



What will we be learning?

- Comparing the countries of the UK.
- The UK's major cities.
- Physical characteristics of the UK.
- The UK's landscape and people.
- Industries in the UK.
- Energy sources in the UK.

Key facts

Some of the UK's major cities:

Aberdeen, Belfast, Birmingham, Bristol, Cambridge, Cardiff, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Leeds, Liverpool, London, Manchester, Newcastle, Norwich, Nottingham, Oxford, Sheffield.

Key knowledge

The United Kingdom includes England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland.

Each country in the UK has a capital city: London (England), Edinburgh (Scotland), Cardiff (Wales) and Belfast (Northern Ireland).

The UK has many physical features, including mountain ranges, rivers and coastlines.

There are a number of ways power is generated in the UK. Energy can be generated at gas-fired power stations, by nuclear power and by burning coal. There are also renewable power options that use the wind, sun or water to generate energy.



Place names	Geographical terms and processes	Locational terms
Great Britain Greater London London Array North Sea UK – the main cities, counties and regions	coastline development economy energy source industry landmark sustainable development	offshore onshore scale bar

Glossary

economy: the wealth and resources of a place

development: how places and communities change

industry: the production of goods (such as cars) or services (such as tourism or entertainment)

sustainable development: change that respects the natural environment and doesn't harm future generations



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GEOGRAPHY KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER

YEAR 6 SPRING

LOCAL AREA AND REGION

What will we be learning?

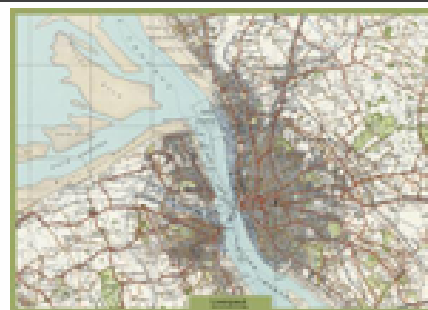
- Locating our local area in relation to other places.
- Local, regional, national and international links to our local area.
- Locating the key features of our local area.
- Carrying out fieldwork in the local area to gather evidence of how a region is meeting its population's needs.
- How to read and label an Ordnance Survey map with local sites.

Key knowledge

- Birkenhead is a town in the Metropolitan Borough of Wirral, Merseyside, in North West England.
- It sits on the west bank of the River Mersey, opposite Liverpool.
- It is known for its shipbuilding and docks, especially the historic Cammell Laird Shipyard.
- Birkenhead Park was the first public park in the world and even helped inspire Central Park in New York.
- In the past, Birkenhead was busy with factories and shipyards. Today, the town is changing – with new buildings, more shops and better transport links.



Cammell Laird Shipyard



Merseyside Ordnance Survey Map

Place names	Geographical terms and processes	Locational terms
Cammell Laird Shipyard Birkenhead Park Wirral Merseyside	aerial view international key land use local national	grid reference 16-point compass terms (e.g. north-north-west, west-north-west, etc)

Glossary

grid reference: a set of numbers used to find particular places on a map

land use: what land is used for (such as housing, recreation, farming, etc.)



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Year 6 Summer – Who do you think we are? Understanding our place in the world

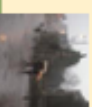
Key Vocabulary

European Union	The European Union is a group of 27 countries in Europe. These countries come together to make things better, easier and safer for people. They agreed to work together and help each other. In 2020, the UK left the European Union.
Government	Any group of people living together in a country, state, city, or local community has to live by certain rules. The system of rules and the people who make and administer them is known as a government.
Stereotype	A stereotype is a very easy and simple idea or opinion of a person, group or thing. Mostly, it is an incorrect judgement, idea or belief many people have about a group that is based upon how they look or behave. It is often reinforced by their race, culture, religion or gender.
Citizenship	Being a member of a particular country.
Multicultural	A society where many different cultures live together.
Immigration	The act of coming to live permanently in a different country.
Emigration	The act of leaving your own country to move permanently to another.
Identity	The fact of being, or feeling that you are, a particular type of person.
Democracy	Democracy means 'rule by the people'. In a democracy, like the UK, the people elect the government and have a say in how it is run. They do this by voting in elections.

What is Britishness?

'Britishness' can refer to the qualities that are considered typical of British people. These qualities may be different for different people.

What does being British mean to you?



Identity

- Understanding identity is not just a case of knowing where we come from, it's a combination of connected culture, gender, race and religion. However, by digging deeper, you can start to think about identity as being far more complex, with connections to where they were born, their ancestry, education, wealth, health, income, and the place where they live.



British Values

- The Rule of Law
- Democracy
- Individual Liberty
- Mutual respect for and tolerance of those with different faith and beliefs and for those without faith.

Refugees

- A refugee is a person who leaves the country they live in.
- They go and live in another country because they do not feel safe in the place where they live.
- It might be because of a war or a natural disaster.
- Mo Farah is a famous refugee. He is a famous runner who has won four Olympic medals. He was born in Somalia. He came to England when he was eight years old and could speak very little English.

