

Geography- Around the world Y6 Knowledge Mat

Sticky Knowledge for 'Around the world	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❑ To Complete a study of Pompeii 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❑ There are 3 types of volcano – Active, Dormant and Extinct. ❑ Mount Vesuvius most famous eruption was in AD 79 when thousands of people lost their lives in the cities of Pompeii and Herculaneum. ❑ Volcanoes are caused when magma rises to the surface of the Earths, gas can cause a pressure to build up in the mountain and it eventually explodes. ❑ The ring of fire – A horseshoe shaped area of the Pacific Ocean where 90% of the world's volcanoes are.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❑ To travel along the River Nile 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❑ The River Nile is in Africa and originates in South Sudan (Lake Victoria) by way of the White Nile tributary and in Ethiopia (lake Tana) by way of the Blue Nile tributary. ❑ The mouth of the Nile is in Egypt and flows into the Mediterranean Sea. ❑ The Nile is approx. – 6,670km in length and is the longest river in the world. ❑ The river creates fertile land in Egypt as it bursts it banks through the flood season (Akhet). ❑ Ancient Egypt relied on the Nile for: floods to help grow crops; paper and boats made from papyrus (reeds); provide fish to eat; trade.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❑ To explore the Himalayas 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❑ The highest mountain range on Earth. Located in Southern Asia, they stretch for about 1,550 miles. Most of the mountains lie within China, India, Nepal and Bhutan. ❑ A mountain is a landform that rises high above the surrounding terrain. (generally higher than 600m) ❑ Mountains are formed when two slabs of the Earth's crust smash into each other ❑ The peak of Mount Everest (Highest Mountain in the world) is 29,035 feet above sea level. (between Nepal and Tibet)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❑ To compare and contrast the biomes of Russia 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❑ Russia is the largest country in the world and borders 14 countries. ❑ The climate ranges from steppe in the South to subarctic in Siberia and tundra in the polar North. ❑ Due to the harsh climate in many regions in Russia, wildlife is often limited. The tundra landscape is covered by snow for more than nine months every year. Large mammals such as reindeer survive in the tundra. Arctic forces and polar bears can be found in the far north, while whales and seals swim in the arctic waters. ❑ Steppe (grassland) mammals in southern Russia include wild boars and various species of antelope.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❑ To delve into the Amazon Rainforest 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❑ The major rainforests of the world are found in South East Asia, West Africa and South America. ❑ The Amazon is the world's largest tropical rainforest. ❑ Deforestation is a major threat towards the rainforest (logging, mining, farming , ranching). ❑ Animals in the rainforest are specifically adapted to live there.

Subject Specific Vocabulary	
Biomes	A large region of Earth that has a certain climate and certain type of living things.
Summit	It is the highest point of a mountain
Climate	Climate refers to aspects of weather over a long period of time.
Adaptation	Adaptation is the process in which living things change over time to be able to continue to exist.
Species	A group of living things that all share a common trait.
active	A volcano which is currently erupting or has erupted in the last 10,000 years.
dormant	A volcano that has enough magma in its chamber to erupt again, but hasn't erupted for a long time.
extinct	A volcano that no longer has enough magma in its chamber to erupt again.
Source	The origin point of a river.
Nile	The longest river in the world.
Papyrus	An Egyptian plant whose reeds and silt are layered in order to form a type of paper.
Akhet	The season of the flood in the Ancient Egyptian calendar.

Around the World (Y6)

Previous learning

Year 3-Mountains

- To define what a mountain is, how it is formed and understand its features (base, peak, face, crest, slope)
- To know where the Himalayas are located. (relate to Southern and Northern Hemisphere and Equator)
- To locate Mount Everest (leads into History)

Year 3- History- Sir Edmund Hillary

- To know about Sir Edmund Hillary and why he is famous
- To explain the events of the Everest Expedition

Year 3- frozen planet

- To know where the coldest places on earth are and why they are so cold.
- To know the countries found within the arctic circle.
- To know the physical features of the Arctic.
- To know what it is like to live on the Arctic.
- To know about the wildlife that lives in the Arctic and how it survives.

Year 3- Egyptians

- To know where and when the first civilisations appeared in Ancient Egypt.
- To understand the importance of the River Nile.

Year 4- Volcanoes

- To know where volcanoes are located and name some of the world's main volcanoes.
- To know the parts of a volcano.
- To understand how and why volcanoes erupt.
- To know the impact of volcanic eruptions.
- To understand how volcanic eruptions produce different rock forms (Link back to Y3 Science – Rocks and Soils)

Year 5- Rivers

- To understand the features of the upper course of a river including source, waterfall.
- To know some of the countries that the key rivers start from and flow through and why most cities are located by a river.

Year 5- Rainforests/ Amazon

- To locate Brazil and the countries surrounding it.
- To understand the human and physical geography of Brazil.
- To locate and describe the position of the Amazon Rainforest.
- To locate the rainforests of the world in relation to the hemispheres and time zones.
- To know how the position of rainforests affects the climate. (equator, tropics)
- To understand why the rainforest is a biome.
- To understand why the animals adapt to the different layers.
- To understand the effects of deforestation.