



# Interconnected World – Human Geography



**Year: Six**  
**Term: Autumn**



## Background information for teachers

Throughout previous Key Stages the children will have compared the physical and human geography in a range of places, including; the local area, the UK, parts of Europe and other continents. In this topic the children will be focusing the human geography in three countries and understanding how these countries are interconnected. They will be exploring how these are connected through transport and trade links, as well as comparing population, pollution levels and resources the countries use. At the end of the topic the children should be able to explain the similarities and differences of human geography in these countries.

## Key vocabulary

- **Agriculture** – The cultivation of soil and management of the natural landscape in order to grow crops.
- **Contamination** - the action or state of making or being made impure by polluting or poisoning.
- **Economy** - the state of a country or region in terms of the production and consumption of goods and services and the supply of money.
- **Finite** - limited in size or extent.
- **Fossil fuel** – Non-renewable fuels formed from the remains of dead plants and animals. Coal, oil, natural gas and peat.
- **Global warming** – The slow increase in the world temperature caused by the greenhouse effect.
- **Life expectancy** - the average period that a person may expect to live.
- **Medicine** - A drug or other preparation for the treatment or prevention of disease.
- **Migration** - the permanent change of residence by an individual or group.
- **Natural resource** – Materials that are used by man that are found naturally; e.g. mineral deposits, energy, timber
- **Trade** - the action of buying and selling goods and services.
- **Transport** - take or carry (people or goods) from one place to another by means of a vehicle, aircraft, or ship.
- **Democracy** - a system of government by the whole population or all the eligible members of a state, typically through elected representatives.
- **Human rights** - a right which is believed to belong to every person.
- **Imported** - Goods or services brought into a country from abroad for sale.
- **Interconnected** - connect with each other.
- **Services** - a system supplying a public need such as transport, communications, or utilities such as electricity and water.
- **UNESCO world heritage sites** - World Heritage sites are special places that have been set aside to be protected. These sites are cultural treasures and important natural features.

## Year 6 – Interconnected World - Human geography

**Geography - Know that geography is the study of places and the relationships between people and their environments**

**Question – Explain the similarities and differences between the three countries.**

	Key geography knowledge	Key geography skills
Week 1 (Retrieval)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Know that human actions are affecting the world we live in. e.g. burning of gases = global warming</li> <li>● Know that our atmosphere acts like a blanket that traps the Sun’s heat; know that people on Earth are making carbon dioxide, mainly through transport, manufacturing and agriculture; know that this extra carbon dioxide is leading to global warming as the world heats up</li> <li>● Know that manufacturing involves the creation of products for people to use; these are made from natural resources that are distributed unevenly across the planet; know that oil – from which plastics and fuels are both made – is an example of such a resource</li> <li>● Know that oil is an example of a fossil fuel, meaning that it is a finite resource made naturally over millions of years from the remains of living things</li> <li>● Know that global warming is leading to more extreme weather events including floods and droughts; this is making certain parts of the world much harder to live in leading to increased movement of people, called migration; know that the availability and contamination of water is a major reason for this migration</li> <li>● Know that global warming is also leading to degradation of many habitats, and that the loss of polar ice which threatens polar bears is an example of this</li> <li>● Know that the population of the world is increasing; know that the global population is currently close to 8 billion and is projected to peak at 11 billion in around the year 2100.</li> <li>● Know that life expectancy is an average measure of how long a person will live; know that life expectancy in the UK has increased steadily over the last century (to 81 years old in 2019) due to improvements in medicine and diet; know that this mirrors a global trend (see <a href="https://ourworldindata.org/life-expectancy">https://ourworldindata.org/life-expectancy</a> for more details)</li> <li>● Know that a government is a system or group of people with some power over an organised community or country</li> </ul>	<p><b><u>To locate places</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● I can use maps/atlasses/digital technology to identify the countries that have land borders with the UK, a European country and a Non-European country.</li> <li>● I can locate key physical and human characteristics of the countries studied.</li> </ul> <p><b><u>To understand places and the geographical patterns and processes</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● I can understand and describe the geographical similarities and differences between a study between UK, France and China (human geography)</li> <li>● I can describe and understand key aspects of human geography: land use, economic activity including trade links, and the distribution of natural resources including energy, food, minerals, and water supplies and understand <b>how</b> and <b>why</b> these might change.</li> </ul>
Week 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Use an atlas to identify which countries have a land border with the UK (the Republic of Ireland), China (Afghanistan, Bhutan, India, Kazakhstan, North Korea, Kyrgyzstan, Laos, Mongolia, Myanmar, Nepal, Pakistan, Russia, Tajikistan &amp; Vietnam) and France (Andorra, Belgium, Germany, Italy, Luxembourg, Monaco, Spain, Switzerland).</li> <li>● Know that the countries of the world are interconnected in a variety of ways, for example transportation and trade links</li> <li>● Know that the UK is directly connected to France via a variety of transport links, including by train (the Channel Tunnel), by sea and by air</li> </ul>	

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● <b>Know that people often need to have a passport to travel to other countries</b></li> <li>● <b>Know that France, as its close neighbour, has had a major impact on the UK through history, being considered as an enemy of England for much of the two countries' histories</b></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● I can describe how countries and geographical regions are interconnected and interdependent.</li> </ul>
Week 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● <b>Know that a country's economy is the sum total of its production, distribution and trade in goods and services (i.e. all the aspects of a country that relate to how resources are used and distributed)</b></li> <li>● <b>Know that the UK buys and sells products and services from around the world;</b> know that many of the products the UK buys are <b>imported</b> from China, including electronic equipment, clothing, toys, etc; know that this trade benefits both countries</li> <li>● <b>Know that China is the most populous nation in the world</b></li> <li>● Compare the populations of the UK (67 million) , France (67 million) and China (1.4 billion – or 1 400 million); compare the life expectancy of UK (81 years old), France (82 years old) and China (76 years old); know the capital cities of UK (London), France (Paris) and China (Beijing); know that 83% of people in the UK live in urban areas, 80% in France and 57% in China</li> </ul>	<p><b><u>To organise and communicate geographically</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● I can collect, analyse and present quantitative data in charts and graphs.</li> <li>● I can explain my own views about locations, giving reasons and begin to recognise why others might have different opinions.</li> </ul>
Week 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Know that UK (natural gas), France (nuclear) and China (coal) rely on different means to produce their energy</li> <li>● Know that there are different levels of air pollution across the UK, France and China, using online digital maps to compare live air pollution levels <a href="https://aqicn.org/map/europe/">https://aqicn.org/map/europe/</a>; know that the burning of fossil fuels caused major health problems in China (as it did during the Industrial Revolution in the UK and continues to do, though to a lesser extent), though China is making changes to reduce this over time, including investment in green technology</li> </ul> <p>Idea – Record the pollution levels for the three countries (see air quality forecast on link). Explain why there is a difference.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Know that China's water supply is affected by shortages due to the rapidly increasing population and pollution, something that they are attempting to tackle through regulation (laws) and technology; China has made rapid improvements in the last 30 years to ensure the vast majority of its population has access to water safe for drinking and sanitation</li> <li>● Know that while currently the UK and France have enough safe water for all inhabitants and strict rules relating to water safety and pollution, both countries may face water shortages over the coming decades according to some scientists</li> </ul>	

Week 5/6

- **Know that the people of the UK and France live in democracies which mean that once they are adults they get to vote to decide who is in charge (i.e. who runs the government) – it gives the people of these countries a say in how the country is run and the laws that are made; know that the people of China do not live in a democracy and that all important decisions on how the country is run are made by the communist party; the people of China, thus, do not get a say in how the country is run; this means that there are many extra restrictions on the human rights of Chinese citizens (e.g. restrictions on use of social media, restrictions on freedom of speech, restrictions on media such as what films and books can be bought, many people’s freedom taken away without trial, etc)**
- **Know and locate the UK, France and China have multiple UNESCO world heritage sites, including the Lake District & Stonehenge (UK), Chartres Cathedral & Lascaux (France) and the Great Wall & the Mausoleum of the First Emperor including the Terracotta Army (China)**