Geography Subject knowledge, discipline and vocabulary Year 6		
Unit	If the World Were a Village	Wonderous Wales
Previous Learning	 The seven continents and five oceans. The names of some key rivers around the world including the Thames and the Nile. The main biomes and climate zones around the world, including rainforests. The climate of South America and how it differs to the UK. Some of the human and physical features of Brazil. The climate of places is affected by their location (e.g. the equator, Tropics). The effects of climate change and pollution on the Earth. The effect of deforestation on the Mayan civilisation. 	 The capital cities of the four countries that make up the United Kingdom and their characteristics. The surrounding seas of the United Kingdom. Land-use patterns in the local area and how they have changed overtime. The terms urban and rural and use them to describe areas of the UK. How to locate places using four figure grid references. How to identify features such as hills, mountains, coasts and rivers on a map.
Subject Knowledge	 To describe and understand key aspects of: human geography, including: types of settlement and land use, economic activity including trade links, and the distribution of natural resources including energy, food, minerals and water The UK trades a lot of goods and services. Some of the goods the UK exports are: scrap iron, whisky, tartan kilts, medicines, aircraft parts, cars, computers, oil and gas. Some of the goods the UK imports are: coffee beans, bananas, medicines, aircraft parts, cars, computers, oil and gas Global trade (or international trade) is simply the movement in and out of the country (import and export) of goods and services across international boundaries. Physical geography of a country determines whether foods can or cannot be grown there i.e. climate/ vegetation. The three stages of production in the global supply chain? Primary- extracting the raw materials e.g. farming, mining, fishing, and forestry. Secondary- Turning raw materials into other products (processing/manufacturing stage) e.g. wood into furniture, tin into mobile phones, fish into fish fingers. Tertiary-Services as provided to businesses (shops selling the brand) and other customers. The distribution to retailers around the globe falls into this sector. 	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 • Wales is a country that is part of the UK and Gt Britain. • Wales is bordered by England and the Irish sea with the Bristol Channel to the south. • Wales has a total area of 20735km² and a population of just over 3million people. • The capital city is Cardiff. • The land in Wales is ruggish with a number of upland areas. • The highest mountain in Wales is Mt Snowdon at 1085m • Wales has a number of off shore islands inc: Anglesey • Wales has numerous rivers including the Rivers Deem Clywd and Conwy. • Cardigan Bay is the largest bay in Wales. • Wales is the 3 rd largest of the 4 UK countries • Wales has changed over time inc: industry • North Wales was known for its slate mines • The National Saint is St David and this is celebrated on March 1 st . • Leeks and Daffodils represent Wales • The flag is green and white with a red dragon. • Wales has more than 600 castles

- Fair trade is a way of buying and selling products that allows the farmers to be paid a fair price for their produce, and have better working conditions.
- Trade is 'unfair' when farmers receive very low income and have poor conditions while the companies that sell their products make lots of money from them.



 Llanfairpwllgwyngyllgogerychwyrndrobwllllantysiliogogogoch is a village on the Isle of Anglesey with the longest place name in the United Kingdom.

Subject Discipline

Physical Geography:

- Label different climates on a map.
- Discuss how natural resources and climate determine where our food comes from.
- Using a map, label where we export goods to.
- Describe and understand aspects of physical geography of the UK that determines what we export.

Human Geogrpahy

- Discuss how trade connects different countries and their populations.
- Discuss the role of workers in different countries along the supply chain and comparing the wealth and level of development of different countries.
- Discuss how global trade affects the lives of workers in less economically developed countries.
- Present data related to global trade in table and graph form, and draw conclusions on the data on Fairtrade and non-Fairtrade products.

- Use aerial photographs to compare land use in Wales and land use in London or another major **city.** Create a key using symbols to show what different features are.
- Study Ordnance Survey topographical maps to plot land use patterns and features of

counties of the UK.

- Research how the **population** of Wales has changed over time. Present this in a graph. Compare this to a similar graph showing the **population** of London.
- Compare **urban** and **rural** areas using six-figure grid references.
- Compare different sources for population numbers. Which is the most reliable? Why is it hard to measure population?
 Use the National Grid to identify where different counties are using six-figure grid references.

	 Investigate the natural resources, such as palm oil, that can be found in the rainforest and the role they play in trade routes. Describe the fair trade process for some products from the rainforest. Follow a product from the rainforest through the global supply chain. Explain sustainability and the role rainforests play. 	
Key Vocab	 Trade Import Export Global Industry Climate Population Fairtrade Market Barter Purchase Palm Oil Natural Resource Trade route Suspaly chain Global 	 Cartographer City Coastal Country Human Features Physical Features Landmark Landscape Population Rural Topographical Urban