and economic activity. 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 (including the use of Ordnance Survey maps) to build their knowledge of the United Kingdom and the wider world.	locate the world's countries, using maps to focus on Europe (including the location of Russia) and North and South America, concentrating on their environmental regions, key physical and human characteristics, countries, and major cities. Identify the position and significance of latitude, longitude, Equator, Northern Hemisphere, Southern Hemisphere, the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn, Arctic and Antarctic Circle, the Prime/Greenwich Meridian and time zones (including day and night). Understand geographical similarities and differences through the study of human and physical geography of a region of the United Kingdom, a region in a European country. Describe and understand key aspects of biomes, mountains, rivers, land use, economic activity, trade, the distribution of natural resources including energy, minerals and water. Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied.	locate the world's countries, using maps to focus on Europe (including the location of Russia) and North and South America, concentrating on their environmental regions, key physical and human characteristics, countries, and major cities. Identify the position and significance of latitude, longitude, Equator, Northern Hemisphere, Southern Hemisphere, the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn, Arctic and Antarctic Circle, the Prime/Greenwich Meridian and time zones (including day and night). Describe and understand key aspects of climate zones, mountains, land use and economic activity. Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied.

Title of Unit (Enquiry Question)	How similar are our contrasting counties?	What impact does Russia's vast landmass have on its people? How do we compare this to the UK?	How does this incredible mountain range impact local communities?
Disciplinary Knowledge			
Substantive Knowledge			
Knowledge	I know that the United Kingdom, Great Britain and the British Isles are formed by different countries, with their own governmental responsibilities. I know that each country is separated into different counties with their own economic circumstances.	I know that Russia is transcontinental. I know that there is a contrast between the size of Russia and its population.	I know that the Himalayas are a mountain range which crosses 5 countries and 19 rivers in central Asia. I know that the Himalayas are the tallest in the world and part of a astounding group of mountain ranges in Asia.
	I know that the Lake District is a rural place of international beauty, which has been used in different art forms since the Victorian era.	I know that biomes are determined by their location, the temperature and rainfall of a given place.	I know that mountains are a product of orogeny: the friction between tectonic plates and collision over millions of years.
	I know that Cumbrian settlements were built at the foot of the mountains to support early settlers.	I know that anthropogenic pollution as severely impacted the lives of those living on the Volga River.	I know that the Himalayan mountains and Mount Kilimanjaro are similar because of their climate zones and the impact they have on inhabitants.
	I know that London was built around the River Thames during Roman times to ensure the British Isles could trade with its neighbours.	I know that Britain is reliant on Russia's abundance of minerals.	I know that tourists in the Himalayan mountains support the economy in lesser developed countries. I know that tourists in the Himalayan mountains have a detrimental impact on the environment.
	I know that London is an urban place which is continuing to grow to meet the needs of its growing population.	I know there are similarities and differences between Russia and our home nations due to their scale and economic success.	I know that the Himalayan people have vastly different cultural norms depending on their location and economic backgrounds.
	I know that there are many geographical differences between the north-west and south-east of the British Isles.		

Skills	I can use a globe to explain the differences between the United Kingdom, Great Britain and the British Isles. I can use an atlas to discuss economic links in relation to London.	I can use my knowledge of place value and ratio to compare the scale and size of Russia to other countries studied.	I can use my knowledge of place value and ratio to compare the heights of famous mountain ranges. I can use an atlas to find the coordinates of the Himalayas and the countries it crosses.
	I can analyse how the physical features of the Lake District have influenced famous artists and use these artists as influence for my own impression.	I can explain the impact of living in different biomes.	I can show change over time by creating a 3D labelled diagram.
	I can use geographical evidence and data to form my own opinion, analysing the positives and negatives of building near places of natural beauty.	I can provide my own opinion on Russian economics, using the Volga River as an example.	I can evaluate the similarities and differences of living on two different mountain ranges.
	I can use a historical map and modern OS Map of London to explain how the River Thames built London over time.	I can create a pie chart to show how much money Russia receives for each resource.	I can use geographical data to form a balanced argument.
	I can use an OS Map of London to evidence its economic importance to the nation.	I can use a diagram of my choosing to represent the similarities and differences.	I can show a curiosity and fascination in the lives of people from different geographical backgrounds.
	I can use a diagram of my choosing to represent the similarities and differences between two contrasting counties.		

Vocabulary	settlement settler prosper economy physical human rural urban district isle trade kingdom	continent transcontinental biome environment climate habitat fossil fuel diamond oligarchy oligarch scale anthropogenic pollution	mountain friction temperate alpine climate approximately sea level monsoon detrimental culture anthropogenic scale topography
Career Links	 Member of Parliament	  Oil Merchant	  Expedition Guide
Resource Links	Learning resources - Lake District National Park Let's explore the Lake District - BBC Bitesize KS2 London, Geography, Great Britain, London, KS2 Geography LGFL - The River Thames - Resource Bank Mapping the River Thames RGS	KS2 Russia Primary Resources, Russia, Countries, Places, Geography Russia's regions and roles RGS Russia National Geographic Kids The story of Russia through maps (1914 - present) KS3 Y9 Geography Lesson Resources Oak National Academy	Primary - Curriculum: KS2 - Mountains and earthquakes - Himalayas and Nepal Geography Moodle Explore mountains - BBC Bitesize How to teach ... the Himalayas Teacher Network The Guardian Lesson Plan: 1. What are mountains? Developing Experts

			Subject knowledge animation: Mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes RGS
Assessment	Parliamentary Report	True or false? Explain why.	Himalayan Poster or Brochure